

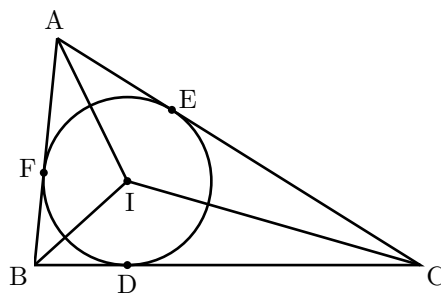
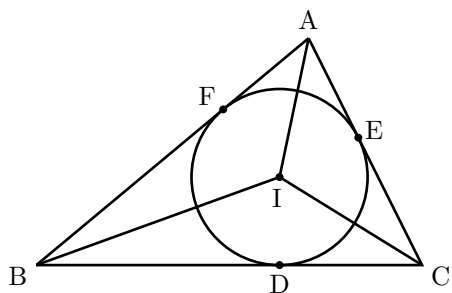
反射テスト 線分の長さ 三角形と内接円 01

1. $\triangle ABC$ の内心を I とする. 線分 AF, FB, BD, DC, CE, EA の長さを図に書き入れよ.

(S 級 1 分 50 秒, A 級 3 分 20 秒, B 級 5 分, C 級 7 分)

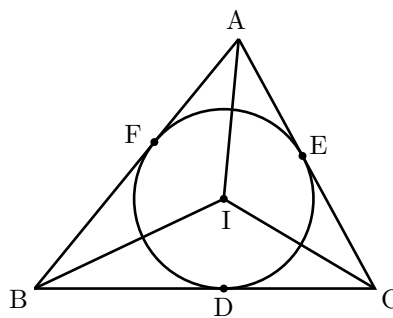
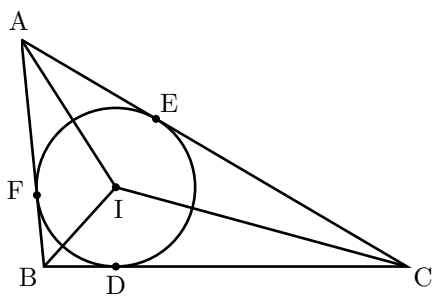
(1) $AF = 5, BD = 10, CE = 7$

(2) $AB = 15, DC = 16, EA = 9$



(3) $AB = 7, BC = 13, CA = 16$

(4) $AB = 19, AC = 16, BD : DC = 4 : 3$

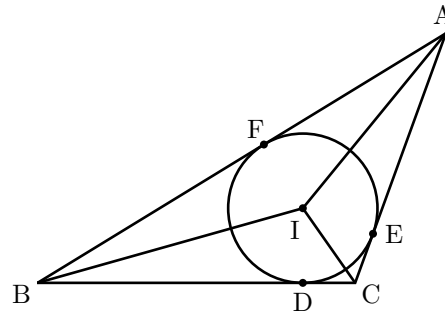
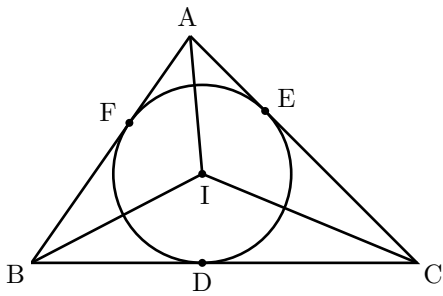


2. $\triangle ABC$ の内心を I とする. 線分 AF, FB, BD, DC, CE, EA の長さを図に書き入れよ.

(S 級 1 分 40 秒, A 級 3 分 20 秒, B 級 5 分, C 級 7 分)

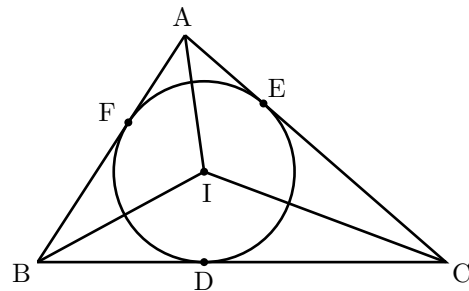
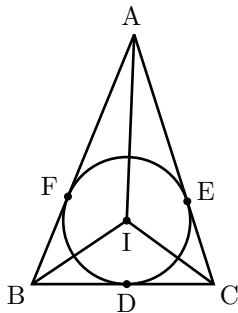
(1) $BF = 10, CD = 13, AE = 6$

(2) $BC = 21, EC = 4, AF = 14$



(3) $AB = 25, BC = 15, CA = 24$

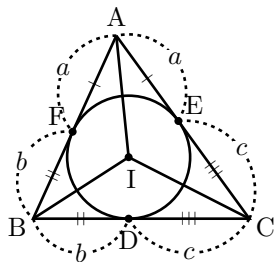
(4) $BC = 28, AF : FB = 2 : 3, AE : EC = 1 : 2$



反射テスト 線分の長さ 三角形と内接円 01 解答解説

1. $\triangle ABC$ の内心を I とする. 線分 AF, FB, BD, DC, CE, EA の長さを図に書き入れよ.

(S級1分50秒, A級3分20秒, B級5分, C級7分)



★内心とは三角形の内接円の中心.

★円の接線は, 円外のある1点から2本引ける.

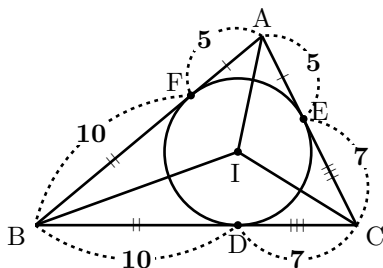
この2つ接線の長さ(ある1点から接点までの長さ)は等しい.

よって三角形と内接円が図のようにあれば,
$$\begin{cases} AE = AF \\ BF = BD \\ CD = CE \end{cases} \text{ となる.}$$

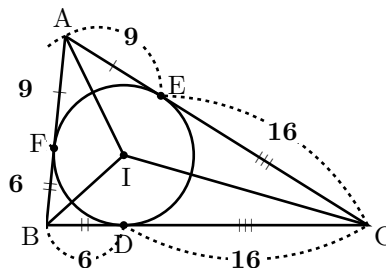
以下の解説で, a, b, c はこの図の通りとする.

(1) $AF = 5, BD = 10, CE = 7$

(2) $AB = 15, DC = 16, EA = 9$



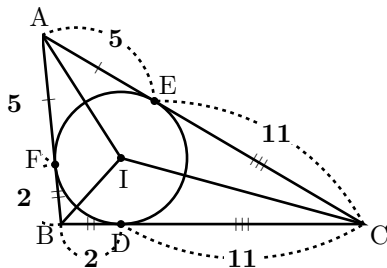
$$\begin{aligned} a &= AE = AF = 5 \\ b &= BF = BD = 10 \\ c &= CD = CE = 7 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} a &= AE = AF = 9 \\ b &= BF = BD = 15 - 9 = 6 \\ c &= CD = CE = 16 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $AB = 7, BC = 13, CA = 16$

(4) $AB = 19, AC = 16, BD : DC = 4 : 3$



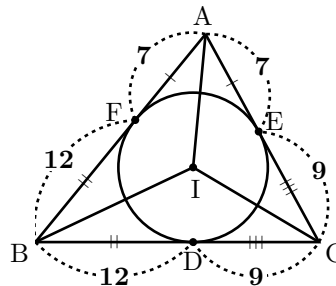
☆連立方程式を作って解く

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 7 \\ b + c = 13 \\ c + a = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{和 } 2a + 2b + 2c = 36$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c = 18$$

これと最初の3つの式それぞれとの差から,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 5 \\ b = 2 \\ c = 11 \end{cases}$$



☆連立方程式を作って解く

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 19 \\ c + a = 16 \\ b : c = 4 : 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b = 19 \\ c + a = 16 \\ 3b = 4c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + 3b = 57 \\ 4c + 4a = 64 \\ 3b - 4c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a + 3b = 57 \\ 4a + 3b = 64 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 7 \\ b = 12 \\ c = 9 \end{cases}$$

☆別解

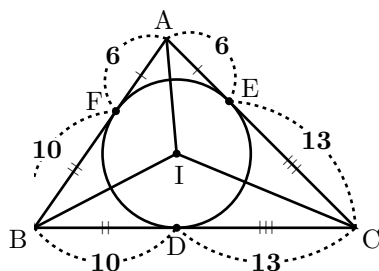
$BD : DC = 4 : 3$ から $BD = 4x, DC = 3x$ とおく.

$$AF = AE \Leftrightarrow 19 - 4x = 16 - 3x \Leftrightarrow x = 3$$

2. $\triangle ABC$ の内心を I とする. 線分 AF, FB, BD, DC, CE, EA の長さを図に書き入れよ.

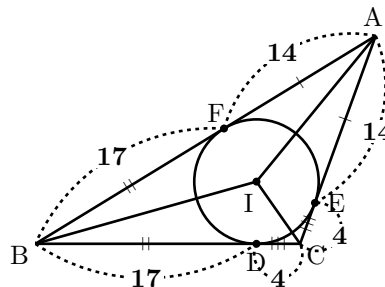
(S 級 1 分 40 秒, A 級 3 分 20 秒, B 級 5 分, C 級 7 分)

(1) $BF = 10, CD = 13, AE = 6$



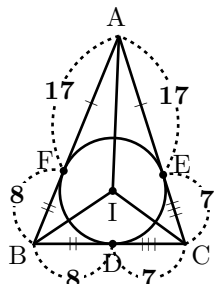
$$\begin{aligned} a &= AE = AF = 6 \\ b &= BF = BD = 10 \\ c &= CD = CE = 13 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $BC = 21, EC = 4, AF = 14$



$$\begin{aligned} a &= AE = AF = 14 \\ b &= BF = BD = 21 - 4 = 17 \\ c &= CD = CE = 4 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $AB = 25, BC = 15, CA = 24$



☆連立方程式を作って解く

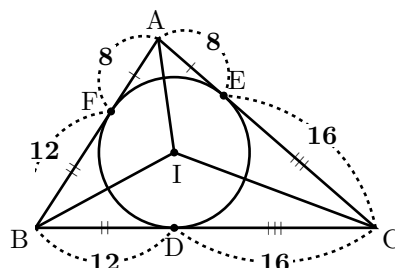
$$\begin{cases} a + b = 25 \\ b + c = 15 \\ c + a = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{和 } 2a + 2b + 2c = 64$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b + c = 32$$

これと最初の 3 つの式それぞれとの差から,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 17 \\ b = 8 \\ c = 7 \end{cases}$$

(4) $BC = 28, AF : FB = 2 : 3, AE : EC = 1 : 2$



☆連立方程式を作って解く

$$\begin{cases} b + c = 28 \\ a : b = 2 : 3 \\ a : c = 1 : 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b + c = 28 \\ 3a = 2b \\ 2a = c \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b + c = 28 \\ b = \frac{3}{2}a \\ c = 2a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2}a + 2a = 28$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a = 8 \\ b = 12 \\ c = 16 \end{cases}$$

☆別解

$AF : FB = 2 : 3, AE : EC = 1 : 2$ から,
連比により, $a : b : c = 2 : 3 : 4$

$\Rightarrow a = 2x, b = 3x, c = 4x$ とおく.

$$BC = 28 \Leftrightarrow 3x + 4x = 28 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$$