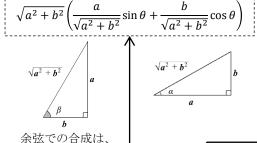


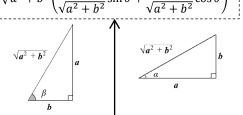
二重枠からの流れを身に付けよう!

三角関数の合成(加法定理の逆)

$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$
$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \beta)$$



$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$
$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \beta)$$



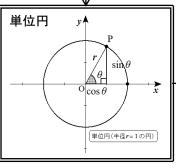
三角比の定義

正弦
$$\sin \theta = \frac{44}{44}$$

余弦
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\overline{\theta}}{\overline{\theta}}$$

正接
$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{4}$$

斜辺 → 1



三平方の定理

 $(\alpha = \theta)$

 $\partial B = \theta$

 $\alpha = \theta$

 $\delta \beta = 2\theta$

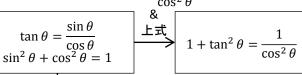
有理関数置換

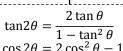
$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ とおくと $\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$

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

$$\tan x = \frac{1 - t^2}{1 - t^2}$$

$\left(\theta \to \frac{x}{2}\right)$ 三角比の基本公式 下式 $\times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$





$$\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$$
$$= \frac{2}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} - 1$$

加法定理

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$
$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$
$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

(複合同順)

 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \pm \sin(\alpha - \beta)$

 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \pm \cos(\alpha - \beta)$

倍角公式

$\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$ $\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$ $\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$ $\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$

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

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta$$

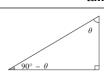
$$= 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1$$

余角

$$\sin(90^{\circ} - \theta) = \cos \theta$$
$$\cos(90^{\circ} - \theta) = \sin \theta$$
$$\tan(90^{\circ} - \theta) = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

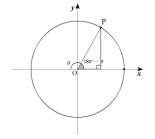
 $\alpha + \beta = 90^{\circ} \downarrow 0$

余角でも導出可



補角

$$\sin(180^{\circ} - \theta) = \sin \theta$$
$$\cos(180^{\circ} - \theta) = -\cos \theta$$
$$\tan(180^{\circ} - \theta) = -\tan \theta$$



 $\frac{1}{8}\theta + 90^{\circ}, \ \theta + 180^{\circ}, \ -\theta$ なども同様に導出できる

積和公式

和積公式

※筆算でかくとよい

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

 $\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$

 $\sin A - \sin B = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}$

 $\cos A + \cos B = 2\cos\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2}$

 $\cos A - \cos B = -2\sin\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{A-B}{2}$

$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$ より導出

3倍角の公式

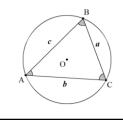
 $\sin 3\theta = 3\sin \theta - 4\sin^3 \theta$

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

正弦定理

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$
(Rは外接円の半径)

(加法定理・)半角公式は



数学ⅠⅡでは、 θ の形にまとめたい

$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$ $\cos^2\theta = \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}$ $\tan^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$

数学Ⅲの積分では、

次数を下げたい

半角公式

 $2\theta \rightarrow \theta$

 $\sin^2\theta$, $\cos^2\theta$ について整理する

余弦定理

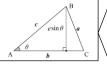
$$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2} - 2bc \cos A$$

 $b^{2} = c^{2} + a^{2} - 2ca \cos B$
 $c^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2} - 2ab \cos C$

※以下の形も使えるように! $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$

三角形の面積 $(S = \frac{1}{2} \times 底辺 \times 高さ)$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bc\sin A = \frac{1}{2}ca\sin B = \frac{1}{2}ab\sin C$$



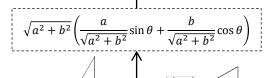
式ではなく、位置関係=図で 覚える(2辺と間の角)



二重枠からの流れを身に付けよう!

三角関数の合成(加法定理の逆)

$$a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$
$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \beta)$$





余角

$$\sin(90^{\circ} - \theta) = \cos \theta$$
$$\cos(90^{\circ} - \theta) = \sin \theta$$
$$\tan(90^{\circ} - \theta) = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$



補角

$$\sin(180^{\circ} - \theta) = \sin \theta$$
$$\cos(180^{\circ} - \theta) = -\cos \theta$$
$$\tan(180^{\circ} - \theta) = -\tan \theta$$



 $\Re \theta + 90^{\circ}, \ \theta + 180^{\circ}, \ -\theta$ なども同様に導出できる

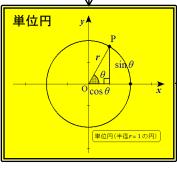
三角比の定義

正弦 $\sin \theta = \frac{44}{44}$

余弦 $\cos \theta = \frac{$ 横} 斜辺

正接 $\tan \theta = \frac{\pi}{4\pi}$

斜辺 → 1



加法定理

 $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ $\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) \pm \sin(\alpha - \beta)$ ※筆算でかくとよい $\cos(\alpha + \beta) \pm \cos(\alpha - \beta)$

積和公式

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

(複合同順)

和積公式

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

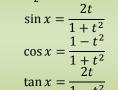
$$\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

有理関数置換

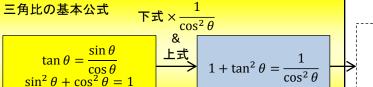
$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$
$$\sin^2 x = 1 - \cos^2 x$$

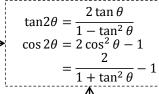
 $\theta \to x$



 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ とおくと

置換
$$\theta \to x$$
 $\theta \to \frac{x}{2}$



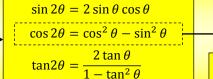


倍角公式

三平方の定理

 $(\alpha = \theta)$

 $\partial B = \theta$



$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2 \theta$ $= 2\cos^2\theta - 1$

 $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$

 $\sin^2 \theta = 1 - \cos^2 \theta$

必須 微積必須

凡例

独力導出

半角公式

3倍角の公式

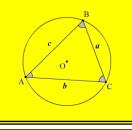
$$\begin{cases}
\alpha = \theta \\
\beta = 2\theta
\end{cases}$$

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

(加法定理・)半角公式は $\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$ より導出

正弦定理

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$
(Rは外接円の半径)



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

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

$$\tan^{2}\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}$$
数学 I II では、
$$\frac{\theta}{\theta} = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

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

$$\tan^{2}\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$$
数学 III では、
$$\frac{\theta}{\theta} = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\cos^{2}\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$\tan^{2}\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{1 + \cos 2\theta}$$

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

 $\sin^2\theta$, $\cos^2\theta$ について整理する

数学Ⅲの積分では、 次数を下げたい

$$a^{2} = b^{2} + c^{2} - 2bc \cos A$$

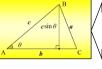
 $b^{2} = c^{2} + a^{2} - 2ca \cos B$
 $c^{2} = a^{2} + b^{2} - 2ab \cos C$

 θ の形にまとめたい

※以下の形も使えるように!
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

三角形の面積 $(S = \frac{1}{2} \times 底辺 \times 高さ)$

$$S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2}ca \sin B = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C$$



式ではなく、位置関係=図で 覚える(2辺と間の角)