

## 5 章 三角関数

## §3 加法定理とその利用 (p.169~p.170)

## 練習問題 3-A

1.

$$\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} &= 1 + \tan^2 \alpha \\ &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$$

$\alpha$  は鈍角なので,  $\cos \alpha < 0$  であるから,

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha &= \tan \alpha \cos \alpha \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, } \cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 \beta &= 1 - \cos^2 \beta \\ &= 1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{16}{25} = \frac{9}{25} \end{aligned}$$

$\beta$  は鈍角なので,  $\sin \beta > 0$  であるから,

$$\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \beta &= \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} \\ &= \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

以上より

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \beta = -\frac{4}{5}, \tan \beta = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) + \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \cdot \frac{3}{5} \\ &= \frac{-4}{5\sqrt{5}} + \frac{-6}{5\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{-10}{5\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \\ &= \frac{8}{5\sqrt{5}} - \frac{3}{5\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{5}{5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = \frac{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)}{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{3}{8}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{11}{8}} = \frac{2}{11} \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 - \sin^2 \alpha \\ &= 1 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 - \frac{8}{9} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ より, } \cos \alpha < 0 \text{ なので}$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

よって, 2 倍角の公式より

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ &= 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} - \frac{8}{9} = -\frac{7}{9}$$

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ より, } \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ なので}$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0, \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} < 0 \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

半角の公式より

$$\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より, } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より, } \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

3.

$$(1) \text{ 左辺} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\tan \alpha - \tan \beta} = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) \text{ 左辺} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \tan x}{1 - \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \tan x}{1 - \tan x} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} = 1 = \text{右辺}$$

4.

$$(1) \text{ 左辺} = \sin(2\theta + \theta)$$

$$= \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \sin \theta$$

$$= (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \cos \theta + (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$= 2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) - \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta - 3 \sin^3 \theta - \sin^3 \theta$$

$$= 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) \text{ 左辺} = \cos(2\theta + \theta)$$

$$= \cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta$$

$$= (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \theta - (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta - 3(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cos \theta$$

$$= \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta + 3 \cos^3 \theta$$

$$= 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta = \text{右辺}$$

5.

(1) 積→和・差の公式により

$$\text{左辺} = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\theta + 3\theta) + \sin(\theta - 3\theta) \}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\theta + 5\theta) + \sin(\theta - 5\theta) \}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\theta + 7\theta) + \sin(\theta - 7\theta) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin 4\theta + \sin(-2\theta) \}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin 6\theta + \sin(-4\theta) \}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin 8\theta + \sin(-6\theta) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 4\theta - \sin 2\theta)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\sin 6\theta - \sin 4\theta)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8\theta - \sin 6\theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 8\theta - \sin 2\theta)$$

(2) 積→和・差の公式により

$$\begin{aligned}\text{左辺} &= -\frac{1}{2}\{\cos(\theta+3\theta)-\cos(\theta-3\theta)\} \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2}\{\cos(\theta+5\theta)-\cos(\theta-5\theta)\} \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2}\{\cos(\theta+7\theta)-\cos(\theta-7\theta)\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\{\cos 4\theta-\cos(-2\theta)\} \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2}\{\cos 6\theta-\cos(-4\theta)\} \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2}\{\cos 8\theta-\cos(-6\theta)\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 4\theta-\cos 2\theta) \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 6\theta-\cos 4\theta) \\ &\quad -\frac{1}{2}(\cos 8\theta-\cos 6\theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2\theta-\cos 8\theta)\end{aligned}$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \text{ 与式} &= \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2+1^2}\sin(x+\alpha) \\ &= \sqrt{4}\sin(x+\alpha)=2\sin(x+\alpha)\end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ より, } \alpha = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

$$\text{よって, 与式} = 2\sin\left(x + \frac{5}{6}\pi\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \text{ 与式} &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2+3^2}\sin(x+\alpha) \\ &= \sqrt{12}\sin(x+\alpha) \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}\sin(x+\alpha)\end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ より, } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{よって, 与式} = 2\sqrt{3}\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

7.

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \sqrt{(-1)^2+1^2}\sin(x+\alpha) \\ &= \sqrt{2}\sin(x+\alpha)\end{aligned}$$

ここで

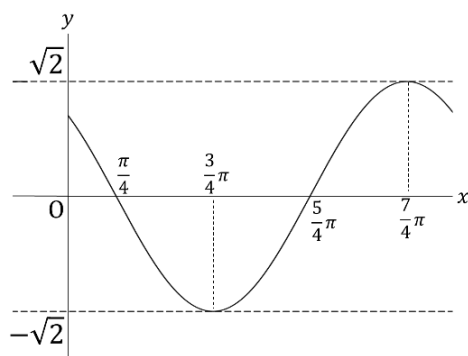
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ より, } \alpha = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\text{よって, } y = \sqrt{2}\sin\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$$

この関数のグラフは,  $y = \sin x$  のグラフを,  
 $y$  軸方向に  $\sqrt{2}$  倍に拡大し,

$x$  軸方向に  $-\frac{3}{4}\pi$  平行移動したものであるら

グラフは次のようになる.



よって

$$\text{最大値 } \sqrt{2} \quad \left(x = \frac{7}{4}\pi \text{ のとき}\right)$$

$$\text{最小値 } -\sqrt{2} \quad \left(x = \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ のとき}\right)$$

### 練習問題 3-B

1.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{左辺} &= a\left(\cos B \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin B \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &\quad + b\left(\cos A \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin A \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ &= a\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin B\right) + b\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin A\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}a\cos B + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a\sin B + \frac{1}{2}b\cos A - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b\sin A\end{aligned}$$

ここで, 正弦定理より,  $\sin A = \frac{a}{2R}$ ,  $\sin B = \frac{b}{2R}$

余弦定理より

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}, \quad \cos B = \frac{c^2+a^2-b^2}{2ca}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}\text{左辺} &= \frac{1}{2}a \cdot \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}b \cdot \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b \cdot \frac{a}{2R} \\ &= \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{4c} + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{4c} \\ &= \frac{2c^2}{4c} = \frac{c}{2} = \text{右辺}\end{aligned}$$

## 2.

$$(1) \text{与式} = (\cos 80^\circ - \cos 20^\circ) + \cos 40^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= -2 \sin \frac{80^\circ + 20^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{80^\circ - 20^\circ}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \\ &= -2 \sin 50^\circ \sin 30^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \\ &= -2 \sin 50^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \\ &= -\sin 50^\circ + \cos 40^\circ \\ &= -\sin(90^\circ - 40^\circ) + \cos 40^\circ \\ &= -\cos 40^\circ + \cos 40^\circ = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{与式} = (\cos 10^\circ \cos 50^\circ) \cos 70^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(10^\circ + 50^\circ) + \cos(10^\circ - 50^\circ) \} \cos 70^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos 60^\circ + \cos(-40^\circ) \} \cos 70^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos 40^\circ \right) \cos 70^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cos 70^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 40^\circ \cos 70^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cos 70^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(40^\circ + 70^\circ) + \cos(40^\circ - 70^\circ) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cos 70^\circ + \frac{1}{4} \{ \cos 110^\circ + \cos(-30^\circ) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\cos 70^\circ + \cos 110^\circ + \cos 30^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \cos 70^\circ + \cos(180^\circ - 70^\circ) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \cos 70^\circ - \cos 70^\circ + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}\end{aligned}$$

## 3.

$$(1) \theta = 18^\circ \text{のとき}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \sin 2 \cdot 18^\circ = \sin 36^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{右辺} &= \cos 3 \cdot 18^\circ \\ &= \cos 54^\circ \\ &= \cos(90^\circ - 36^\circ) \\ &= \sin 36^\circ\end{aligned}$$

よって, 左辺=右辺

$$(2) 2 \text{倍角の公式より, } \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$3 \text{倍角の公式より, } \sin 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$$

これらを,  $\sin 2\theta = \sin 3\theta$ に代入して

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \cos 18^\circ \neq 0 \text{であるから}$$

$$2 \sin \theta = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 3$$

$$4 \cos^2 \theta - 3 - 2 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$4(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 3 - 2 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta - 3 - 2 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$4 \sin^2 \theta + 2 \sin \theta - 1 = 0$$

よって

$$\sin \theta = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4 \cdot (-1)}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$0 < \sin 18^\circ < 1 \text{であるから, } \sin 18^\circ = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

## 4.

半角の公式より,

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}, \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

また,  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ より

$$\sin x \cos x = \frac{\sin 2x}{2}$$

よって

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= 2 \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \\ &= 1 - \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) + \frac{3}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} \sin(2x + \alpha) \right\} + \frac{3}{2}\end{aligned}$$

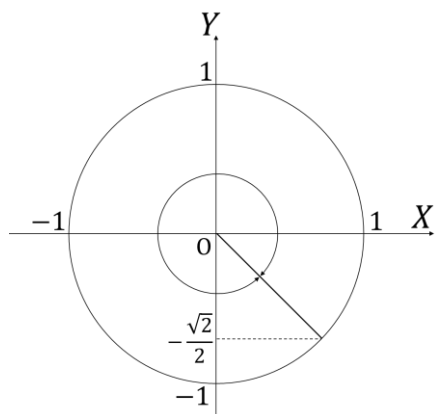
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(2x + \alpha) + \frac{3}{2}$$

ここで,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\sin \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  より,  $\alpha = -\frac{\pi}{4}$

よって,  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{3}{2}$

$0 \leq x \leq \pi$  より,  $0 \leq 2x \leq 2\pi$

すなわち,  $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}$



$2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$  すなわち,  $x = \frac{3}{8}\pi$  のとき

最大値  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$

$2x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$  すなわち,  $x = \frac{7}{8}\pi$  のとき

最小値  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$

よって

最大値  $\frac{3 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$  ( $x = \frac{3}{8}\pi$ )

最小値  $\frac{3 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$  ( $x = \frac{7}{8}\pi$ )

5.

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1 - t^2} \quad (\text{ただし, } t \neq \pm 1)$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで,  $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$  より

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + t^2}$$

これを, ①に代入して

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 + t^2} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2 - (1 + t^2)}{1 + t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \tan 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1 - t^2} \cdot \frac{1 - t^2}{1 + t^2}$$

$$= \frac{2t}{1 + t^2}$$

6.

(1)  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$  であるから

$$2 \sin x \cos x = \cos x$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x (2 \sin x - 1) = 0$$

よって,  $\cos x = 0$  または,  $2 \sin x - 1 = 0$

$\cos x = 0$  より,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi$

$2 \sin x - 1 = 0$  より,  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$  であるから

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

以上より,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi$

(2)  $\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$  であるから

$$2 \cos^2 x - 1 + 3 \cos x - 1 = 0$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + 3 \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$(\cos x + 2)(2 \cos x - 1) = 0$$

$\cos x + 2 = 0$  より,  $\cos x = -2$  であるが,  
 $-1 \leq \cos x \leq 1$  であるから, 不適.

$2 \cos x - 1 = 0$  より,  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$  であるから

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

(3)  $\sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} \sin(x + \alpha) = 1$

$$2 \sin(x + \alpha) = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ より, } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

よって,  $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$

$0 \leq x < 2\pi$  より,  $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq x + \frac{\pi}{3} < 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$  であるから

$$x + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \quad \frac{13}{6}\pi$$

$$\text{したがって, } x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

$$(4) \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2} \sin(x + \alpha) = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin(x + \alpha) = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ より, } \alpha = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin\left(x + \frac{3}{4}\pi\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$0 \leq x < 2\pi \text{ より,}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}\pi \leq x + \frac{3}{4}\pi < 2\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ であるから}$$

$$x + \frac{3}{4}\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi, \quad \frac{9}{4}\pi$$

$$\text{したがって, } x = 0, \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

7.

$$(1) \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \text{ であるから}$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x + \sin x > 0$$

$$\sin x (2 \cos x + 1) > 0$$

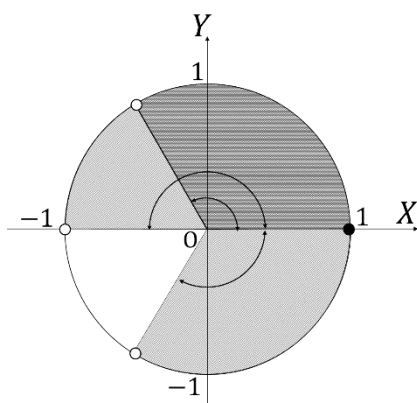
$$\text{よって, } \begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \\ 2 \cos x + 1 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{または, } \begin{cases} \sin x < 0 \\ 2 \cos x + 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{i) } \begin{cases} \sin x > 0 \\ 2 \cos x + 1 > 0 \end{cases} \text{ のとき}$$

$$\sin x > 0 \text{ より, } 0 < x < \pi \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$2 \cos x + 1 > 0 \text{ より, } \cos x > -\frac{1}{2} \text{ であるから}$$

$$0 \leq x < \frac{2}{3}\pi, \quad \frac{4}{3}\pi < x < 2\pi \cdots \textcircled{2}$$



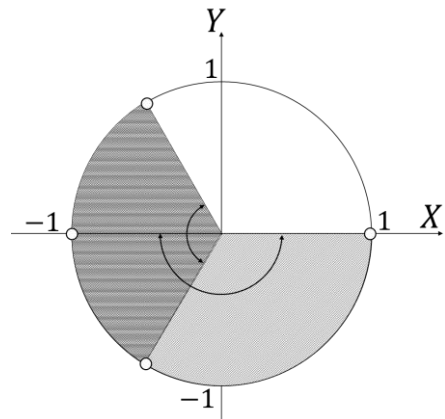
$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ より, } 0 \leq x < \frac{2}{3}\pi \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{ii) } \begin{cases} \sin x < 0 \\ 2 \cos x + 1 < 0 \end{cases} \text{ のとき}$$

$$\sin x < 0 \text{ より, } \pi < x < 2\pi \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

$$2 \cos x + 1 < 0 \text{ より, } \cos x < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}\pi < x < \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdots \textcircled{5}$$



$$\textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5} \text{ より, } \pi < x < \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdots \textcircled{6}$$

$$\textcircled{3}, \textcircled{6} \text{ より, } 0 \leq x < \frac{2}{3}\pi, \quad \pi < x < \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$(2) \cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \text{ であるから}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin^2 x - \sin x \geq 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 x + \sin x - 1 \leq 0$$

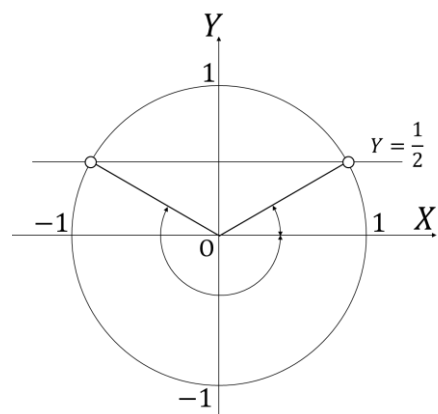
$$(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1) \leq 0$$

$$\text{よって, } -1 \leq \sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$-1 \leq \sin x$  は, 任意の  $x$  について成り立つので

$$\sin x \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{これより, } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{5}{6}\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$$



8.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{左辺} &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + i \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ &\quad + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta + i^2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + i \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ &\quad + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &\quad + i(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \text{右辺}\end{aligned}$$