

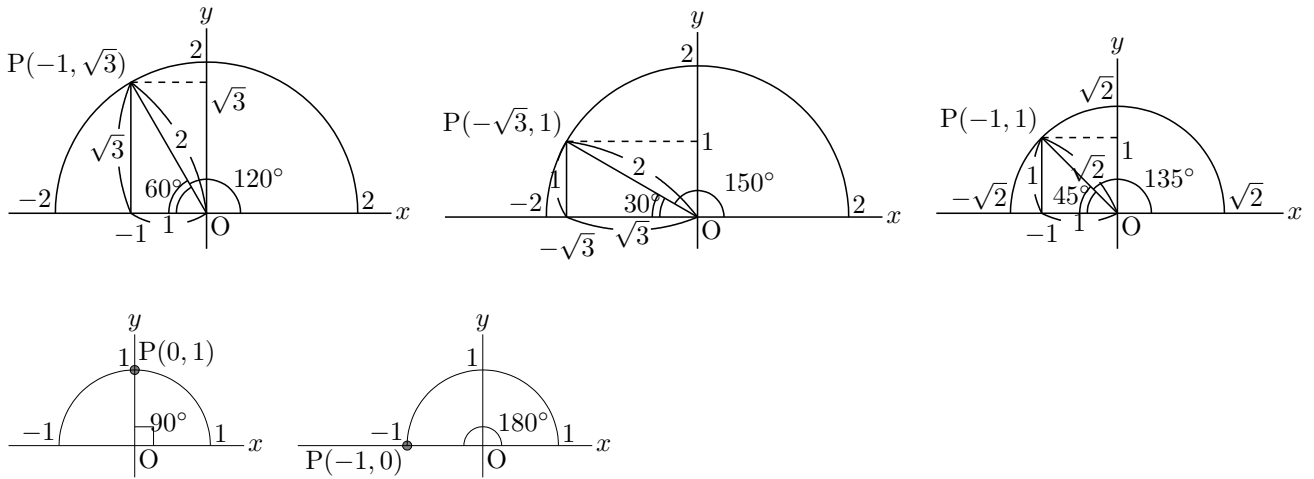
## 第5章 2. 「鈍角の三角比」 第2回

### 解答

1. (1)  $\frac{1}{2}$                                       (2)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  または  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$     (3)  $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  または  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$     (4)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  または  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$   
 (5)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                                       (6)  $-\sqrt{3}$                                       (7) 0    (8) 0
2. (1)  $\sin 28^\circ$                                       (2)  $-\cos 15^\circ$                                       (3)  $-\tan 33^\circ$
3. (1)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$     (2)  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
4. (1)  $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$  または  $-\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$                                       (2)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$  または  $\frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

### 解説

1. 原点を中心として半径  $r$  の半円をかき、半円上の点  $P(X, Y)$  とする.  $x$  軸の正の向きと線分  $OP$  のなす角を  $\alpha$  とすると、 $\sin \alpha = \frac{Y}{r}$ ,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{X}{r}$ ,  $\tan \alpha = \frac{Y}{X}$



(1)  $\sin 150^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$                                       (2)  $\cos 135^\circ = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$     (3)  $\tan 150^\circ = \frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$   
 (4)  $\sin 135^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$                                       (5)  $\cos 120^\circ = \frac{-1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$                                       (6)  $\tan 120^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{-1} = -\sqrt{3}$   
 (7)  $\sin 180^\circ = \frac{0}{1} = 0$                                       (8)  $\cos 90^\circ = \frac{0}{1} = 0$

2. (1)  $28^\circ + 152^\circ = 180^\circ$  より,                                      (2)  $15^\circ + 165^\circ = 180^\circ$  より,                                      (3)  $33^\circ + 147^\circ = 180^\circ$  より,  
 $\sin 152^\circ = \sin 28^\circ$                                        $\cos 165^\circ = -\cos 15^\circ$                                        $\tan 147^\circ = -\tan 33^\circ$

3. (1)  $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$  より,  $\sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \frac{4}{9} = \frac{5}{9}$  このとき,  $\alpha$  は鋭角なので,  $\sin \alpha > 0$

よって  $\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$

(2)  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \div \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$

4. (1)  $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$  より,  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$  よって  $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$ .

$\alpha$  は鈍角なので,  $\cos \alpha < 0$  よって  $\cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$

(2)  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$  より,  $\sin \alpha = \tan \alpha \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$