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$$\overrightarrow{OH} = p\vec{a} + q\vec{b} + r\vec{c}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OH'} = s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 = |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|^2 = 2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\text{より, } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\text{同様に, } \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\bullet \overrightarrow{OH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 0 \text{ より,}$$

$$(p\vec{a} + q\vec{b} + r\vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a})$$

$$= p(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - |\vec{a}|^2) + q(|\vec{b}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) + r(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}) = 0$$

$$\iff \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)p + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)q + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right)r = 0$$

$$\therefore -x^2p + x^2q + (x^2 - 1)r = 0 \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$$\bullet \overrightarrow{OH} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = 0 \text{ より,}$$

$$-x^2p + (x^2 - 1)q + x^2r = 0 \quad \dots\dots(2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ より, } r = q$$

$$(1) \text{ より, } -x^2p + (2x^2 - 1)q = 0, \quad p = \frac{2x^2 - 1}{x^2}q$$

$$p + q + r = 1 \text{ に代入して, } q = \frac{x^2}{4x^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore (p, q, r) = \left(\frac{2x^2 - 1}{4x^2 - 1}, \frac{x^2}{4x^2 - 1}, \frac{x^2}{4x^2 - 1} \right) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\overrightarrow{OH'} = s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AH'} = \overrightarrow{OH'} - \overrightarrow{OA} = -\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}$$

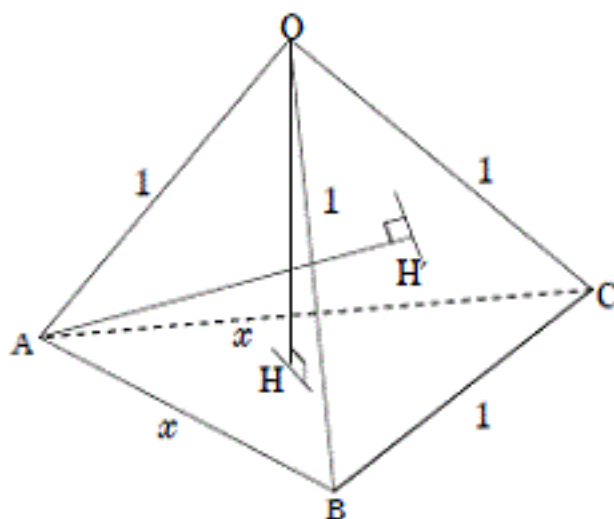
$$\bullet \overrightarrow{AH'} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \iff (-\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} = 0$$

$$\iff -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + s|\vec{b}|^2 + t\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$s + \frac{1}{2}t = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad 2s + t = 2 - x^2 \quad \dots\dots(3)$$

$$\bullet \overrightarrow{AH'} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \iff (-\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\text{から, } \frac{1}{2}s + t = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \dots\dots(4)$$



$$\textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4} \text{より}, \quad s=t=\frac{1}{3}(2-x^2) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(2) \text{ 正三角形 OBC の面積}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{AH'}|^2 &= |-\vec{a}+t\vec{b}+t\vec{c}|^2 \\ &= \underbrace{|\vec{a}|^2}_{(1)} + t^2 \underbrace{|\vec{b}|^2}_{(1)} + t^2 \underbrace{|\vec{c}|^2}_{(1)} - 2t \underbrace{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} + 2t^2 \underbrace{\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}}_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} - 2t \underbrace{\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a}}_{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} \\ &= 1+3t^2-4t\left(1-\frac{1}{2}a^2\right)=1+3t^2-4t+2tx^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$t=\frac{1}{3}(2-x^2) \text{より}, \quad x^2=2-3t \text{より},$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{AH'}|^2 &= 1+3t^2-4t+2t(2-3t) \\ &= -3t^2+1=-\frac{1}{3}(2-x^2)^2+1 \\ &= 1-\frac{1}{3}(x^2-2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{から}, \quad |\overrightarrow{AH'}|=\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{3}(x^2-2)^2}$$

$$\text{よって}, \quad V=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{3}(x^2-2)^2} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

V が最大になるのは $x^2=2$, $x=\sqrt{2}$ のときで, このとき四面体 $OABC$ は確かに存在する。
したがって,求める最大値は

$$V=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

このウインドウを閉じる