

三角法の公式

1 一般の三角関数

(1) 三角関数の定義

点 $P(x, y)$ は円 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 上にあり,
 $\angle POx = \theta$ (動径 OP の表す角) とする。

このとき,

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}, \quad \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

で定義する。

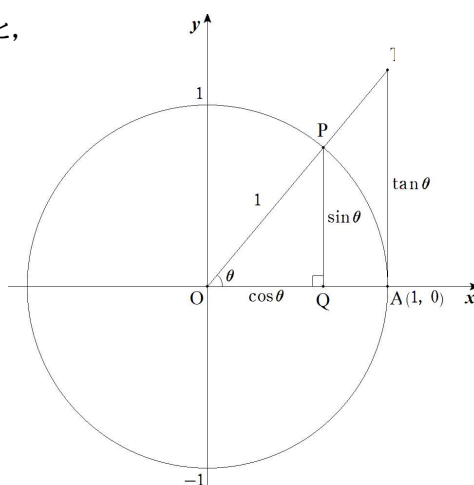
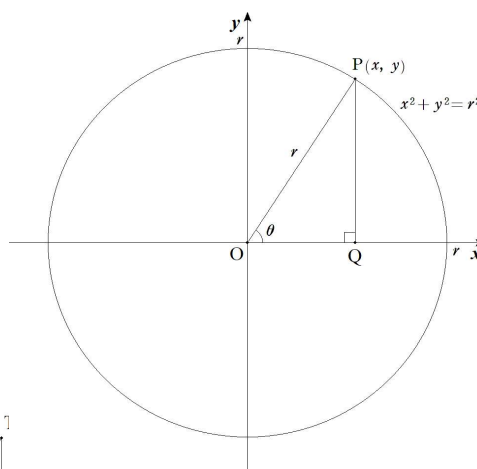
特に, $r=1$ のとき (右図),

$A(1, 0)$ とおき, 直線 OP と x 軸の A における垂線との交点を T とすると,

$$\sin \theta = y = PQ$$

$$\cos \theta = x = OQ$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = TA$$



(2) 特殊な角の三角関数の値

θ (度数)	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°
θ (弧度)	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1
$\tan \theta$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	/	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

(3) 三角関数の相互関係

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, \quad \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1, \quad 1 + \tan^2 \theta = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

(4) $\sin(\theta + 2n\pi) = \sin \theta$, $\cos(\theta + 2n\pi) = \cos \theta$, $\tan(\theta + n\pi) = \tan \theta$

$$\sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta, \quad \cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta, \quad \tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$$

$$\sin\left(\theta + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} \cos \theta & (n=4k+1) \\ -\sin \theta & (n=4k+2) \\ -\cos \theta & (n=4k+3) \end{cases}, \quad \cos\left(\theta + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} -\sin \theta & (n=4k+1) \\ -\cos \theta & (n=4k+2) \\ \sin \theta & (n=4k+3) \end{cases}$$

(5) 加法定理

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

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

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta + \tan\gamma - \tan\alpha \tan\beta \tan\gamma}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta - \tan\beta \tan\gamma - \tan\gamma \tan\alpha}$$

(6) 2倍角の公式

$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta \cos\theta, \quad \cos 2\theta = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta, \quad \tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1 - \tan^2\theta}$$

(7) 3倍角の公式

$$\sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta = 4\sin\theta \cos(30^\circ + \theta) \cos(30^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta = 4\cos\theta \sin(30^\circ + \theta) \sin(30^\circ - \theta)$$

$$\tan 3\theta = \frac{3\tan\theta - \tan^3\theta}{1 - 3\tan^2\theta} = \frac{\tan\theta}{\tan(30^\circ + \theta) \tan(30^\circ - \theta)}$$

(8) 半角の公式

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{2}} \quad \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \text{ が第1, 第2象限の角のとき, 複号は+選ぶ。} \right)$$

$$\cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\theta}{2}} \quad \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \text{ が第1, 第4象限の角のとき, 複号は+選ぶ。} \right)$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}} \quad \left(\frac{\theta}{2} \text{ が第1, 第3象限の角のとき, 複号は+選ぶ。} \right)$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin\theta}{1 + \cos\theta}$$

(9) 和積の公式

$$\sin A + \sin B = 2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}, \quad \sin A - \sin B = 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\cos A + \cos B = 2\cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}, \quad \cos A - \cos B = -2\sin \frac{A+B}{2} \sin \frac{A-B}{2}$$

$$\tan A + \tan B = (1 - \tan A \tan B) \tan(A+B), \quad \tan A - \tan B = (1 + \tan A \tan B) \tan(A-B)$$

(10) 積和の公式

$$\sin\alpha \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}, \quad \cos\alpha \sin\beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$\cos\alpha \cos\beta = \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}, \quad \sin\alpha \sin\beta = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

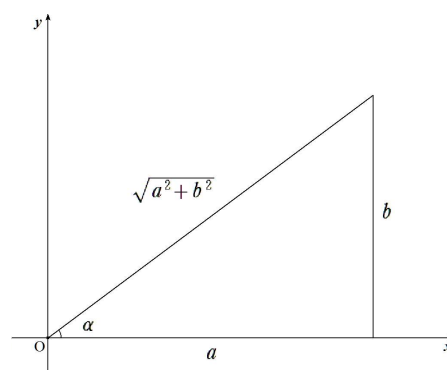
(11) 三角関数の合成

$$a\sin\theta + b\cos\theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$

$$\text{ただし, } \cos\alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \quad \sin\alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad \left(\tan\alpha = \frac{b}{a} \right)$$

(12) その他

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = t \text{ とおくと, } \sin\theta = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$



2 三角形ABCにおいて、内角を A, B, C ($A+B+C=\pi$) , その対辺を a, b, c とし, $a+b+c=2s$, 三角形の面積を S , また、外接円の半径を R とする。

(1) 正弦定理 $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$

(2) 第1余弦定理 $a = b \cos C + c \cos B$, $b = c \cos A + a \cos C$, $c = a \cos B + b \cos A$

(3) 第2余弦定理

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = (b+c)^2 - 4bc \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = (b-c)^2 + 4bc \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}, \quad \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B = (c+a)^2 - 4ca \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} = (c-a)^2 + 4ca \sin^2 \frac{B}{2}, \quad \cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = (a+b)^2 - 4ab \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = (a-b)^2 + 4ab \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}, \quad \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

(4) 正接定理

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{A+B}{2}}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{A-B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2}}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$(5) \quad \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}, \quad \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}, \quad \tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r}{4R}, \quad \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s}{4R}, \quad \tan \frac{A}{2} \tan \frac{B}{2} \tan \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r}{s} = \frac{S}{s^2}$$

$$(6) \quad \sin \frac{A}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{bc} - \sqrt{s(s-a)}}{2\sqrt{bc}}}, \quad \cos \frac{A}{4} = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{bc} + \sqrt{s(s-a)}}{2\sqrt{bc}}}, \quad \tan \frac{A}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{bc} - \sqrt{s(s-a)}}{\sqrt{(s-b)(s-c)}}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{\cos \frac{B-C}{2}}{\sin \frac{A}{2}}, \quad \frac{b-c}{a} = \frac{\sin \frac{B-C}{2}}{\cos \frac{A}{2}}, \quad \text{等}$$

(8) その他

$$\frac{a'}{\cos A} = \frac{b'}{\cos B} = \frac{c'}{\cos C} = 2R \quad (\triangle ABC \text{ の垂心を } H \text{ とすると, } a' = AH, \quad b' = BH, \quad c' = CH)$$

$$\frac{b^2 - c^2}{a \sin(B-C)} = \frac{c^2 - a^2}{b \sin(C-A)} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{c \sin(A-B)} = 2R$$

$$\sin(B-C) = \frac{b^2 - c^2}{2aR}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$\cos(B-C) = \frac{a^2(b^2 + c^2) - (b^2 - c^2)^2}{2a^2bc}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$\cos \frac{B-C}{2} = \sin \frac{A}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{b+c}{a} \sin \frac{A}{2}, \quad \text{等}$$

- 3 三角形ABCにおいて、内角を A, B, C ($A+B+C=\pi$) ,
 その対辺を a, b, c とし, $a+b+c=2s$, 三角形の
 面積を S , また, 外接円, 内接円, $\angle A$ 内の傍接円, $\angle B$
 内の傍接円, $\angle C$ 内の傍接円の半径をそれぞれ $R, r, r_a,$
 r_b, r_c とする。

図のように, 3 辺と内接円の接点を D, E, F , 傍接円の接点を
 $D_1, D_2, D_3, E_1, E_2, E_3, F_1, F_2, F_3$ とすると,

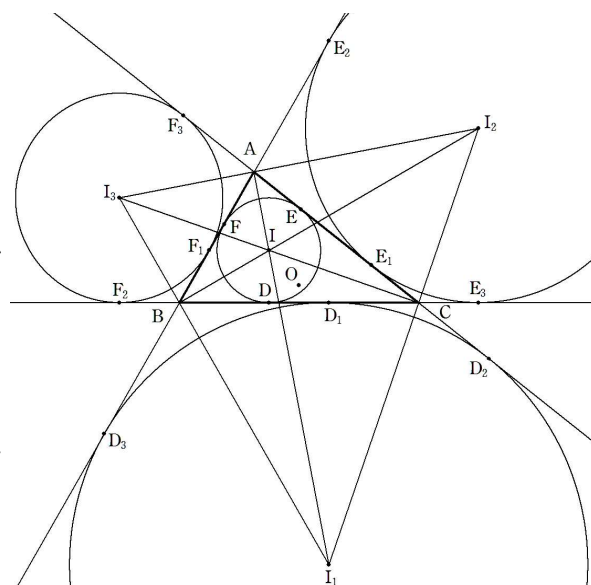
(内接円の接点)

$$AF=AE=s-a, \quad BD=BF=s-b, \quad CE=CD=s-c$$

(傍接円の接点)

$$BF_1=CE_1=s-a, \quad CD_1=AF_1=s-b, \quad AE_1=BD_1=s-c$$

である。



証明

$$(\text{内接円の接点}) \quad AF=c-BF=c-BD=c-(a-CD)=c-a+CE=c-a+(b-AE)=b+c-a-AF$$

$$\text{よって, } AF=\frac{b+c-a}{2}=s-a \quad \text{他も同様。}$$

$$(\text{傍接円の接点}) \quad BE_3+BE_2=BC+CE_1+E_1A+AB=BC+CA+AB=2s$$

$$BE_3=BE_2 \text{ より, } BE_3=s \quad \text{よって, } CE_1=CE_3=s-a \quad \text{他も同様。}$$

4 面積

$$(1) \quad S=\frac{1}{2}bc\sin A, \quad \text{等 (2 辺夾角)}$$

$$\sin A=\frac{2S}{bc}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$\tan A=\frac{4S}{b^2+c^2-a^2}, \quad \text{等}$$

$$(2) \quad S=\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \quad (\text{ヘロンの公式}) \quad (3 \text{ 辺})$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(a+b+c)(-a+b+c)(a-b+c)(a+b-c)}=\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2b^2c^2+2c^2a^2+2a^2b^2-a^4-b^4-c^4}$$

$$(4S)^2=2b^2c^2+2c^2a^2+2a^2b^2-a^4-b^4-c^4=4(b^2c^2+c^2a^2+a^2b^2)-(a^2+b^2+c^2)^2$$

$$(3) \quad S=\frac{a^2\sin B\sin C}{2\sin(B+C)}=\frac{a^2\tan B\tan C}{2(\tan B+\tan C)} \quad (2 \text{ 角夾辺})$$

$$(4) \quad S=rs \quad (\text{内接円の半径})$$

$$(5) \quad S=\frac{abc}{4R}=2R^2\sin A\sin B\sin C \quad (\text{外接円の半径})$$

$$(6) \quad S=s^2\tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2}$$

$$(7) \quad S=\sqrt{r_r r_b r_c}=r\sqrt{r_a r_b+r_b r_c+r_c r_a} \quad (\text{傍接円の半径})$$

5 内接円, 外接円, 傍接円の半径

$$(1) \quad r=\frac{S}{s}=\sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}}=(s-a)\tan\frac{A}{2}=4R\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}=\frac{a\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}}$$

$$(2) \quad r_a = \tan \frac{A}{2} \frac{s-b}{\tan \frac{C}{2}} = \frac{s-c}{\tan \frac{B}{2}} 4R \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{S}{s-a} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)(s-c)}{s-a}}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{r_a} + \frac{1}{r_b} + \frac{1}{r_c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{r}{r_a} = \frac{s-a}{s}, \text{ 等}$$

$$(4) \quad R+r = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{\tan A} + \frac{b}{\tan B} + \frac{c}{\tan C} \right) = \frac{a^2b + ab^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + c^2a + ca^2 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3}{8S}$$

$$Rr = \frac{abc}{4s},$$

$$\frac{r}{R} = \cos A + \cos B + \cos C - 1 = \frac{a^2b + ab^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + c^2a + ca^2 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3}{2abc} - 1$$

$$= \frac{2(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{abc}$$

6 (1) $\triangle ABC$ の外接円に内接し、各辺の中点に接する円を

$O_1(r_1)$, $O_2(r_2)$, $O_3(r_3)$ とする。

$$r_1 = \frac{a(s-b)(s-c)}{4S} = \frac{a}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{(s-a)b(s-c)}{4S} = \frac{b}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}}$$

$$r_3 = \frac{(s-a)(s-b)c}{4S} = \frac{c}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}}$$

補足 $R = \frac{abc}{4S}$ と類似している。

(2) $\triangle ABC$ が $b=c$ の二等辺三角形のとき、

内接円を $I(r)$ とすると、 $r:r_2=2a:b$

(3) 内心を I とすると、 $r_2r_3 = \frac{1}{16} AI^2$

証明 (1) 外心を O , 外接円の半径を R とし、 O から BC に下した垂線の足を D , OD の延長と外接円の交点を E とする。

$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$ とおくと、 $S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$ (ヘロンの公式) である。

$\angle BOD = A$ であるから、 $OD = R \cos A$

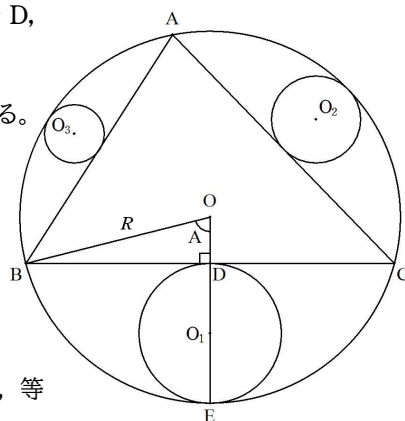
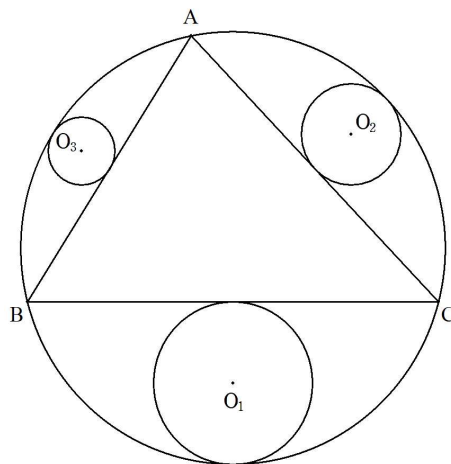
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r_1 &= \frac{OE - OD}{2} = \frac{R - R \cos A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} R (1 - \cos A) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{abc}{4S} \left(1 - \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \right) = \frac{a(a-b+c)(a+b-c)}{16S} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{a(s-b)(s-c)}{4S} = \frac{a(s-b)(s-c)}{4\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}} = \frac{a}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}, \text{ 等}$$

$$(2) \quad r = \frac{S}{s} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}} \text{ より, } b=c \text{ のとき, } r = \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2b-a}{2b+a}}$$

$$\text{また, } b=c \text{ のとき, } r_2 = \frac{b}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}} = \frac{b}{4} \sqrt{\frac{2b-a}{2b+a}} \text{ より, } r:r_2 = 2a:b \quad \text{終}$$

(3) AI と BC の交点を D とすると、



$$AI = \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} AD = \frac{b+c}{a+b+c} \cdot \frac{2bc}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2} = \frac{bc}{s} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{bc(s-a)}{s}} \therefore AI^2 = \frac{bc(s-a)}{s}$$

$$\text{よって, } r_2 r_3 = \frac{b}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{s(s-b)}} \cdot \frac{c}{4} \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{s(s-c)}} = \frac{bc(s-a)}{16s} = \frac{1}{16} AI^2 \quad \text{終}$$

7 三角形ABCにおいて、内角をA, B, C (A+B+C=π), その対辺をa, b, cとし、a+b+c=2s, 三角形の面積をS, また、外接円の半径をRとする。

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi-C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi-(A+B)}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \left(-\frac{B}{2} \right) = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, 左辺} = \frac{a}{2R} + \frac{b}{2R} + \frac{c}{2R} = \frac{s}{R}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s}{R} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(2) \sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s-c}{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi-C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{\pi-(A+B)}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{C}{2} \cdot (-2) \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \left(-\frac{B}{2} \right) = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, 左辺} = \frac{a}{2R} + \frac{b}{2R} - \frac{c}{2R} = \frac{s-c}{R}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s-c}{R} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(3) \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1 = \frac{r}{R} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{\pi-C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \sin \frac{\pi-(A+B)}{2} + 1 \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) + 1 = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot (-2) \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \left(-\frac{B}{2} \right) + 1 = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{次に, } \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos A}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc} \right)} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2-(b-c)^2}{4bc}} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$$

$$\text{同様に, } \sin \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}}, \quad \sin \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1 &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}} \sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}} \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}} + 1 \\ &= \frac{4(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{abc} + 1 = \frac{4s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{abcs} + 1 = \frac{4S}{abc} \cdot \frac{S}{s} + 1 = \frac{r}{R} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1 = \frac{r}{R} + 1 \quad \text{終}$$

$$(4) \quad \cos A + \cos B - \cos C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1 = \frac{r_3}{R} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{〔証明〕 左辺} &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} - \left(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{C}{2}\right) = 2 \cos \frac{\pi-C}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \sin \frac{\pi-(A+B)}{2} - 1 \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{2} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \right) - 1 = 2 \sin \frac{C}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \left(-\frac{B}{2}\right) - 1 = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{次に, } \cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}, \quad \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}}, \quad \sin \frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}} \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1 &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}} \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}} - 1 \\ &= \frac{4s(s-a)(s-b)}{abc} + 1 = \frac{4s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{abc(s-c)} - 1 = \frac{4S}{abc} \cdot \frac{S}{s-c} - 1 = \frac{r_3}{R} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos A + \cos B - \cos C = 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1 = \frac{r_3}{R} - 1 \quad \text{〔終〕}$$

$$(5) \quad \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C = \frac{(4S)^3}{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}$$

$$\text{鋭角三角形のとき, } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{〔証明〕 } \tan(A+B) = \tan(\pi-C) \text{ であるから, } \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B} = -\tan C$$

$$\text{分母を払うと, } \tan A + \tan B = -\tan C + \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

$$\text{よって, } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan A \tan B \tan C &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \cdot \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} \cdot \frac{\sin C}{\cos C} = \frac{\frac{2S}{bc}}{\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2S}{ca}}{\frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2S}{ab}}{\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}} \\ &= \frac{(4S)^3}{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C = \frac{(4S)^3}{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2)(c^2 + a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)} \quad \text{〔終〕}$$

$$\text{次に, 鋭角三角形のとき, } \tan A > 0, \tan B > 0, \tan C > 0 \text{ であるから, 相加平均と相乗平均の関係より}$$

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C \geq 3\sqrt[3]{\tan A \tan B \tan C} \quad \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{等号が成り立つとき, } \tan A = \tan B = \tan C, \text{ すなわち 正三角形のとき. } \tan A = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{これを①に代入すると, } \tan A + \tan B + \tan C \geq 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$(6) \quad \cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \frac{1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4S} \geq \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{〔証明〕 } \cos(A+B+C) = \cos(A+B)\cos C - \sin(A+B)\sin C$$

$$= \cos A \cos B \cos C - \sin A \sin B \cos C - \sin A \cos B \sin C - \cos A \sin B \sin C = -1 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\cos A \sin B \sin C + \sin A \cos B \cos C + \sin A \sin B \cos C = 1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$\text{左辺} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{\cos A \sin B \sin C + \sin A \cos B \sin C + \sin A \sin B \cos C}{\sin A \sin B \sin C}$$

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

$$\text{また, 左辺} = \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos B}{\sin B} + \frac{\cos C}{\sin C} = \frac{\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}}{\frac{2S}{bc}} + \frac{\frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca}}{\frac{2S}{ca}} + \frac{\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}}{\frac{2S}{ab}} = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{4S}$$

次に、コーシー・シュワルツの不等式より

$$(1^2+1^2+1^2)(a^2+b^2+c^2) \geq (1 \cdot a + 1 \cdot b + 1 \cdot c)^2 \quad \therefore a^2+b^2+c^2 \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3} \quad (\text{等号は, } a=b=c \text{ のとき})$$

$$\text{最後に, } \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{4S} \geq \frac{(a+b+c)^2}{3 \cdot 4S} = \frac{(2s)^2}{3 \cdot 4S} = \frac{s}{3r} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

相加平均, 相乗平均の関係より

$$\frac{s}{3} = \frac{(s-a)+(s-b)+(s-c)}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \quad (\text{等号は, } a=b=c \text{ のとき})$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{3}\right)^3 \geq (s-a)(s-b)(s-c) \quad \frac{s^2}{27} \geq \frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s} = r^2 \quad \frac{s}{3\sqrt{3}} \geq r \quad \therefore \frac{s}{3r} \geq \sqrt{3} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{より } \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{4S} \geq \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{等号は, } a=b=c \text{ のとき})$$

$$\text{よって, } \cot A + \cot B + \cot C = \frac{1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C}{\sin A \sin B \sin C} = \frac{a^2+b^2+c^2}{4S} \geq \sqrt{3} \quad \text{終}$$

補足 $\cot A + \cot B + \cot C \geq \sqrt{3}$ の証明は, (5) と同じように, 相加平均と相乗平均の関係をを使うと, 容易にできる。

$$(7) \quad \cot A \cot B + \cot B \cot C + \cot C \cot A = 1$$

証明 7で証明した, $\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$ の両辺を $\tan A \tan B \tan C$ で割ると得られる。

$$(8) \quad \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = \frac{2S}{R^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明 左辺} &= 2 \sin(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos C = 2 \sin(\pi-C) \cos(A-B) + 2 \sin C \cos\{\pi-(A+B)\} \\ &= 2 \sin C \{\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)\} = 2 \sin C \cdot (-2) \sin A \sin(-B) = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, } 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = 4 \cdot \frac{a}{2R} \cdot \frac{b}{2R} \cdot \frac{c}{2R} = \frac{2}{R^2} \cdot \frac{abc}{4R} = \frac{2S}{R^2}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C = \frac{2S}{R^2} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(9) \quad \cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C = -4 \cos A \cos B \cos C - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明 左辺} &= 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) + 2 \cos^2 C - 1 = 2 \cos(\pi-C) \cos(A-B) + 2 \cos C \cos\{\pi-(A+B)\} - 1 \\ &= -2 \cos C \cos(A-B) - 2 \cos C \cos(A+B) - 1 = -2 \cos C \{\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)\} - 1 \\ &= -2 \cos C \cdot 2 \cos A \cos(-B) - 1 = -4 \cos A \cos B \cos C - 1 \quad \text{終} \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \quad \sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明 左辺} &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi-(A+B)}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4} + \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A+B}{4} = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{4} - \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \right) + 1 \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \left\{ \cos \frac{A-B}{4} - \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{A+B}{4} \right) \right\} + 1 = 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \cdot (-2) \sin \frac{\pi-B}{2} \sin \frac{A-\pi}{2} + 1 \\ &= 4 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4} + 1 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} + \sin \frac{B}{2} + \sin \frac{C}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{B+C}{4} \sin \frac{C+A}{4} \sin \frac{A+B}{4} + 1 \quad \text{終}$$

$$(11) \quad \cos \frac{A}{2} + \cos \frac{B}{2} + \cos \frac{C}{2} = 4 \cos \frac{B+C}{4} \cos \frac{C+A}{4} \cos \frac{A+B}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{証明 左辺} &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi-(A+B)}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4} + \sin \frac{A+B}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A-B}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \cos \frac{A+B}{4} = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{4} \left(\cos \frac{A-B}{4} + \sin \frac{A+B}{4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2\cos\frac{A+B}{4}\left\{\cos\frac{A-B}{4}+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{A+B}{4}\right)\right\}=2\cos\frac{A+B}{4}\cdot 2\cos\frac{\pi-B}{4}\cos\frac{A-\pi}{4} \\
&= 4\cos\frac{B+C}{4}\cos\frac{C+A}{4}\cos\frac{A+B}{4} = \text{右辺} \\
\cos\frac{A}{2}+\cos\frac{B}{2}+\cos\frac{C}{2} &= 4\cos\frac{B+C}{4}\cos\frac{C+A}{4}\cos\frac{A+B}{4} \quad \text{終}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \quad \tan\frac{A}{2}+\tan\frac{B}{2}+\tan\frac{C}{2} = \frac{1+\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{4R+r}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} &= \frac{\sin\frac{A}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}} + \frac{\sin\frac{B}{2}}{\cos\frac{B}{2}} + \frac{\sin\frac{C}{2}}{\cos\frac{C}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \star
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ここで, } 1 &= \sin\frac{A+B+C}{2} = \sin\frac{A+B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{A+B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2} \\
&= \sin\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2} - \sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2} \quad \text{であるから,}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\star &= \frac{1+\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \text{中辺} = \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}\sqrt{\frac{(s-c)(s-a)}{ca}}\sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)}{ab}}}{\sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}\sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{ca}}\sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{ab}}} \\
&= \frac{abc+(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{sS} = \frac{abcs+s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s^2S} = \frac{4RSs+S^2}{s^2S} = \frac{4Rs+S}{s^2} = \frac{4R+r}{s} = \text{右辺}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \tan\frac{A}{2}+\tan\frac{B}{2}+\tan\frac{C}{2} = \frac{1+\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}}{\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}} = \frac{4R+r}{s} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(13) \quad \cot\frac{A}{2}+\cot\frac{B}{2}+\cot\frac{C}{2} = \cot\frac{A}{2}\cot\frac{B}{2}\cot\frac{C}{2} = \frac{s}{r}$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \tan\frac{A+B}{2} = \tan\frac{\pi-C}{2} \quad \text{であるから, } \frac{\tan\frac{A}{2}+\tan\frac{B}{2}}{1-\tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan\frac{C}{2}}$$

$$\text{分母を払い移項すると, } \tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} + \tan\frac{C}{2}\tan\frac{A}{2} + \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2} = 1$$

$$\text{両辺を } \tan\frac{A}{2}\tan\frac{B}{2}\tan\frac{C}{2} \text{ で割ると, } \cot\frac{A}{2}+\cot\frac{B}{2}+\cot\frac{C}{2} = \cot\frac{A}{2}\cot\frac{B}{2}\cot\frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{次に, } \cot\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{(s-b)(s-c)}}, \quad \cot\frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{(s-c)(s-a)}}, \quad \cot\frac{C}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{(s-a)(s-b)}} \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cot\frac{A}{2}\cot\frac{B}{2}\cot\frac{C}{2} &= \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{(s-b)(s-c)}} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)}{(s-c)(s-a)}} \sqrt{\frac{s(s-c)}{(s-a)(s-b)}} = \sqrt{\frac{s^4}{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}} \\
&= \frac{s^2}{S} = \frac{s}{r}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cot \frac{A}{2} + \cot \frac{B}{2} + \cot \frac{C}{2} = \cot \frac{A}{2} \cot \frac{B}{2} \cot \frac{C}{2} = \frac{s}{r} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(14) \quad \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C)$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = \frac{1 - \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2B}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 2C}{2} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(-4 \cos A \cos B \cos C - 1) = 2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C) = \text{右辺}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C = 2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C) \quad \text{終}$$

$$(15) \quad \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = (1 - \sin^2 A) + (1 - \sin^2 B) + (1 - \cos^2 C) = 3 - (\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B + \sin^2 C)$$

$$= 3 - 2(1 + \cos A \cos B \cos C) = 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C = \text{右辺}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C \quad \text{終}$$

$$(16) \quad \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2B}{2} - \cos^2 C = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos(A+B) \cos(A-B) - \cos C \{\pi - (A+B)\}$$

$$= 1 - \cos C \{\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)\} = 1 - \cos C \cdot (-2) \sin A \sin(-B) = 1 - \sin A \sin B \cos C = \text{右辺}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B - \cos^2 C = 1 - 2 \sin A \sin B \cos C \quad \text{終}$$

$$(17) \quad \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{4R} \right)$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos B}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos C}{2} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(\cos A + \cos B + \cos C)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} + 1 \right) = 2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{次に, } \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r}{4R} \text{ であるから, } 2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{4R} \right)$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \left(1 + \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \right) = 2 \left(1 + \frac{r}{4R} \right) \quad \text{終}$$

$$(18) \quad \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r_3}{2R}$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = \frac{1 + \cos A}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos B}{2} - \frac{1 + \cos C}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos A + \cos B - \cos C)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + 4 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} - 1 \right) = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} \quad (\text{中辺})$$

$$\text{また, } \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r_3}{4R} \text{ であるから, 中辺} = 2 \cdot \frac{r_3}{4R} = \frac{r_3}{2R} = \text{右辺}$$

$$\text{よって, } \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{B}{2} - \cos^2 \frac{C}{2} = 2 \cos \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} \sin \frac{C}{2} = \frac{r_3}{2R} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(19) \quad \sin A \sin B + \sin B \sin C + \sin C \sin A$$

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

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = -\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) \} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(B+C) - \cos(B-C) \} - \frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(C+A) - \cos(C-A) \}$$

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

ここで,

$$\text{前項の} \{ \} = 2 \cos \frac{B-A}{2} \cos \frac{A+B-2C}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{A-B}{2} - 1$$

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

$$= 4\cos\frac{B-C}{2}\cos\frac{C-A}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2} - 1$$

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

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

$$= 2\left(\cos\frac{B-C}{2}\cos\frac{C-A}{2}\cos\frac{A-B}{2} + \sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}\right) = \text{右辺} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(20) \quad \sin 3A + \sin 3B + \sin 3C = -4\cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\frac{3B}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \text{左辺} = 2\sin\frac{3(A+B)}{2}\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} + 2\sin\frac{3C}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$= 2\sin\frac{3(\pi-C)}{2}\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} + 2\sin\frac{3\{\pi-(A+B)\}}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$= -2\cos\frac{3C}{2}\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} - 2\cos\frac{3(A+B)}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$= -2\cos\frac{3C}{2}\left\{\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} + \cos\frac{3(A+B)}{2}\right\} = -2\cos\frac{3C}{2} \cdot 2\cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\left(-\frac{3B}{2}\right)$$

$$= -4\cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\frac{3B}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sin 3A + \sin 3B + \sin 3C = -4\cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\frac{3B}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(21) \quad \sin^3 A + \sin^3 B + \sin^3 C = 3\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\frac{3B}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$\text{証明} \quad \sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - \sin^3\theta \text{ より, } \sin^3\theta = \frac{3\sin\theta - \sin 3\theta}{4} \text{ であるから,}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \frac{3\sin A - \sin 3A}{4} + \frac{3\sin B - \sin 3B}{4} + \frac{3\sin C - \sin 3C}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}(\sin A + \sin B + \sin C) - \frac{1}{4}(\sin 3A + \sin 3B + \sin 3C) = \blacksquare$$

ここで,

$$\text{前項の()} = 4\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2}$$

$$\text{後項の()} = 2\sin\frac{3(A+B)}{2}\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} + 2\sin\frac{3C}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$= 2\sin\frac{3(\pi-C)}{2}\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} + 2\sin\frac{3\{\pi-(A+B)\}}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2} = \star$$

$$\text{ここで, } \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = -\cos\frac{3\theta}{2} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\star = -2\cos\frac{3C}{2}\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} - 2\cos\frac{3(A+B)}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2} = -2\cos\frac{3C}{2}\left\{\cos\frac{3(A-B)}{2} + \cos\frac{3(A+B)}{2}\right\}$$

$$= -2\cos\frac{3C}{2} \cdot 2\cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\left(-\frac{3B}{2}\right) = -4\cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\frac{3B}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2}$$

$$\blacksquare = 3\cos\frac{A}{2}\cos\frac{B}{2}\cos\frac{C}{2} + \cos\frac{3A}{2}\cos\frac{3B}{2}\cos\frac{3C}{2} = \text{右辺} \quad \text{終}$$

$$(22) \quad \sin^3 A \sin(B-C) + \sin^3 B \sin(C-A) + \sin^3 C \sin(A-B) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{[証明]} \quad & \sin^3 A \sin(B-C) = \frac{3\sin A - \sin 3A}{4} \cdot \sin(B-C) \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \{\cos(A+B-C) - \cos(A-B+C)\} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \{\cos(3A+B-C) - \cos(3A-B+C)\} \\
&= -\frac{3}{8} \{\cos(\pi-2C) - \cos(\pi-2B)\} + \frac{1}{8} \{\cos(\pi+2A-2C) - \cos(\pi+2A-2B)\} \\
&= \frac{3}{8} (\cos 2C - \cos 2B) - \frac{1}{8} \{\cos 2(C-A) - \cos 2(A-B)\}
\end{aligned}$$

同様に,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin^3 B \sin(C-A) &= \frac{3}{8} (\cos 2A - \cos 2C) - \frac{1}{8} \{\cos 2(A-B) - \cos 2(B-C)\} \\
\sin^3 C \sin(A-B) &= \frac{3}{8} (\cos 2B - \cos 2A) - \frac{1}{8} \{\cos 2(B-C) - \cos 2(C-A)\}
\end{aligned}$$

これら 3 式を辺々加えると, 左辺 = 0

$$\text{よって, } \sin^3 A \sin(B-C) + \sin^3 B \sin(C-A) + \sin^3 C \sin(A-B) = 0 \quad \text{[終]}$$

$$(23) \quad \sin^3 A \cos(B-C) + \sin^3 B \cos(C-A) + \sin^3 C \cos(A-B) = 3\sin A \sin B \sin C = \frac{3S}{2R^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{[証明]} \quad & \sin^3 A \cos(B-C) = \frac{3\sin A - \sin 3A}{4} \cdot \cos(B-C) \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\sin(A+B-C) + \sin(A-B+C)\} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\sin(3A+B-C) + \sin(3A-B+C)\} \\
&= \frac{3}{8} \{\sin(\pi-2C) + \sin(\pi-2B)\} - \frac{1}{8} \{\sin(\pi+2A-2C) + \sin(\pi+2A-2B)\} \\
&= \frac{3}{8} (\sin 2B + \sin 2C) - \frac{1}{8} \{\sin 2(C-A) - \sin 2(A-B)\}
\end{aligned}$$

同様に,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin^3 B \cos(C-A) &= \frac{3}{8} (\sin 2C + \sin 2A) - \frac{1}{8} \{\sin 2(A-B) - \sin 2(B-C)\} \\
\sin^3 C \cos(A-B) &= \frac{3}{8} (\sin 2A + \sin 2B) - \frac{1}{8} \{\sin 2(B-C) - \sin 2(C-A)\}
\end{aligned}$$

これら 3 式を辺々加えると,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin^3 A \cos(B-C) + \sin^3 B \cos(C-A) + \sin^3 C \cos(A-B) \\
&= \frac{3}{4} (\sin 2A + \sin 2B + \sin 2C) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 4\sin A \sin B \sin C = 3\sin A \sin B \sin C \quad \text{[終]}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(24) \quad & \sin B \sin C \sin(B-C) + \sin C \sin A \sin(C-A) + \sin A \sin B \sin(A-B) \\
&= -\sin(B-C) \sin(C-A) \sin(A-B)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{[証明]} \quad & \sin B \sin C \sin(B-C) = -\frac{1}{2} \{\cos(B+C) - \cos(B-C)\} \sin(B-C) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \{\sin 2B - \sin 2C - \sin 2(B-C)\} = \frac{1}{4} \{\sin 2(B-C) - \sin 2B + \sin 2C\} \quad \dots \text{①}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同様に, } \sin C \sin A \sin(C-A) = \frac{1}{4} \{\sin 2(C-A) - \sin 2C + \sin 2A\} \quad \dots \text{②}$$

$$\sin A \sin B \sin(A-B) = \frac{1}{4} \{\sin 2(A-B) - \sin 2A + \sin 2B\} \quad \dots \text{③}$$

①, ②, ③を辺々加えると,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sin B \sin C \sin(B-C) + \sin C \sin A \sin(C-A) + \sin A \sin B \sin(A-B) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \{\sin 2(B-C) + \sin 2(C-A) + \sin 2(A-B)\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{4}\{2\sin(B-A)\cos(B-2C+A) + 2\sin(A-B)\cos(A-B)\} \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\cdot(-2)\sin(A-B)\{\cos(B-2C+A) - \cos(A-B)\} = -\frac{1}{2}\sin(A-B)\cdot(-2)\sin 2(B-C)\sin 2(A-C) \\
&= -\sin(B-C)\sin(C-A)\sin(A-B) \quad \text{終}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(25) \quad \sin^4 A + \sin^4 B + \sin^4 C = 2(\sin^2 B \sin^2 C + \sin^2 C \sin^2 A + \sin^2 A \sin^2 B) - 4\sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C$$

証明 まず, $\sin^4 A = (\sin^2 A)^2 = \left(\frac{1-\cos 2A}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(1-2\cos 2A + \cos^2 2A)$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(1-2\cos 2A + \frac{1+\cos 4A}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{8}(3-4\cos 2A + \cos 4A) \text{ であるから}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \frac{1}{8}(3-4\cos 2A + \cos 4A) + \frac{1}{8}(3-4\cos 2B + \cos 4B) + \frac{1}{8}(3-4\cos 2C + \cos 4C)$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} - \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C) + \frac{1}{8}(\cos 4A + \cos 4B + \cos 4C)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ここで, } \cos 4A + \cos 4B + \cos 4C &= 2\cos 2(A+B)\cos 2(A-B) + 2\cos^2 2C - 1 \\
&= 2\cos 2(\pi-C)\cos 2(A-B) + 2\cos 2C\cos 2\{\pi-(A+B)\} - 1 \\
&= 2\cos 2C\cos 2(A-B) + 2\cos 2C\cos 2(A+B) - 1 = 2\cos 2C\{\cos 2(A-B) + \cos 2(A+B)\} - 1 \\
&= 2\cos 2C \cdot \cos 2A \cdot 2\cos(-2B) - 1 = 4\cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C - 1 \text{ であるから,}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{左辺} = \frac{9}{8} - \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C) + \frac{1}{8}(4\cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C - 1)$$

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

$$\text{次に, } \sin^2 B \sin^2 C = \frac{1-\cos 2B}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2C}{2} = \frac{1}{4}\{1-(\cos 2B + \cos 2C) + \cos 2B \cos 2C\},$$

$$\sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C = \frac{1-\cos 2A}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2B}{2} \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2C}{2} \quad \text{左辺} = \frac{1}{8}\{1-(\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C)$$

$$+ \cos 2B \cos 2C + \cos 2C \cos 2A + \cos 2A \cos 2B - \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C\} \text{ であるから,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{右辺} &= 2\left[\frac{1}{4}\{1-(\cos 2B + \cos 2C) + \cos 2B \cos 2C\} + \frac{1}{4}\{1-(\cos 2C + \cos 2A) + \cos 2C \cos 2A\} + \frac{1}{4}\{1-(\cos 2A \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \cos 2B) + \cos 2A \cos 2B\}\right] - 4.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{8}\{1-(\cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C) + \cos 2B \cos 2C + \cos 2C \cos 2A + \cos 2A \cos 2B - \cos 2A \cos 2B \cos 2C\}$$

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

よって,

$$\sin^4 A + \sin^4 B + \sin^4 C = 2(\sin^2 B \sin^2 C + \sin^2 C \sin^2 A + \sin^2 A \sin^2 B) - 4\sin^2 A \sin^2 B \sin^2 C \quad \text{終}$$

8 (1) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2\pi$ のとき,

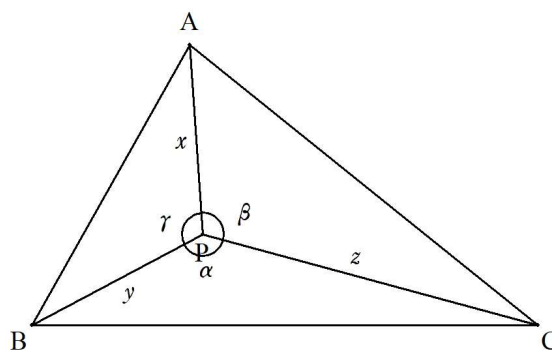
① $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma - 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 1 = 0$

② $\triangle ABC$ と点 P について,

$AP = x, BP = y, CP = z,$

$\angle BPC = \alpha, \angle CPA = \beta, \angle APB = \gamma$ とおくと,

①と, $\cos \alpha = \frac{y^2 + z^2 - a^2}{2yz}$, 等により,



$$x^2(y^2 + z^2 - a^2)^2 + y^2(z^2 + x^2 - b^2)^2 + z^2(x^2 + y^2 - c^2)^2 - (y^2 + z^2 - a^2)(z^2 + x^2 - b^2)(x^2 + y^2 - c^2) - 4x^2y^2z^2 = 0$$

(六斜術と同値)

(2) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$ のとき,

① $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma + 2\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 1 = 0$

② $\tan \alpha + \tan \beta + \tan \gamma = \tan \alpha \tan \beta \tan \gamma$

(3) $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき, $\cot \alpha + \cot \beta + \cot \gamma = \cot \alpha \cot \beta \cot \gamma$

9 その他

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

(2) $\cos A + \cos B \cos C = \sin B \sin C = \frac{S}{aR}$, 等

$$\begin{aligned} & 2a^2(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + (c^2 + a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) \\ &= 2b^2(c^2 + a^2 - b^2) + (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) \\ &= 2c^2(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) + (b^2 + c^2 - a^2)(c^2 + a^2 - b^2) \\ &= 2b^2c^2 + 2c^2a^2 + 2a^2b^2 - a^4 - b^4 - c^4 = (4S)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $b \cos B + c \cos C - a \cos B \cos C = \frac{S}{R}$, 等

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & \frac{(2r \sin A - a \cos B)^2 + (2r + 2r \cos A - a \sin B)^2}{a^2} \\ &= \frac{(2r \sin B - b \cos C)^2 + (2r + 2r \cos B - b \sin C)^2}{b^2} \\ &= \frac{(2r \sin C - c \cos A)^2 + (2r + 2r \cos C - c \sin A)^2}{c^2} = \frac{R - 2r}{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad & a(s - a) + (s - b)(s - c) = b(s - b) + (s - c)(s - a) = c(s - c) + (s - a)(s - b) \\ &= r(r + 4R) = \frac{1}{4}(2bc + 2ca + 2ab - a^2 - b^2 - c^2) = bc + ca + ab - s^2 \end{aligned}$$

(6) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + bc + ca + ab = 3s^2 - r(r + 4R)$

(7) $a^2b + ab^2 + b^2c + bc^2 + c^2a + ca^2 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3 = 8(R + r)S = 2abc\left(\frac{r}{R} + 1\right)$

(8) $\sqrt{a}, \sqrt{b}, \sqrt{c}$ を 3 辺にもつ三角形の面積は, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{r(r + 4R)}$

(2012/6/13 初稿, 2022/9/4 時岡)