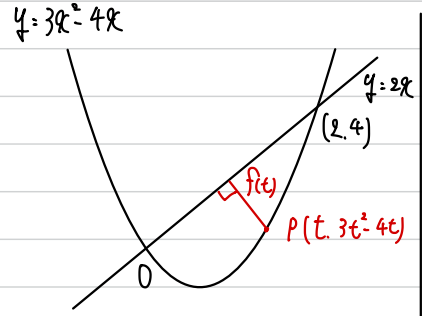


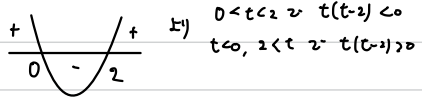
(1) $y=3x^2-4x$
 $P(t, 3t^2-4t)$ と $2x-y=0$
 の距離が $f(t)$ なのを
 点と直線の距離の公式より



$$f(t) = \frac{|2t - (3t^2 - 4t)|}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} |-3t^2 + 6t|$$

$|x| = |-x|$
 絶対値の中身は
 2つともOK

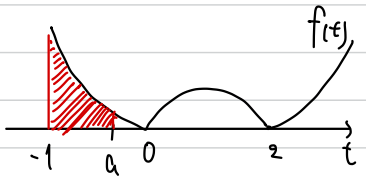


よって

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} t(t-2) & (t < 0, 2 < t \text{ のとき}) \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} t(t-2) & (0 \leq t \leq 2 \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$$

$f(t)$ の
根は $t=0, 2$

(i) $-1 \leq a < 0$ のとき
 (右の の面積分 $g(a)$)



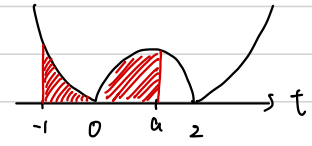
$$g(a) = \int_{-1}^a \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} t(t-2) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (t^3 - 3t^2) \right]_{-1}^a$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ (a^3 - (-1)) - 3(a^2 - (-1)^2) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (a^3 - 3a^2 + 4)$$

(ii) $0 \leq a \leq 2$ のとき
 (右の の面積分 $g(a)$)



$$g(a) = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} t(t-2) dt + \int_0^a -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} t(t-2) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (t^3 - 3t^2) \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (t^3 - 3t^2) \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ (0^3 - (-1)^3) - 3(0^2 - (-1)^2) \right\} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ (a^3 - 0^3) - 3(0^2 - 0^2) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-a^3 + 3a^2 + 4)$$

よって $g(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (a^3 - 3a^2 + 4) & (-1 \leq a < 0 \text{ のとき}) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-a^3 + 3a^2 + 4) & (0 \leq a \leq 2 \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$

(2) $0 \leq a \leq 2$ のとき

$$f(a) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} a(a-2) \quad g(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-a^3 + 3a^2 + 4) \quad f(a) \text{ の } \lambda$$

$$h(a) = g(a) - f(a) \text{ とおくと}$$

$$h(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-a^3 + 3a^2 + 4) - \left\{ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} a(a-2) \right\}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-a^3 + 6a^2 - 6a + 4)$$

a の3次関数
 \Rightarrow 微分

$$h'(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-3a^2 + 12a - 6)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} (a^2 - 4a + 2)$$

$a^2 - 4a + 2 = 0$
 $a = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$

a	0	$2-\sqrt{2}$	2
$h'(a)$	-	0	+
$h(a)$	$\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (8-4\sqrt{2})$	$\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$

よって
 最小値は $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (8-4\sqrt{2})$
 $(a=2-\sqrt{2})$
 最大値は $\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}$
 $(a=2)$

$\langle\langle h(2-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (8-4\sqrt{2}) \text{ の求め方 } \rangle\rangle$

方法1: 代入

$a = 2-\sqrt{2}$ のとき $a^2 - 4a + 2 = 0$

$h(a) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (a^3 - 6a^2 + 6a + 4)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left\{ (a^2 - 4a + 2)(-a+2) + 4a \right\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{5}} (2-\sqrt{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (8-4\sqrt{2})$$

方法2: 添数下げ

$a^2 - 4a + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = 4a - 2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (a^3 + 6a^2 - 6a + 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-a(4a-2) + 6(4a-2) - 6a + 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-4a^2 + 2a + 24a - 12 - 6a + 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (-4(4a-2) + 20a - 8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (4a - 8 + 20a - 8)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (24a - 16)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (8-4\sqrt{2})$$