

基本問題演習 (1. 三つこり)

①

d) 面積は

$$(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 90 = 1)$$

1辺の長さを

余弦定理より

$$b^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos 90$$

$$= 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore b = \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

e) 面積は

$$(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \tan 15 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}})$$

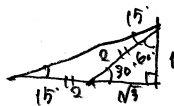
$$= (2(2 - \sqrt{3}))$$

1辺の長さを

$$2 \cdot \tan 15 = 2(2 - \sqrt{3})$$



$$\frac{90}{12} = 90$$



②

d) 円周角 ABCD は 19 度の角

すなわち $\angle C = 180 - A$

$\triangle ABD$ で 余弦定理より

$$BD^2 = 1^2 + 4^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot \cos A$$

$$= (7 - 8 \cos A) \dots ①$$

$\triangle BCD$ で 余弦定理より

$$BD^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos \angle C$$

$$= (13 + 12 \cos A) \dots ②$$

①, ② より

$$7 - 8 \cos A = 13 + 12 \cos A$$

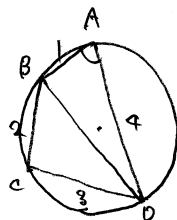
$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \therefore \sin A = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

e) 円周角 ABCD の面積 S は

$$S = \triangle ABD + \triangle BCD$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot \sin A + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin \angle C$$

$$= 5 \sin A = 2\sqrt{6}$$



③

d) 円周角 ABCD は 19 度の角

$\angle BCD = 180 - \theta$

$\triangle ABD$ で 余弦定理より

$$BD^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta \dots ①$$

$\triangle BCD$ で 余弦定理より

$$BD^2 = c^2 + d^2 - 2cd \cos (180 - \theta)$$

$$= c^2 + d^2 + 2cd \cos \theta \dots ②$$

①, ② より

$$a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta = c^2 + d^2 + 2cd \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2 = 2(ab + cd) \cos \theta$$

e) ① より

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{2(ab + cd)}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2}{2(ab + cd)} \right)^2}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2(ab + cd)} \sqrt{(a + b + c - d)(a + b - c + d)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(ab + cd)} \sqrt{(a + b + c - d)(a + b - c + d)}$$

$$a + b + c + d = 2s$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(ab + cd)} \sqrt{(2s - 2a)(2s - 2b)(2s - 2c)(2s - 2d)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{ab + cd} \sqrt{(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)(s - d)}$$

$$T = \triangle ABD + \triangle BCD$$

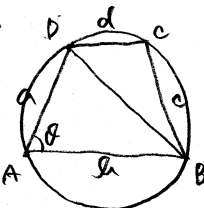
$$= \frac{1}{2} ab \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} cd \sin (180 - \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (ab + cd) \sin \theta$$

$$= \sqrt{(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)(s - d)}$$

$$(7 \cdot 7 - 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 7 - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1)$$

$$(12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12 \cdot 12)$$



[4]

(1) $\triangle ABD$ へ余弦定理より

$$d^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos A$$

$$\therefore \cos A = \frac{d^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2da}$$

同様にして

$$\cos B = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

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

$$\cos D = \frac{c^2 + d^2 - a^2}{2cd}$$

(2) 四面体 ABCD の 19, 17, 17, 17 の長さをもちいて

$$C = (180 - A), D = (180 - B) \text{ となり}$$

$$\cos C = -\cos A$$

$$\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = -\frac{d^2 + a^2 - c^2}{2da}$$

$$da(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) = bc(d^2 + a^2 - c^2)$$

$$(b + da)a^2 = da(b^2 + c^2) + bc(d^2 + a^2)$$

$$\therefore a^2 = \frac{da(b^2 + c^2) + bc(d^2 + a^2)}{b + da + (ac + bd)(ab + cd)}$$

$$\cos B = -\cos D$$

$$\frac{c^2 + d^2 - a^2}{2cd} = -\frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$ab(c^2 + d^2 - a^2) = cd(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)$$

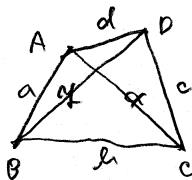
$$(ab + cd)a^2 = ab(c^2 + d^2) + cd(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\therefore a^2 = \frac{ab(c^2 + d^2) + cd(a^2 + b^2)}{ab + cd + (ac + bd)(b + da)}$$

よって

$$a^2 = \sqrt{(ac + bd)^2}$$

$$= ac + bd \text{ (トリスの定理)}$$



[5]

(1) 四面体 ABCD は 19, 17, 17, 17 の長さをもちいて

$$C = (180 - A)$$

$\triangle ABD$ へ余弦定理より

$$BD^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos A$$

$$= 5 - 4 \cos A \quad \text{①}$$

$\triangle BCD$ へ余弦定理より

$$BD^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \cos(180 - A)$$

$$= 13 + 2\sqrt{6} \cos A \quad \text{②}$$

①, ② より

$$5 - 4 \cos A = 13 + 2\sqrt{6} \cos A$$

$$\therefore \cos A = 0$$

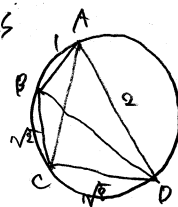
よって

$$BD^2 = 5 \quad \therefore BD = \sqrt{5}$$

(2) トリスの定理より

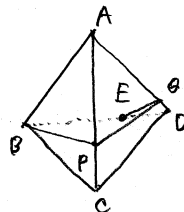
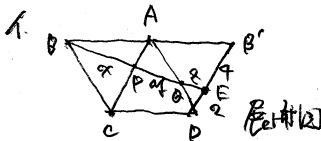
$$\sqrt{5} AC = 2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore AC = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{15}}{5}$$



[6]

P へ垂直



図のより: B, P, E が一直線上に並ぶことより

$\alpha + \theta + \pi = \pi$ より

$\triangle BEB$ へ余弦定理より

$$BE^2 = 4^2 + 12^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 12 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$= 112$$

$$\therefore BE = 4\sqrt{7}$$

よって $4\sqrt{7}$ である

7

図のようにはとくと

$$3\theta = \pi \cdot 2^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{4}{9}\pi$$

このように AP を最短にするとき

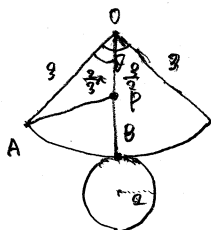
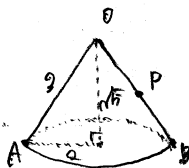
AP は最短で、このとき

$$AP^2 = 3^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{2}{9}\pi$$

$$= \frac{63}{4}$$

$$\therefore AP = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

$$\text{最短値は } \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2}$$



最短値は