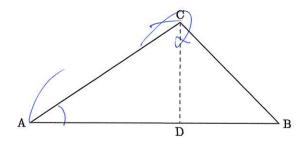
5 多角形への応用

5.1 三角形の面積

 \triangle ABC の面積 S を求めてみよう.

(1) 鋭角三角形の場合

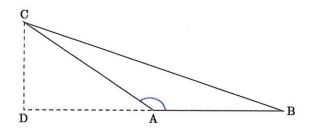


上図において、CD を ZA の三角比と AC を用いて

と表せるので、 \triangle ABC の面積 S は、

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC$$
 Fin A

(2) 鈍角三角形の場合

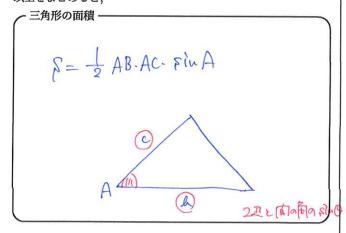


上図において, CD を ∠A の三角比と AC を用いて

と表せるので、 $\triangle ABC$ の面積 S は、

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC STUA$$

以上をまとめると、



練習

以下のとき、三角形 ABC の面積を求めよ.

(1) $a = 3, b = 4, C = 60^{\circ}$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} - 3 - 4 - \beta i n 60^{\circ}$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{13}{3} = \frac{313}{11}$

(2) $a = \sqrt{3}, c = 2, B = 150^{\circ}$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{ Sin} | 50^{\circ}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(3) a = 3, b = 3, c = 3 $F = F + (7000)^{1/2} F + (700)^{1/2} F + (7$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot 3\cdot 3\cdot \frac{13}{2}=\frac{9}{4}\sqrt{3}$$

(4) a = 5, b = 6, c = 7

 $(ヒント: \sin\theta$ が知りたい. でもすぐわかるのは $\cos\theta...$) 余え定理 (

$$\eta^{2} = 5^{2} + 6^{2} - 2 - 5 - 6 - 6 s C$$

$$49 = 25 + 36 - 2 - 5 - 6 - 6 c C$$

$$6s C = \frac{1}{2.5 \cdot 6} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$6lu^{2}C + 6s^{2}C = |7|$$

$$6s C = \frac{216}{5}$$

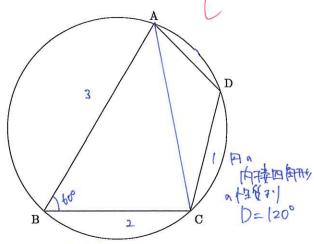


5.2 多角形の面積

(1) 円に内接する四角形 ABCD において,

$$AB = 3, BC = 2, CD = 1, \angle B = 60^{\circ}$$

のときの四角形 ABCD の面積を求めよ. (求める流れ: $AC \rightarrow AD \rightarrow 面積$)



AABCで高弦定理で).

$$AC^{2} = 9 + 4 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 0 \cdot 60^{\circ}$$

$$= 9 + 4 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 9 + 4 - 6 = 7$$

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

AACDzy高弦定理引.

$$7 = [+ AD^{2} - 2 \cdot [-AD \cdot Cos] (20^{\circ})$$

$$7 = [+ AD^{2} - 2 \cdot [-AD \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})]$$

$$AD^{2} + AD - 6 = 0$$

$$(AD + 3)(AD - 2) = 0$$

$$AD > 3^{\circ} AD = 2$$

見法 ①路.

図から、

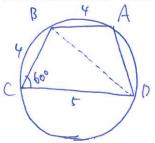
回称に、 面積を手がる121日、

ABC+ 4ACD で OF ADN たりで!!!

(2) 円に内接する四角形 ABCD において,

$$AB = 4, BC = 4, CD = 5, \angle C = 60^{\circ}$$

のときの四角形 ABCD の面積を求めよ.



円a 内接四部17002" 人A= (20°.

ABCD加系裁定理的.

$$BD^2 = 4^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

= $16 + 25 - 20 = 2$.

AABD?"点弦定理。

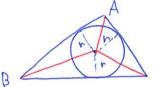
$$BD^{2} = 1b + AD^{2} - 2 - 4 - AD \cdot Oos[20^{\circ}]$$

$$2 = 1b + AD^{2} + 4AD$$

$$AD^{2} + 4AD - 5 = 0$$

$$(AD + 5)(AD - 1) = 0$$

$$AD > 03^{\circ}) AD = 1$$



5.3 内接円と三角形

 \triangle ABC の 3 辺の長さを a,b,c とし、内接円の半径を r とする. このとき、 \triangle ABC の面積 S は、

$$s = \frac{1}{2}r(\alpha + l+c)$$

と表すことができる.

この式を使った問題を解いてみる.

問題

(1) \triangle ABC において、a=2,b=3,c=4 のとき、内接円の半径 rを求めよ.

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}r(2+3+4) = \frac{9}{2}r$$
 ruddo

さて、AABCにおいて、高記を見から、



$$\beta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 - 3 - \frac{115}{4}$$

$$7.7. \frac{8}{7} = \frac{1}{x}.2.8. \frac{515}{42}$$

$$= \frac{15}{6}$$

(2) \triangle ABC において, a=7,b=6,c=5 のとき, 内接円の半径 r

S= 1. (7+6+5) = 9 r 20080

ママ、AABCにみいて高ま定理が、



$$49 = 25 + 36 - 2 - 5 - 6 - 6 - 6 - 6$$

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$$-$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 - 6 \cdot \frac{256}{5}$$

$$=6\overline{)}6$$
.

$$7 = 6$$
 $7 = 6$ $7 = 6$ $7 = \frac{2}{3}$ $7 = \frac{2}{3}$ $7 = \frac{2}{3}$

5.4 ヘロンの公式 (紹介)

入試で公式の証明が出る年があったりなかったり.

 $\triangle ABC$ の 3 辺の長さを a,b,c とする. 面積 S は以下の式で

$$S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

ただし,
$$s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

これを知っていると, 面積が簡単に求められる.

 \triangle ABC において、a=2,b=3,c=4のとき、面積 S を求めよ.

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}(\frac{9}{2}-2)(\frac{9}{2}-3)(\frac{9}{2}-4)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{15}$$

Proof.

of
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \ln c \, \sin A.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln c \, \int [-\cos^2 A] \, dc$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln c \, \int [-(\frac{L^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 \ln c})^2] \, dc$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln c \, \int (2 \ln c)^2 - (\frac{L^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 \ln c})^2 \times \frac{1}{2 \ln c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \ln c)^2 - (\frac{L^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 \ln c})^2 \times \frac{1}{2 \ln c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \ln c)^2 - (\frac{L^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 \ln c})^2 \times \frac{1}{2 \ln c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \ln c)^2 - (\frac{L^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 \ln c})^2 \times \frac{1}{2 \ln c}$$

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$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \ln c)^2 - (\frac{L^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2 \ln c})^2 \times \frac{1}{2 \ln c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (2 \ln c)^2 - (\frac{L$$

= Js(s-a)(s-L)(s-c)