

三角関数

正弦定理  $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$

余弦定理  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$

加法定理

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta, \quad \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta, \quad \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

倍角の公式、半角の公式

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha, \quad \cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin 3\alpha = 3 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha, \quad \cos 3\alpha = \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}, \quad \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}$$

和積の公式

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

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

三角関数の逆関数

$$y = \sin^{-1} x = \arcsin x, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad y = \cos^{-1} x = \arccos x, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

三角関数の微分積分

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

$$\int \sin \theta d\theta = -\cos \theta + C, \quad \int \cos \theta d\theta = \sin \theta + C$$

三角関数の極限公式

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \theta}{\theta} = 1 \quad (\sin \theta < \theta < \tan \theta)$$

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

指数関数・対数関数

$$e^{x+y} = e^x e^y, \quad \exp(x+y) = \exp x \cdot \exp y$$

$$\log_e x = \log x = \ln x$$

$$\ln xy = \ln x + \ln y$$

$$\ln e = 1, \quad \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} \quad (\log_c a \cdot \log_a b = \log_c b) \quad (\text{底の変換公式: } \log_a b = x \text{ とおくと、---})$$

ネイピア数  $e$  の定義

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1 \quad (f'(0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{h+0} - e^0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h e^0 - e^0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h})$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+h)}{h} = 1$$

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1+h)^{\frac{1}{h}}$$

指数関数・対数関数の微分積分

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x+h} - e^x}{h} = e^x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = e^x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\ln f(x))' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$$