問題
$$f(x)=\sqrt{\chi^2-4\chi+5}+\sqrt{\chi^2+6\chi+10}=\sqrt{(\chi-2)^2+1}+\sqrt{(\chi+3)^2+1}$$
 の最小値を求めよ、

$$\frac{\text{PRISIDED}}{\text{PRISIDED}} \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x^2 + c} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + c}}, \quad \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^2 \sqrt{x^2 + c} = \frac{1}{x^2 + c} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x \cdot 2x}{(x^2 + c)^{3/2}} = \frac{x^2 + c - x^2}{(x^2 + c)^{3/2}} = \frac{c}{(x^2 + c)^{3/2}} \neq (\cancel{x}^2 + c)^{3/2} \neq (\cancel{x}^2 + c)^{3/2} = \frac{c}{(x^2 + c)^{3/2}} \neq (\cancel{x}^2 + c$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{((x-2)^2+1)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{((x+3)^2+1)^{3/2}} > 0.$$

ゆうに f'(x) は狭義単調増加で、f(x)=0となる唯一つのメンド f(x) は最小になる、

f'(x)=0となるスを成めよう、f'(x)=0のとき、
$$\frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^2+1} = \frac{(x+3)^2}{(x+3)^2+1}$$
 であり、

西辺を1からなくと、
$$\frac{1}{(\chi-2)^2+1} = \frac{1}{(\chi+3)^2+1}$$
 , $(\chi-2)^2+1 = (\chi+3)^2+1$, $10\chi+5=0$, $\chi=-\frac{1}{2}$ 、

$$f'(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{-\frac{5}{2}}{\sqrt{(-\frac{5}{2})+1}} + \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{\sqrt{(\frac{5}{2})^2+1}} = 0, \qquad f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 2\sqrt{(\frac{5}{2})^2+1} = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{29}{4}} = \sqrt{29},$$

$$AP = \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 1^2}$$
, $BP = \sqrt{(x+3)^2 + (-1)^2}$ zoz , $f(x) = AP + BP$.

ゆえに, A,P,Bか一直線上にあるとき, f(x) は最小になる.

切わす、
$$\chi = \frac{2-3}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
 のとき $f(x)$ は最小になる。

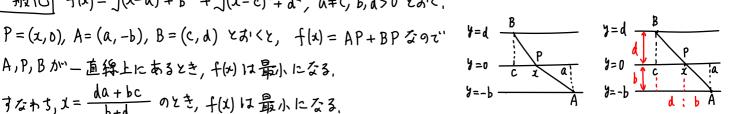
$$\chi = -\frac{1}{2}\tau^* f(\lambda) は最小値 f(-\frac{1}{2}) = 2\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}^2+1} = 2\times\sqrt{\frac{29}{4}} = \sqrt{29} になる、$$

$-A_2^{\Lambda}(C)$ $f(x) = \sqrt{(x-\alpha)^2 + b^2} + \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + d^2}$, $\alpha \neq c$, b, d>0 \(\frac{b}{a}\), \(\lambda \)

すなわち,
$$x = \frac{da + bc}{b+d}$$
 のとき, $f(x)$ は最小になる。

$$y=d$$
 $y=0$
 C
 $x=-b$

y=1 y=0 y=0 y=1 A



$$\frac{3! \int_{-b}^{2} \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{b} \frac{1}{b}}{\int_{-b}^{2} \frac{1}{a} \frac{1}{b}} + \frac{x-c}{\sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+d^{2}}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{(x-a)^{2}}{(x-a)^{2}+b^{2}} = \frac{b^{2}}{(x-c)^{2}+d^{2}} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b^{2}}{(x-a)^{2}+b^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}}{(x-c)^{2}+b^{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d^{2}(x-a)^{2} + b^{2}d^{2} = b^{2}(x-c)^{2} + b^{2}d^{2} \Leftrightarrow (dx-da+bx-bc)(dx-da-bx+bc) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{da+bc}{b+d}, \frac{da-bc}{d-b}$$

$$\chi = \frac{da+bc}{b+d} \text{ on } \frac{1}{a}, x-a=-b \frac{a-c}{b+d}, x-c=d \frac{a-c}{b+d}, \sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+b^{2}} = b \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b+d}^{2}+1}, \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+d^{2}} = d \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{b+d}^{2}+1}$$

$$\chi = \frac{da-bc}{d-b} \text{ on } \frac{1}{a}, x-a=b \frac{a-c}{d-b}, x-c=d \frac{a-c}{d-b}, \sqrt{(x-a)^{2}+b^{2}} = b \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{a-b}^{2}+1}, \sqrt{(x-c)^{2}+a^{2}} = d \sqrt{\frac{a-c}{d-b}^{2}+1}$$

$$\psi_{\lambda} = \int_{-b}^{a} \frac{da+bc}{b+d} = 0, f'(\frac{da-bc}{d-b}) \neq 0, \psi_{\lambda} = 0, x=\frac{da+bc}{b+d} = 0 \neq 0, f'(x-a)^{2} + b^{2} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R} \text{ or } 2^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a^{2} + b^{2} \\ d \end{bmatrix} + \int c^{2} + d^{2} \ge \sqrt{(a+c)^{2} + (b+d)^{2}} \qquad (三角不写式),$$

tsic, 等号成支 ⇔ [a]と[d]の片をはもらーまの正の実数倍、

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 1^2} + \sqrt{(x+3)^2 + 2^2} + \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + 1^2} + \sqrt{(-x-3)^2 + 2^2} \ge \sqrt{(x-2-x-3)^2 + (1+2)^2} = \sqrt{34}$$

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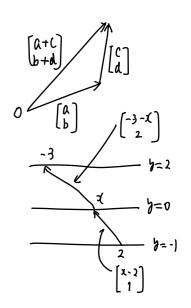
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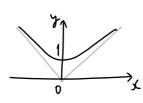


$$f'(x) = \frac{x-2}{(x-2)^2+1^2} + \frac{x+3}{\sqrt{(x+3)^2+2^2}} = 0 \implies \frac{(x-2)^2}{(x-2)^2+1} = \frac{(x+3)^2}{(x+3)^2+4} \iff \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1} = \frac{4}{(x+3)^2+4}$$

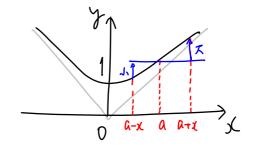
$$(x+3)^2+4=4(1-2)^2+4 \Leftrightarrow (x+3+2x-4)(1+3-2x+4)=0 \Leftrightarrow x=\frac{1}{3},7$$

$$f'(7) = \frac{5}{\sqrt{5^2 + 1}} + \frac{10}{\sqrt{10^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{5^2 + 1}} > 0 , f'(\frac{1}{9}) = \frac{-\frac{5}{9}}{\sqrt{(\frac{5}{9})^2 + 1}} + \frac{\frac{10}{9}}{\sqrt{(\frac{5}{9})^2 + 2^2}} = 0 ,$$

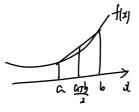
$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^2 + 2^2} = 3\sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 + 1} = 3\sqrt{\frac{34}{3^2}} = \sqrt{34}$$



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



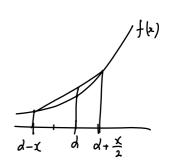
$$\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}$$
 $\geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ $z \neq thn,$



$$\int_{a^{2}+1^{2}}^{a^{2}+1^{2}} + \int_{b^{2}+1^{2}}^{b^{2}+1^{2}} \geq 2 \int_{a^{2}+1^{2}}^{a+b} \int_{a^{2}+1^{2}}^{a+b$$

しかしかかへからりとしりに関了る五百不孝式をかかぬるか。

$$\int ((1-d)^2+1^2 + \sqrt{(1+2d)^2+2^2} = \sqrt{(d-x)^2+1^2} + 2\sqrt{(d+\frac{x}{2})^2+1^2}
\geq 3\sqrt{d^2+1^2} = \sqrt{d^2+1^2} + 2\sqrt{d^2+1^2}$$



$$\frac{f(d-x)+2f(d+\frac{x}{2})}{3} \ge f(d)$$

 $g(x) | \exists \tau | 2 \xrightarrow{D} \tau^{n} \times 73; \quad (1-t)g(a) + tg(b) \ge g((1-t)a + tb) \quad \text{if } 0 \le t \le 1,$ $0 + c, b, d > 0 \times L, \quad f(x) = b \cdot g\left(\frac{\alpha - x}{b}\right) + d \cdot g\left(\frac{C + x}{d}\right) \times 3 \text{i.c.},$ $g(x) | \exists \tau | 2 \xrightarrow{D} x \circ \tau^{n} \quad t = \frac{d}{b + d} \times 3 \text{i.c.}, \quad 1 - t = \frac{b}{b + d} \times 9,$ $f(x) = (b + d) \left((1 - t) \cdot g\left(\frac{\alpha - x}{b}\right) + t \cdot g\left(\frac{C + x}{d}\right)\right)$ $= (b + d) \cdot g\left(\frac{b}{b + d}\left(\frac{\alpha - x}{b}\right) + \frac{d}{b + d}\left(\frac{C + x}{d}\right)\right)$ $= (b + d) \cdot g\left(\frac{a + c}{b + d}\right) \quad x_{o} = \frac{ad - bc}{b + a} \times 3 \text{i.c.}$ $= b \cdot g\left(\frac{\alpha - 1}{b}\right) + d \cdot g\left(\frac{c + x}{d}\right)$ $= f(x_{0}),$ d = ad - bc