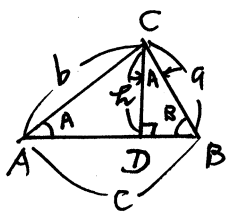


8.01 正弦定理の証明.



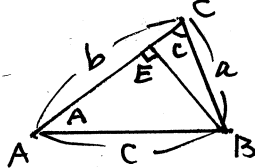
$\angle CAD = \angle BCA = \angle A$

$h = CD = b \sin A = a \sin B$

同様に、点BからCDに垂線を引いて.

$EB = c \sin A = a \sin C$

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} \quad \text{--- ①}$



お持ち. $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \text{--- ②}$

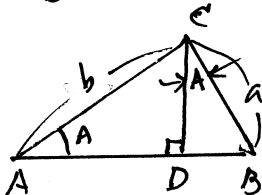
① < ② より

$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad \text{--- ③}$

8.02 余弦定理の証明

$BD = AB - AD = c - b \cos A$

$CD = b \sin A$



$|BC|^2 = |CD|^2 + |BD|^2$

$a^2 = b^2 \sin^2 A + (c - b \cos A)^2$

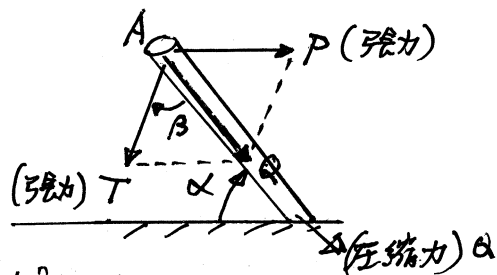
$a^2 = b^2 \sin^2 A + c^2 - 2bc \cos A + b^2 \cos^2 A$

同様に $\begin{cases} a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \\ b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B \\ c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C \end{cases}$

8.03 物体を吊る力を張力 [kg] とする。

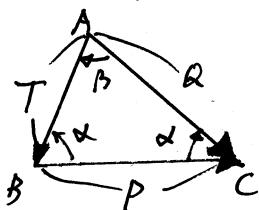
電柱を地面に対して α の角度で固定した。

(地面に水平な方向に張力 P をかける。
電柱に対して、 β の角度で張力 T をかける。)



張力 T と P の合成ベクトル $Q = T + P$ がある。

丁度、電柱と平行になると、張力は電柱に働く圧縮力 Q と見なすことができる。電柱を固定する事から定まる。



ΔABC を作る。
正弦定理により、

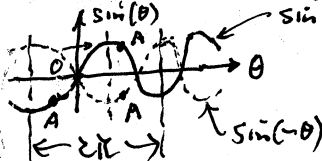
$\frac{T}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{P}{\sin \beta} = \frac{Q}{\sin \gamma}$

$T = \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} \right) P$

$Q = \left(\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \beta} \right) P$

$\sin \gamma = \sin(\pi - (\alpha + \beta)) = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \quad \leftarrow \sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin(\theta)$

$\begin{cases} \sin(\theta + \pi) = -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(-\pi - \theta) = \sin(\theta) = \sin(\pi - \theta) \end{cases}$



$y = f(x)$ のグラフを x 方向に a だけ offset した graph $y = f(x - a)$ と同じ!!

$\sin(\pi - (\alpha + \beta)) = \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

1 = 定数事 (L, a) 逆角 L と L' の B

8.04 加法定理を導く (Eulerの公式を使う)

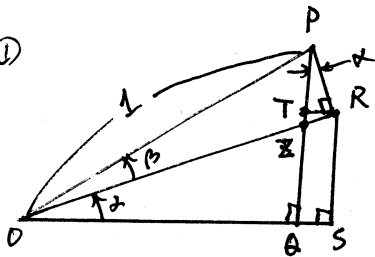
$\begin{pmatrix} \exp(i\alpha) = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha \\ \exp(i\beta) = \cos \beta + i \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \exp(i\alpha) \exp(i\beta) = \exp(i(\alpha + \beta)) = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)$

$= \{ \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha \} \{ \cos \beta + i \sin \beta \}$

$= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) + i (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)$

従って $\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$

8.05 ①



$OP = 1$ である。 $PQ = \sin(\alpha + \beta) = PT + TR = PT + RS$
 $PT = PR \cos \alpha = \sin \beta \cos \alpha$
 $RS = OR \sin \alpha = \cos \beta \sin \alpha$
 したがって、 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \beta \cos \alpha + \cos \beta \sin \alpha$

② $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ より、 $\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

③ 同様、 $OQ = \cos(\alpha + \beta) = OS - QS$; $\left(\begin{array}{l} OS = OR \cos \alpha = \cos \beta \cos \alpha \\ QS = TR = PR \sin \alpha = \sin \beta \sin \alpha \end{array} \right)$
 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

④ $\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$ $\left(\begin{array}{l} x = \frac{1+y}{1-y} \text{ の解} \\ (1-y)x = 1+y \\ x-1 = (x+1)y \end{array} \right)$
 $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2}$; $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}{2}$;
 $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$
 $\tan(2\alpha) = \left(\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \right)$; $\tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}$

8.06

① 75° の正弦の値 $75^\circ = (5)(15^\circ) = (5) \left(\frac{180^\circ}{12} \right) = \frac{5}{12} \pi = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \pi$
 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
 $\sin(75^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

② 75° の余弦の値
 $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$
 $\cos(75^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$

③ $120^\circ = (90^\circ + 30^\circ)$ の正弦の値 $120^\circ = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}$ $\left(\sin(120^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$
 $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = (1) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + (0) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

④ $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = (0) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - (1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\cos(120^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$

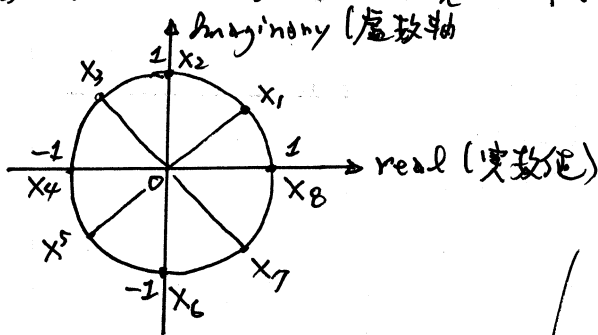
⑤ $240^\circ = \pi + \frac{\pi}{3}$ の正弦の値
 $\sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + \cos \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = (0) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - (1) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\sin(240^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

⑥ 240° の余弦の値 $\cos(240^\circ) = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \pi \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = (-1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - (0) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$

8.07

$\cos(2\alpha) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$ より、 $\cos(\alpha) = 1 - 2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$
 $\sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{2}$ 同様、 $\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1 + \cos(\alpha)}{2}$
 $\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos(\alpha)}{2}}$ $\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\alpha)}{2}}$ である。

8.08 ① $X^n = 1$ の根は $X_k = \exp\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}j\right)$ と表される。
 ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$)



たとえば $n=8$ のときは.

$X^8 = 1$ の根は.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ll} X_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+j) & X_2 = j \\ X_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+j) & X_4 = -1 \\ X_5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1-j) & X_6 = -j \\ X_7 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-j) & X_8 = 1 \end{array} \right) \text{ と表す.}$$

(複素数平面で半径1の円を描くと、その円周に n 個の根が等角度間隔で並ぶ)

② $X^n = a + jb$ のときは. $a + jb = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \exp(\theta j)$ のときも表す.

$$a + jb = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} (\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) \text{ より, } \left(\begin{array}{l} \cos\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}; \\ \sin\theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}; \end{array} \right)$$

$$X_k = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \exp\left(\frac{2k\pi + \theta}{n}j\right) \text{ と表す!!}$$

$$(X_k)^n = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp((2k\pi + \theta)j) = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp(\theta j) = a + bj \text{ と表す!!}$$

③ $n=2$ のときは.

$$X_k = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(\frac{2k\pi + \theta}{2}j\right) \quad (k=1, 2) \text{ と表す.}$$

$$X_1 = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(\left(\pi + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)j\right) = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left[\cos\left(\pi + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) + j\sin\left(\pi + \frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$X_1 = -(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} (\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + j\sin\frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$X_2 = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(\left(2\pi + \frac{\theta}{2}\right)j\right) = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \exp\left(\frac{\theta}{2}j\right) = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} (\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + j\sin\frac{\theta}{2})$$

よって、 $X_1 = -X_2$ と表す.

$$n=2 \text{ のとき } X^2 = a + jb \text{ の根は. } \left(\begin{array}{l} \cos\theta = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad \sin\theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{2}}, \quad \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{2}} \end{array} \right)$$

$$X = \pm (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}{2}} \pm j \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}{2}} \right)$$

$$X = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a} \pm j \sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a} \right)$$

$$\text{この式を2乗すると. } X^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left((\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a) - (a^2 + b^2 - a) \pm (2j) \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2) - a^2} \right)$$

$$X^2 = a \pm j|b| \text{ と表す!!}$$

$$\text{よって、} \left(\begin{array}{l} b < 0 \text{ のとき } X = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a} - j \sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a} \right) \\ b \geq 0 \text{ のとき } X = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + a} + j \sqrt{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a} \right) \end{array} \right) \text{ と表す!!}$$