

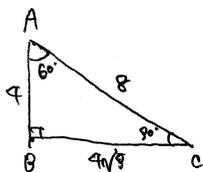
基本問題演習 36. 平面向量

II

a) $\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 4 \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = 16$

b) $\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0$

c) $\vec{BC} \cdot \vec{CA} = 4\sqrt{3} \cdot 8 \cdot \cos 150^\circ = -48$



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1. 平面向量の基底 (2種類)

III

I. d) $\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ \alpha - 1 \end{pmatrix}, 2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2\alpha + 9 \end{pmatrix}$

$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \perp (2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}) \iff (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}) = 0 \iff$

$-12 + (\alpha - 1)(2\alpha + 9) = 0$

$2\alpha^2 + \alpha - 15 = 0$

$(\alpha + 9)(2\alpha - 5) = 0$

$\therefore \alpha = -9, \frac{5}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5}$

(k: 任意)

e) $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \parallel (2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}) \iff 2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b} = k(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \iff$

$\begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2\alpha + 9 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ \alpha - 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore -4 = 3k \dots \textcircled{1}$

$2\alpha + 9 = k(\alpha - 1) \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} \iff k = -\frac{4}{3}$

$\textcircled{2} \iff$

$2\alpha + 9 = -\frac{4}{3}(\alpha - 1)$

$9(2\alpha + 9) = -4(\alpha - 1)$

$109\alpha = -5 \therefore \alpha = -\frac{5}{109}$

f) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos 60^\circ \iff$

$2 - \alpha = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$

$2(2 - \alpha) = \sqrt{5(\alpha^2 + 1)}$

$4(2 - \alpha)^2 = 5(\alpha^2 + 1), 2 - \alpha \geq 0$

$4(\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 4) = 5\alpha^2 + 5, \alpha \leq 2$

$\alpha^2 + 6\alpha - 11 = 0, \alpha \leq 2$

$\therefore \alpha = -8 - \sqrt{5}$

II. \vec{a} と \vec{b} の内積 θ について
 $\vec{b} \perp \vec{c} \iff \theta_2 = 90^\circ$

$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}, \cos \theta_2 = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|} \iff$

$\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}}{|\vec{b}| |\vec{c}|}$

$\frac{2\alpha}{2} = \frac{9\alpha + 8}{5}$

$5\alpha = 9\alpha + 8$

$2\alpha = 8 \therefore \alpha = 4$

III. $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$ と仮定

$|\vec{a}| = 3\sqrt{5} \iff$

$\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = 3\sqrt{5}$

$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 45 \dots \textcircled{1}$

$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \iff \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \iff$

$-\alpha + 2\beta = 0 \therefore \alpha = 2\beta$

$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \iff$

$5\beta^2 = 45$

$\beta^2 = 9 \therefore \beta = \pm 3$

\therefore

$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

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1. 平面向量の基底 (2種類)

2. 基底

III

d) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos 90^\circ = 0$

$(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (3\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) = 3|\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 2|\vec{b}|^2$

$= 12 - 0 - 18 = -6$

$|\vec{a} - \sqrt{3}\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 - 2\sqrt{3}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 3|\vec{b}|^2$

$= 4 - 0 + 27 = 31$

$|\vec{a} - \sqrt{3}\vec{b}| \geq 0 \iff$

$|\vec{a} - \sqrt{3}\vec{b}| = \sqrt{31}$

e) $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{13} \iff$

$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = 13$

$|\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 13$

$2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -6 \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -3$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-3}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$0 \leq \theta \leq 180 \iff \theta = 150^\circ$

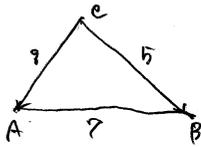
3) $\vec{AB} = \vec{CB} - \vec{CA} \neq \vec{y}$

$|\vec{AB}|^2 = |\vec{CB} - \vec{CA}|^2$

$|\vec{CB}|^2 - 2\vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CB} + |\vec{CA}|^2 = 49$

$2\vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CB} = -15$

$\therefore \vec{CA} \cdot \vec{CB} = -\frac{15}{2}$



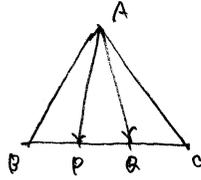
4) $\vec{AP} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$

$\vec{AQ} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AC}$

$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{AQ} = (\frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}) \cdot (\frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AC})$

$= \frac{2}{9}|\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{4}{9}\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} + \frac{2}{9}|\vec{AC}|^2$

$= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{19}{18}$



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1. 内積の性質 (計算)

4

d) $|\vec{a} + t\vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + 2t\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + t^2|\vec{b}|^2$

$= 10t^2 - 18t + 25$

$= 10(t - \frac{9}{10})^2 + \frac{169}{10}$

$t = \frac{9}{10}$ となる。

$|\vec{a} + t\vec{b}|$ の最小値は $\frac{13\sqrt{10}}{10}$

2. 2aより

$(\vec{a} + \frac{9}{10}\vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \frac{9}{10}|\vec{b}|^2$

$= -9 + 9 = 0$

$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

e) $|\vec{p}|^2 = (1-t)\vec{a} + t\vec{b}$

$= (1-t)^2|\vec{a}|^2 + 2t(1-t)\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + t^2|\vec{b}|^2$

$= 2(1-t)^2 + 2t(1-t) + 5t^2$

$= 5t^2 - 2t + 2$

$= 5(t - \frac{1}{5})^2 + \frac{9}{5}$

最小値は $\frac{9}{5}$ ($t = \frac{1}{5}$)

すなわち $\frac{9}{5}$ ($t = \frac{1}{5}$)



5

d) $|\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}| = \sqrt{7} \neq \vec{y}$

$|\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}|^2 = 7$

$|\vec{a}|^2 - 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4|\vec{b}|^2 = 7$

$4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 18 \quad \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{9}{2}$

e) $\triangle OAB$ の面積を

$S = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{OA}|^2 |\vec{OB}|^2 - (\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB})^2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9 \cdot 4 - \frac{81}{4}}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{36 \cdot 4 - 81}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}$

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1. 三角形の面積 (内積を用いて)

6

I. d) $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 3 \cdot 2 \cos 60^\circ = 3$

$\vec{OG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB}$

$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OG} = \vec{OA} \cdot (\frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB})$

$= \frac{1}{3}(|\vec{OA}|^2 + \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB})$

$= 3 + 1 = 4$

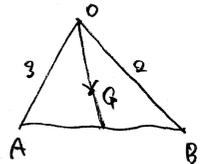
e) $|\vec{OG}|^2 = (\frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB})^2$

$= \frac{1}{9}(|\vec{OA}|^2 + 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + |\vec{OB}|^2)$

$= \frac{19}{9}$

$\therefore |\vec{OG}| = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{3}$

3) $\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OG}}{|\vec{OA}| |\vec{OG}|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{19}} = \frac{4\sqrt{19}}{19}$



II. d) $2\vec{OA} + 4\vec{OB} + 5\vec{OC} = \vec{0} \neq \vec{0}$

$2(\vec{CA} - \vec{CO}) + 4(\vec{CB} - \vec{CO}) - 5\vec{CO} = \vec{0}$

$11\vec{CO} = 2\vec{CA} + 4\vec{CB}$

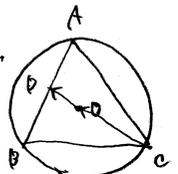
$\vec{CO} = \frac{2}{11}(\frac{1}{3}\vec{CA} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{CB})$

\vec{CO}

$\vec{CO} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{CA} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{CB} \neq \vec{0} \quad \therefore AD:DB = 2:1$

よって

$\vec{OD} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{OB}$



$$e) \frac{DB}{AB} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{OB}{OC} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$e) 20\vec{A} + 40\vec{B} + 50\vec{C} = \vec{0} \quad \text{2y}$$

$$20\vec{A} + 40\vec{B} = -50\vec{C}$$

$$|20\vec{A} + 40\vec{B}| = |50\vec{C}| = 5$$

$$|0\vec{A} + 20\vec{B}| = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$|0\vec{A}|^2 + 40\vec{A} \cdot 0\vec{B} + 4|0\vec{B}|^2 = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\therefore 0\vec{A} \cdot 0\vec{B} = \frac{5}{16}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{0\vec{A} \cdot 0\vec{B}}{|0\vec{A}| |0\vec{B}|} = \frac{5}{16}$$

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1. $\vec{a} + \vec{b}$

□

$$I. \vec{BP} : \vec{PC} = t : |1-t| \text{ と } t < e$$

$$\vec{AP} = (1-t)\vec{B} + t\vec{C}$$

$$\vec{AP} \perp \vec{BC} \text{ と } \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0 \text{ 2y}$$

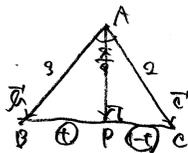
$$\vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BC} = 0 \text{ 2y}$$

$$\{(1-t)\vec{B} + t\vec{C}\} \cdot (\vec{C} - \vec{B}) = 0$$

$$(1-t)|\vec{B}|^2 + (1-2t)\vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} + t|\vec{C}|^2 = 0$$

$$9(1-t) + 9(1-2t) + 4t = 0$$

$$7t - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{6}{7}$$



∴ 2

$$\vec{AP} = \frac{1}{7}\vec{B} + \frac{6}{7}\vec{C}$$

$$II. \vec{AH} : \vec{HB} = t : |1-t| \text{ と } t < e$$

$$\vec{OH} = (1-t)\vec{A} + t\vec{B}$$

$$\vec{OH} \perp \vec{AB} \text{ と } \vec{OH} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \text{ 2y}$$

$$\vec{OH} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \text{ 2y}$$

$$\{(1-t)\vec{A} + t\vec{B}\} \cdot (\vec{B} - \vec{A}) = 0$$

$$(1-t)|\vec{A}|^2 + (1-2t)\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + t|\vec{B}|^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AB}| = |\vec{B} - \vec{A}| = 4 \text{ 2y}$$

$$|\vec{B} - \vec{A}|^2 = 16$$

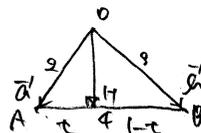
$$|\vec{B}|^2 - 2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + |\vec{A}|^2 = 16$$

$$2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = -9 \quad \therefore \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = -\frac{9}{2}$$

∴ 2

$$4(t-1) - \frac{9}{2}(1-2t) + 9t = 0 \quad (6t = \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{92}$$



∴ 2

$$\vec{OH} = \frac{2}{92}\vec{A} + \frac{1}{92}\vec{B}$$

$$III. d) \vec{BF} : \vec{FE} = t : |1-t| \text{ と } t < e$$

$$\vec{AF} = (1-t)\vec{A} + t\vec{E}$$

$$= (1-t)\vec{A} + t(\frac{1}{2}\vec{A} + \vec{B})$$

$$= (1-\frac{t}{2})\vec{A} + t\vec{B}$$

$$\vec{AF} \perp \vec{BE} \text{ と } \vec{AF} \cdot \vec{BE} = 0 \text{ 2y}$$

$$\{(1-\frac{t}{2})\vec{A} + t\vec{B}\} \cdot (\vec{B} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{A}) = 0$$

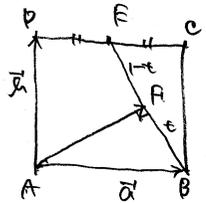
$$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{t}{2}-1)|\vec{A}|^2 + (1-t)\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + t|\vec{B}|^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{t}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + t = 0$$

$$\frac{5}{4}t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore t = \frac{2}{5}$$

∴ 2

$$\vec{AF} = \frac{4}{5}\vec{A} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{B}$$



□

$$I. d) \vec{AB} = \vec{B} - \vec{A} \text{ 2y}$$

$$|\vec{B} - \vec{A}| = |\vec{AB}| = 2$$

$$|\vec{B} - \vec{A}|^2 = 4$$

$$|\vec{B}|^2 - 2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} + |\vec{A}|^2 = 4$$

$$2\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 6 \quad \therefore \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$e) \vec{OP} = |\vec{B}| \cos \theta \frac{\vec{A}}{|\vec{A}|}$$

$$= \frac{|\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta}{|\vec{A}|} \vec{A}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{|\vec{A}|} \vec{A} \text{ (正射影)} \rightarrow |1|$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \vec{A}$$

$$e) \times \text{2y} \text{ 2y} \text{ 2y}$$

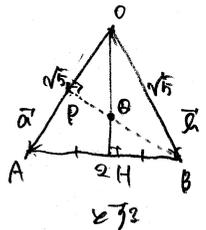
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{OB}{OA} = 1 \quad \therefore \frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{3}{1}$$

∴ 2

$$\vec{OQ} = \frac{3}{4} \vec{OH}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} (\frac{1}{2} \vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{OB})$$

$$= \frac{3}{8} \vec{OA} + \frac{3}{8} \vec{OB}$$



II.

① $AB' = \vec{b} - \vec{a} \neq \vec{0}$

$|\vec{b} - \vec{a}| = |AB'| = 2$

$|\vec{b} - \vec{a}|^2 = 4$

$|\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{a}|^2 = 4$

$2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 \quad \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}$

$AL : LB = t : (1-t) \text{ と } 0 < t < 1$

$\vec{OL} = (1-t)\vec{OA} + t\vec{OB}$

$\vec{OL} \perp AB' \text{ とあるから } \vec{OL} \cdot \vec{AB}' = 0 \text{ となり}$

$\{(1-t)\vec{OA} + t\vec{OB}\} \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = 0$

$(1-t)(|\vec{OA}|^2 - |\vec{OB}|^2) + t(|\vec{OB}|^2 - |\vec{OA}|^2) = 0$

$2(1-t) + \frac{1}{2}(1-t) + 3t = 0$

$4t = \frac{9}{2} \quad \therefore t = \frac{9}{8}$

∴ $\vec{OL} = \frac{5}{8}\vec{a} + \frac{9}{8}\vec{b}$

$\vec{OL} = \frac{5}{8}\vec{a} + \frac{9}{8}\vec{b}$

② $|\vec{OA}| = |\vec{OB}| = 3$ と $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 3$

$\vec{OH} = |\vec{OL}| \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\vec{OL}}{|\vec{OL}|}$

$= \frac{\vec{OL} \cdot \vec{OL}}{|\vec{OL}|^2} \vec{OL}$

∴ $\vec{OL} \cdot \vec{OL} = \vec{OL} \cdot (\frac{5}{8}\vec{a} + \frac{9}{8}\vec{b})$

$= \frac{5}{8}\vec{OL} \cdot \vec{a} + \frac{9}{8}\vec{OL} \cdot \vec{b}$

$= \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{25}{16} + \frac{9}{8} \cdot \frac{27}{16}$

$= \frac{5}{16} + \frac{9}{8} = \frac{23}{16}$

∴ $\vec{OH} = \frac{23}{48}\vec{OL}$

$\vec{OH} = \frac{23}{48}\vec{OL}$

∴ $\vec{OP} = \vec{OL} + 2\vec{LH}$

$= \vec{OL} + 2(\vec{OH} - \vec{OL})$

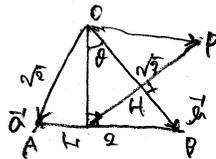
$= 2\vec{OH} - \vec{OL}$

$= \frac{23}{24}\vec{OL} - (\frac{5}{8}\vec{a} + \frac{9}{8}\vec{b})$

$= -\frac{5}{8}\vec{a} + \frac{7}{12}\vec{b}$

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1. 正射影は $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$



9.

① $AB' : KL = t : (1-t) \text{ と } 0 < t < 1$

$\vec{OL} = (1-t)\vec{OA} + t\vec{OB}$

$\vec{OL} \perp AB' \text{ とあるから } \vec{OL} \cdot \vec{AB}' = 0 \text{ となり}$

$\{(1-t)\vec{OA} + t\vec{OB}\} \cdot (\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) = 0$

$(1-t)(|\vec{OA}|^2 - |\vec{OB}|^2) + t(|\vec{OB}|^2 - |\vec{OA}|^2) = 0 \quad \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 3$

$9(1-t) + 3(1-t) + 4t = 0$

$7t - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{6}{7}$

∴ $\vec{OL} = \frac{1}{7}\vec{OA} + \frac{6}{7}\vec{OB}$

$\vec{OL} = \frac{1}{7}\vec{OA} + \frac{6}{7}\vec{OB}$

② H, K は AB' 上の点

$\vec{OH} = k\vec{OA} \quad (k: \text{定数}) \quad \vec{AH} = \vec{OH} - \vec{OA}$

$= \frac{k}{7}\vec{OA} + \frac{6}{7}k\vec{OB} = (\frac{k}{7} - 1)\vec{OA} + \frac{6}{7}k\vec{OB}$

$\vec{AH} \perp \vec{OB}$ とあるから $\vec{AH} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0$ となり

$\{(\frac{k}{7} - 1)\vec{OA} + \frac{6}{7}k\vec{OB}\} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0$

$(\frac{k}{7} - 1)\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + \frac{6}{7}k|\vec{OB}|^2 = 0$

$3(\frac{k}{7} - 1) + \frac{27}{7}k = 0$

$\frac{27}{7}k = 3 \quad \therefore k = \frac{7}{9}$

∴ $\vec{OH} = \frac{1}{9}\vec{OA} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{OB}$

$\vec{OH} = \frac{1}{9}\vec{OA} + \frac{2}{9}\vec{OB}$

③ $\vec{AO} = r\vec{a} + s\vec{c} \quad (r, s: \text{定数}) \text{ と } 0 < r < 1$

$\vec{OM} = \vec{AM} - \vec{AO} = (\frac{1}{2} - r)\vec{a} - s\vec{c}$

$\vec{ON} = \vec{AN} - \vec{AO} = -r\vec{a} + (\frac{1}{2} - s)\vec{c}$

$\vec{OM} \perp \vec{AB}$ とあるから $\vec{OM} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0$ となり

$\{(\frac{1}{2} - r)\vec{a} - s\vec{c}\} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

$(\frac{1}{2} - r)|\vec{a}|^2 - s\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$

$1(\frac{1}{2} - r) - 3s = 0 \quad \therefore 4r + 3s = 2 - 0$

$\vec{ON} \perp \vec{AC}$ とあるから $\vec{ON} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0$ となり

$\{-r\vec{a} + (\frac{1}{2} - s)\vec{c}\} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$

$-r\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + (\frac{1}{2} - s)|\vec{c}|^2 = 0$

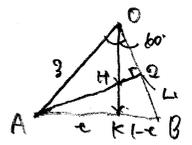
$-3r + 9(\frac{1}{2} - s) = 0 \quad \therefore r + 3s = \frac{3}{2} - 0$

④ $\vec{AO} = r\vec{a} + s\vec{c}$

$r = \frac{1}{6}, s = \frac{4}{9}$

∴ $\vec{AO} = \frac{1}{6}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{9}\vec{c}$

$\vec{AO} = \frac{1}{6}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{9}\vec{c}$



外心: 重心
垂心: 重心との交点

