

§2 加法定理

・正弦・余弦の加法定理(暗記+導出)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha+\beta) &= \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta \cdots ① \\ \sin(\alpha-\beta) &= \sin\alpha \cos\beta - \cos\alpha \sin\beta \cdots ② \\ \cos(\alpha+\beta) &= \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta \cdots ③ \\ \cos(\alpha-\beta) &= \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta \cdots ④\end{aligned}$$

(③の証明)

A(1, 0)とする。

右の図のように

 $\alpha+\beta$ の動径、 β の動径、 $-\alpha$ の動径

と単位円との交点をそれぞれP, Q, Rとおく。

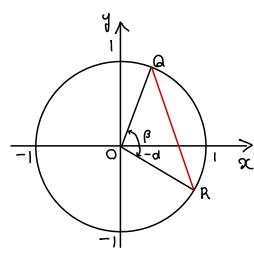
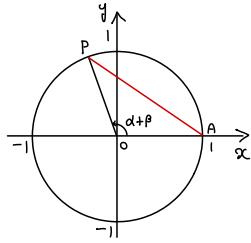
このとき、3点P, Q, Rの座標は

$P(\cos(\alpha+\beta), \sin(\alpha+\beta))$

$Q(\cos\beta, \sin\beta)$

$R(\cos(-\alpha), \sin(-\alpha)) \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \cos(-\alpha) = \cos\alpha \\ \sin(-\alpha) = -\sin\alpha \end{array}$

と表せる。

ここで、 $PA = QR \Rightarrow PA^2 = QR^2$ であるから

$(\cos(\alpha+\beta) - 1)^2 + \sin^2(\alpha+\beta) = (\cos\beta - \cos\alpha)^2 + (\sin\beta + \sin\alpha)^2$

$2 - 2\cos(\alpha+\beta) = 2 - 2\cos\alpha\cos\beta + 2\sin\alpha\sin\beta$

$\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta - \sin\alpha\sin\beta \cdots ③ \square$

(④の証明)

④のβを $-\beta$ でおきかえると

$\cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos\alpha \cos(-\beta) - \sin\alpha \sin(-\beta)$

$\therefore \cos(\alpha-\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta \cdots ④ \square$

(⑤の証明)

④の α を $\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha$ でおきかえると

$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha-\beta\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)\cos\beta + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right)\sin\beta$

$\therefore \sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta + \cos\alpha\sin\beta \cdots ⑤ \square$

$\begin{array}{l} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha-\beta\right) = \sin(\alpha+\beta) \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = \sin\alpha \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\alpha\right) = \cos\alpha \end{array}$

(⑥の証明)

⑤の β を $-\beta$ でおきかえると

$\sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos(-\beta) + \cos\alpha\sin(-\beta)$

$\therefore \sin(\alpha-\beta) = \sin\alpha\cos\beta - \cos\alpha\sin\beta \cdots ⑥ \square$

(例1)

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \sin 45^\circ &= \sin(30^\circ + 45^\circ) \\ &= \sin 30^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 30^\circ \sin 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\sin 15^\circ = \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\cos 105^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 60^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \cos 45^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(例12) $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi, \sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \sin\beta = \frac{5}{13}$ のとき $\cos(\alpha-\beta)$ の値を求めよ

point

$$\cos(\alpha-\beta) = \frac{\cos\alpha \cos\beta}{?} + \frac{\sin\alpha \sin\beta}{?}$$

 $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} < \beta < \pi$ より

$\cos\alpha > 0, \cos\beta < 0$

であるから、

$\cos\alpha = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2\alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$

$\cos\beta = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2\beta} = -\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^2} = -\frac{12}{13}$

よって

$\cos(\alpha-\beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta + \sin\alpha\sin\beta$

$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right) + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{13}$

$= -\frac{16}{65}$

この段階から
 $\cos\alpha = 1 - \sin^2\alpha$
 $\sin\alpha = 1 - \cos^2\alpha$
 を早く変形して欲しへ