

223] $A+B+C=\pi$

(2) $\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2}$

$\cos A + \cos B = \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} + \frac{A-B}{2} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} - \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$
 $= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$

$\cos C = \cos(\pi - (A+B)) = -\cos(A+B) = -\cos 2 \times \frac{A+B}{2}$
 $= -(2 \cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2} - 1) = 1 - 2 \cos^2 \frac{A+B}{2}$

∴ (右辺) $= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$
 $\left(\frac{\pi-C}{2} \right)$

$= 1 + 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi-C}{2} \right) \times \left(\cos \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \right)$
 $(cc+ss) - (cc-ss)$

$= 1 + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \times 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \times \sin \frac{B}{2}$

$= 1 + 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = (\text{右辺})$

23] $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \cdot \tan B \cdot \tan C$ を証明

$C = \pi - (A+B)$ より

$\tan C = \tan(\pi - (A+B))$

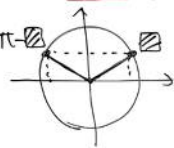
$= -\tan(A+B)$

$= -\frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$

両辺をかける

$-\tan C (1 - \tan A \tan B) = \tan A + \tan B$

$\tan A \tan B \tan C = \tan A + \tan B + \tan C$



- ① 左 → 右
- ② 右 → 左
- ③ 左 → ①
- ④ 右 → ②

224] $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

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

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

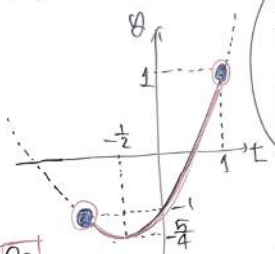
$t = \cos \theta$ とおく
 $t^2 + t - 1 = a$

① 0個解が得

- $|k| < 1$ のとき θ が 2つ
- $t = 1, -1$ のとき θ が 1つ
- $t > 1, t < -1$ のとき θ が 0つ

$y = t^2 + t - 1 = (t + \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4}$ と $y = a$

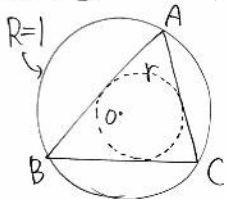
のグラフを利用



方程式の文をよめる
 ↓
 解の個数の対応に注意

a	...	-5/4	...	-1	...	3/4	...
個数	0	2	4	3	2	1	0

77L(28)



$a=BC, b=CA, c=AB$
 $\triangle ABC$ の面積 S を示す

外接円半径 $R=1 \rightarrow$ 正弦
 内接円半径 $r \leq \frac{1}{2}$ を示す
 面積

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2$
 $S = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)r$
 $= (\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)r$

∴ S が最大になるのは
 $S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$
 $= 2 \sin A \sin B \sin C$

よて $2 \sin A \sin B \sin C = (\sin A + \sin B + \sin C)r$

$r = \frac{2 \sin A \sin B \sin C}{\sin A + \sin B + \sin C}$

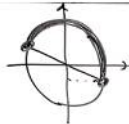
考察 $4 \sin A \sin B \sin C \leq \sin A + \sin B + \sin C$
 を示すことに帰着せよ。

半角に統一

223(1) cos半角型 ②

29講 三角関数(2)

225 $M=2, m=\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{2}$



226 合成

$2\sin(\theta+\frac{\pi}{3}), \sqrt{2}\sin(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}), 2\sqrt{2}\sin(\theta-\frac{\pi}{6})$

227 tanの法則 $\frac{\pi}{4} (45^\circ)$

228 (1) $2\sin(\theta+\frac{\pi}{6})$ $M=2, m=-2$

(2) $\sqrt{3}\sin(\theta-\frac{\pi}{6})$ $M=\frac{3}{2}, m=-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

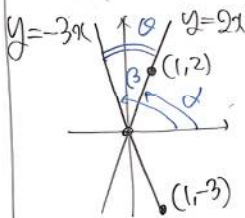
229 $t=\sin\alpha+\cos\alpha$ とき $M=\sqrt{2}+1, m=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

230 $2\sqrt{3} < (5\pm 2) \leq 4$

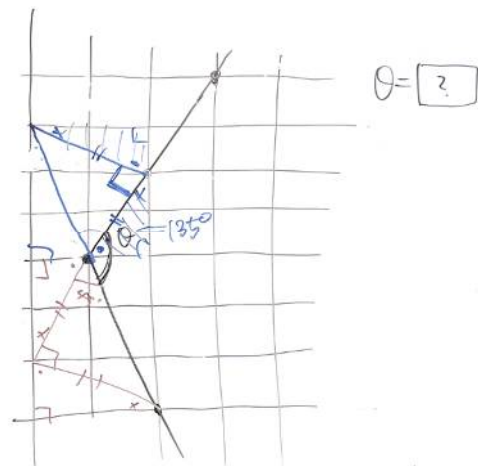
231 半角 & 合成

$M=6, m=-3$

227 平行移動



$\theta = \beta - \alpha$ ($\tan\alpha=2, \tan\beta=-3$)
 $\tan\theta = \dots = 1$ $\theta = 45^\circ$

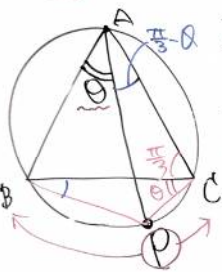


230 $\triangle ABC$: 一辺の長さが3の正三角形

外接円半径 $R=1 \rightarrow$ 正弦



(1)



正弦定理より

$\frac{PA}{\sin(\theta+\frac{\pi}{3})} = \frac{PB}{\sin\theta} = \frac{PC}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}-\theta)} = 2R$

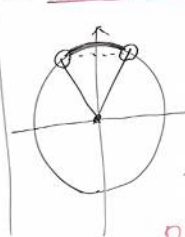
$PA+PB+PC = 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}+\theta) + 2\sin\theta + 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}-\theta)$

和積の加法定理 $(\sin+\cos) + (\sin-\cos)$

P: 劣弧BC
 (逆側は優弧)

$= 2 \times 2\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta$
 $= 2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 2\sin\theta$
 $= 4\sin(\theta+\frac{\pi}{3})$

(2) $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$ $\frac{\pi}{3} < \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} < \frac{2\pi}{3}$



$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < \sin(\theta+\frac{\pi}{3}) \leq 1$
 $2\sqrt{3} < PA+PB+PC \leq 4$

P: 円全体を符号なし

《学習=2》 解けぬものに
 注意, (1)の計算は2!
 劣弧BC
 ① 回転対称性より劣弧BCの点Pを通る
 ② 外接円 → 正弦 → 0の設定