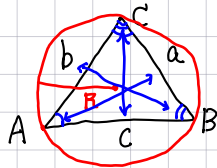


三角比(三角形への応用)

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°
sinθ	0	1/2	1/√2	√2/2	1	√3/2	1/√2	1/2	0
cosθ	1	√3/2	1/√2	1/2	0	-1/2	-1/√2	-√3/2	-1

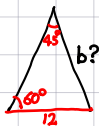
正弦定理

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

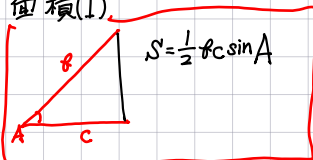


R = 外接円の半径

問 b, R (外接円の半径)



面積(I)



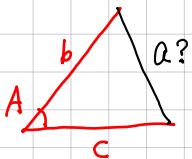
面積(II)

- $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$
- $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \Rightarrow \sin A$ を求める。
- $S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$

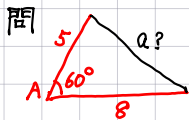


面積を求めよ。

余弦定理(I)

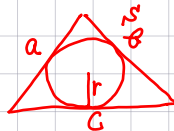


$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$



問

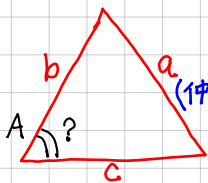
内接円の半径 r



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

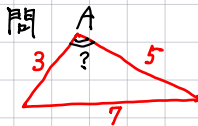
問 上の問の三角形の内接円の半径 r を求めよ。

余弦定理(II)



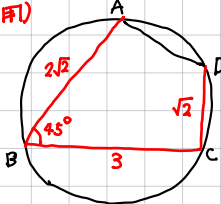
$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

(仲間はすれ)



問

問 円に内接する四角形 (応用) (a) AC



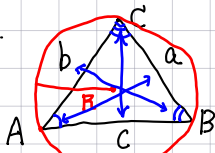
(a) AD

三角比(三角形への応用)

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°
sinθ	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
cosθ	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1

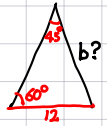
正弦定理

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$



R: 外接円の半径

問 b, R (外接円の半径)



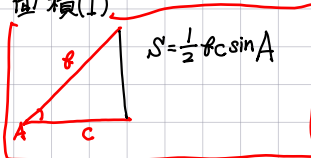
$$\frac{b}{\sin 60^\circ} = \frac{12}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$b = \sin 60^\circ \times \frac{12}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\cdot b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{12}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 12\sqrt{2} = 6\sqrt{6}$$

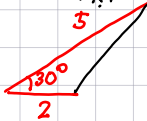
$$\cdot 2R = \frac{12}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{12}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 12\sqrt{2}, R = 6\sqrt{2}$$

面積(I)



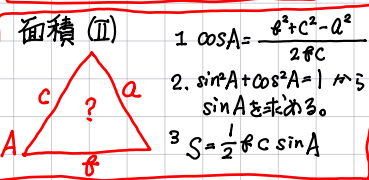
$$S = \frac{1}{2} c \sin A$$

問 面積 S



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 2 \times \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

面積(II)



$$1 \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$2. \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \text{ より } \sin A \text{ を求める。}$$

$$3. S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A$$

問 A



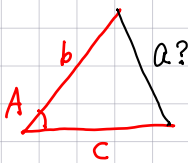
面積を求めよ。

$$1. \cos A = \frac{7^2 + 6^2 - 11^2}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 6} = \frac{49 + 36 - 121}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 6} = \frac{36}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 6} = \frac{36}{84} = \frac{3}{7}$$

$$2. \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \text{ より } \sin A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3}{7}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{49}} = \sqrt{\frac{40}{49}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{7}$$

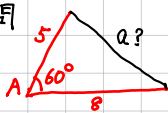
$$3. S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{7} = 6\sqrt{10}$$

余弦定理(I)



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

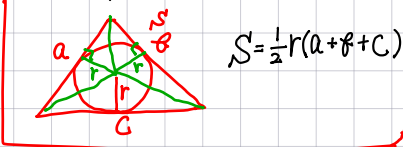
問



$$a^2 = 5^2 + 8^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 25 + 64 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 25 + 64 - 40 = 49$$

$$a > 0 \text{ より } a = 7$$

内接円の半径 r

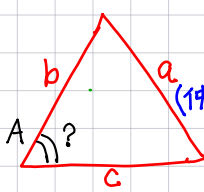


$$S = \frac{1}{2} r (a + b + c)$$

問 上の問の三角形の内接円の半径 r を求めよ。

$$6\sqrt{10} = \frac{1}{2} r (7 + 6 + 11) = \frac{1}{2} r \cdot 24 \text{ より } r = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

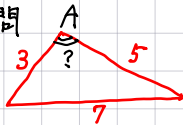
余弦定理(II)



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

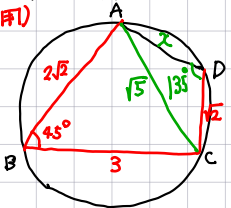
(仲間はずれ)

問



$$\cos A = \frac{3^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{9 + 25 - 49}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{-15}{30} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ より } A = 120^\circ$$

問 円に内接する四角形(応用)



(1) AC

$$AC^2 = (2\sqrt{2})^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 45^\circ = 8 + 9 - 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 17 - 12 = 5$$

$$AC > 0 \text{ より } AC = \sqrt{5}$$

(2) AD

AD = x とおく。∠D = 135° より ∠ADC = 45°

△ADC に余弦定理を用いる。∠ADC = 45°

$$\sqrt{5}^2 = x^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 135^\circ = x^2 + 2 \cdot 3x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$5 = x^2 + 2 + 2x \text{ より } x^2 + 2x - 3 = (x+3)(x-1) = 0$$

x > 0 であり、x = 1, 故に AD = 1