

p.51. 5章§ 1. 三角比とその応用 BASIC

249. 解答参照

$$250. (1) \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$(2) \cos 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ - \sin 30^\circ \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.$$

$$(3) \frac{\tan 60^\circ + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot 1} = \frac{(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{(1 - \sqrt{3})(1 + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{1 - 3} = -2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$251. (1) \sin 84^\circ = \sin(90^\circ - 6^\circ) = \cos 6^\circ \quad (2) \cos 52^\circ = \cos(90^\circ - 38^\circ) = \sin 38^\circ$$

$$(3) \tan 63^\circ = \tan(90^\circ - 27^\circ) = \frac{1}{\tan 27^\circ}$$

252. 解答参照

$$253. AB \text{ 間の距離を } x \text{ m とすると } \tan 11^\circ = \frac{153}{x}. \text{ よって } x = \frac{153}{\tan 11^\circ} = \frac{153}{0.1944} = 787.03 \dots \text{ 答 } 787 \text{ m}$$

$$254. (1) \sin 135^\circ \cos 45^\circ - \cos 135^\circ \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2+2}{4} = 1.$$

$$(2) \frac{\tan 150^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 150^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - 1}{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \cdot 1} = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{-(1 + \sqrt{3})^2}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)} = \frac{-(1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3)}{3 - 1} = -2 - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$(3) \cos 150^\circ \cos 120^\circ + \sin 150^\circ \sin 120^\circ = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$255. (1) \sin 97^\circ = \sin(180^\circ - 83^\circ) = \sin 83^\circ = 0.9925. \quad (2) \cos 156^\circ = \cos(180^\circ - 24^\circ) = -\cos 24^\circ = -0.9135.$$

$$(3) \tan 100^\circ = \tan(180^\circ - 80^\circ) = -\tan 80^\circ = -5.6713.$$

$$256. (1) \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ より } \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{7}{16}. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } \cos \alpha < 0. \text{ よって } \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{-\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

(別解) $\sin \alpha = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{Y}{r}$. $r = 4$ とすると $Y = 3$. 三平方の定理より $X^2 + Y^2 = r^2$ だから

$$X^2 = r^2 - Y^2 = 4^2 - 3^2 = 7. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } X < 0 \text{ だから } X = -\sqrt{7}. \text{ よって}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{X}{r} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \tan \alpha = \frac{Y}{X} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{7}}{7}.$$

$$(2) \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ より } \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{8}{9}. \alpha \text{ 鋭角より } \cos \alpha > 0. \text{ よって } \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{8}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

(別解) $\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{Y}{r}$. $r = 3$ とすると $Y = 1$. 三平方の定理より $X^2 + Y^2 = r^2$ だから

$$X^2 = r^2 - Y^2 = 3^2 - 1^2 = 8. \alpha \text{ 鋭角より } X > 0 \text{ だから } X = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}. \text{ よって}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{X}{r} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \tan \alpha = \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

$$(3) \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ より } \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 = \frac{11}{36}. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } \sin \alpha > 0. \text{ よって } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}.$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}}{-\frac{5}{6}} = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}.$$

(別解) $\cos \alpha = -\frac{5}{6} = \frac{X}{r}$. $r = 6$ とすると $X = -5$. 三平方の定理より $X^2 + Y^2 = r^2$ だから

$$Y^2 = r^2 - X^2 = 6^2 - (-5)^2 = 11. \alpha \text{ 鋭角より } Y > 0 \text{ だから } Y = \sqrt{11}. \text{ よって}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{Y}{r} = \frac{\sqrt{11}}{6}, \tan \alpha = \frac{Y}{X} = -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{5}.$$

(4) $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$ より $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{4}{5}$. α 鋭角より $\cos \alpha > 0$. よって

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}, \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \text{ より } \sin \alpha = \tan \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

(別解 1) $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ より $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$. よって $\cos \alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cdots \textcircled{1}$. $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$ に $\textcircled{1}$ を代入して

$$(2 \sin \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ より } \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}. \alpha \text{ 鋭角より } \sin \alpha > 0 \text{ より } \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}. \textcircled{1} \text{ より } \cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

(別解 2) $\tan \alpha = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{Y}{X}$. α 鋭角より $X > 0, Y > 0$ だから $X = 2$ とすると $Y = 1$. 三平方の定理より

$$r^2 = X^2 + Y^2 = 2^2 + 1^2 = 5 \text{ だから } r = \sqrt{5}. \text{ よって } \sin \alpha = \frac{Y}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{X}{r} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

(5) $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$ より $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + (-4)^2} = \frac{1}{17}$. α 鈍角より $\cos \alpha < 0$. よって

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}. \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \text{ より } \sin \alpha = \tan \alpha \cos \alpha = -4 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}\right) = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}.$$

(別解 1) $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$ より $-4 = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$. よって $\sin \alpha = -4 \cos \alpha \cdots \textcircled{1}$. $\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$ に $\textcircled{1}$ を代入して

$$\cos^2 \alpha + (-4 \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 \text{ より } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{17}. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } \cos \alpha < 0 \text{ より } \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}.$$

$\textcircled{1}$ より $\sin \alpha = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}$.

(別解 2) $\tan \alpha = -4 = \frac{Y}{X}$. α 鈍角より $X < 0, Y > 0$ だから $X = -1$ とすると $Y = 4$. 三平方の定理より

$$r^2 = X^2 + Y^2 = (-1)^2 + 4^2 = 17 \text{ だから } r = \sqrt{17}. \text{ よって}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{Y}{r} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}, \cos \alpha = \frac{X}{r} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{17}.$$

257. (1) 正弦定理より $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B}$. よって $a = \frac{b \sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{3 \sin 30^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ} = \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

(2) 正弦定理より $\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$. よって $\sin C = \frac{c \sin B}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin 45^\circ}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

(3) $C = 180^\circ - A - B = 180^\circ - 45^\circ - 105^\circ = 30^\circ$. 正弦定理より $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C}$. よって

$$a = \frac{c \sin A}{\sin C} = \frac{2 \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

258. 正弦定理より $\frac{a}{\sin 60^\circ} = 2R$. よって $R = \frac{a}{2 \sin 60^\circ} = \frac{a}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{3}$.

259. (1) 余弦定理より $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 4^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 3\sqrt{3} \cos 30^\circ = 16 + 27 - 24\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 43 - 36 = 7$.

よって $a = \sqrt{7}$.

(2) 余弦定理より $b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B = \sqrt{6}^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 - 2\sqrt{6} \cdot 2\sqrt{3} \cos 135^\circ = 6 + 12 - 12\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 30$.

よって $b = \sqrt{30}$.

(3) 余弦定理より $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$. よって $\sqrt{7}^2 = 1^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot c \cos 60^\circ = 1 + c^2 - 2c \cdot \frac{1}{2}$. $7 = c^2 - c + 1$.

$$c^2 - c - 6 = (c+2)(c-3) = 0. c = -2, 3. c > 0 \text{ より } c = 3.$$

260. 余弦定理より $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{4^2 + 5^2 - 2^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = \frac{37}{40}$. $\cos B = \frac{c^2 + a^2 - b^2}{2ca} = \frac{5^2 + 2^2 - 4^2}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2} = \frac{13}{20}$.

$$\cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{2^2 + 4^2 - 5^2}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4} = -\frac{5}{16}. \text{ (元の余弦定理 } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \text{ に代入して求めてもよい.)}$$

261. 余弦定理より $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{4^2 + 5^2 - a^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = \frac{41 - a^2}{40}$. A が鋭角なら $\cos A > 0$ より $\frac{41 - a^2}{40} > 0$.

よって $41 - a^2 > 0$. $0 < a < \sqrt{41}$. 条件 $a > 1$ より $1 < a < \sqrt{41}$.

$$262. (1) S = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \sin 60^\circ = \frac{35}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{35\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

$$(2) S = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \sin 45^\circ = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$263. S = \frac{1}{2}ca \sin B \text{ より } 7\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}c \cdot 10 \sin 30^\circ. 7\sqrt{3} = 5c \cdot \frac{1}{2}. c = \frac{14\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

$$264. (1) \text{ 余弦定理より } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{4^2 + 5^2 - 7^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = -\frac{1}{5}.$$

$$(2) \cos^2 C + \sin^2 C = 1 \text{ より } \sin^2 C = 1 - \cos^2 C = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{24}{25}. \sin C > 0 \text{ より } \sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}.$$

$$(3) S = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = 4\sqrt{6}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 正弦定理より } \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R. \text{ よって } R = \frac{c}{2 \sin C} = \frac{7}{2 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}} = \frac{35}{4\sqrt{6}} = \frac{35\sqrt{6}}{24}.$$

$$265. (1) \text{ ヘロンの公式より } s = \frac{3+5+6}{2} = 7. S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{7(7-3)(7-5)(7-6)} = 2\sqrt{14}.$$

$$(2) \text{ ヘロンの公式より } s = \frac{4+5+6}{2} = \frac{15}{2}. S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{\frac{15}{2} \left(\frac{15}{2} - 4\right) \left(\frac{15}{2} - 5\right) \left(\frac{15}{2} - 6\right)}$$

$$= \frac{15\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

ヘロンの公式を忘れたときは問題 264 の手順 (1)~(3) でも求められる.

p.53. CHECK

266. 解答参照

$$267. \angle BA'A = 87^\circ \text{ だから } \tan 87^\circ = \frac{AB}{A'A} = \frac{AB}{10}. \text{ よって } AB = 10 \tan 87^\circ = 10 \times 19.0811 = 190.811. \text{ 約 } 191\text{m}.$$

$$268. (1) \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ + \cos 150^\circ \sin 120^\circ + \sin 90^\circ \cos 135^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\tan 30^\circ + \tan 135^\circ + \tan 180^\circ}{1 - \tan 120^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - 1 + 0}{1 - (-\sqrt{3}) \cdot 1} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}(1 + \sqrt{3})} = \frac{(1 - \sqrt{3})^2}{\sqrt{3}(1 + \sqrt{3})(1 - \sqrt{3})} = \frac{1 - 2\sqrt{3} + 3}{\sqrt{3}(1 - 3)}$$

$$= -\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3 - 2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$(3) \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) \cos(180^\circ - \alpha) - \cos(90^\circ - \alpha) \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \cos \alpha (-\cos \alpha) - \sin \alpha \sin \alpha = -(\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = -1.$$

$$269. \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ より } \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{24}{25}. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } \sin \alpha > 0. \text{ よって } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{24}}{5} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}.$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}}{-\frac{1}{5}} = -2\sqrt{6}.$$

$$\text{(別解)} \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{5} = \frac{X}{r}. r = 5 \text{ とすると } X = -1. \text{ 三平方の定理より } X^2 + Y^2 = r^2 \text{ だから}$$

$$Y^2 = r^2 - X^2 = 5^2 - (-1)^2 = 24. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } Y > 0 \text{ だから } Y = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}. \text{ よって}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{Y}{r} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}, \tan \alpha = \frac{Y}{X} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{-1} = -2\sqrt{6}.$$

$$270. 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \text{ より } \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{4}{5}. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } \cos \alpha < 0. \text{ よって}$$

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

$$\text{(別解 1)} \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \text{ より } -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}. \text{ よって } \cos \alpha = -2 \sin \alpha \cdots \textcircled{1}. \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ に } \textcircled{1} \text{ を代入して}$$

$$(-2 \sin \alpha)^2 + \sin^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ より } \sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{5}. \alpha \text{ 鈍角より } \sin \alpha > 0 \text{ より } \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より } \cos \alpha = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

(別解 2) $\tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{Y}{X}$. α 鈍角より $X < 0, Y > 0$ だから $X = -2$ とすると $Y = 1$. 三平方の定理より

$$r^2 = X^2 + Y^2 = (-2)^2 + 1^2 = 5 \text{ だから } r = \sqrt{5}. \text{ よって}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{Y}{r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{X}{r} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}.$$

271. (1) $A = 180^\circ - B - C = 180^\circ - 105^\circ - 45^\circ = 30^\circ$. 正弦定理より $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$. よって

$$R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2 \sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{6}. c = 2R \sin C = 2\sqrt{6} \sin 45^\circ = 2\sqrt{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

$$(2) S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10 \sin 120^\circ = 25 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{25\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\text{余弦定理より } c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C = 5^2 + 10^2 - 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 10 \cos 120^\circ = 25 + 100 - 100 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 175.$$

$$\text{よって } c = \sqrt{175} = 5\sqrt{7}.$$

$$(3) \text{余弦定理より } a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A = 12^2 + 15^2 - 2 \cdot 12 \cdot 15 \cos 60^\circ = 144 + 225 - 360 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 189.$$

$$\text{よって } a = \sqrt{189} = 3\sqrt{21}. \text{ 正弦定理より } \frac{a}{\sin A} = 2R. \text{ よって } R = \frac{a}{2 \sin A} = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{2 \sin 60^\circ} = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 3\sqrt{7}.$$

$$(4) \text{余弦定理より } \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = \frac{6^2 + 7^2 - 8^2}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\cos^2 C + \sin^2 C = 1 \text{ より } \sin^2 C = 1 - \cos^2 C = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{15}{16}. \sin C > 0 \text{ より } \sin C = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}.$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} = \frac{21\sqrt{15}}{4}.$$

$$(5) \text{ヘロンの公式より } s = \frac{13 + 14 + 15}{2} = 21. S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} = \sqrt{21(21-13)(21-14)(21-15)}$$

$$= 84. S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A \text{ より } 84 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 14 \cdot 15 \sin A. \text{ よって } \sin A = \frac{84}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 14 \cdot 15} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

((4) のようにヘロンの公式によらない方法もある)

$$272. BD^2 = BC^2 + CD^2 = \sqrt{3}^2 + 1^2 = 4. \text{ よって } BD = 2 \cdots \textcircled{1}.$$

$\triangle ABD$ の内角と外角の関係から $\angle ADB + \angle DAB = \angle DBC$ だから $\angle ADB = \angle DBC - \angle DAB = 30^\circ - 15^\circ = 15^\circ$.

よって $\angle ADB = \angle DAB = 15^\circ$ より $\triangle ABD$ は二等辺三角形だから $\textcircled{1}$ より $AB = BD = 2$. よって

$$AC = AB + BC = 2 + \sqrt{3} \cdots \textcircled{2}. \text{ 三平方の定理より } AD^2 = AC^2 + CD^2 = (2 + \sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2 = 4 + 4\sqrt{3} + 3 + 1 = 8 + 4\sqrt{3}.$$

$$\text{よって } AD = \sqrt{8 + 4\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}} \cdots \textcircled{3}.$$

$$\textcircled{2}\textcircled{3} \text{ より } \sin 15^\circ = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}, \cos 15^\circ = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}.$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{(2 + \sqrt{3})(2 - \sqrt{3})} = 2 - \sqrt{3}.$$