

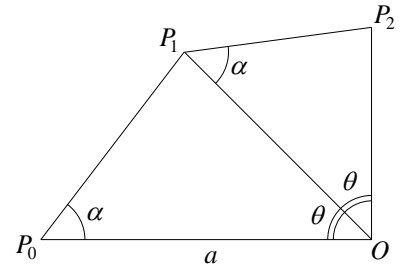
(イ)

$\angle P_0P_1O = \pi - \theta - \alpha$ であるから、正弦定理により

$$\frac{OP_0}{\sin \angle P_0P_1O} = \frac{OP_1}{\sin \angle OP_0P_1} \quad \frac{OP_1}{OP_0} = \frac{\sin \angle OP_0P_1}{\sin \angle P_0P_1O} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\pi - \theta - \alpha)} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)}$$

$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} = r$ とすると、相似性により

$$OP_2 = rOP_1 = r^2OP_0 = ar^2 \quad OP_3 = rOP_2 = ar^3 \quad \cdots \quad OP_n = rOP_{n-1} = ar^n$$



P_n が定点 O に限りなく近づくには、 $OP_n \rightarrow 0$ 、 $r < 1$ が必要であるから

$$r = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} < 1 \quad \sin \alpha < \sin(\theta + \alpha) \quad \sin(\theta + \alpha) - \sin \alpha = 2 \cos \frac{\theta + 2\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} > 0$$

$$0 < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より } \sin \frac{\theta}{2} > 0 \text{ であるから } \cos \frac{\theta + 2\alpha}{2} > 0 \quad \frac{\theta + 2\alpha}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \theta + 2\alpha < \pi$$

逆に、 $\theta + 2\alpha < \pi$ のとき、 $r < 1$ であるから、求める必要十分条件は $\therefore \theta + 2\alpha < \pi \quad \cdots \cdots$ (答)

(ロ)

$$OP_n = ar^n, OP_{n+1} = ar^{n+1} \text{ より } \triangle OP_nP_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} OP_n \cdot OP_{n+1} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} a^2 r^{2n+1} \sin \theta$$

$$\triangle OP_nP_{n+1} \text{ は、公比 } r^2 \text{ の等比数列であるから } \sum_{k=0}^n \triangle OP_kP_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 r \sin \theta \sum_{k=0}^n r^{2k} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 r \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1 - r^{2(n+1)}}{1 - r^2}$$

$$\therefore S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \triangle OP_kP_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 r \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{1 - r^2}$$

$$\triangle OP_0P_1 = \frac{1}{2} a^2 r \sin \theta \text{ であるから } \therefore \frac{S}{\triangle OP_0P_1} = \frac{1}{1 - r^2} = \frac{\sin^2(\theta + \alpha)}{\sin^2(\theta + \alpha) - \sin^2 \alpha} \quad \cdots \cdots$$
 (答)

(ハ)

$$\text{正弦定理より } \frac{OP_1}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{P_0P_1}{\sin \theta} \quad P_0P_1 = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \alpha} OP_1 = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \alpha} ar = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} a$$

$$P_nP_{n+1} \text{ は、公比 } r \text{ の等比数列であるから } \sum_{k=0}^n P_kP_{k+1} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} a \sum_{k=0}^n r^k = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} a \cdot \frac{1 - r^{n+1}}{1 - r}$$

$$\therefore L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n P_kP_{k+1} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)} a \cdot \frac{1}{1 - r} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin(\theta + \alpha) - \sin \alpha} a \quad \cdots \cdots$$
 (答)

$$L = \frac{\sin \theta}{2 \cos \frac{\theta + 2\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} a = \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}}{\cos \frac{\theta + 2\alpha}{2} \frac{\sin(\theta/2)}{\theta/2}} a \text{ であり、 } \theta \rightarrow 0 \text{ のとき、 } \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \rightarrow 1, \frac{\sin(\theta/2)}{\theta/2} \rightarrow 1 \text{ であるから}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} L = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha} \quad \cdots \cdots$$
 (答)