# 三角関数

2019.06.16

# 弧度法

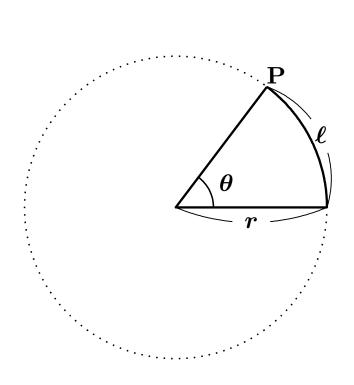
- ullet 弧の長さ $\,l\,$ と半径 $\,r\,$ の比 $\, heta=rac{\iota}{r}$
- ◆ 半周の角 (180°) = π

$$ullet \left| y = rac{\pi}{180} \ x 
ight|$$

$$(x$$
 度  $\Rightarrow y$  ラジアン)

$$x = rac{180}{\pi} \ y$$

(y ラジアン $\Rightarrow x$  度)



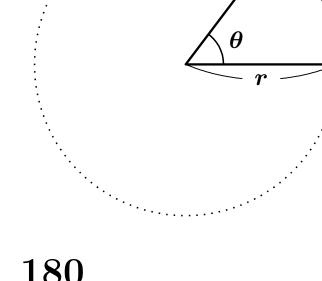
- ullet 弧の長さlと半径rの比 $heta=rac{\iota}{-}$
- 半周の角 (180°) = π

$$ullet$$
  $= \left| \frac{\pi}{180} \; x 
ight|$  ( $x$  度  $\Rightarrow y$  ラジアン)

$$(x$$
 度  $\Rightarrow y$  ラジアン)

$$x=rac{180}{\pi}~y$$

$$x = \frac{100}{2}y$$
  $(y ラジアン  $\Rightarrow x$  度)$ 

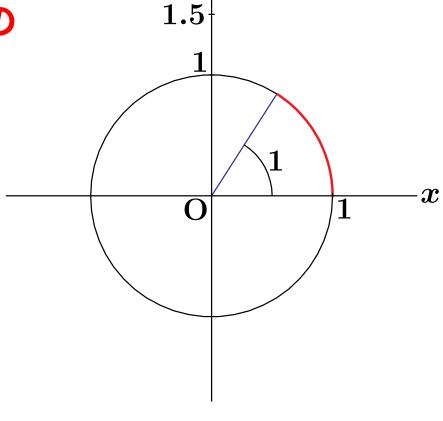


例) 
$$1(ラジアン) = \frac{180}{\pi} \times 1 = \frac{180}{\pi} = \frac{180}{3.14} = 57.3(度)$$

#### ラジアンの意味

$$ullet$$
  $egin{aligned} ullet & heta & = rac{l}{r}$ で,半径 $r=1$ とすると  $eta = l \end{aligned}$ 

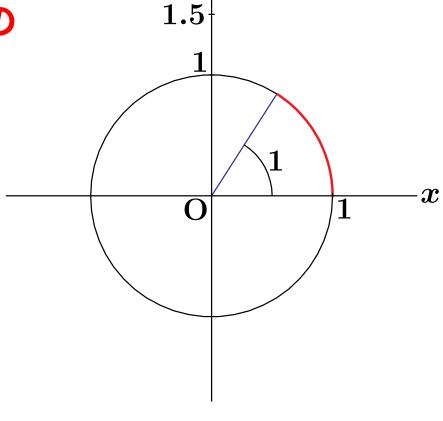
- ラジアンは弧の長さそのもの
- 1 ラジアン (= 57.3 度)



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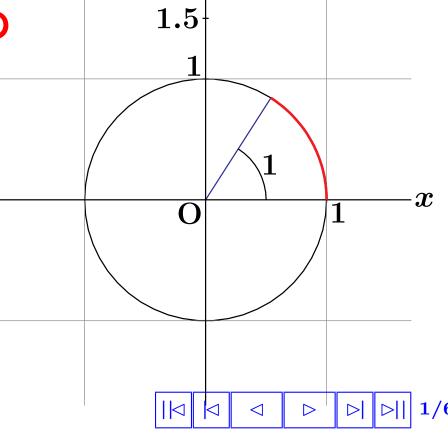
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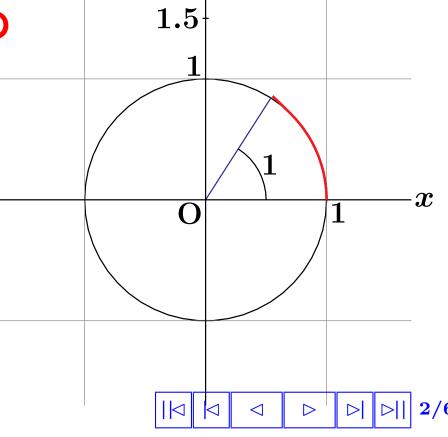
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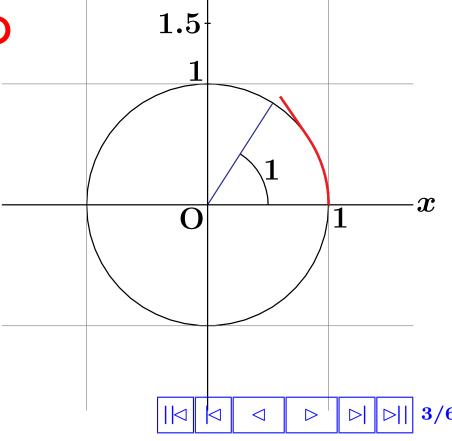
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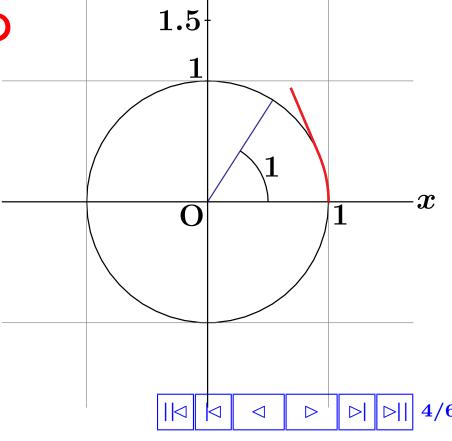
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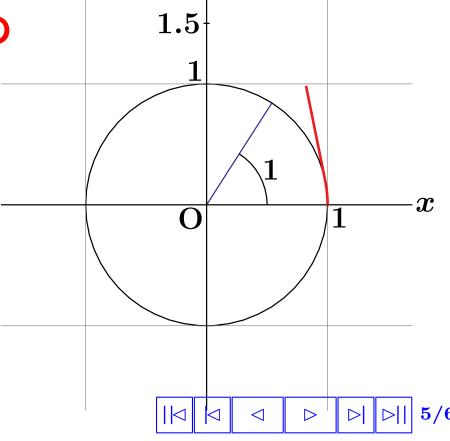
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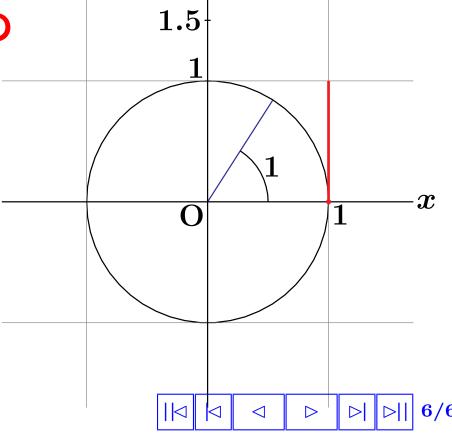
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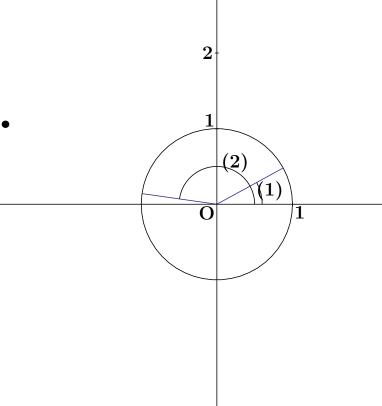
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#### 課題1 (弧度法)

(1),(2) の角度をラジアンで求めよ.



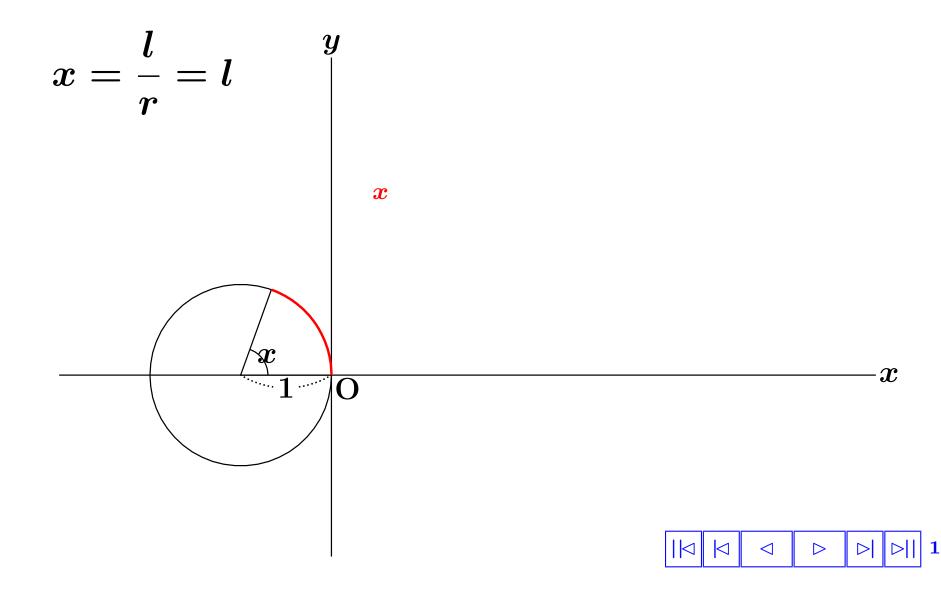
# 三角関数

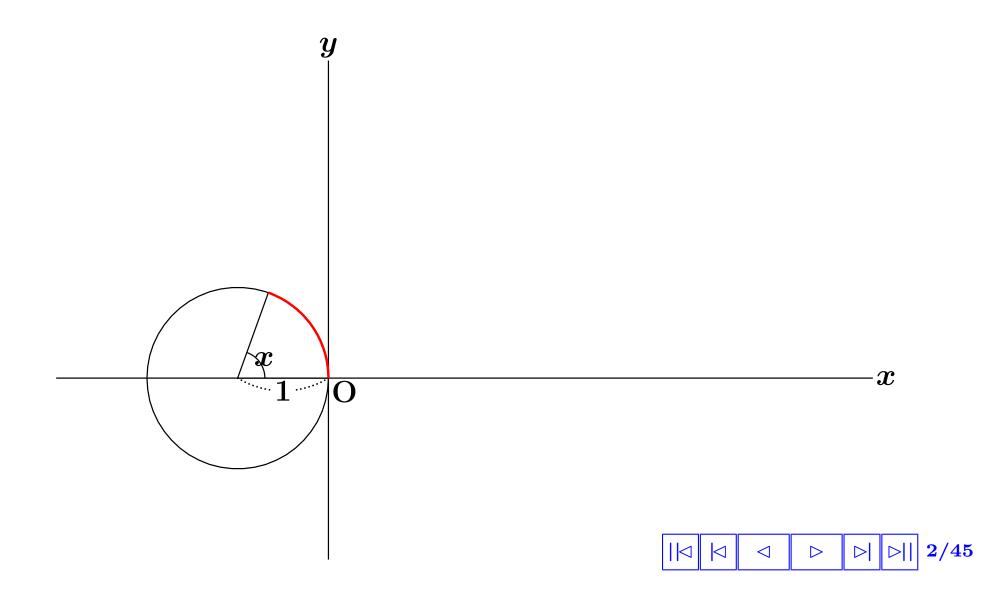
# $y = \sin x$ のグラフ (正弦曲線)

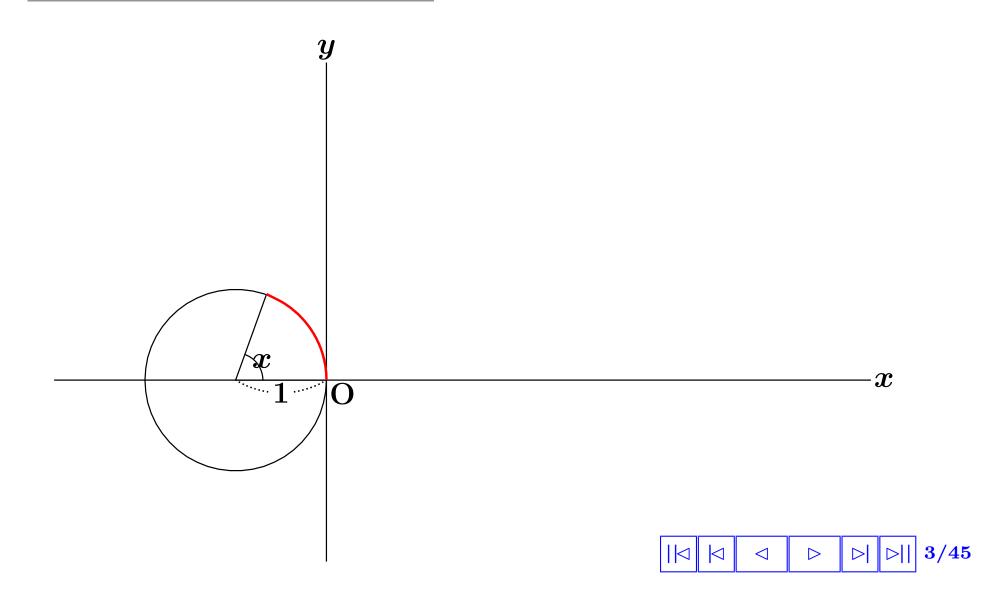
• 角(ラジアン)をxに $\sin x$ 値yを対応 $y = \sin x$ 

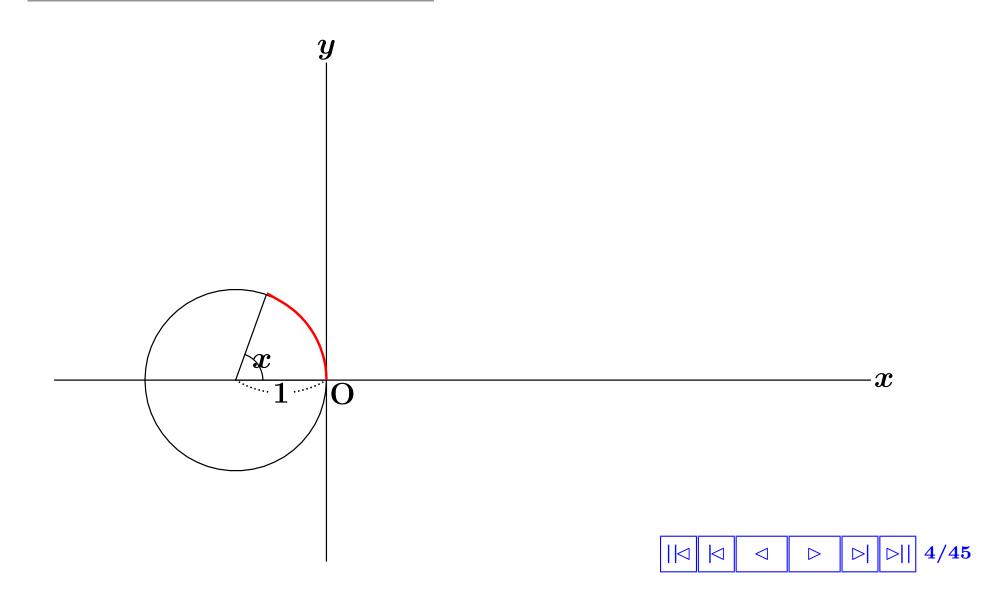
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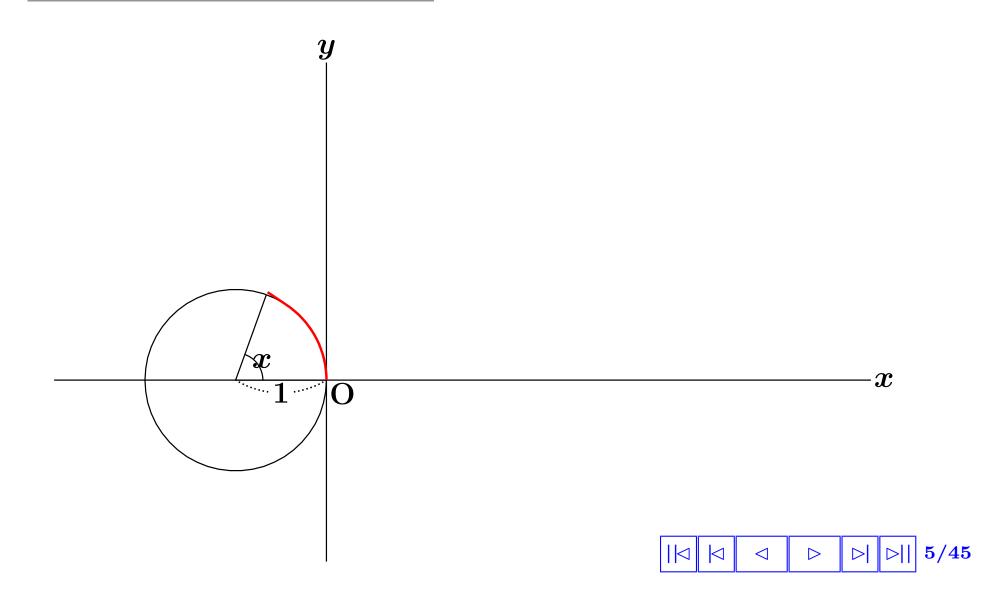
- ullet 角(ラジアン)をxに $\sin x$ 値yを対応  $y = \sin x$
- ・ 半径1の円上の点 P を P(X, Y) と書く $\sin x = \frac{Y}{r} = Y$

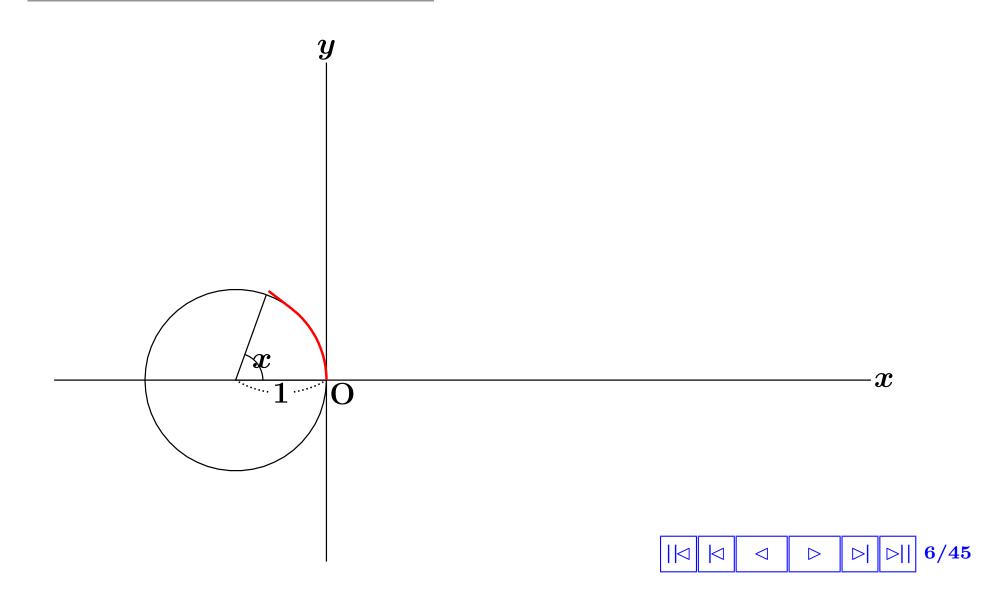


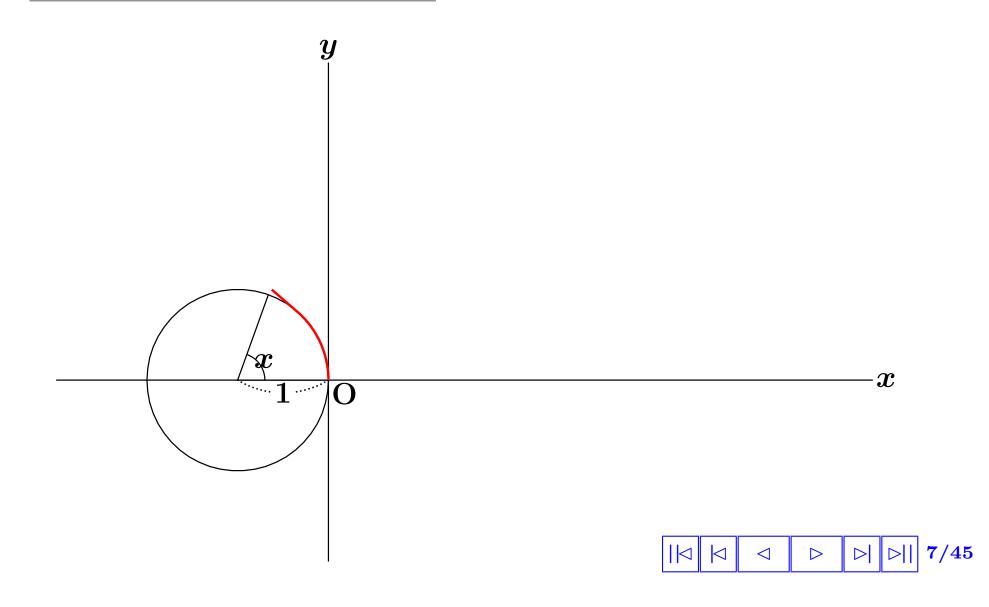


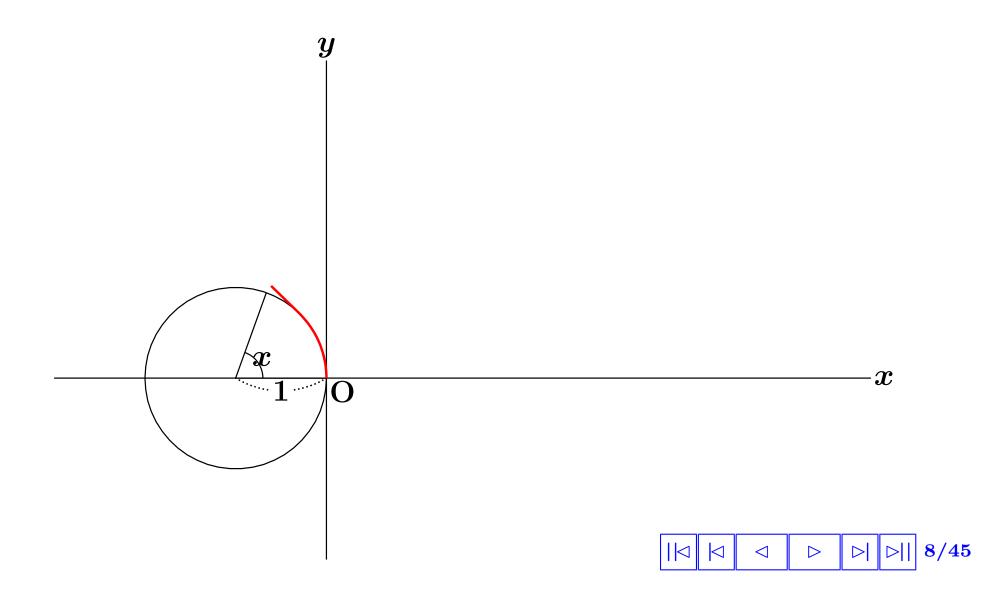


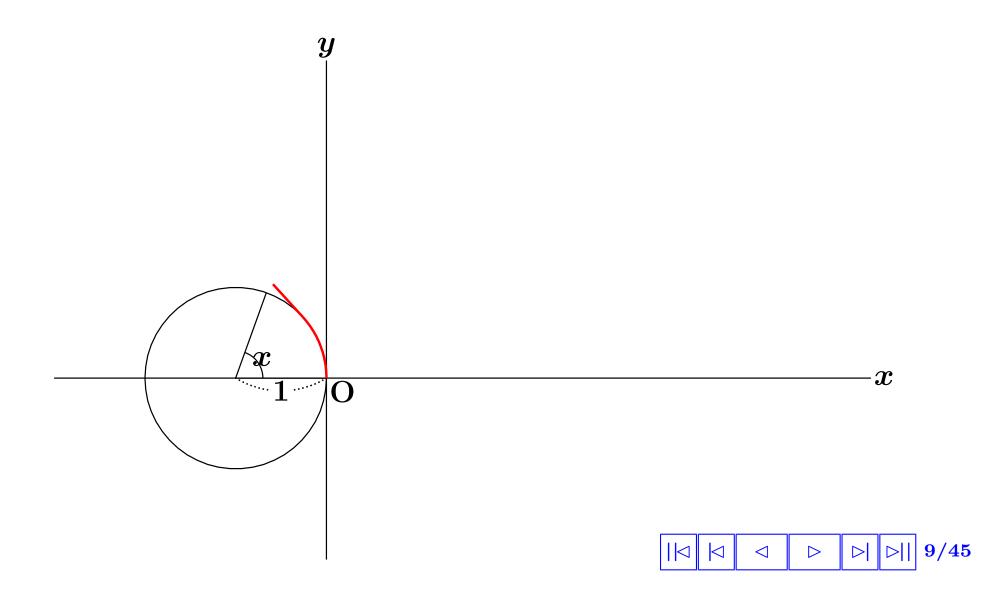


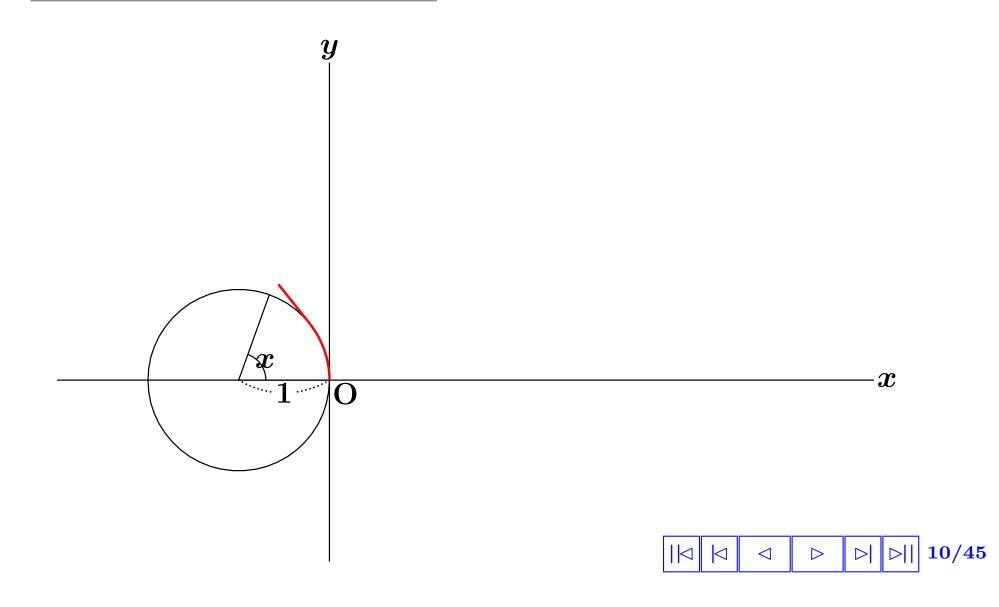


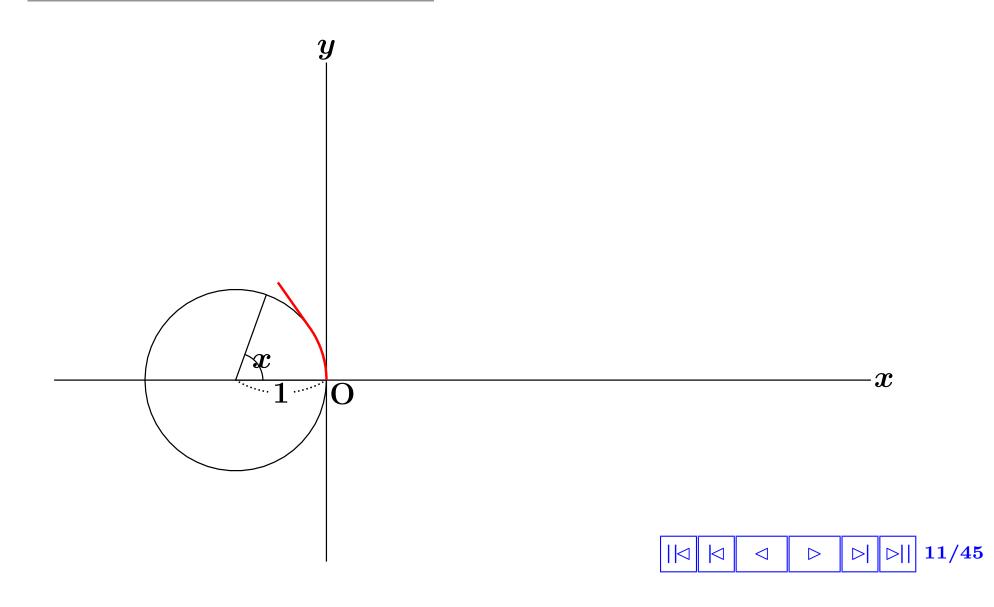


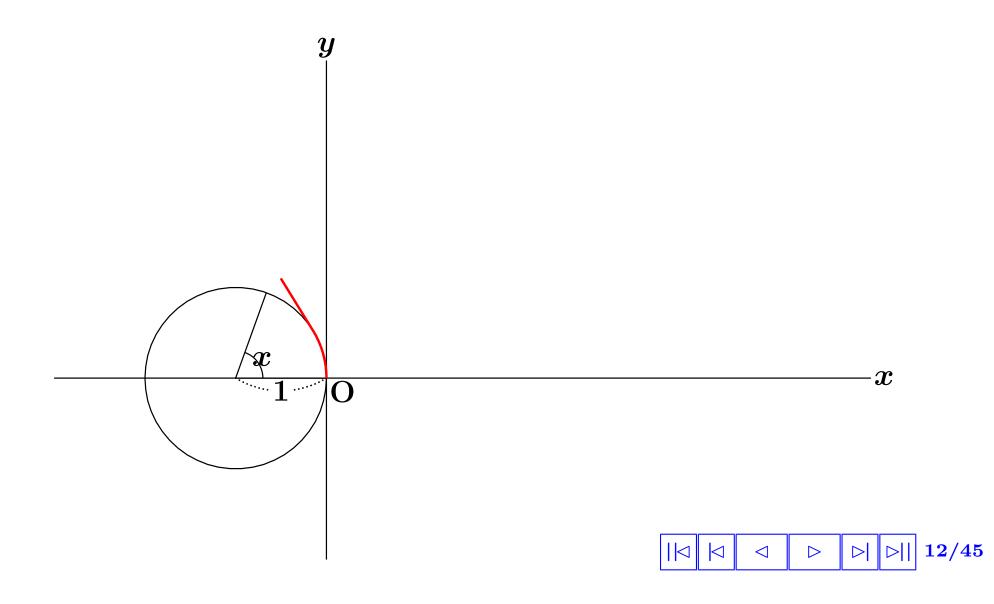


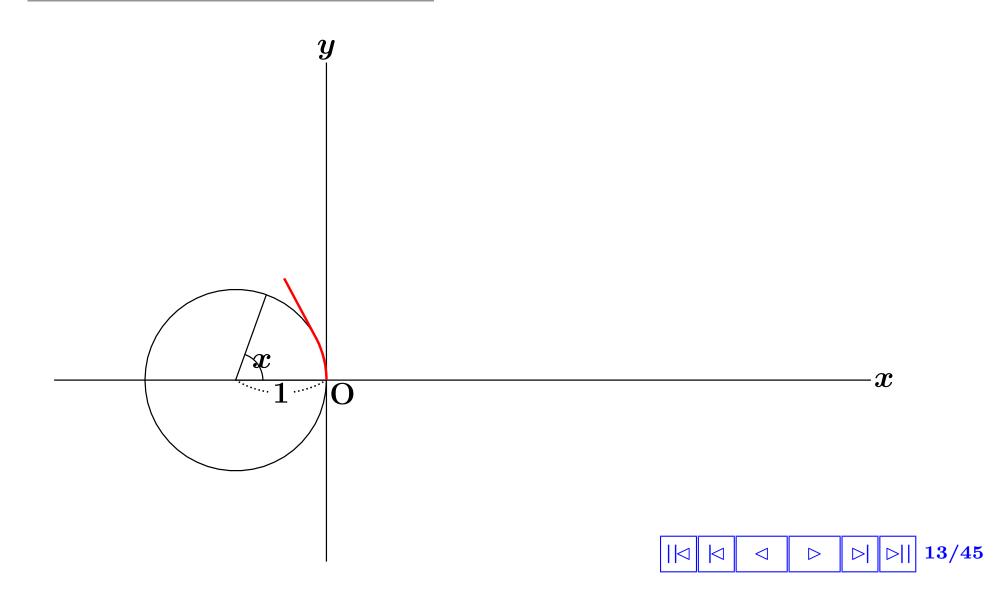


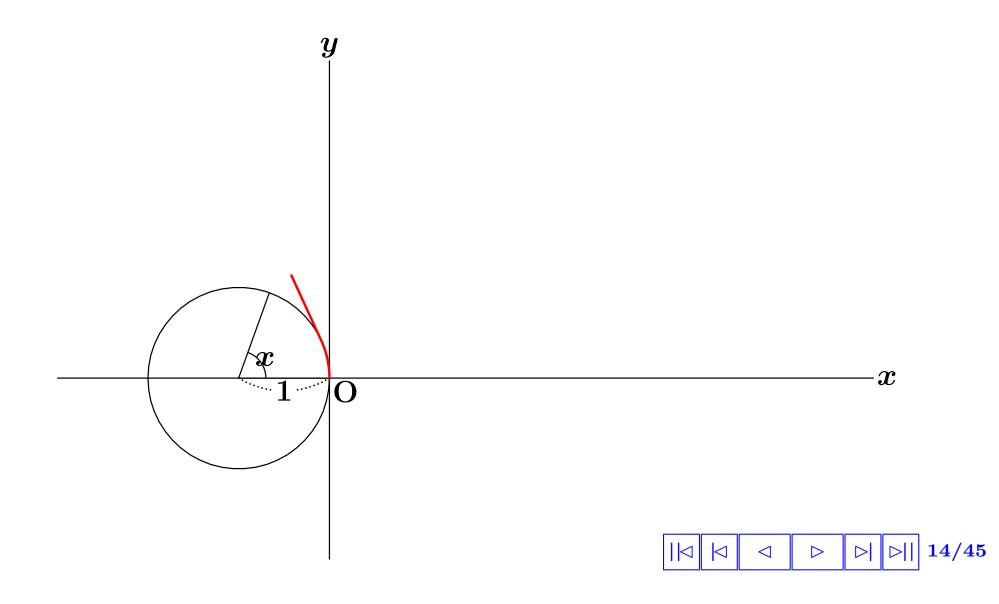


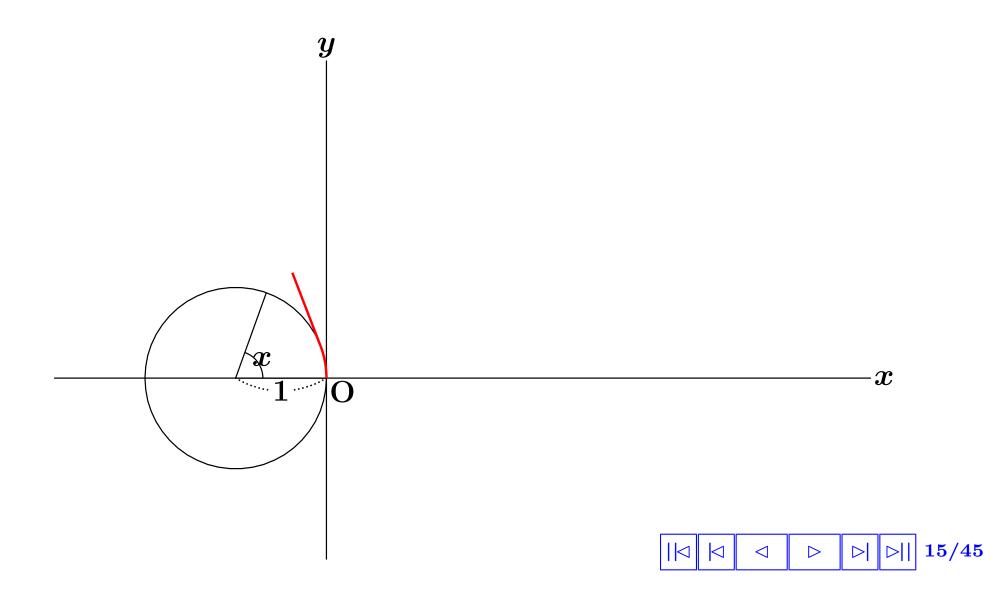


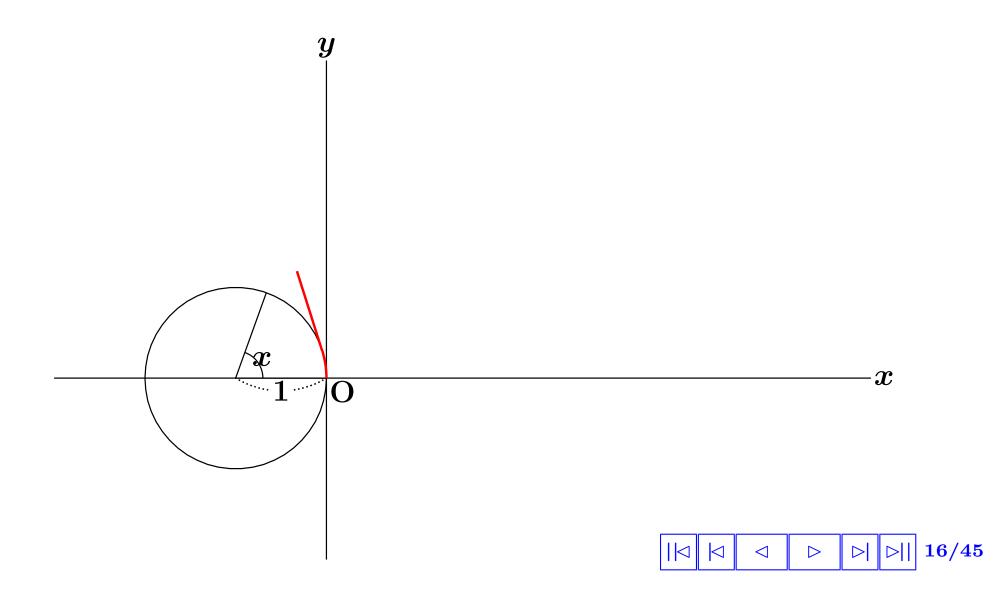


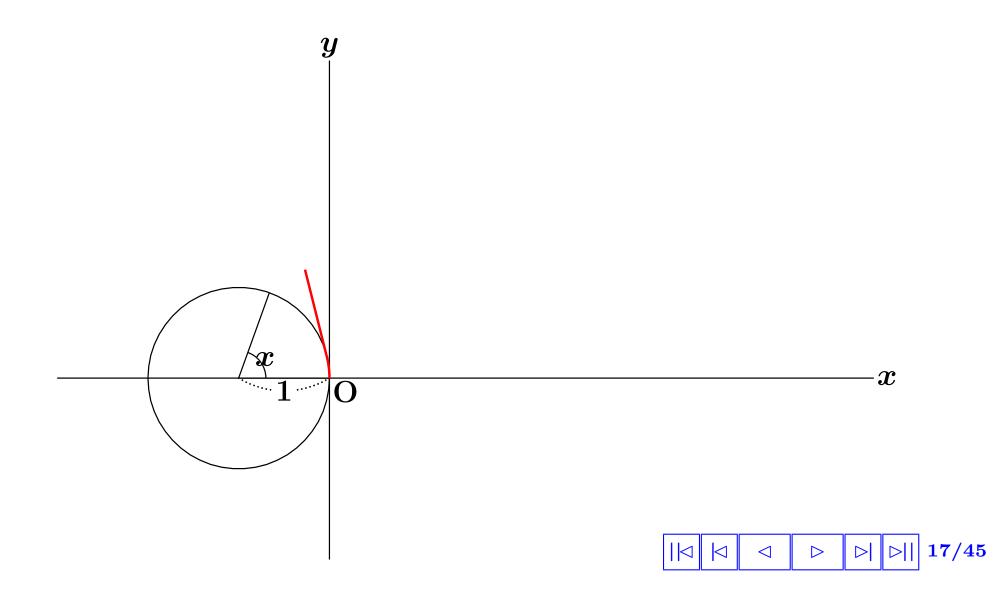


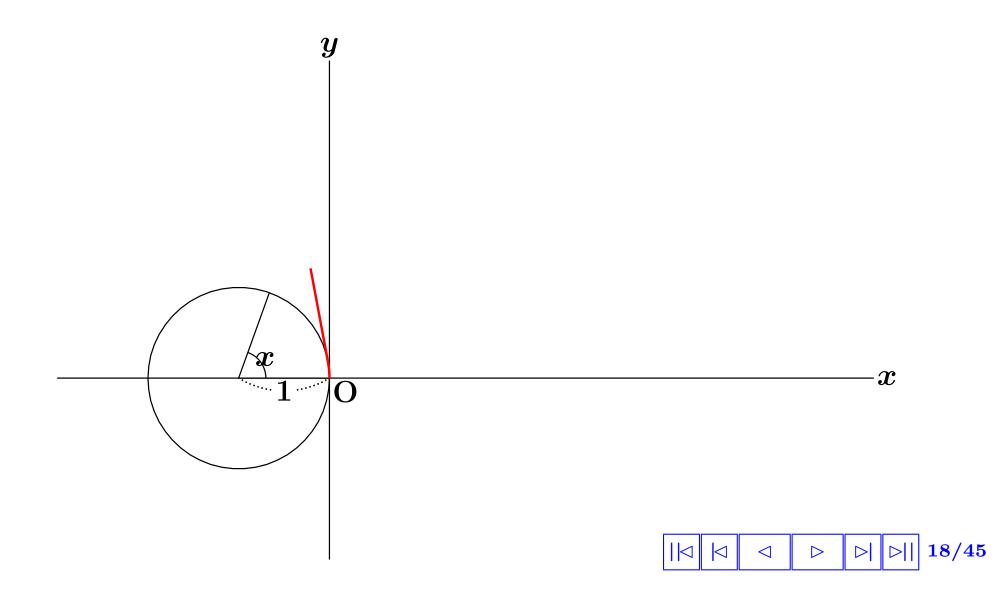


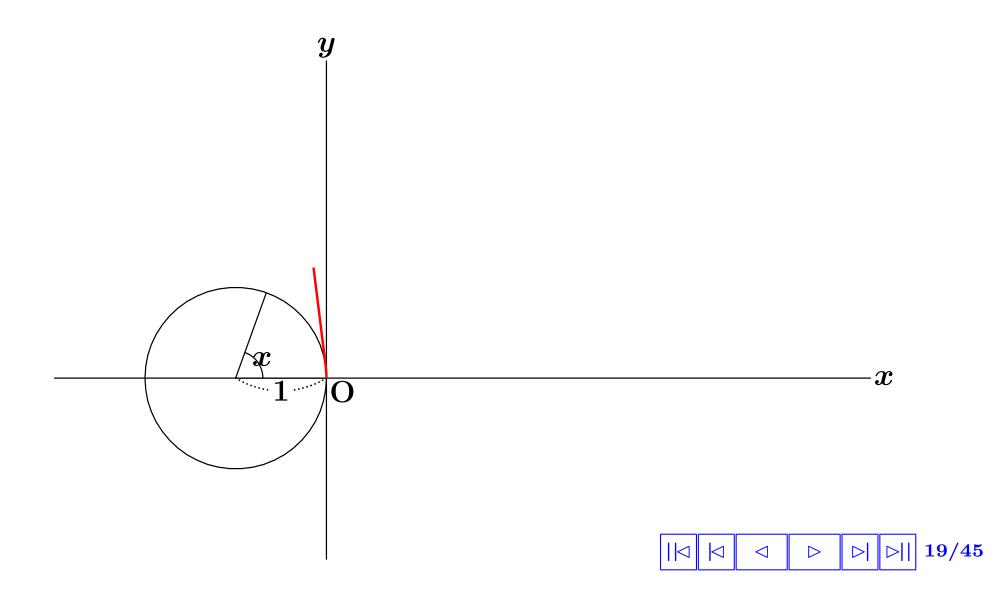


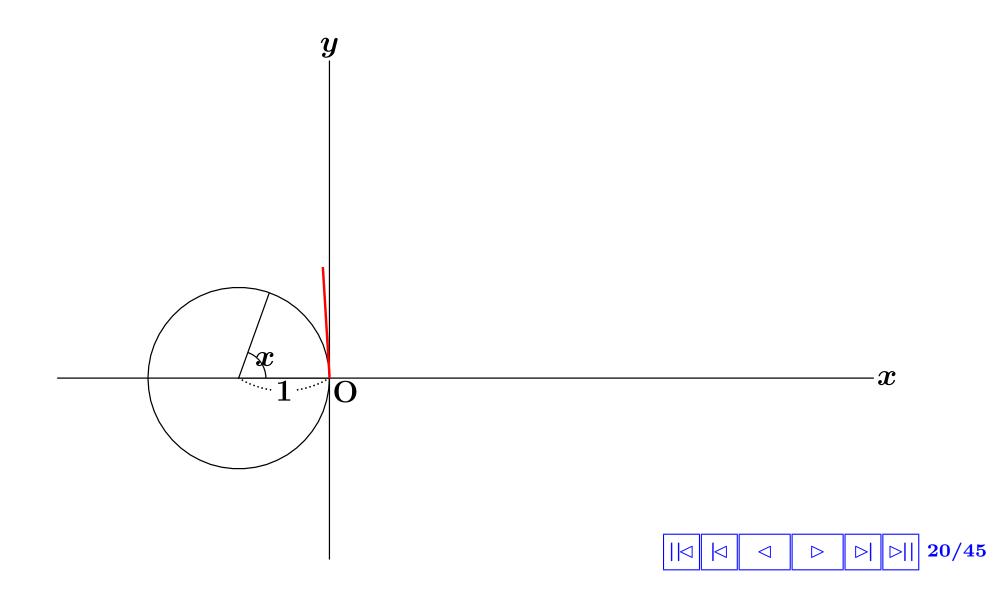


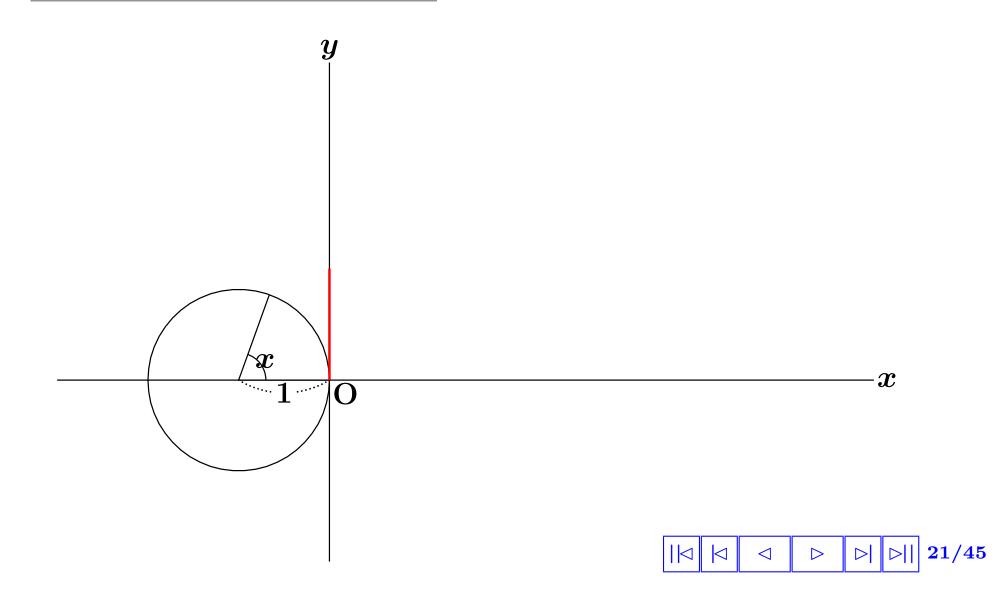


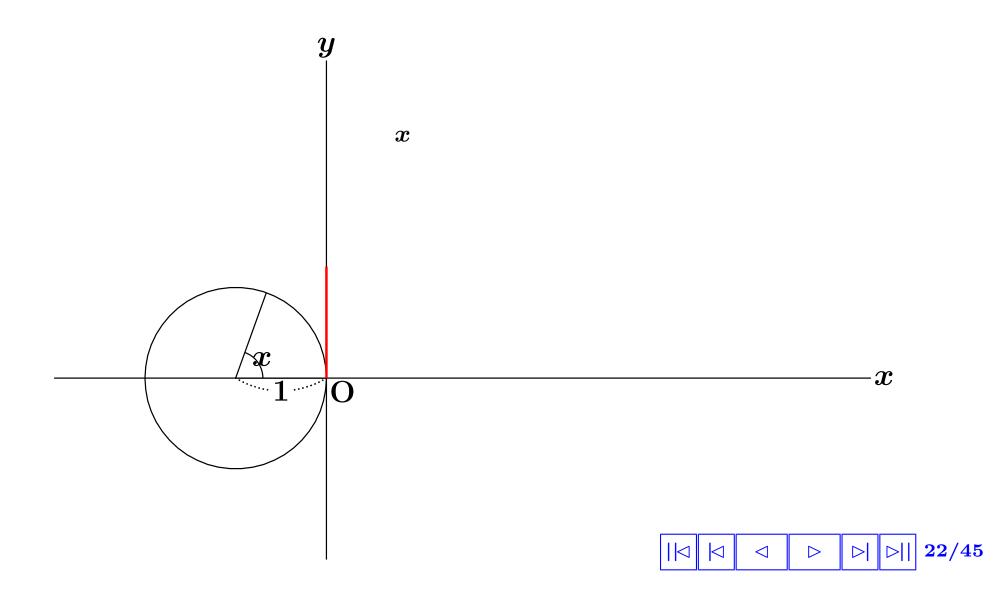


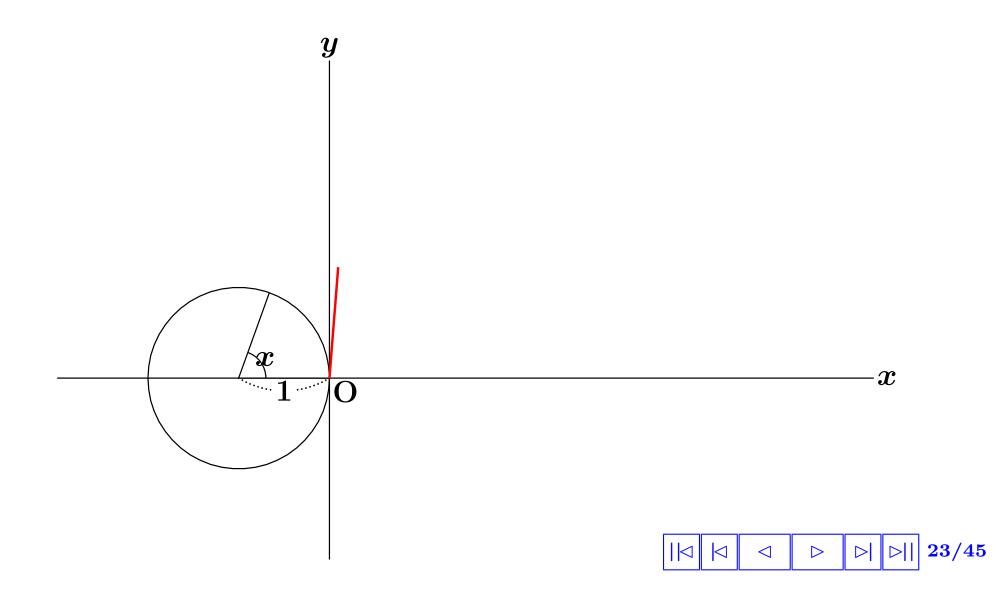


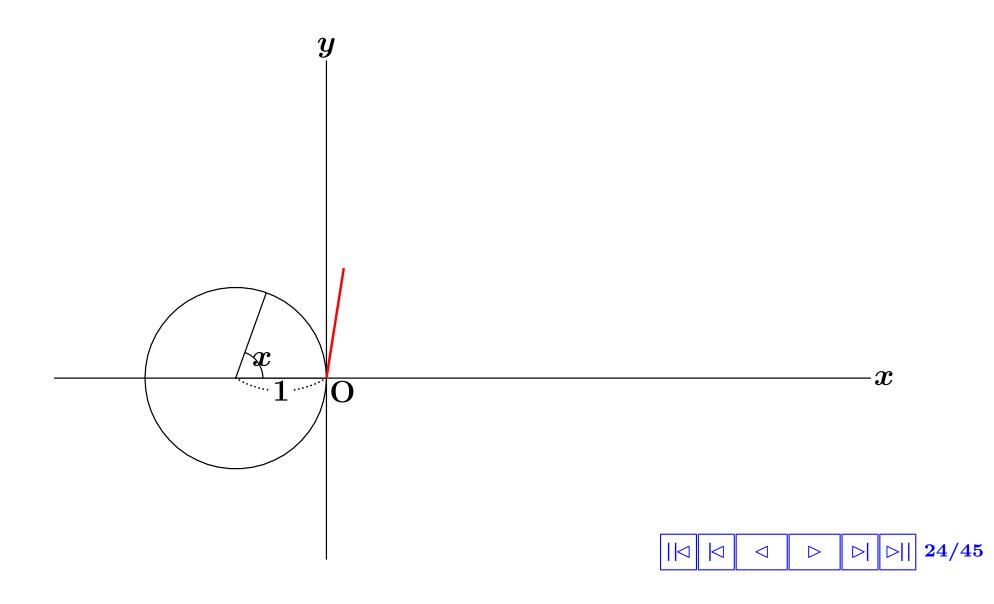


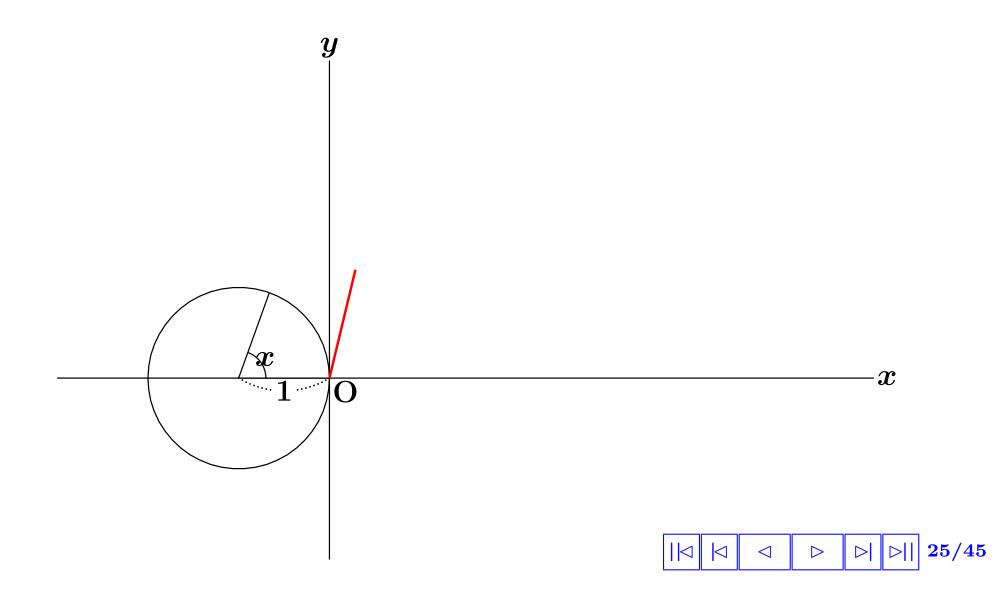


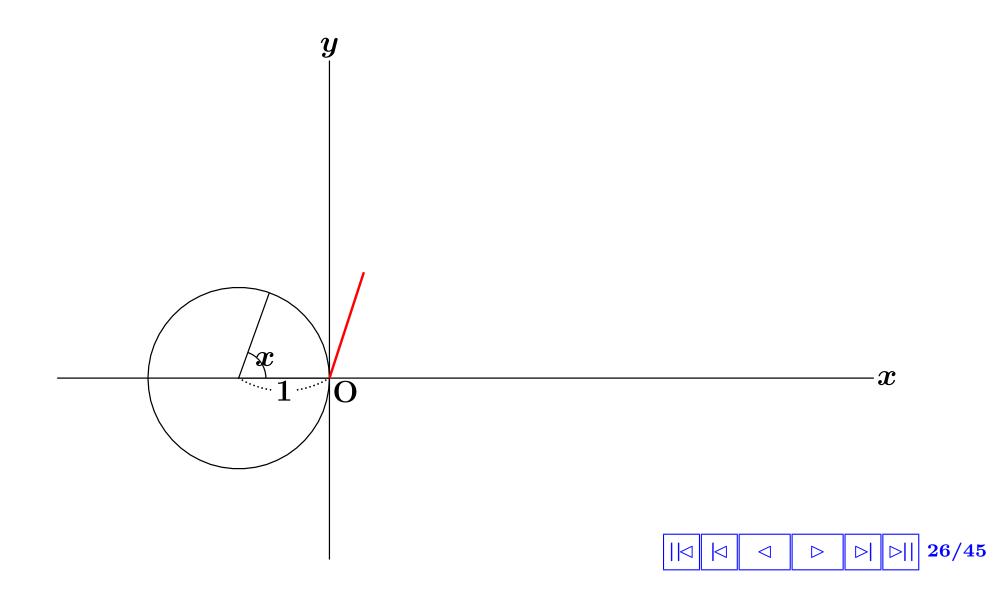


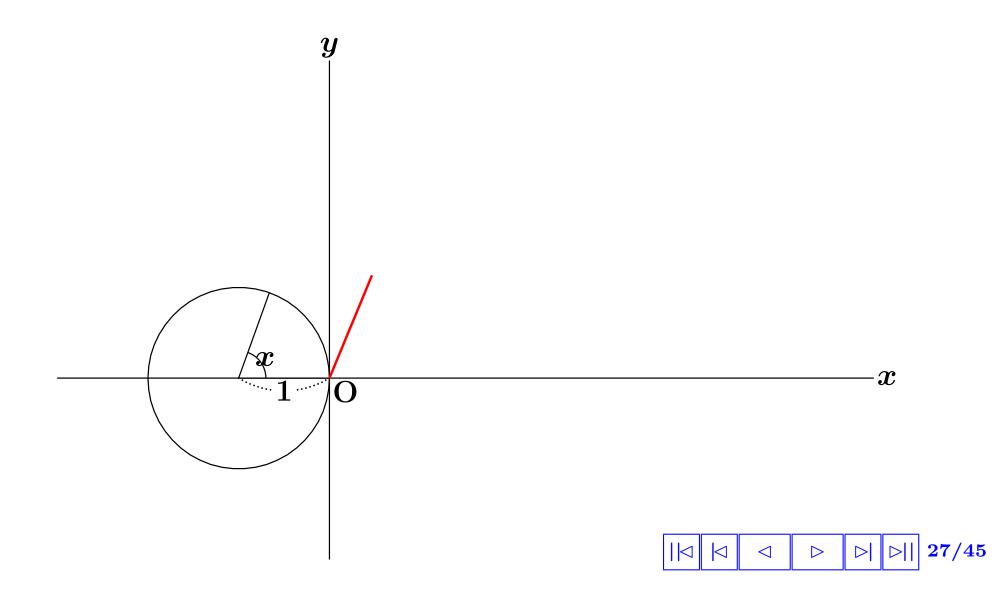


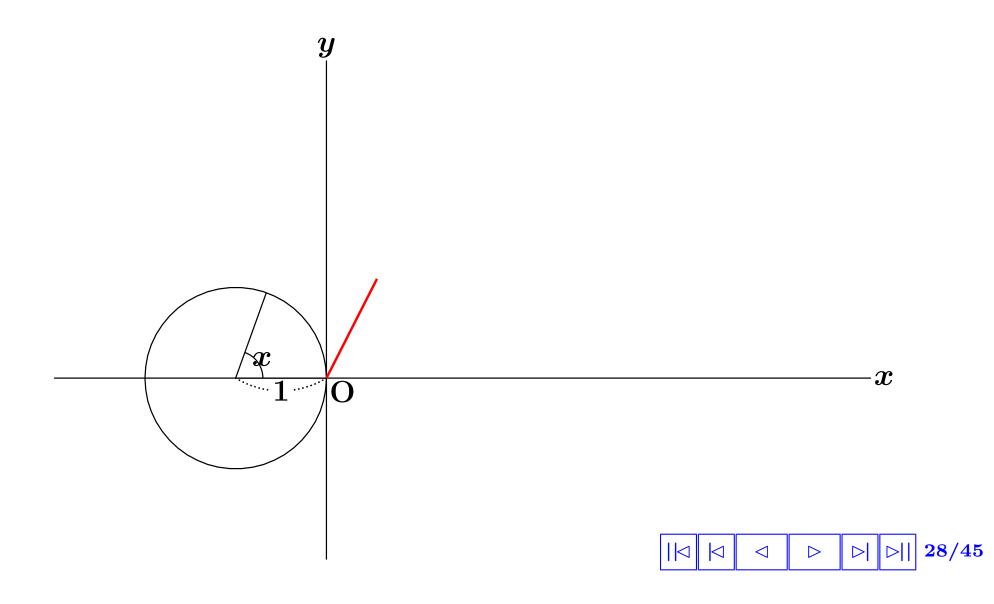


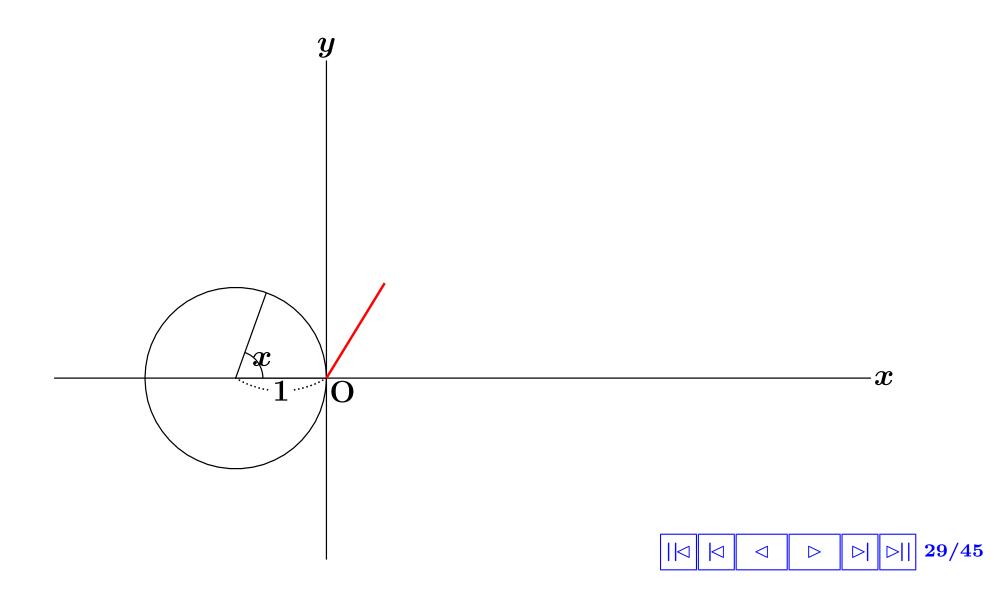


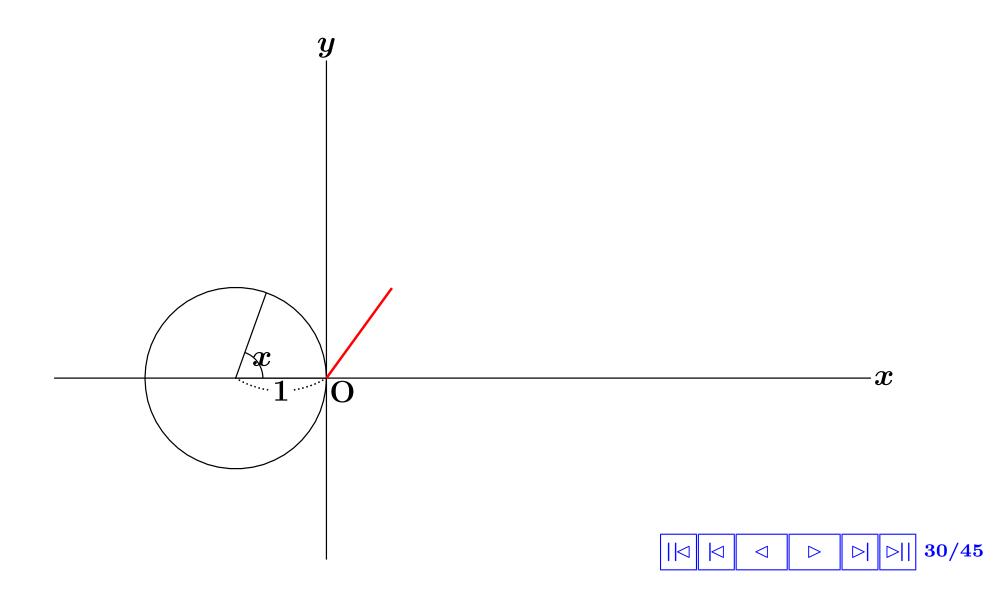


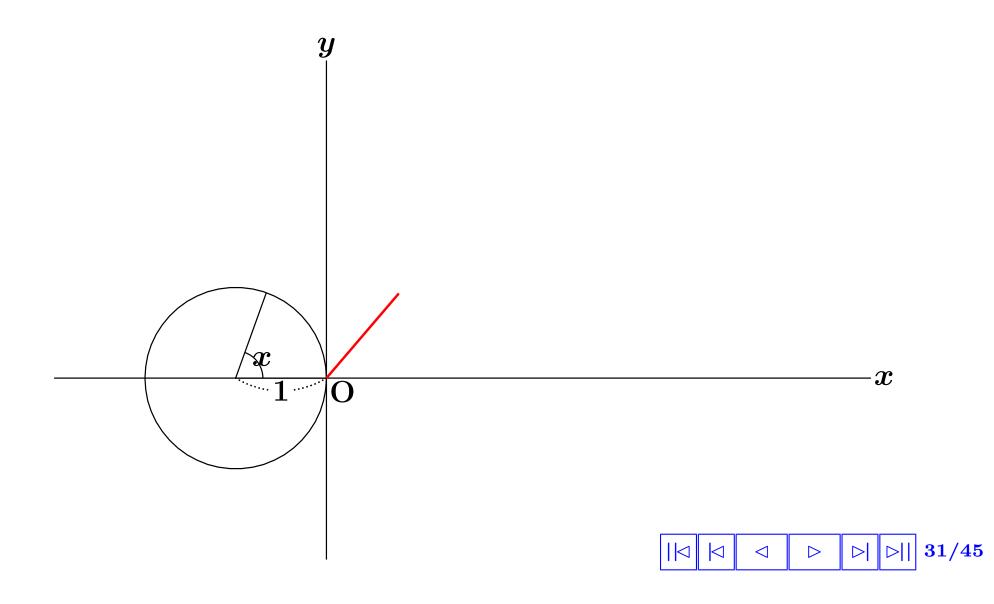


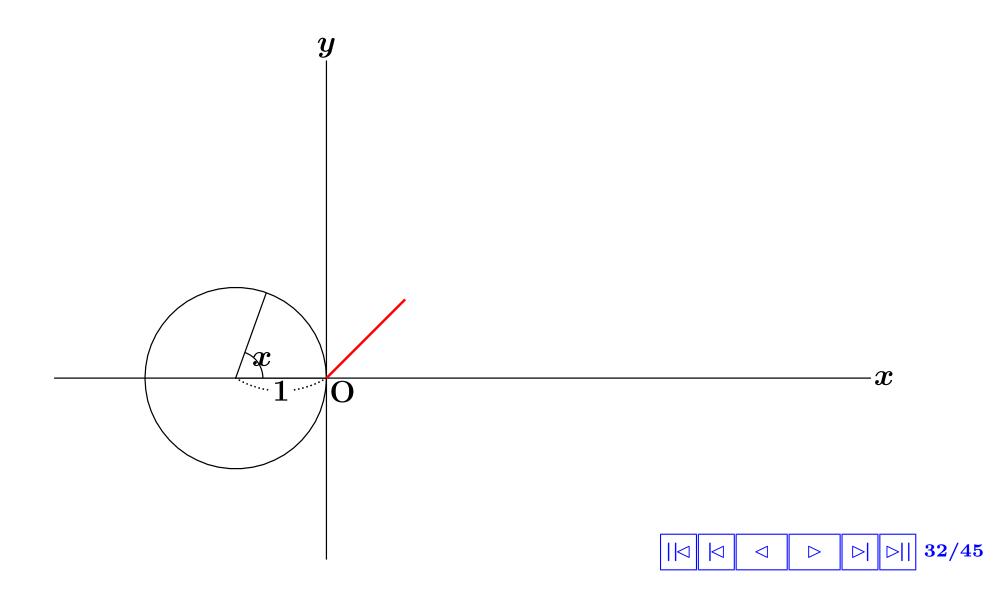


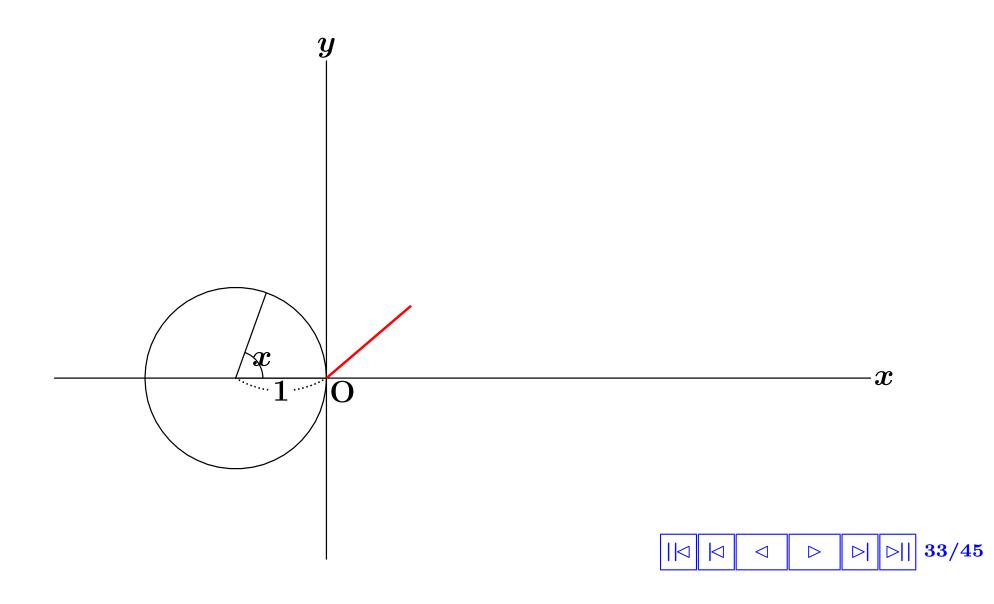


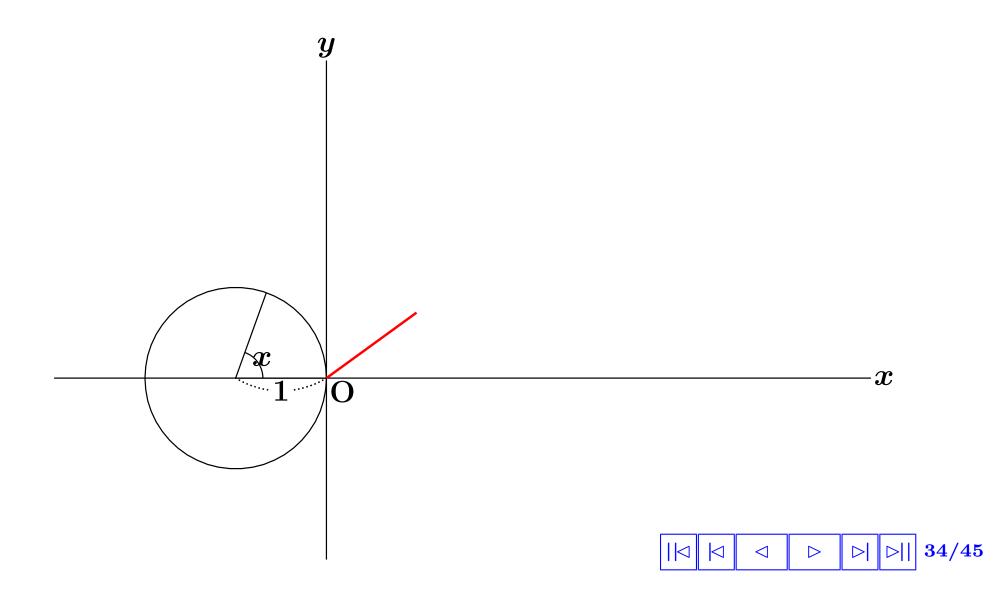


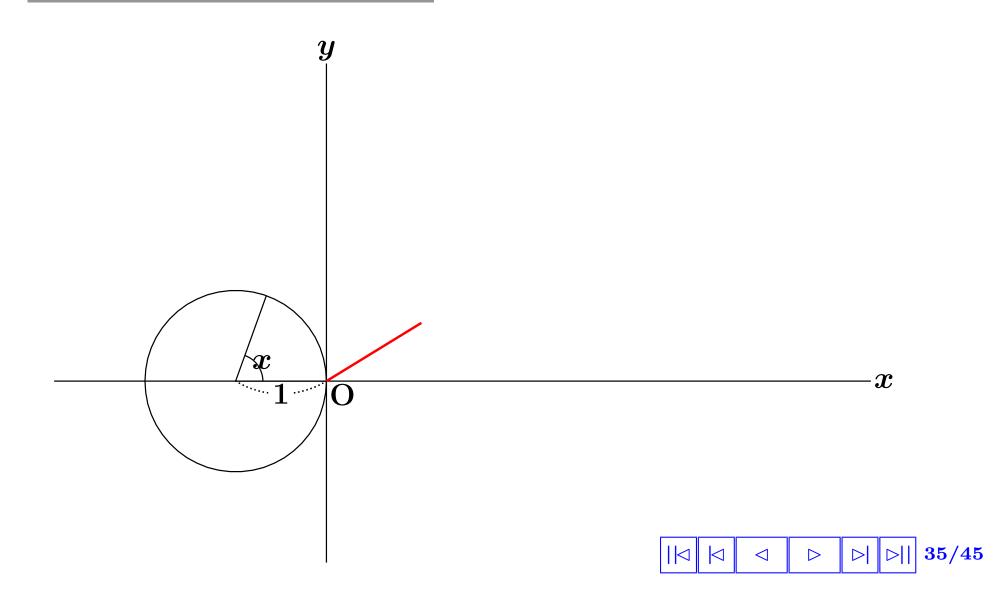


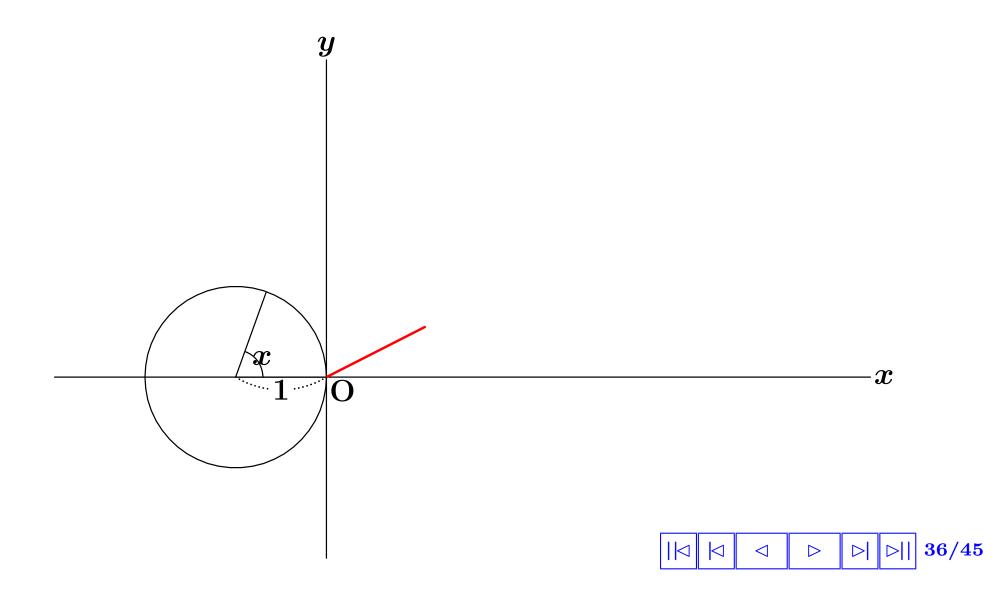


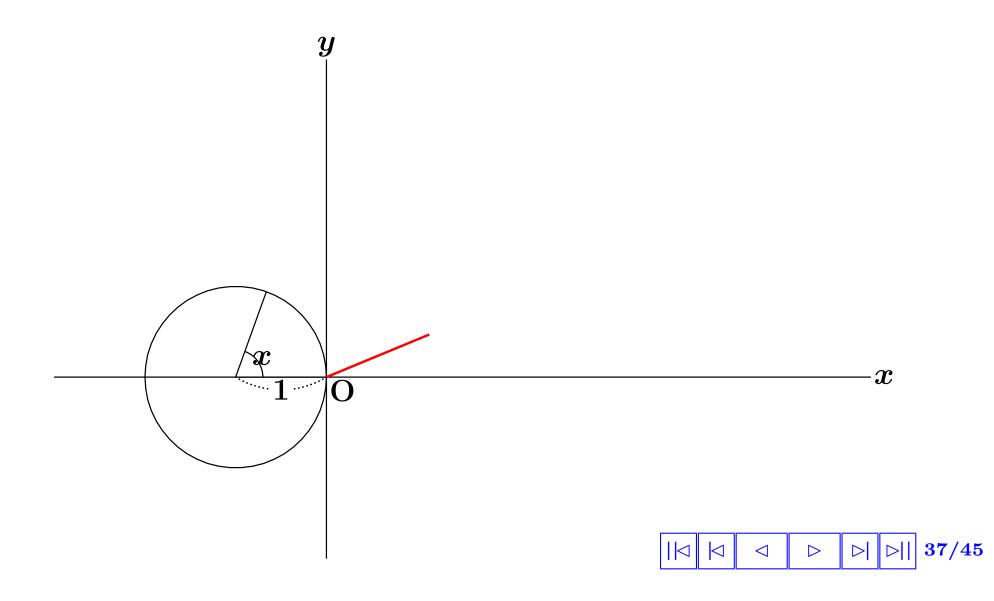


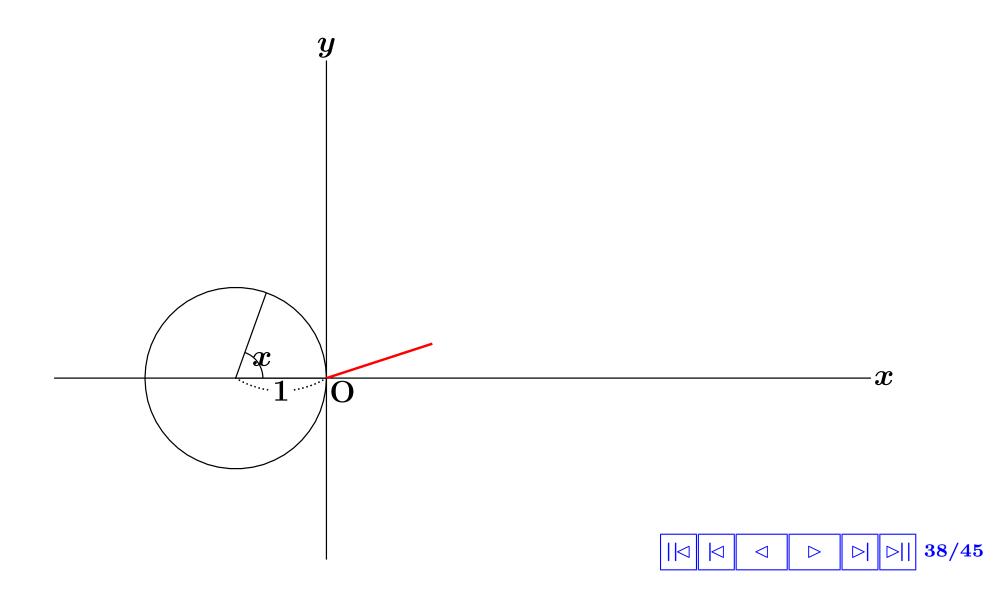


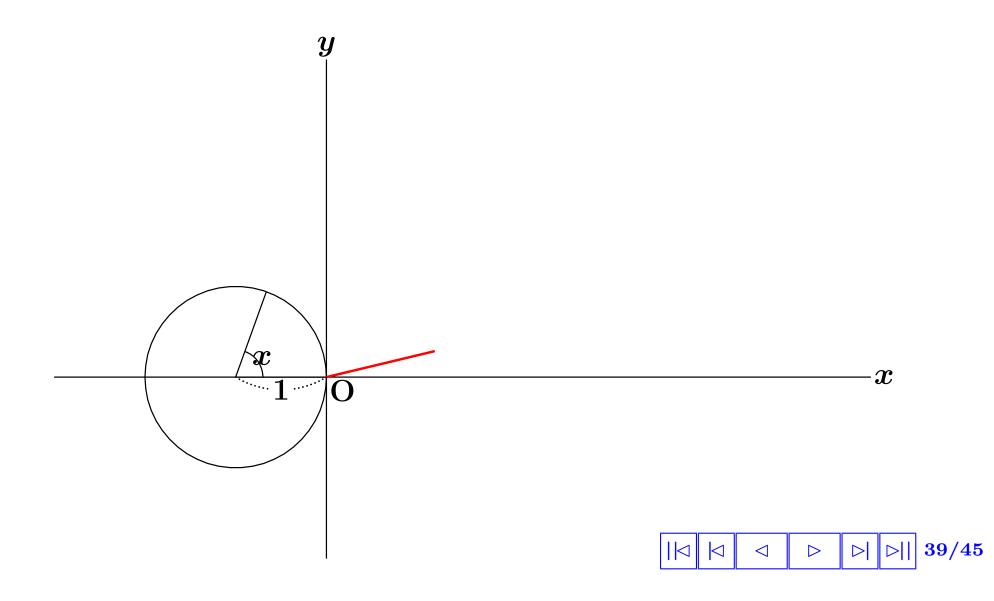


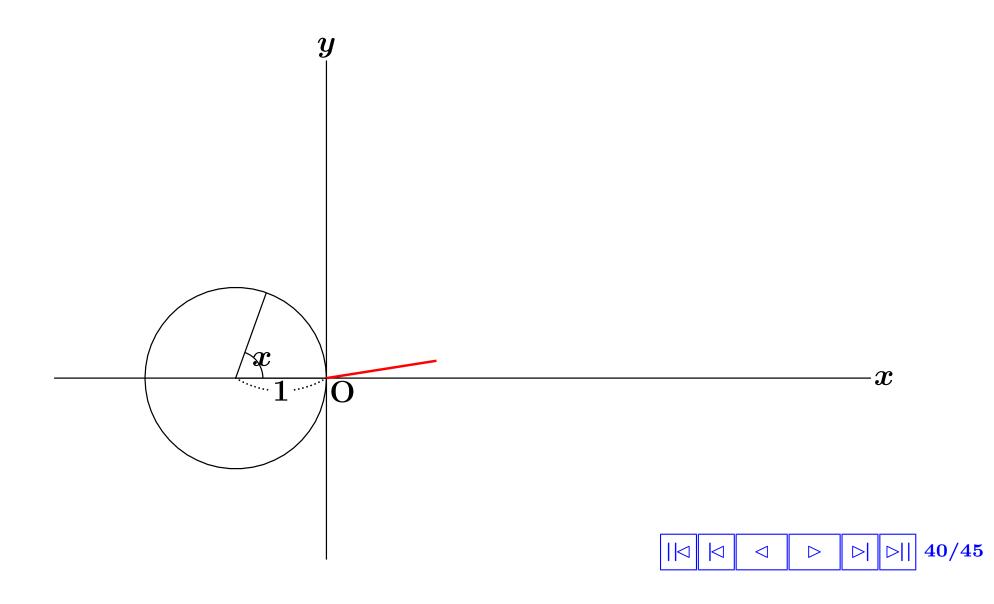


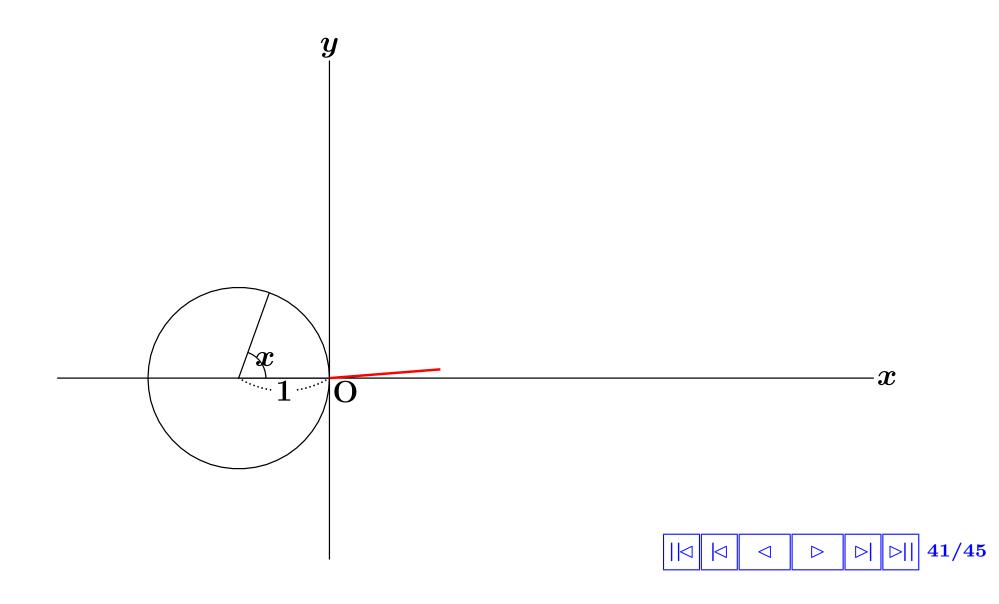


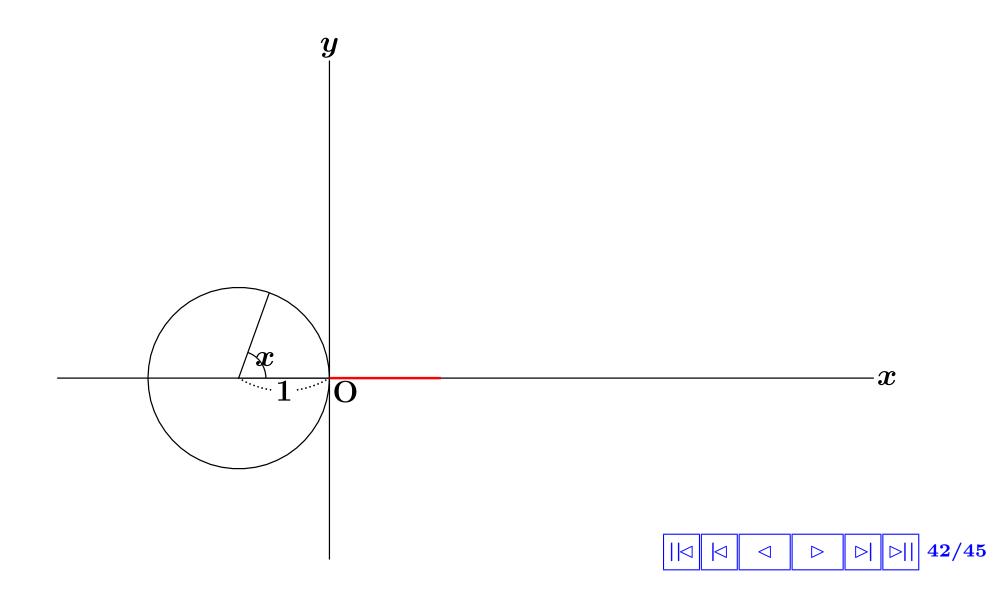


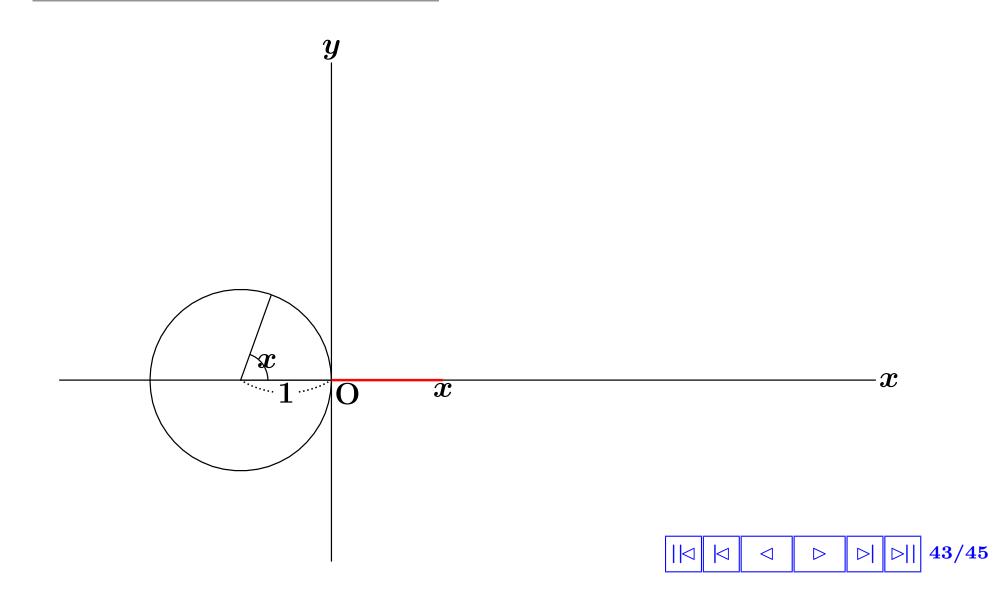


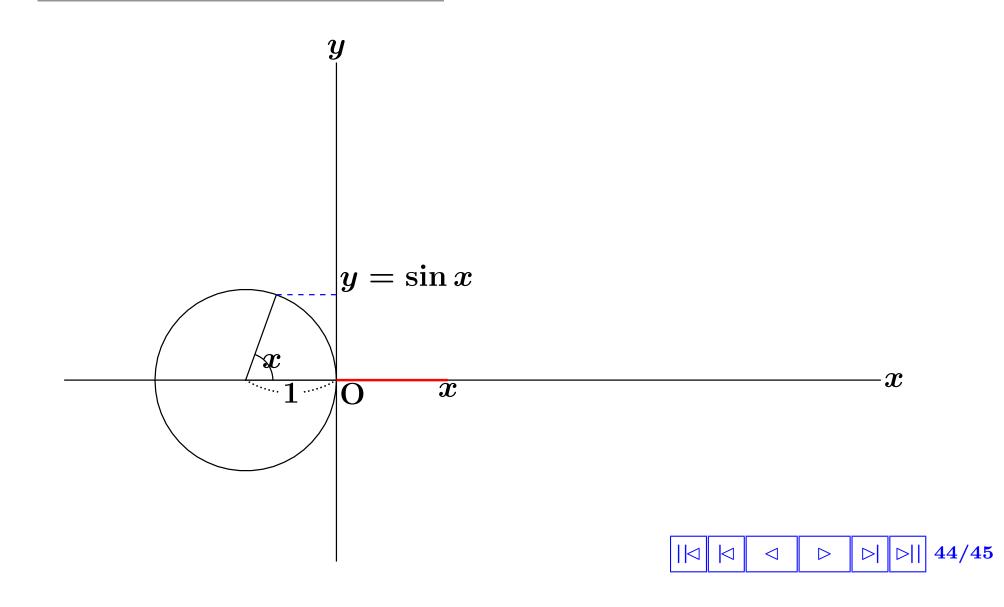


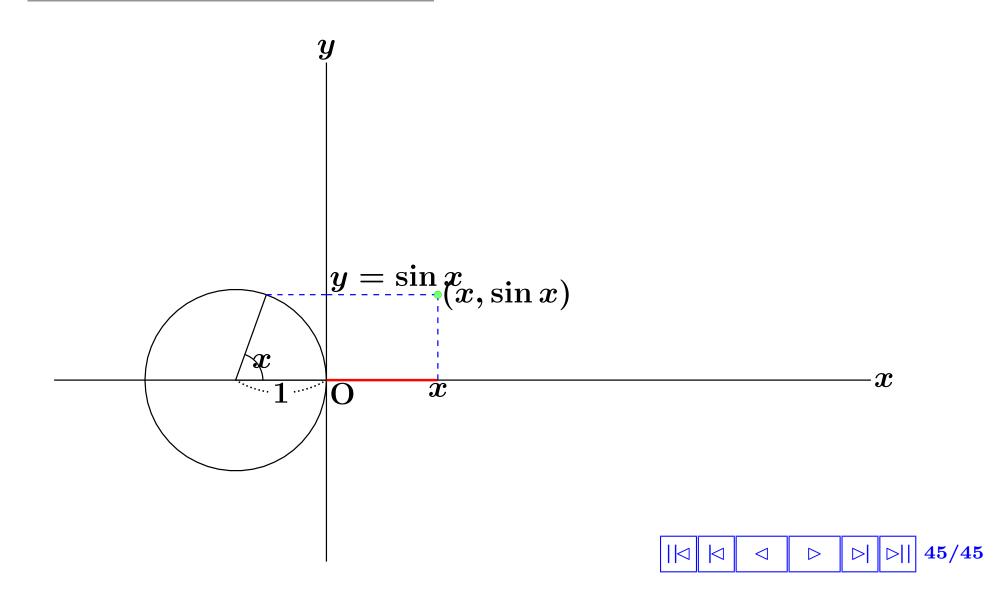


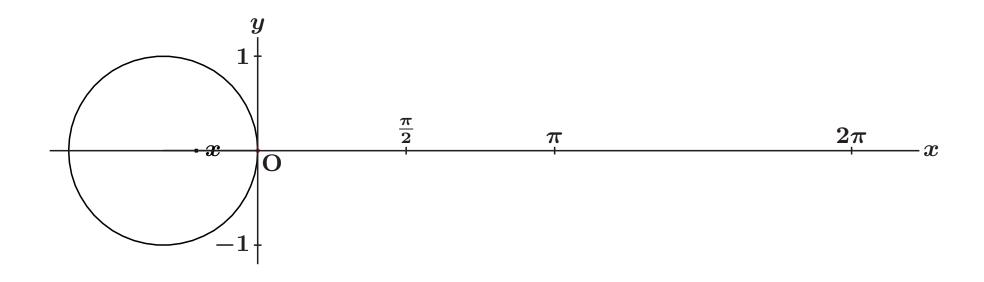


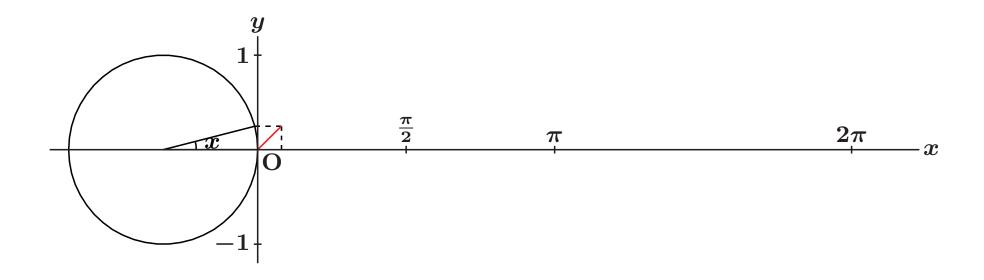


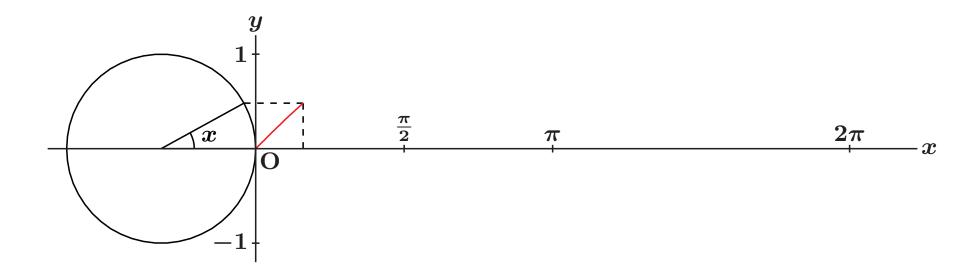


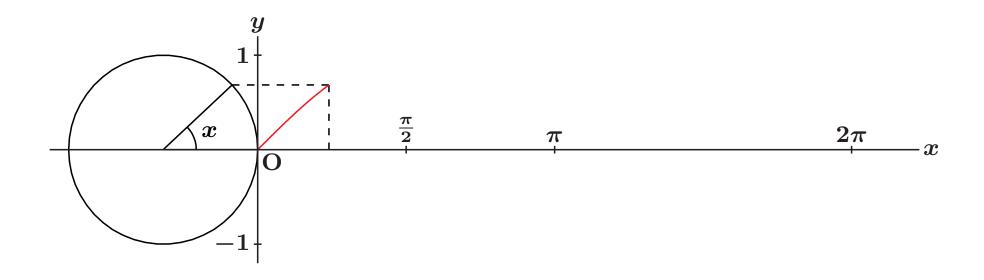


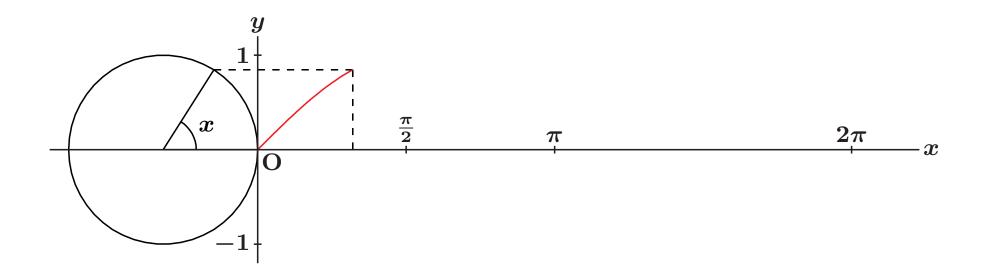


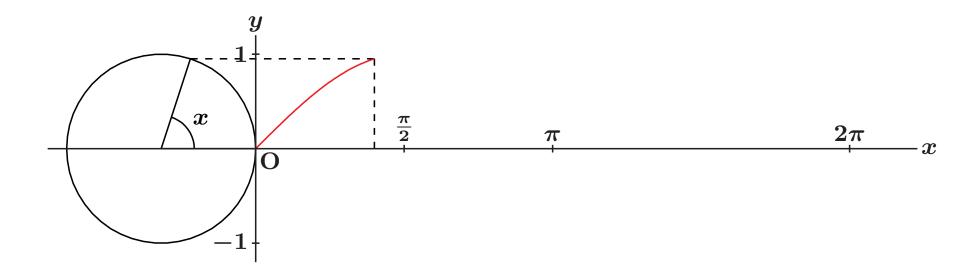


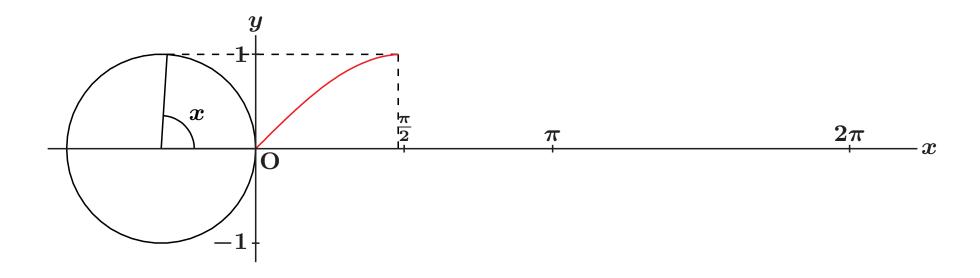


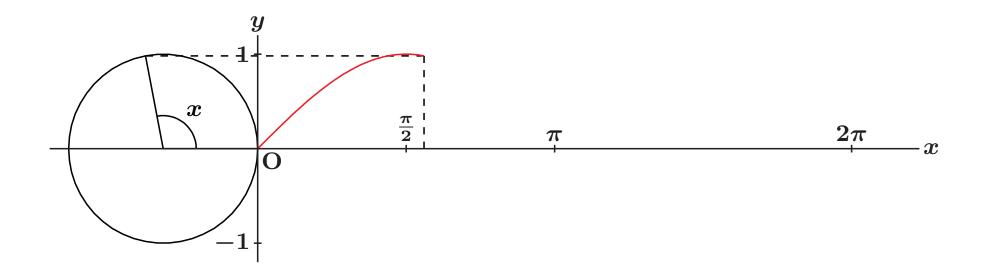


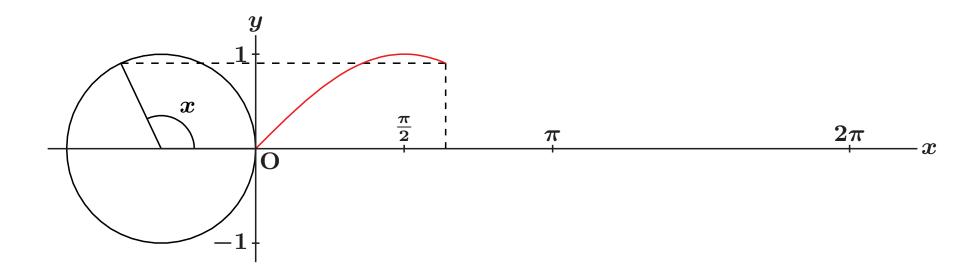


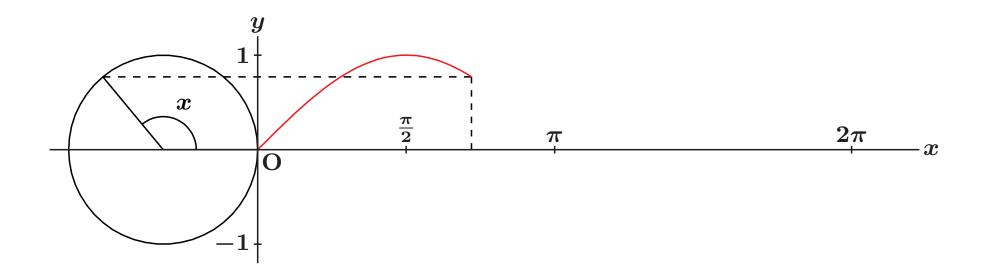


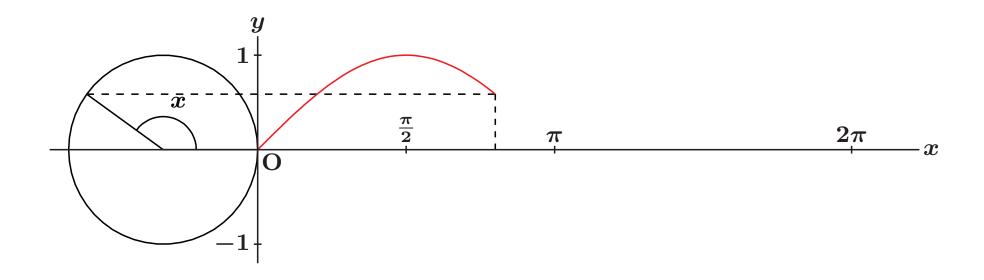


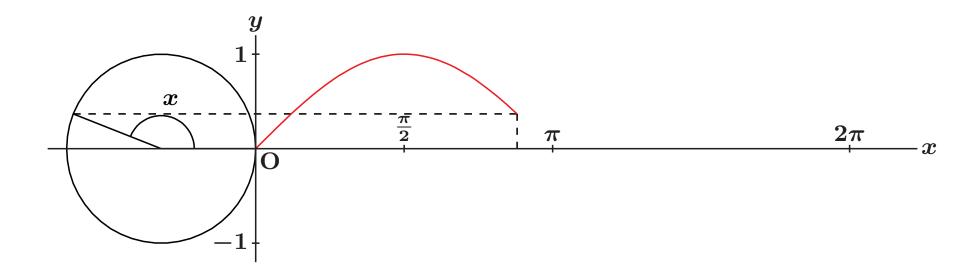


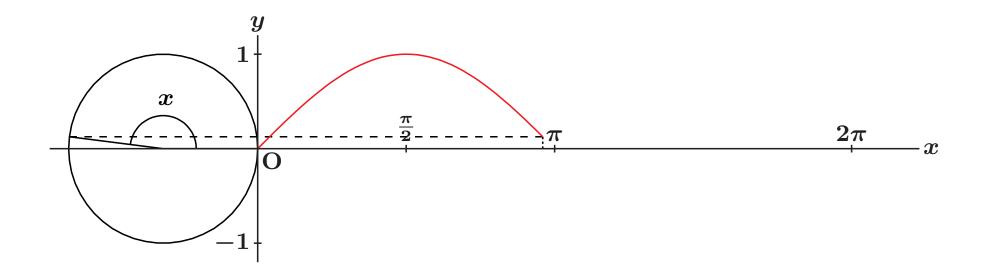


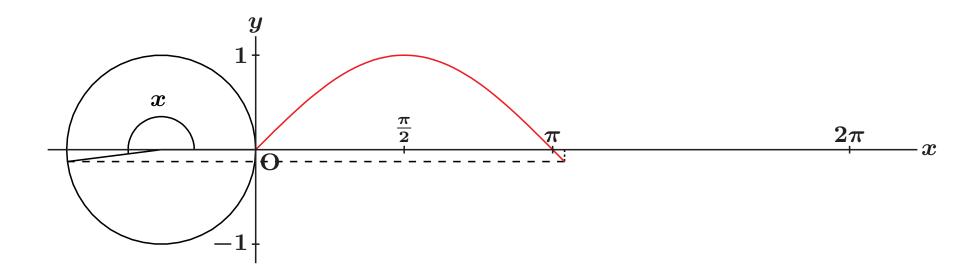


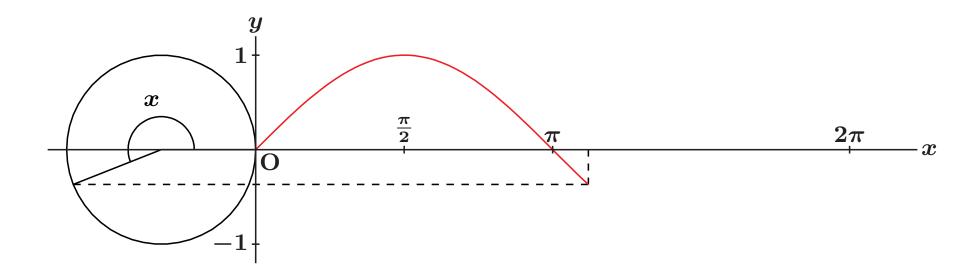


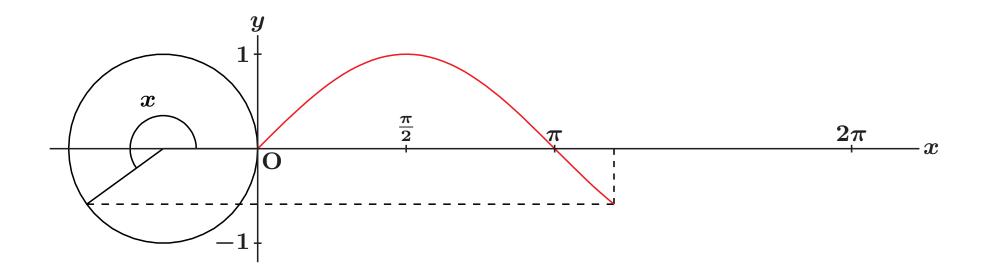


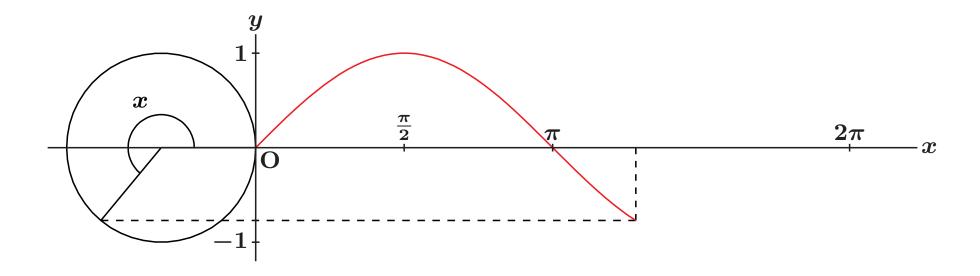


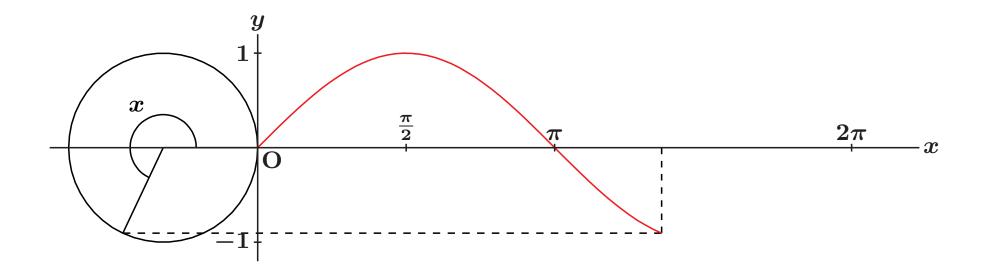


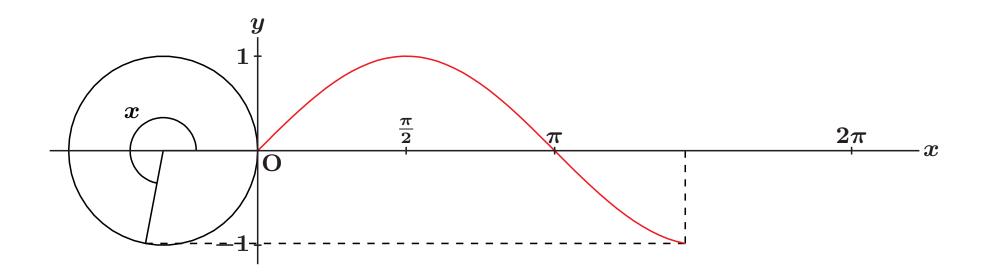


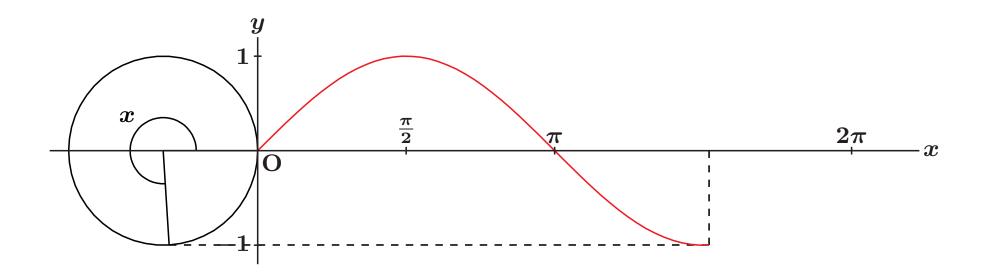


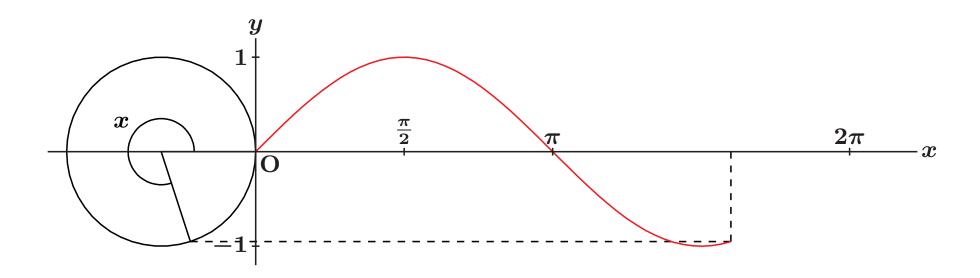


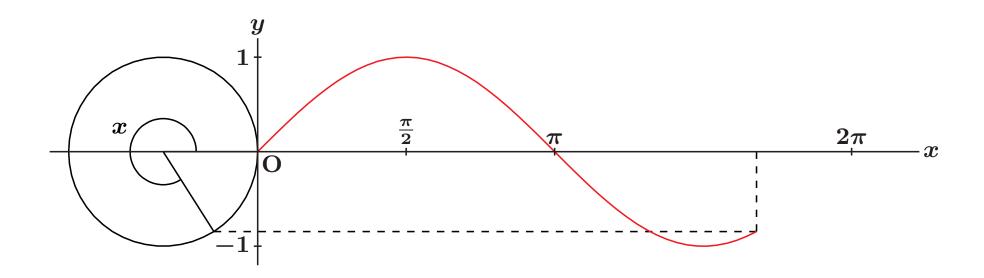


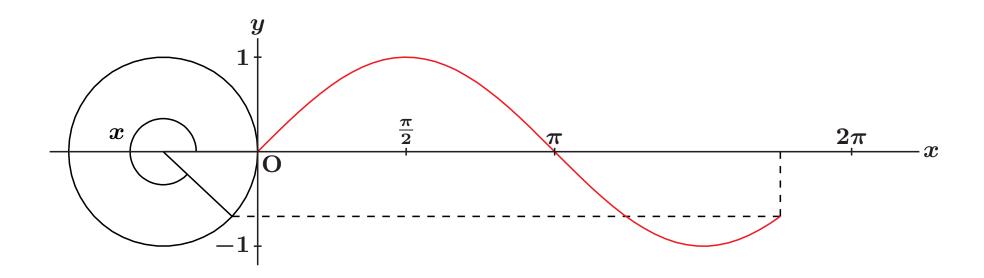


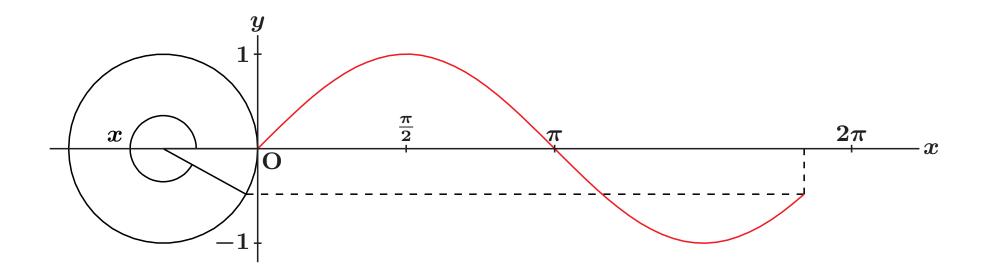


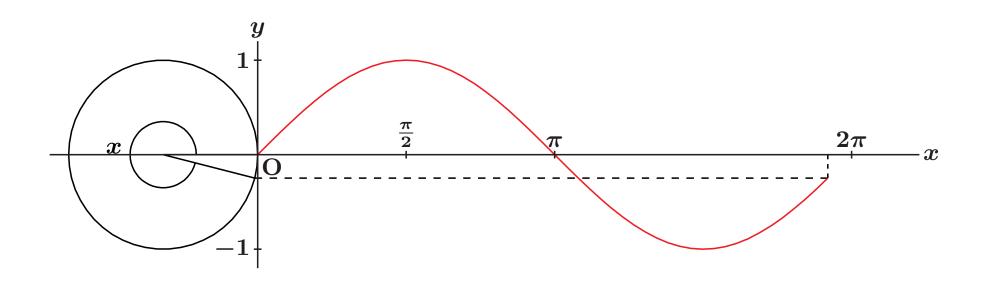


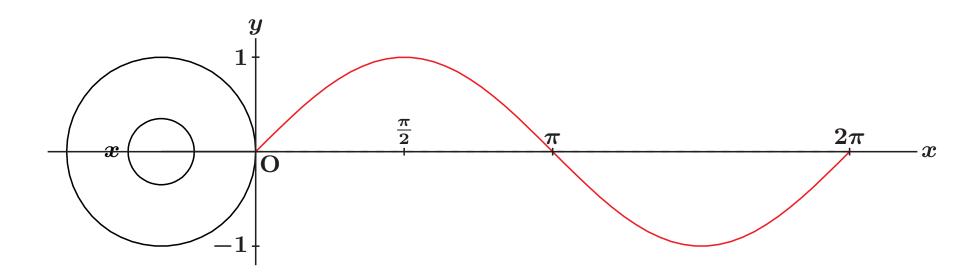












### 課題2( $y = \sin x$ の値)

#### 表のyに値を入れよ.

$oldsymbol{x}$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\pi$	$rac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
y								

### 課題3( $y = \sin x$ の描画)

## $y = \sin x$ のグラフの特徴)

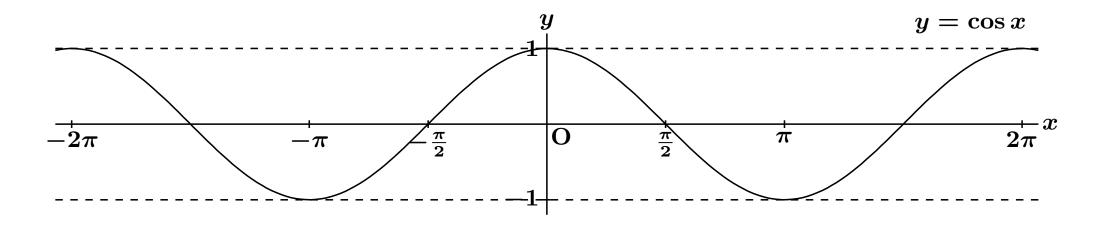
■ 周期は 2π (2π で元に戻る)

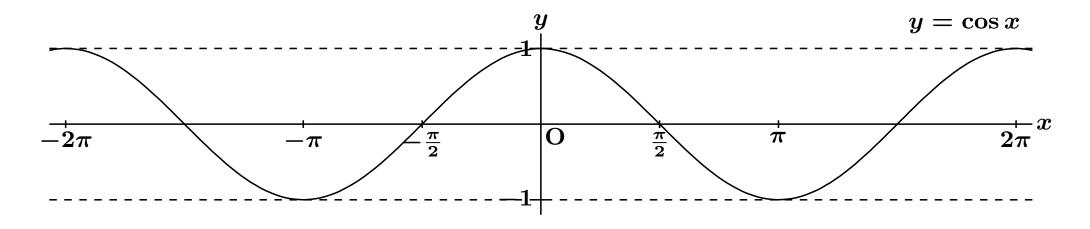
### $y = \sin x$ のグラフの特徴)

- 周期は2π (2π で元に戻る)
- 振幅は1(値の範囲は -1 から 1)

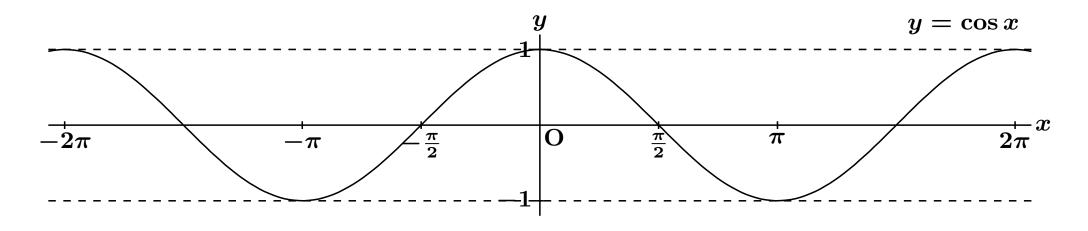
### $y = \sin x$ のグラフの特徴)

- 周期は2π (2π で元に戻る)
- 振幅は1(値の範囲は−1から1)
- 原点対称

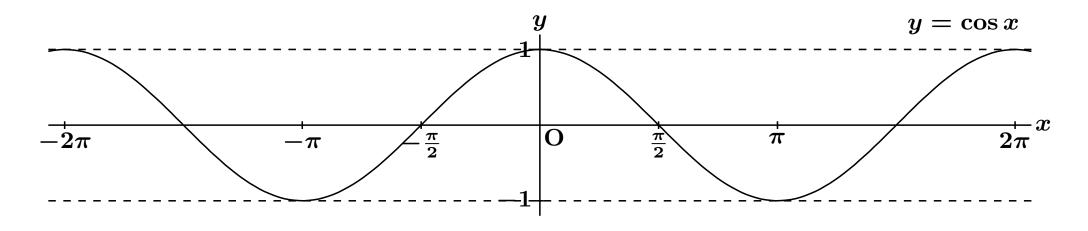




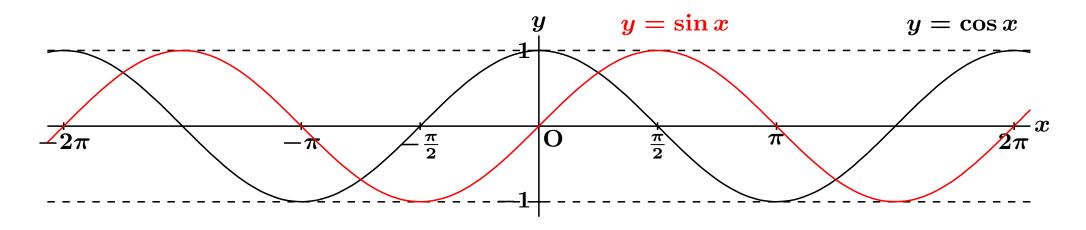
周期は2π(2πで元に戻る)



- 周期は2π (2π で元に戻る)
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- cos x は y 軸対称



- 周期は2π(2πで元に戻る)
- 振幅は1 (値の範囲は -1 から 1)
- cos x は y 軸対称
- ullet  $\cos x$  は  $\sin x$  を左に  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  平行移動(位相が  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  進む)

#### 振幅·位相·周期

- $ullet y = \sin x$ の振幅は1,周期は $2\pi$
- $ullet y = A \sin x$ の振幅は ,周期は
- $ullet y = \sin(x + c)$ の位相は、 $y = \sin x$ から
- $ullet y = \sin(bx)$ の振幅は $lacksymbol{0}$ ,周期は

#### グラフをかく問題

#### 次のグラフをかけ.

$$(1) y = 3\sin x$$

$$(2) \ y = \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$(3) y = \sin(2x)$$