## B97

三角形 OAB の OA 上にn 個の点  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $A_n$  を O に近いところから, OB 上にn 個の点  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $B_n$  を O に近いところ

から、 ∠OA<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub>

$$= \angle A_1B_1B_2 = \angle A_1A_2B_2$$

$$= \angle A_2B_2B_3 = \angle A_2A_3B_3$$

$$= \triangle A_3 B_3 B_4 = \triangle A_3 A_4 B_4$$

$$= \angle A_n B_n B = \angle A_n A B$$

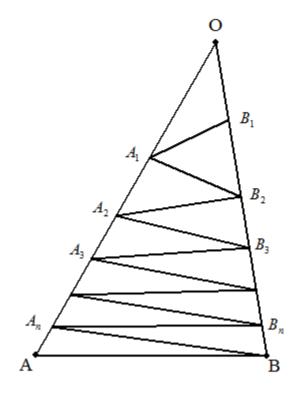
となるようにとる。

$$OA = a$$
,  $OB = b \circ b = b$ ,

(1) 
$$OA_k$$
,  $OB_k$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ ) を求めよ。

(2) 
$$A_kA_{k+1}$$
,  $B_kB_{k+1}$  (k=1, 2, 3, …, n) を求めよ。

(3) 
$$A_k A_{k+1} \times B_k B_{k+1}$$
 (k=1, 2, 3, …,  $n$ ) を求めよ。



(解)

(1) 
$$\angle AOB = \alpha$$
,  $OA_1 = p$ ,  $OB_1 = q$  とおくと,

$$\triangle OA_1B_1 = \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \alpha$$

$$\triangle OA_2B_2 = \frac{1}{2}OA_2 \cdot 2q \sin \alpha = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \alpha \ \, \exists \ \, 0 \qquad OA_2 = \frac{3}{2} p$$

$$\triangle OA_2B_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} pOB_3 \sin \alpha = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \alpha \ \, \, \, \, \downarrow \forall \qquad OB_3 = \frac{8}{3} q$$

$$\triangle OA_3B_3 = \frac{1}{2}OA_3 \cdot \frac{8}{3}q \sin \alpha = 5 \times \frac{1}{2}pq \sin \alpha \ \, \, \, \, \downarrow \emptyset \quad OA_3 = \frac{15}{8}p$$

.....

$$\triangle OA_kB_k = \frac{1}{2}OA_k \cdot OB_k \sin \alpha = (2k-1) \times \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \alpha \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbb{D}$$

$$\triangle OA_kB_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}OA_k \cdot OB_{k+1}\sin\alpha = 2k \times \frac{1}{2}pq\sin\alpha \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot ②$$

$$\triangle OA_{k+1}B_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2}OA_{k+1} \cdot OB_{k+1} \sin \alpha = (2k+1) \times \frac{1}{2} pq \sin \alpha \cdots 3$$

3÷2 \( \mathcal{2} \)

$$\frac{OA_{k+1}}{OA_k} = \frac{2k+1}{2k}$$

ここでkに $k-1,k-2,\cdots,2,1$ を代入して、辺々かけあわせると

$$\frac{OA_k}{OA_1} = \frac{2k-1}{2k-2} \cdot \frac{2k-3}{2k-4} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-2)} \times \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-2)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-2)} = \frac{(2k-1)!}{\left\{ (k-1)! 2^{k-1} \right\}^2}$$

$$OA_{1} = p \pm 9 OA_{k} = \frac{(2k-1)!}{\{(k-1)!2^{k-1}\}^{2}} p \cdots \oplus (2n+1)!$$

$$OA_{k} = \frac{(2k-1)!}{\{(k-1)!2^{k-1}\}^{2}} \cdot \frac{(n!2^{n})^{2}}{(2n+1)!} a \cdots 5$$
 (答)

同様に, ②÷①より

$$\frac{OB_{k+1}}{OB_k} = \frac{2k}{2k-1}$$

ここでkに $k-1,k-2,\cdots,2,1$ を代入して,辺々かけあわせると

$$\frac{OB_k}{OB_1} = \frac{2k-2}{2k-3} \cdot \frac{2k-4}{2k-5} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-2)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-3)} \times \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-2)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2k-2)} = \frac{\left\{ (k-1)! 2^{k-1} \right\}^2}{(2k-2)!}$$

$$OB_1 = q \downarrow \emptyset OB_k = \frac{\{(k-1)!2^{k-1}\}^2}{(2k-2)!}q \cdots \oplus$$

$$q = \frac{(2n)!}{(n!2^n)^2} b$$
 を⑥に代入すると

$$OB_{k} = \frac{\{(k-1)!2^{k-1}\}^{2}}{(2k-2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!2^{n})^{2}} b \cdots \text{ (26)}$$

(2) ⑤より

$$A_{k}A_{k+1} = OA_{k+1} - OA_{k} = \left[\frac{(2k+1)!}{(k!2^{k})^{2}} - \frac{(2k-1)!}{((k-1)!2^{k-1})^{2}}\right] \cdot \frac{(n!2^{n})^{2}}{(2n+1)!}a = \frac{(2k)!}{(k!2^{k})^{2}} \cdot \frac{(n!2^{n})^{2}}{(2n+1)!}a \cdot \cdots \quad (2k)$$

⑦より

$$B_k B_{k+1} = OB_{k+1} - OB_k = \left[ \frac{(k!2^k)^2}{(2k)!} - \frac{((k-1)!2^{k-1})^2}{(2k-2)!} \right] \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!2^n)^2} b = \frac{((k-1)!2^{k-1})^2}{(2k-1)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!2^n)^2} b \cdot \cdots \quad (2n)!$$

(3) (2)より

$$A_{k}A_{k+1} \times B_{k}B_{k+1} = \frac{(2k)!}{(k!2^{k})^{2}} \cdot \frac{(n!2^{n})^{2}}{(2n+1)!} a \times \frac{(k-1)!2^{k-1}}{(2k-1)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!2^{n})^{2}} b = \frac{ab}{2k(2n+1)} \cdot \dots \quad (2n)!$$