

1. (1) $\vec{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c})$, $\vec{BC} = \vec{c} - \vec{b}$

$\therefore \vec{AM} \cdot \vec{BC} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{b})$

$= \frac{1}{2}(|\vec{c}|^2 - |\vec{b}|^2) = 0 \quad \because |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}|$

$\therefore AM \perp BC$

(2) (1) $x = 1 - 3t, y = -1 + 2t$

(2) $\vec{AB} = (5, -8)$ は方向ベクトルに一致

$x = 2 + 5t, y = 5 - 8t$ かつ $x = 7 + 5t, y = -3 - 8t$

(3) $2x + 7y + 1 = 0$ かつ (1) $(2, 7)$

(2) 法線ベクトルと垂直なベクトルに一致

(4) (1) 直線は $2x + y - 3 = 0$ より $\frac{|2(-3) + 2 - 3|}{\sqrt{4+1}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$

(2) 直線は $-3x + 2y + 5 = 0$ より $\frac{|5|}{\sqrt{9+4}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{13}}$

(5) (1) $\vec{AB} = (5, -3)$ が方向ベクトルに一致

$3x + 5y - 5 = 0$

(2) $\frac{|3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4 - 5|}{\sqrt{9+25}} = \frac{24}{\sqrt{34}} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{34}}$

(3) $AB = \sqrt{25+9} = \sqrt{34}$ $\therefore \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{34} \cdot \frac{24}{\sqrt{34}} = 12$

(6) (1) $m\vec{a} + n\vec{b} = (-3, 5)$ かつ $\begin{cases} -m + n = -3 \\ 2m - n = 5 \end{cases}$

$\therefore m = 2, n = -1$

(2) 同様にして $\begin{cases} -m + n = -1 \\ 2m - n = 3 \end{cases} \therefore m = 2, n = 1$

(7) (1) \vec{a}, \vec{b} の係数を比較して $\begin{cases} x + 2 = y \\ -3 = -(2 - x) \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$

(2) 同様にして $\begin{cases} x + y = -y - 1 \\ x - y = 2 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$

2. $\vec{OL} = \frac{p}{p+1}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{p+1}\vec{b}$... (1)

$\vec{OP} = \frac{r}{r+1}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{r+1}\vec{OM}$... (2)

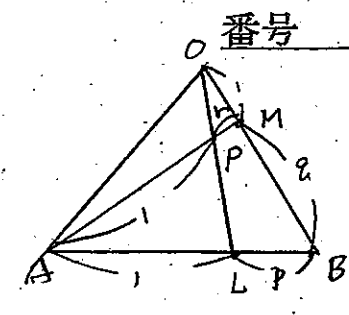
$= \frac{r}{r+1}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{(r+1)(s+1)}\vec{b}$... (3)

既 $\vec{OP} \parallel \vec{OL}$ より $\vec{OP} = t\vec{OL} = \frac{pt}{p+1}\vec{a} + \frac{t}{p+1}\vec{b}$... (4)

\vec{a}, \vec{b} は基底に一致 (2), (3) より

$\begin{cases} \frac{pt}{p+1} = \frac{r}{r+1} \\ \frac{t}{p+1} = \frac{1}{(r+1)(s+1)} \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{p}{(r+1)(s+1)} = \frac{r}{r+1}$

$r = \frac{p}{s+1}$... (5)



$\therefore AP:PM = 1: \frac{p}{s+1} = (s+1):p, p = \frac{2}{3}, s = 1$ かつ

$AP:PM = 2: \frac{2}{3} = 6:2 = 3:1$... (6)

3. (1) $|\vec{AC}| = |k| |\vec{AB}| = |k| \sqrt{3^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{10} |k|$

$\therefore |k| = \frac{20}{\sqrt{10}} = 2\sqrt{10}, k < 0$ より $k = -2\sqrt{10}$

(2) $\vec{AC} = (x+1, y) = -2\sqrt{10}(3, -1) \therefore x = -1 - 6\sqrt{10}, y = 2\sqrt{10}$

$\therefore C(-1 - 6\sqrt{10}, 2\sqrt{10})$

(3) (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4 \times 2 \cos \frac{5\pi}{6} = -8 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = -4\sqrt{3}$

(2) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -2\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = -\sqrt{6}$

(4) (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4 + 6 = 10$ (2) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \sqrt{50} - 5\sqrt{2} = 0$

(5) (1) $\cos \theta = \frac{-4-9}{\sqrt{13}\sqrt{13}} = -1 \therefore \theta = \pi$

(2) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (1+\sqrt{3})(1-\sqrt{3}) + 2 = 1 - 3 + 2 = 0 \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(6) (1) $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4 + 9 + 2 = 15$

(2) 与式 $= 2|\vec{a}|^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - |\vec{b}|^2 = 8 + 1 - 9 = 0$

(7) $|\vec{AC}|^2 = |\vec{AB} + \vec{AD}|^2 = 1 + 9 + 2\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = 10 + 6 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = 10 - 3 = 7$

$\therefore |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{7}$

4. $|\vec{OP}|^2 - 6\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OA} + 3|\vec{OA}|^2 = 0$

$|\vec{OP}|^2 - 6\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OA} + 9|\vec{OA}|^2 = 6|\vec{OA}|^2$

$|\vec{OP} - 3\vec{OA}|^2 = (\sqrt{6}|\vec{OA}|)^2$

点 P は中心 O の位置ベクトルが $3\vec{OA} = (9, 3)$ (中心)

半径 $\sqrt{6}|\vec{OA}| = \sqrt{6}\sqrt{9+1} = 2\sqrt{15}$ (半径)

5. (1) $\vec{AB} = \vec{DC}$ と一致するから

$(x+2, y-2) = (6, 3) \therefore C(x, y) = (4, 5)$

(2) (1) $|2\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}|^2 = 4|\vec{a}|^2 - 12\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 9|\vec{b}|^2 = (2\sqrt{13})^2$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}(4 \times 1^2 + 9 \times 2^2 - 52) = -1$

(2) 右角 $\theta, \cos \theta = \frac{-1}{1 \times 2} = -\frac{1}{2} \therefore \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$

(3) $\vec{AM} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}), \vec{BM} = \vec{AM} - \vec{AB} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) - \vec{b} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{c} - \vec{b})$

$|\vec{AM}|^2 = \frac{1}{4}|\vec{b}|^2 + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{c}|^2$

$|\vec{BM}|^2 = \frac{1}{4}|\vec{b}|^2 - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{c}|^2$

$\therefore |\vec{AM}|^2 + |\vec{BM}|^2 = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{b}|^2 + \frac{1}{2}|\vec{c}|^2$

(4) $3(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) + 2(\vec{OP} - \vec{OB}) + 6(\vec{OA} - \vec{OP}) = \vec{0}$

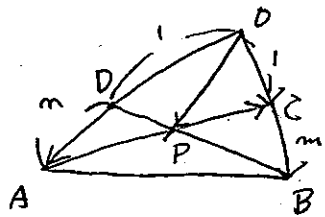
$-4\vec{OP} + 3\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} = \vec{0} \therefore \vec{OP} = \frac{3}{4}\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{OB}$

点 P は線分 AB を 1:3 に内分する点

(5) $3(\vec{OP} - \vec{OA}) + 2(\vec{OP} - \vec{OB}) = \vec{0}$

$5\vec{OP} = 3\vec{OA} + 2\vec{OB} \therefore \vec{OP} = \frac{3}{5}\vec{OA} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{OB}$

点 P は線分 AB を 2:3 に内分する点



$$6. (1) \vec{OC} = \frac{1}{m+1} \vec{OB} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OC} &= \vec{OA} + t \vec{AP} = \vec{OA} + t(\vec{OP} - \vec{OA}) \\ &= (1-t) \vec{OA} + t \vec{OP} = (1-t) \vec{OA} + \frac{bt}{a} \vec{OA} + \frac{ct}{a} \vec{OB} \\ &= \left(1-t + \frac{bt}{a}\right) \vec{OA} + \frac{ct}{a} \vec{OB} \quad \text{--- (3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{OA}, \vec{OB} \text{ 线性无关, 则 } \begin{cases} 1-t + \frac{bt}{a} = 0 & \text{--- (4)} \\ \frac{ct}{a} = \frac{1}{m+1} & \text{--- (5)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(4) } \times 3 \quad t = \frac{a}{a-b}$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{a-b-c}{c}$$

$$(2) \vec{OD} = \frac{1}{n+1} \vec{OA} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OD} &= \vec{OB} + s \vec{BP} = \vec{OB} + s(\vec{OP} - \vec{OB}) \\ &= (1-s) \vec{OB} + \frac{bs}{a} \vec{OA} + \frac{cs}{a} \vec{OB} \\ &= \left(1-s + \frac{cs}{a}\right) \vec{OB} + \frac{bs}{a} \vec{OA} \quad \text{--- (7)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(6), (7) 则 } \begin{cases} 1-s + \frac{cs}{a} = 0 & \text{--- (8)} \\ \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{bs}{a} & \text{--- (9)} \end{cases} \quad \text{(8) } \times 3 \quad s = \frac{a}{a-c}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{b}{a-c} \quad \therefore m = \frac{a-b-c}{b}$$

$$(3) \vec{OH} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OC} + \vec{OD}), \vec{OE} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{OP} = \frac{b}{2a} \vec{OA} + \frac{c}{2a} \vec{OB} = \frac{1}{2a} (b \vec{OA} + c \vec{OB})$$

$$\vec{OH} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OC} + \vec{OD}) = \frac{b}{2(a-c)} \vec{OA} + \frac{c}{2(a-b)} \vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{HE} = \left(\frac{b}{2(a-c)} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \vec{OA} + \left(\frac{c}{2(a-b)} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \vec{OB}$$

$$= \frac{b+c-a}{2(a-c)} \vec{OA} + \frac{b+c-a}{2(a-b)} \vec{OB} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$= \frac{a-b-c}{2(a-c)(a-b)} \left\{ (b-a) \vec{OA} + (c-a) \vec{OB} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{a(a-b-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} \vec{HE}$$

4. (另解) $\vec{OP} = (x, y)$ 代入方程求成分表示
 $|\vec{OP}|^2 - 6 \vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OA} + 3 |\vec{OA}|^2 = 0$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 6(3x + y) + 3(9 + 1) = 0$$

$$(x-9)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 81 + 9 - 30 = 60 = (2\sqrt{15})^2$$

∴ 中心 (9, 3), 半径 $2\sqrt{15} = \sqrt{60}$ 的圆存在。