



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad \vec{OG} &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \vec{c} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} (\vec{a} + \vec{b} + 2\vec{c}) \\
 |\vec{OG}| &= \frac{1}{36} (|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 4|\vec{c}|^2 + 4\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} + 4\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c} + 4\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{36} (1 + 15 + 4 + 4(-1) + 4(-2) + 4(-2)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{36} \cdot 12 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \\
 |\vec{OP}| &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= 4 \quad (\text{三平方}) \\
 \Delta OAC \text{ の余弦定理} \\
 AC^2 &= 1 + 4 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3 \\
 AC &= \sqrt{3} \\
 \Delta OBC \text{ の余弦定理} \\
 BC^2 &= 15 + 4 - 2 \cdot \sqrt{15} \cdot 2 \left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 31 \\
 BC &= \sqrt{31} \\
 \Delta ABC \text{ の余弦定理 } \angle BAC = \alpha \text{ とすると}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$31 = 16 + 3 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cos \alpha$$

$$12 = -8\sqrt{3} \cos \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \alpha &= -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 \therefore \alpha &= \frac{5}{6}\pi \quad (0 < \alpha < \pi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって} \\
 OG &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad BC = \sqrt{31}, \quad \angle BAC = \frac{5}{6}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

19) 正体の高さを表すベクトルを \vec{OP} とすると

$$\vec{OP} = k\vec{OG} = \frac{1}{6}k\vec{a} + \frac{1}{6}k\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}k\vec{c}$$

P は平面 ABC 上にあるから

$$\frac{1}{6}k + \frac{1}{6}k + \frac{1}{3}k = 1 \quad k = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{よって } |\vec{OP}| = \frac{3}{2} |\vec{OG}| = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Delta ABC \text{ の面積は } \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{5}{6}\pi = \sqrt{3}$$

よって求める体積 V は

$$V = \sqrt{3} \times \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{d1) } \vec{OG} = \vec{OP} + \vec{PG}, \quad \vec{OP} = s\vec{a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{PG} &= \frac{1}{3} (\vec{PA} + \vec{PB} + \vec{PC}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (s\vec{b} - s\vec{a}) + (\vec{c} - s\vec{a}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (-2s\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + \vec{c})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって} \\
 \vec{OG} &= s\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3} (-2s\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \\
 &= \frac{s\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + \vec{c}}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(2) } \vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} = 0 \quad \vec{a}\cdot\vec{c} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1$$

$\vec{OG} \perp \vec{AB}$ 、 $\vec{OG} \perp \vec{AC}$ より $s, \cos \theta$ を求めよ

$$\text{①より} \quad \left(\frac{s\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + \vec{c}}{3} \right) (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{3} (s\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} - s\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a} + s\vec{b}\cdot\vec{b} - s\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a} + \vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} - \vec{a}\cdot\vec{c}) &= 0 \\
 -14s + \vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} &= 1 \quad \text{--- ③}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{②より} \quad \left(\frac{s\vec{a} + s\vec{b} + \vec{c}}{3} \right) (\vec{c} - \vec{a}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{3} (s\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c} - s\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a} + s\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} - s\vec{a}\cdot\vec{a} + \vec{c}\cdot\vec{c} - \vec{a}\cdot\vec{c}) &= 0 \\
 5 - s + s\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} + 4 - 1 &= 0 \\
 s\vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} &= -3 \quad \text{--- ④}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{③より } \vec{b}\cdot\vec{c} = 1 - 14s \text{ より}$$

$$s(1 - 14s) = -3$$

$$14s^2 - s - 3 = 0$$

$$(2s - 1)(7s + 3) = 0$$

$$0 < s < 1 \text{ より } s = \frac{1}{2}$$

よって ③④より \vec{OG}

$$\vec{OG} = -\vec{b}$$

$$2\sqrt{15} \cos \theta = -6$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{15}}$$