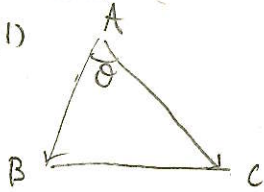


(1) 10点

(2) 15点

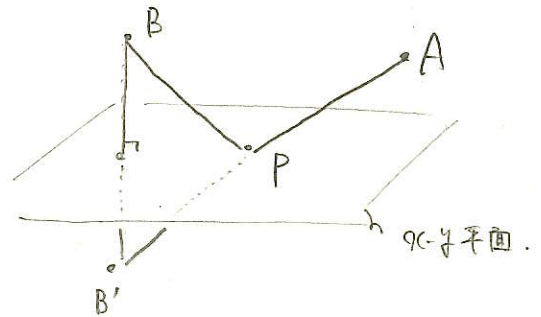
1

(1)



$\theta = \angle BAC$ $\varepsilon > 0$. (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta ABC &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot |\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}| \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AB}| \cdot |\vec{AC}| \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 \cdot |\vec{AC}|^2 - (\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 \cdot |\vec{AC}|^2 - (\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC})^2} \end{aligned}$$



2点 A, B は共に x - y 平面上の $z > 0$ 側に存在.

$B' \in$ x - y 平面に於いて B の対称な点と可也.

$AP + PB$ の最小値は、3点 A, P, B' が

同一直線上に存在する。説明 ⑤

$B'(a, b, -b)$ (2点), $P(x, y, 0) \in$ (2点)

が成る.

$$\vec{AP} = k \vec{AB'} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

より成る.

$$\vec{AB'} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ -b \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+1 \\ b-2 \\ -b-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} x+1 \\ y-2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2点)$$

$$\begin{cases} x+1 = 9k \\ y-2 = 3k \\ -3 = -9k \end{cases}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = 2, y = 3$$

$\therefore P(2, 3, 0)$ (4点)

$$\text{故に、最小値は } AB' = 3\sqrt{9+1+9}$$

$$= 3\sqrt{19}$$

(4点) ④

2

- (1) 7
- (2) 13
- (3) 5

(1) ① 3'

$$\Delta BCD = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{CB}|^2 |\vec{CD}|^2 - (\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{CD})^2}$$

$$\vec{CB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ③}$$

$$\vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ③}$$

$$|\vec{CB}|^2 = 4+4=8, \quad |\vec{CD}|^2 = 1+1+16=18$$

$$\vec{CB} \cdot \vec{CD} = -2+2+0=0 \text{ ①}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta BCD &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{8 \cdot 18 - 0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 6 \text{ ④ ②} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 直線 AB ⊥ 平面 BCD 証明

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{AB} \perp \vec{CB} \text{ 且 } \vec{AB} \perp \vec{CD} \text{ 証明}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CB} = 0 \text{ 且 } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = 0 \text{ 証明 ③ 説明}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ④}$$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -4+4=0$$

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 2+2-4=0 \text{ ① ⑤ 証明}$$

∴

$$\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CB} = 0 \text{ 且 } \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{CD} = 0 \text{ 故直線 AB ⊥ 平面 BCD}$$

直線 AB ⊥ 平面 BCD ③ 証明

(3).

$$V = \Delta BCD \times AB \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ④}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{4+4+1} = 3$$

$$\therefore V = 6 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 6 \text{ ④ ⑤}$$

(1) 10

(2) 15

3

(1) $(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \perp (\vec{a} - 2\vec{b})$ 7+d? "

$$(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) = 0 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |\vec{a}|^2 - 4|\vec{b}|^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore |\vec{a}| = 2|\vec{b}| \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{3}$$

また,

$$|\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}| = 2|\vec{b}|$$

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

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

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

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{4}|\vec{a}| \cdot 2|\vec{b}|$$

$$= |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

内積の定式より

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{1}$$

(2)

$$\left| t\vec{a} + \frac{1}{t}\vec{b} \right|^2 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{1}$$

$$= t^2|\vec{a}|^2 + 2t \cdot \frac{1}{t} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \frac{1}{t^2}|\vec{b}|^2$$

$$= t^2 + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{4}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{4} \\ |\vec{b}| = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

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

$t > 0$. $\frac{1}{4t^2} > 0$ より 相加・相乗平均.

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$$t^2 + \frac{1}{4t^2} \geq 2\sqrt{t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{4t^2}}$$

$$= 1 \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{3}$$

等号成立は

$$t^2 = \frac{1}{4t^2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\because t > 0) \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{2}$$

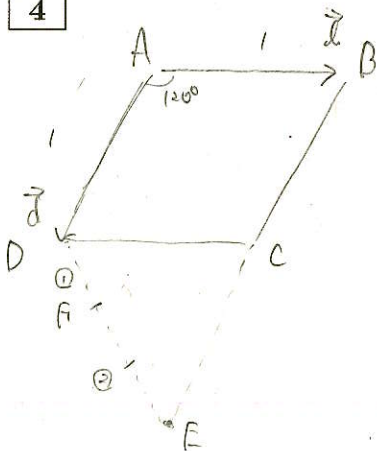
$$\therefore \left| t\vec{a} + \frac{1}{t}\vec{b} \right|^2 \text{ は } t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ での } \text{Min } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \left| t\vec{a} + \frac{1}{t}\vec{b} \right| \text{ は}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ での } \text{Min } \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{5}$$

- (1) 5
- (2) 10
- (3) 10

4

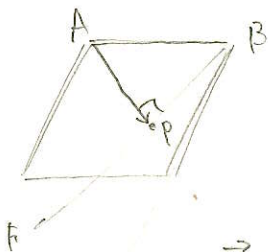


(1) 内積の定式

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos 120^\circ \\ &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AE} &= \vec{AB} + 2\vec{BC} \\ &= \vec{a} + 2\vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \vec{AF} &= \vec{AD} + \vec{DF} \\ &= \vec{AD} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC} \\ &= \vec{d} + \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{d} \end{aligned}$$

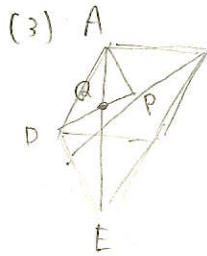


$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BF} &= \vec{AF} - \vec{AB} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{d} \end{aligned}$$

$\vec{BP} = t\vec{BF}$ と可也

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AP} &= \vec{AB} + \vec{BP} \\ &= \vec{AB} + t\vec{BF} \\ &= \vec{a} + t\left(-\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{d}\right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right)\vec{a} + \frac{4}{3}t\vec{d} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AP} \perp \vec{BF} &\Leftrightarrow \vec{AP} \cdot \vec{BF} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \left(\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right)\vec{a} + \frac{4}{3}t\vec{d} \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{d} \right) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right)|\vec{a}|^2 + \frac{16}{9}t|\vec{d}|^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{4}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right)\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d} - \frac{4}{9}t\vec{a} \cdot \vec{d} = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right) + \frac{16}{9}t \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{3}\left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right) + \frac{4}{9}t = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow -2\left(3 - 2t\right) + 16t - 2\left(3 - 2t\right) + 4t = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow 28t - 12 = 0 \\ &\quad t = \frac{3}{7} \end{aligned}$$



3点 A, Q, E は同一線上にあり
 $\vec{AQ} = k\vec{AE}$ (k ∈ R) ①
 同様にして 3点 D, Q, P あり
 $\vec{DQ} = \alpha\vec{DP}$ (α ∈ R)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①より} \quad \vec{AQ} &= k(\vec{a} + 2\vec{d}) \\ &= k\vec{a} + 2k\vec{d} \end{aligned}$$

②より

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{DQ} &= \alpha\vec{DP} \\ \vec{AQ} - \vec{AD} &= \alpha\vec{AP} - \alpha\vec{AD} \\ \vec{AQ} &= \alpha\vec{AP} + (1-\alpha)\vec{AD} \\ &= \alpha\left(\frac{5}{7}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{7}\vec{d}\right) + (1-\alpha)\vec{d} \\ &= \frac{5}{7}\alpha\vec{a} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{7}\alpha\right)\vec{d} \end{aligned}$$

\vec{a} と \vec{d} は互いに R-線形独立だから

$$\begin{cases} k = \frac{5}{7}\alpha \\ 2k = 1 - \frac{3}{7}\alpha \end{cases} \quad \text{解いて} \quad \begin{cases} k = \frac{5}{13} \\ \alpha = \frac{7}{13} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \vec{AQ} = \frac{5}{13}\vec{a} + \frac{10}{13}\vec{d}$$