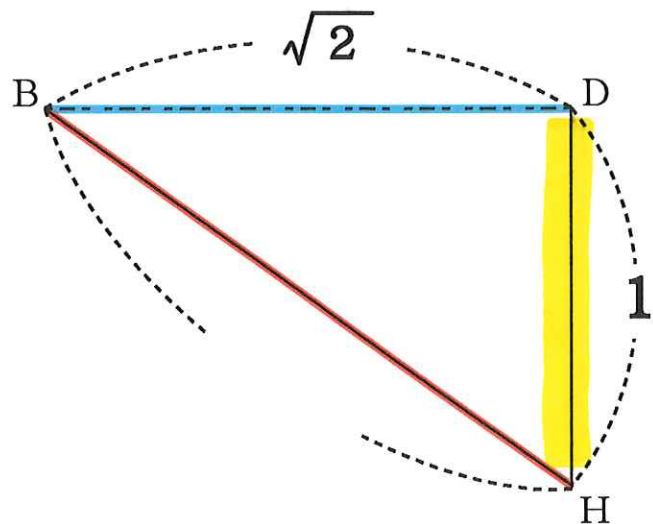
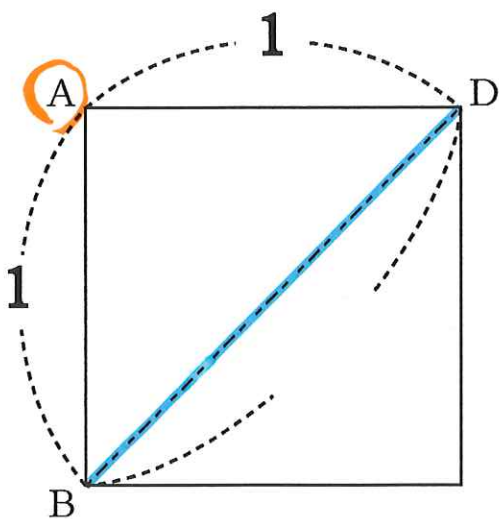
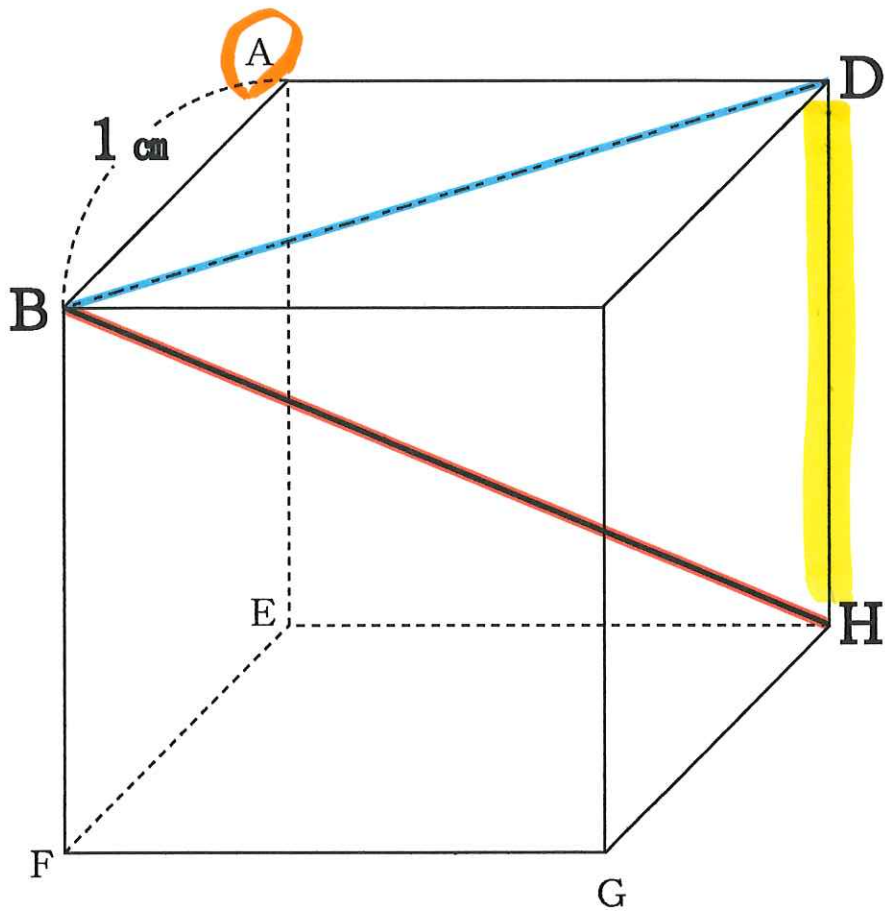


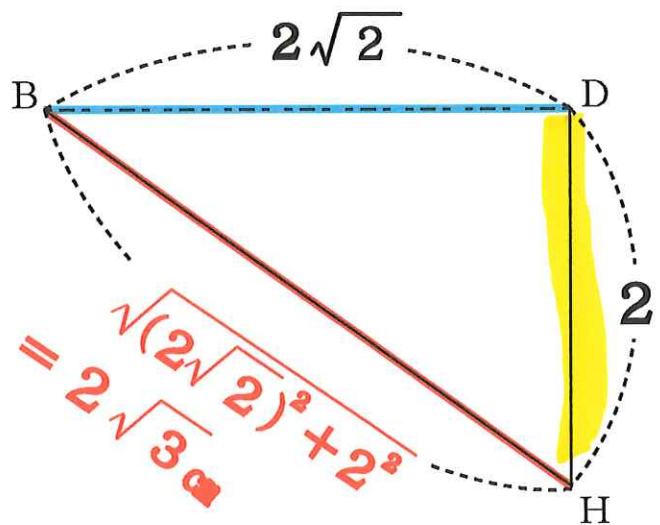
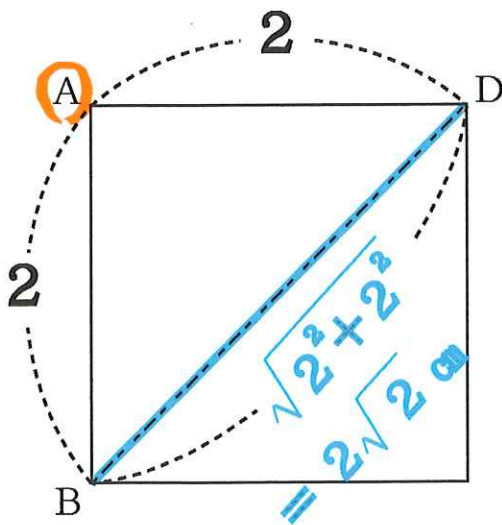
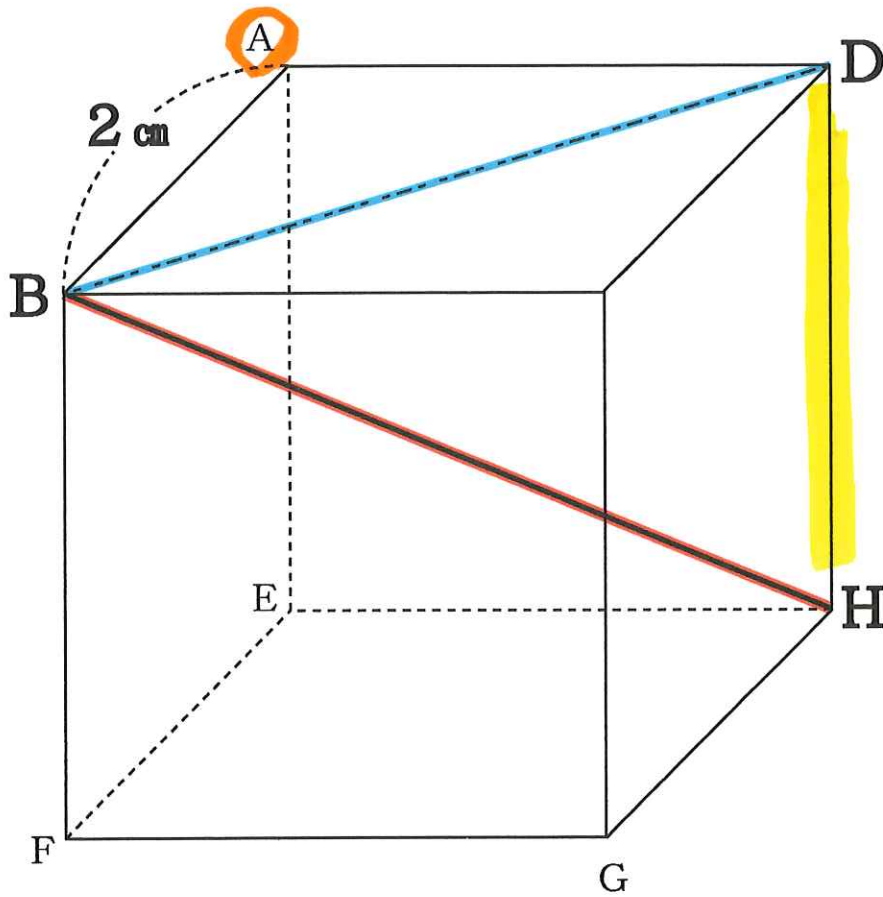
1 辺の長さが 1 cm の立方体の対角線の長さ



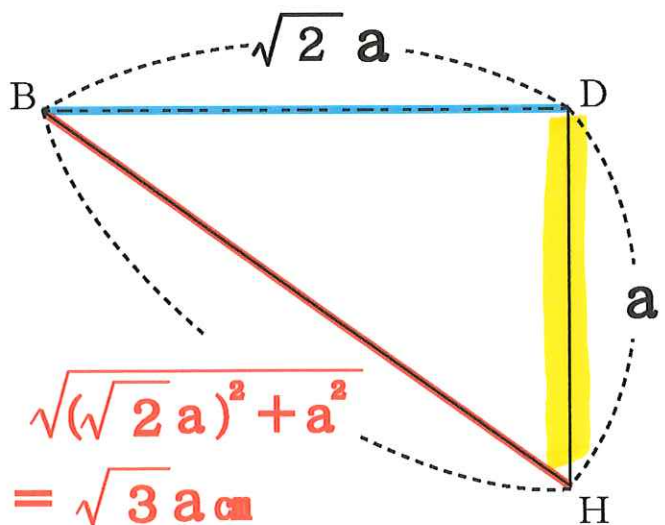
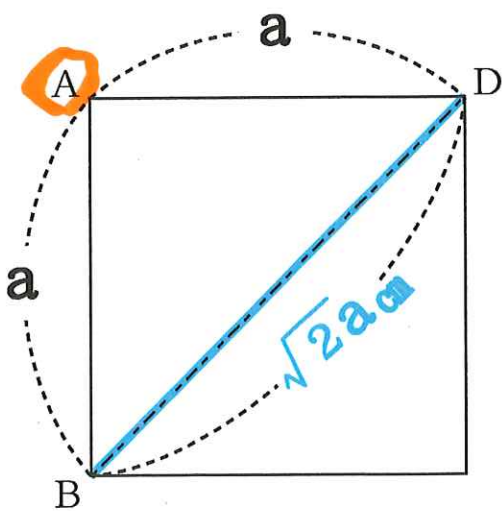
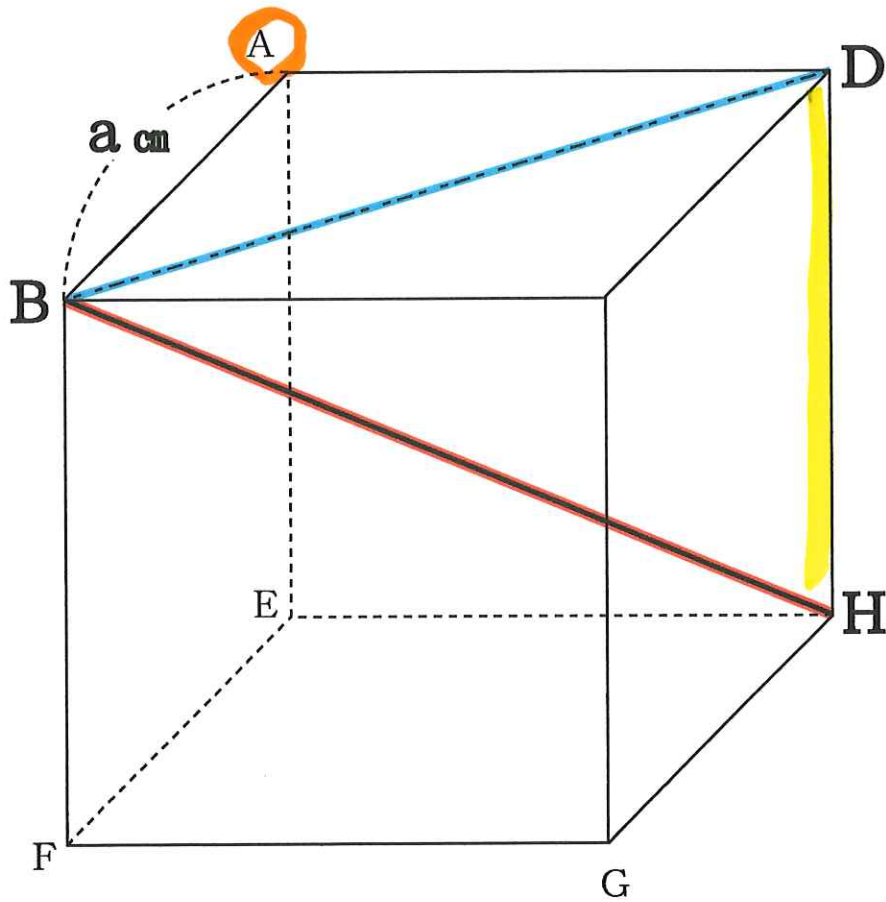
$$\begin{aligned} BD &= \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

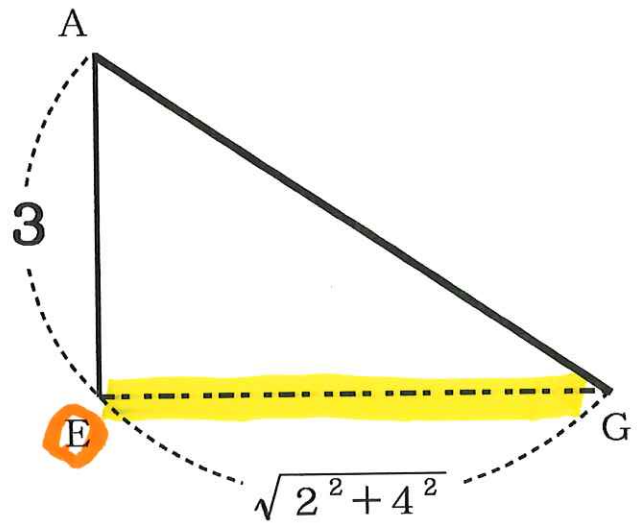
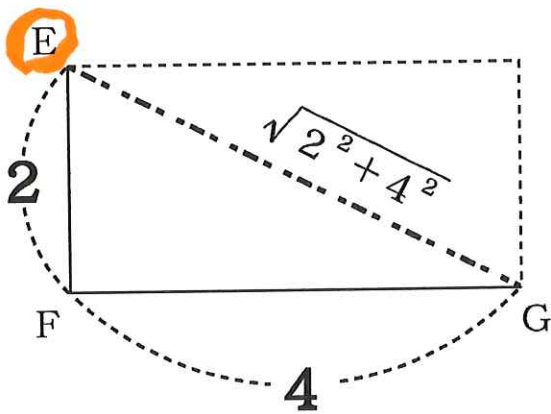
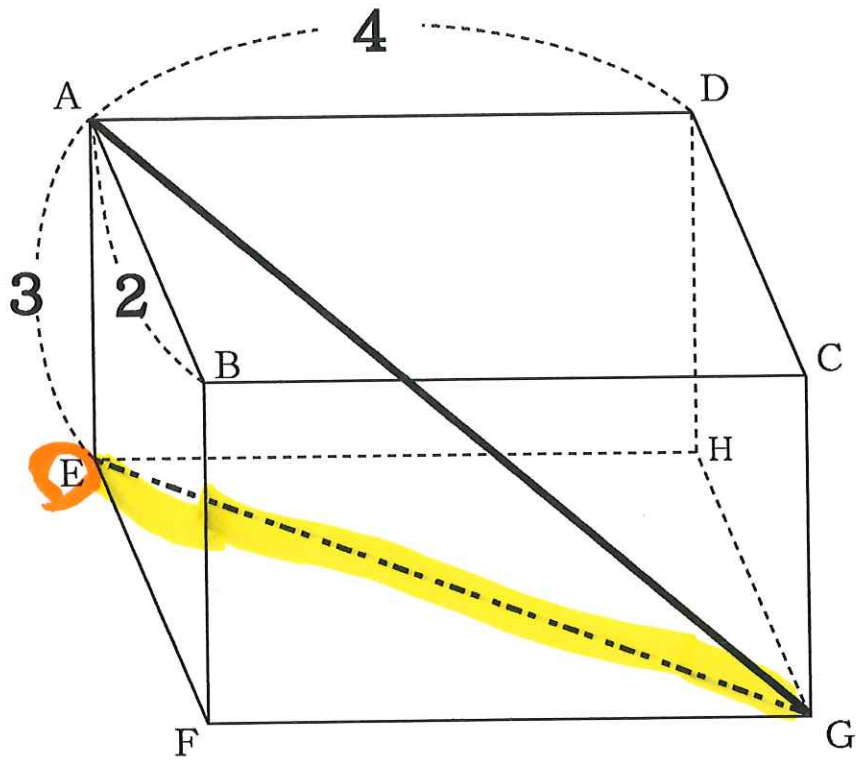
$$\begin{aligned} BH &= \sqrt{\sqrt{2}^2 + 1^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

1辺の長さが2cmの立方体の対角線の長さ



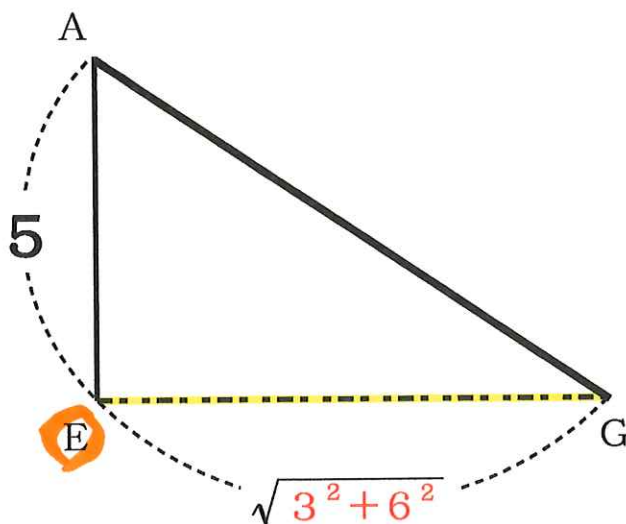
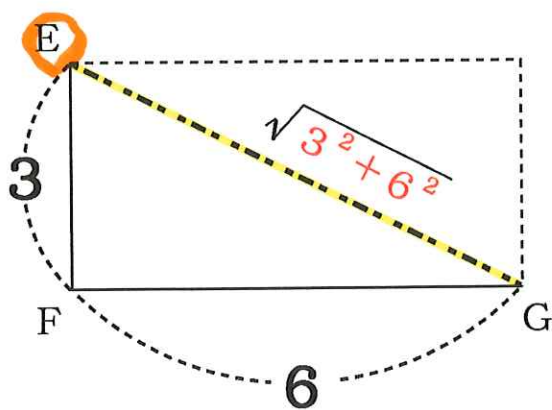
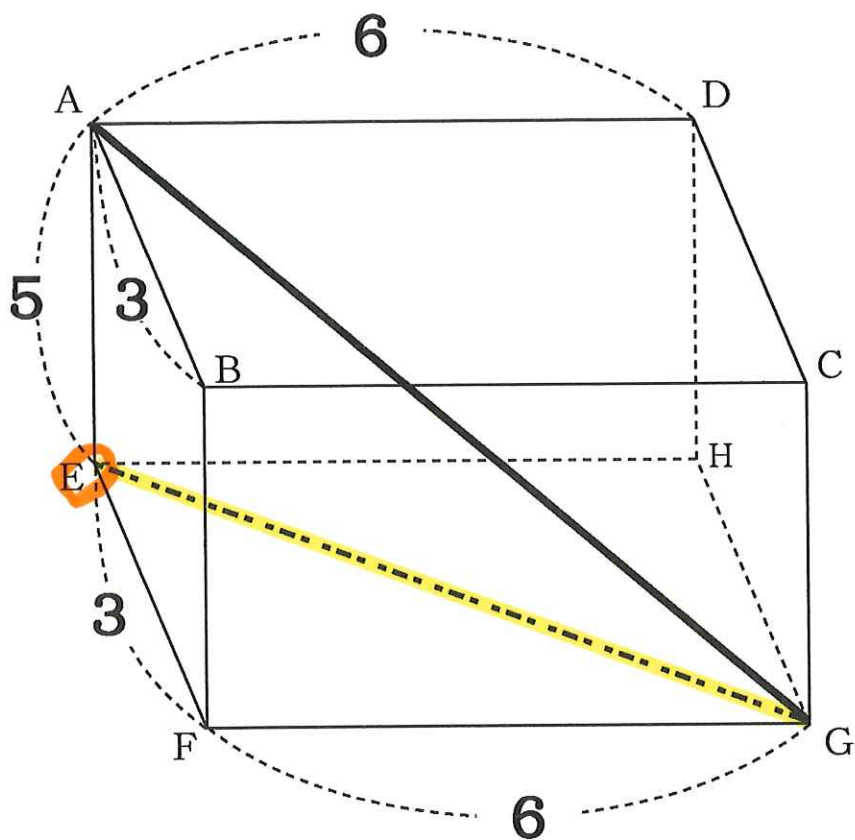
1 辺の長さが a cm の立方体の対角線の長さ





$$EG = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2}$$

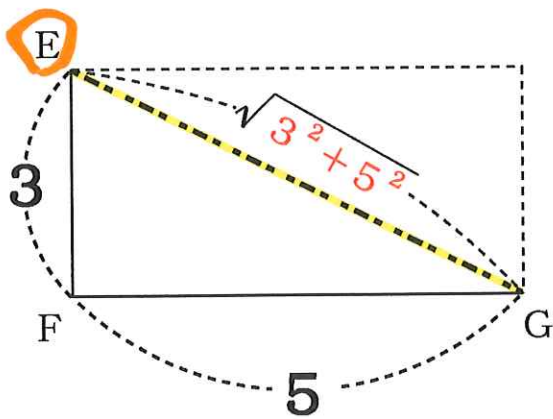
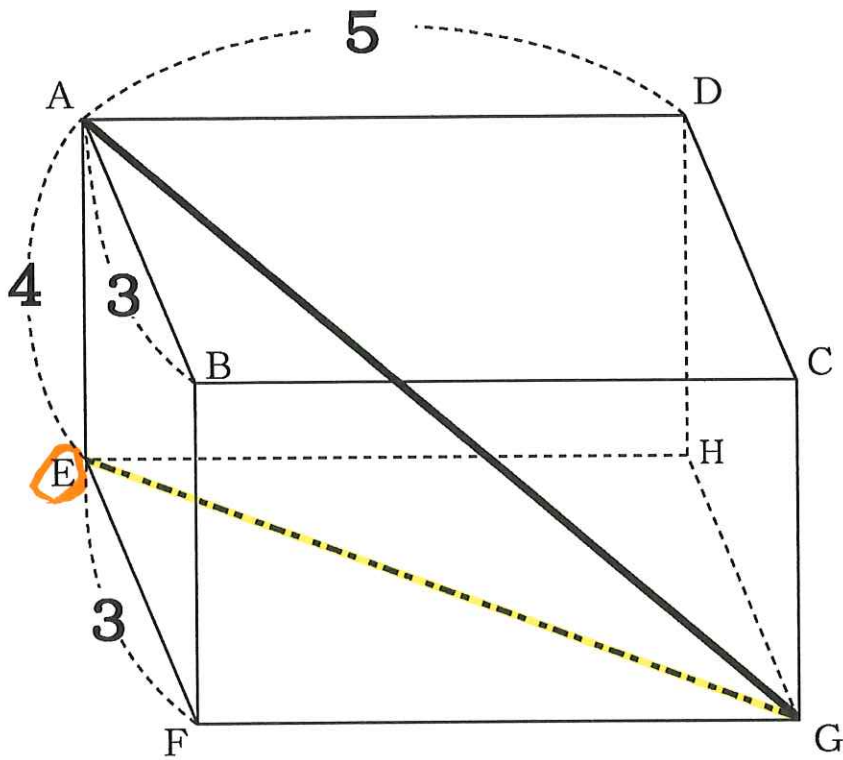
$$\begin{aligned} AG &= \sqrt{3^2 + (\sqrt{2^2 + 4^2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + 4^2} \end{aligned}$$



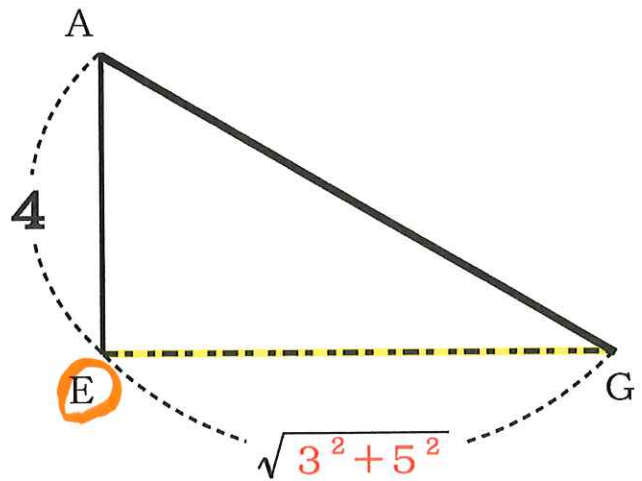
$$EG = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2}$$

$$AG = \sqrt{5^2 + (\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2})^2}$$

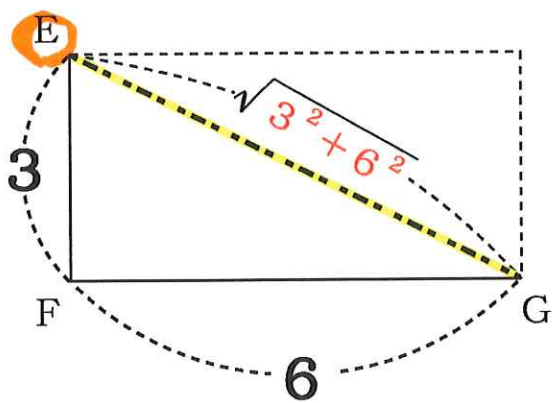
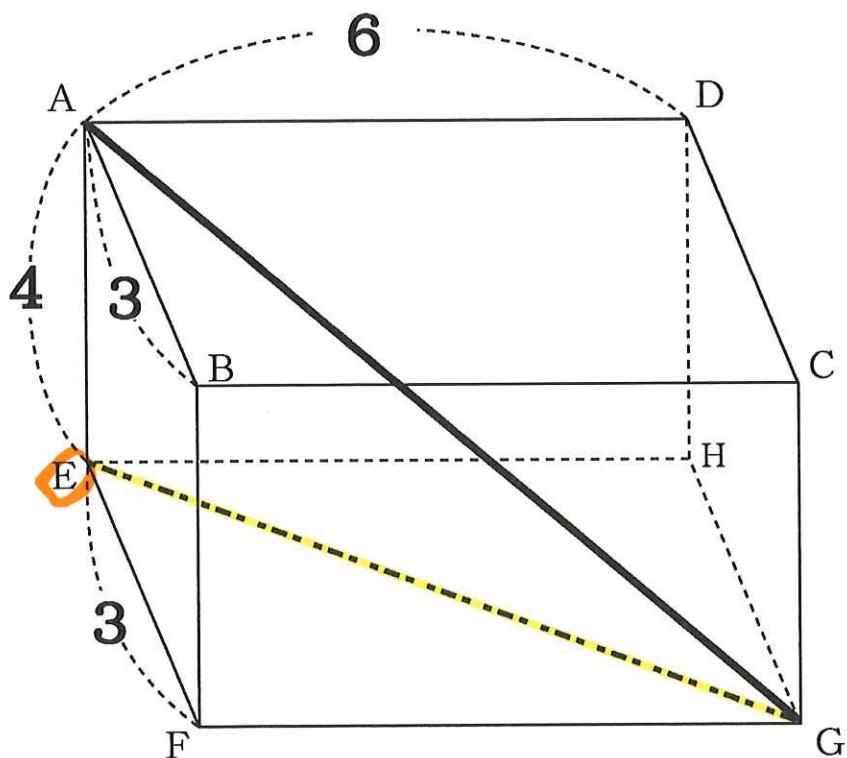
$$= \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2 + 6^2}$$



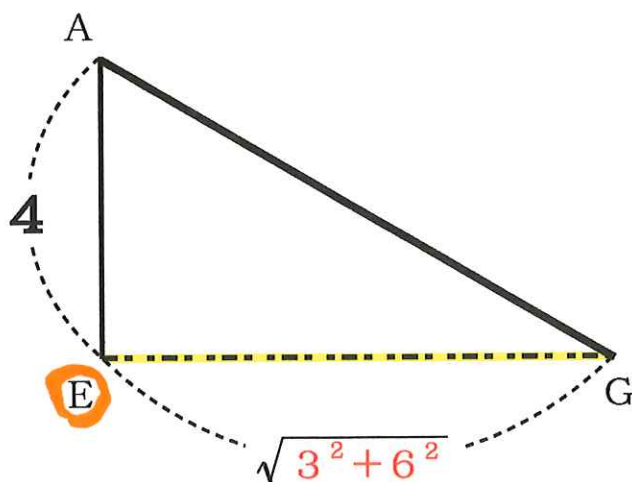
$$EG = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2}$$



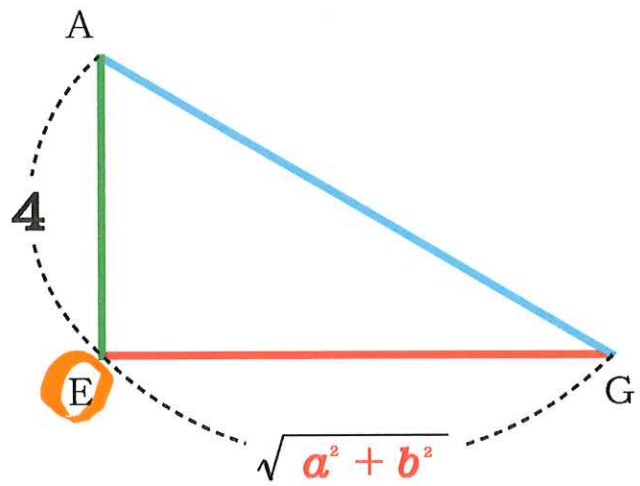
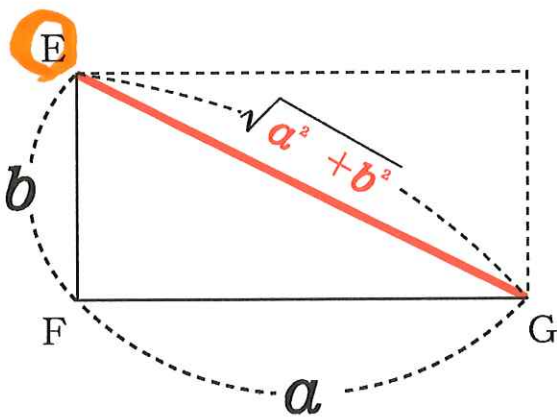
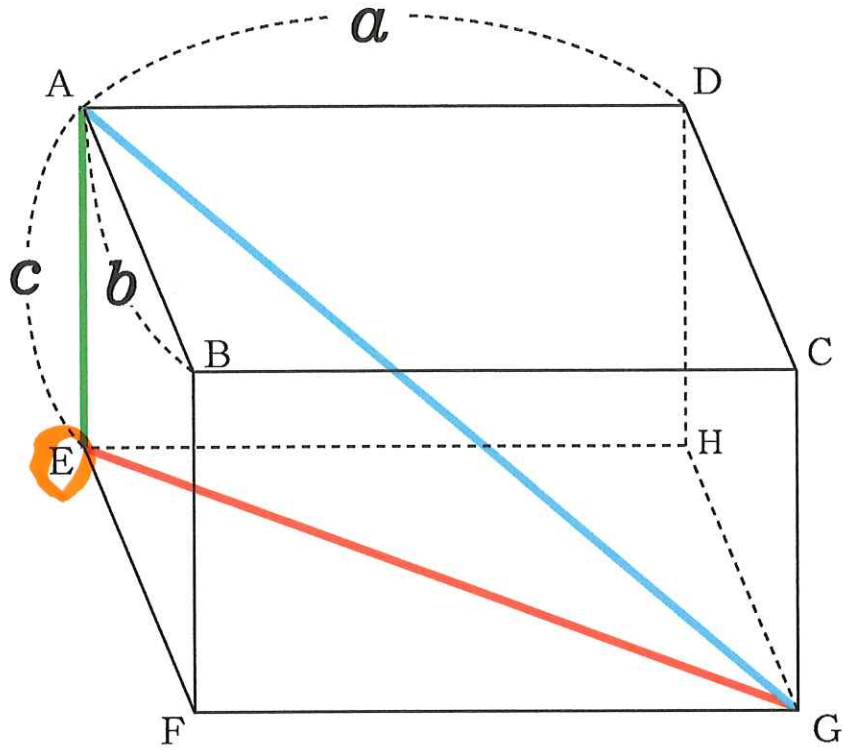
$$\begin{aligned} AG &= \sqrt{4^2 + (\sqrt{3^2 + 5^2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 5^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$EG = \sqrt{3^2 + 6^2}$$



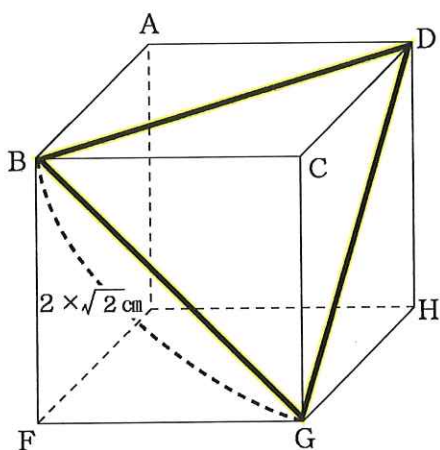
$$\begin{aligned} AG &= \sqrt{4^2 + (\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 6^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$AG = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

下の図のような、

1辺が2 cmをの立方体を、頂点B、D、Gを通る平面で切るときの
[三角形BDG]の面積を求めよ。



正方形の**対角線**の長さは
1辺の長さの $\sqrt{2}$ 倍である。

$$2 \text{ cm} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

正三角形の高さは

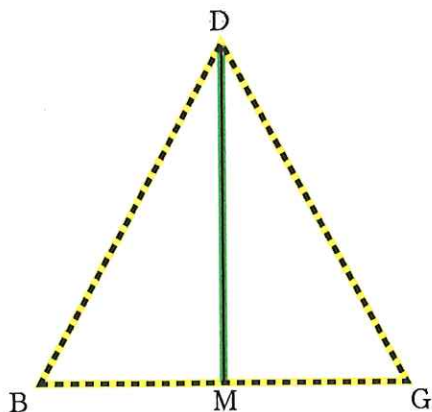
辺の半分の $\sqrt{3}$ 倍で

$$2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \sqrt{6}$$

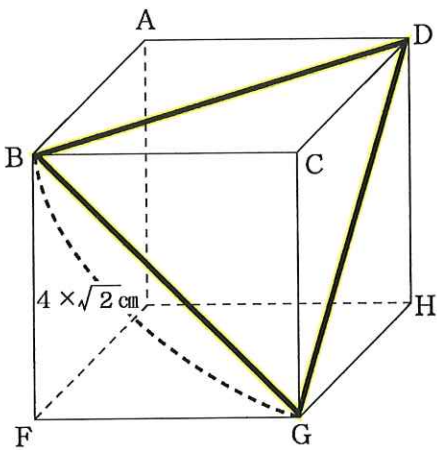
よって面積は

$$2\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



下の図のような、
 1辺が4 cmをの立方体を、頂点B、D、Gを
 通る平面で切るときの
 [三角形BDG]の面積を求めよ。



正方形の**対角線**の長さは
1辺の長さの $\sqrt{2}$ 倍である。

$$4 \text{ cm} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

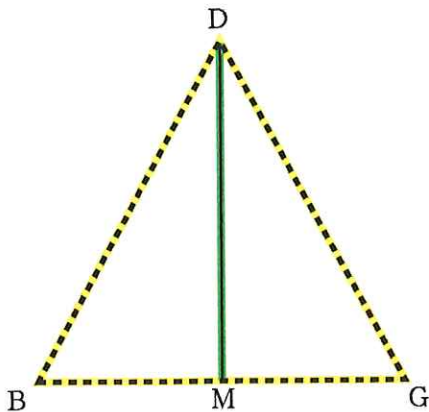
正三角形の高さは
 辺の半分の $\sqrt{3}$ 倍で

$$4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

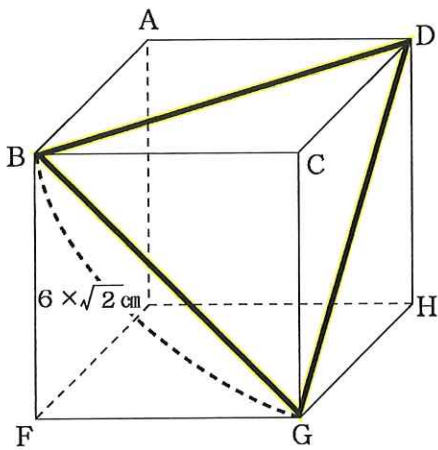
よって面積は

$$4\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{6} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 8\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



下の図のような、
1辺が6 cmをの立方体を、頂点B、D、Gを
通る平面で切るときの
[三角形BDG]の面積を求めよ。



正方形の**対角線**の長さは
1辺の長さの $\sqrt{2}$ 倍である。

$$6 \text{ cm} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$6\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

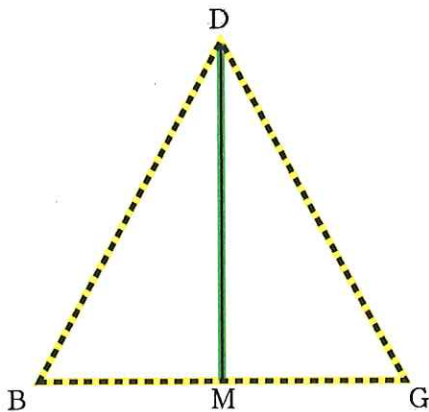
正三角形の高さは
辺の半分の $\sqrt{3}$ 倍で

$$6\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

よって面積は

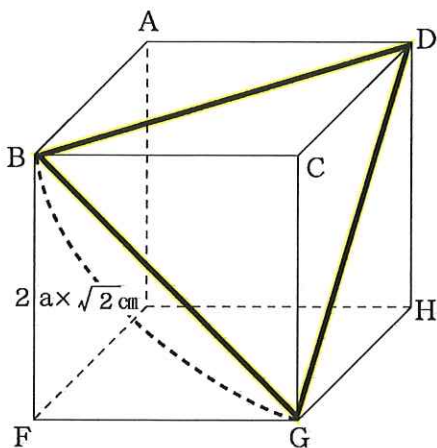
$$6\sqrt{2} \times 3\sqrt{6} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 18\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



下の図のような、

1辺が $2a\text{cm}$ の立方体を、頂点B、D、Gを通る平面で切るときの
[三角形BDG]の面積を求めよ。



正方形の**対角線**の長さは
1辺の長さの $\sqrt{2}$ 倍である。

$$2a\text{cm} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$2a\sqrt{2}\text{cm}$$

正三角形の高さは

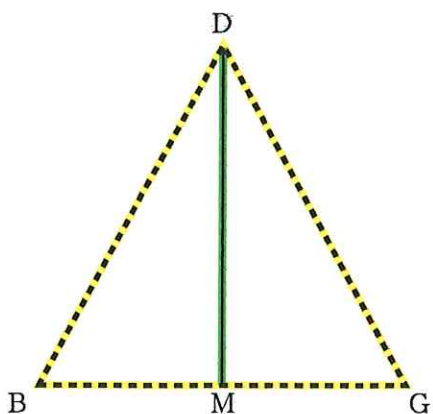
辺の半分の $\sqrt{3}$ 倍で

$$2a\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

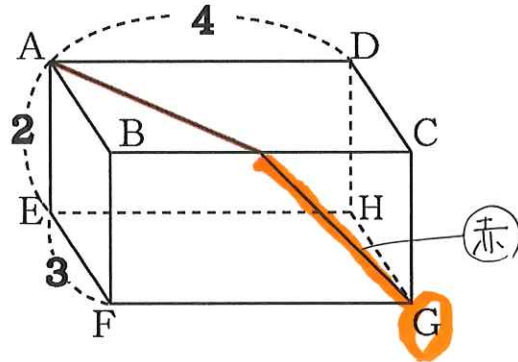
よって面積は

$$2a\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{6}a \times \frac{1}{2}$$

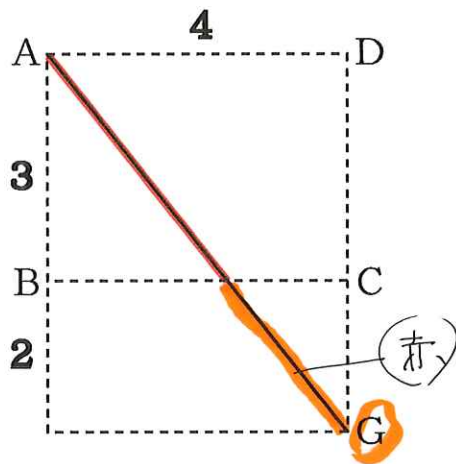
$$= 2a^2\sqrt{3} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$



[例 1]

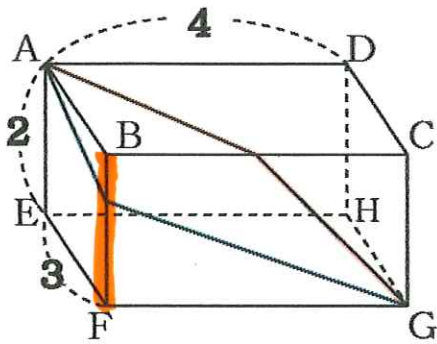


頂点Aから頂点Gへ
面に沿って糸を張ったとき、
最短の長さはどれだけか。



$$AG = \sqrt{(3+2)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{41}$$

[例2]



頂点Aから頂点Gまで 面に沿って糸を張ったとき、
BCを切っている線と、
BFを切っている線とでは、どちらが長い。

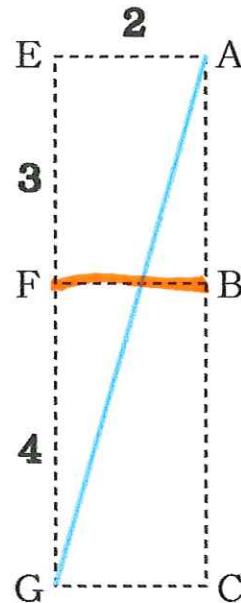
BCを切っている線は[例1]で調べたとおり $\sqrt{41}$

BFを切っている線は
 右の図のとおり

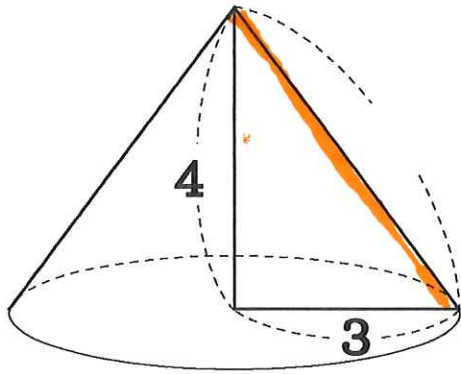
$$AG = \sqrt{(3+4)^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{53}$$

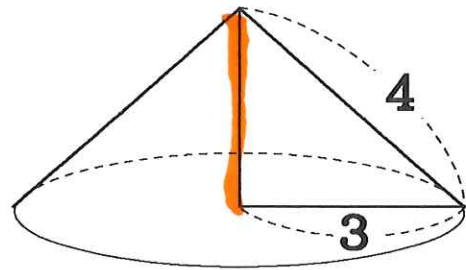
AGを切った線が長い。



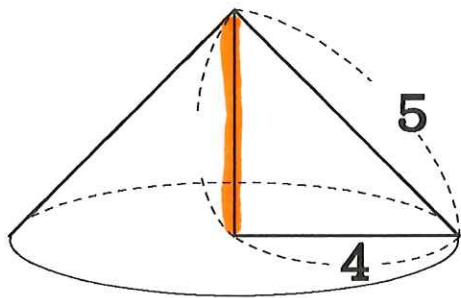
次の見取り図が示す円すいの
残りの長さを求めなさい。



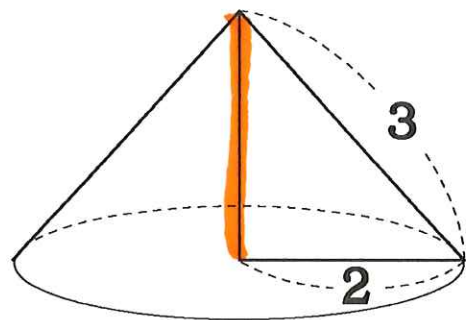
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} &= \sqrt{25} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$



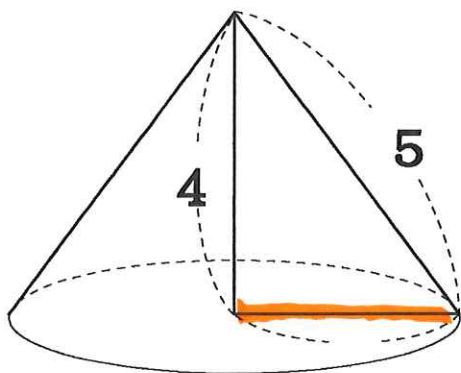
$$\sqrt{4^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{7}$$



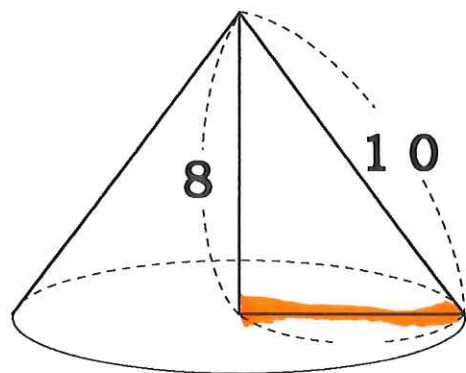
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} &= \sqrt{9} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\sqrt{3^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

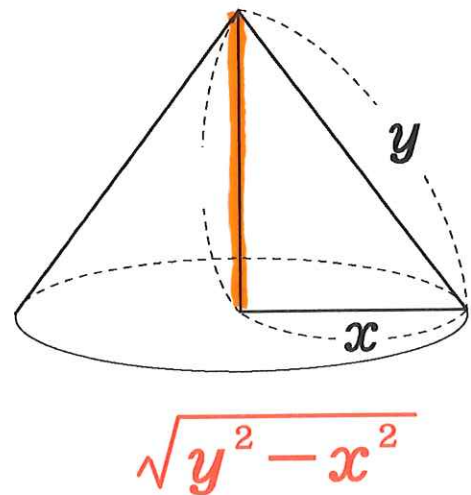
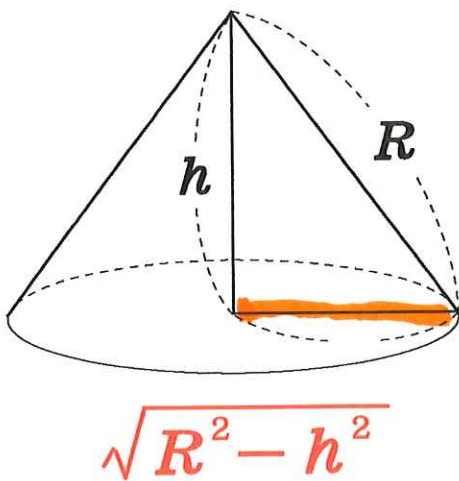
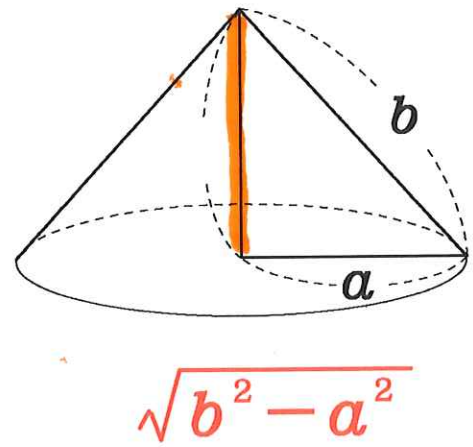
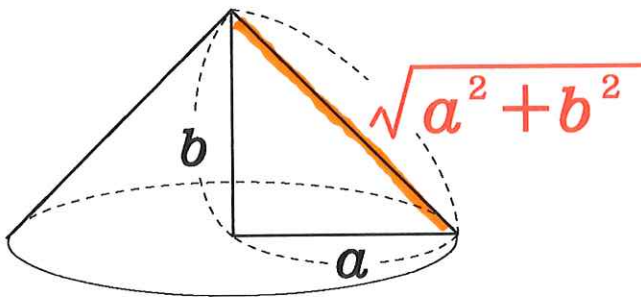
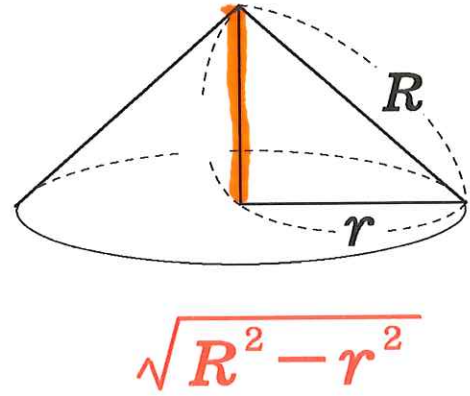
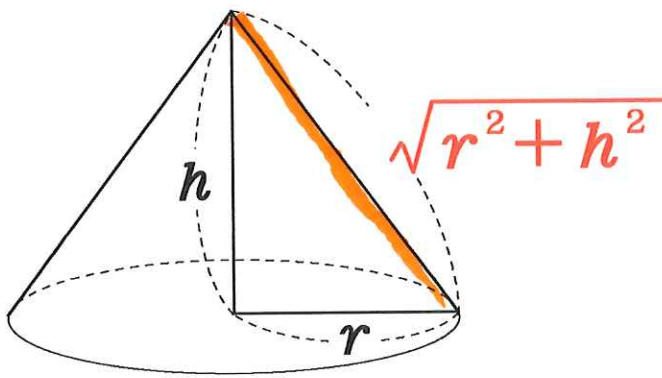


$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} &= \sqrt{9} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$



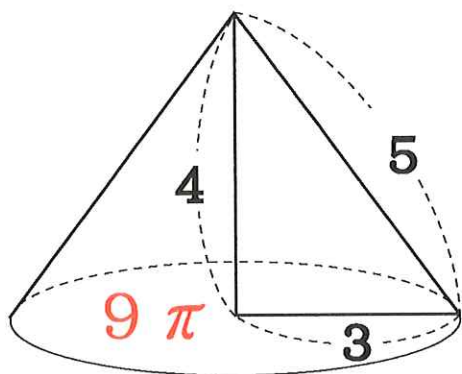
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{10^2 - 8^2} &= \sqrt{36} \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

次の見取り図が示す円すいの
残りの長さを求めなさい。

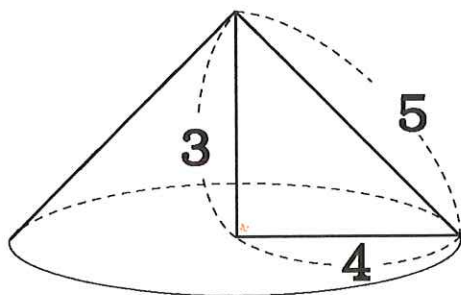


次の見取図が示す円すいの体積を求める式を示しなさい。

参考：円錐の体積は、
 同じ底面 等しい高さの円柱の $\frac{1}{3}$
 ということが分かっています。
 このことの説明は高校数学で行われます。



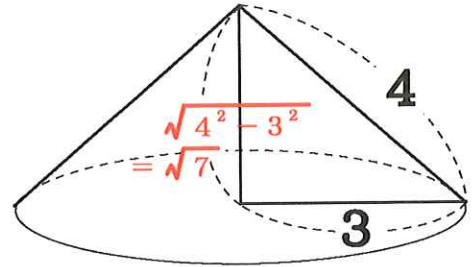
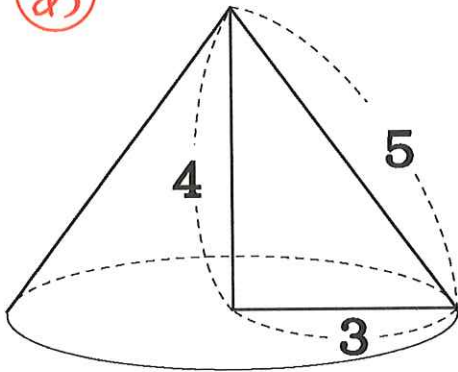
$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot 3^2 \\ & 9\pi \times 4 \times \frac{1}{3} \\ & = 12\pi \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 3 \\ & = 16\pi \end{aligned}$$

次の見取り図が示す円すいの
体積を求めなさい。 $[\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h]$

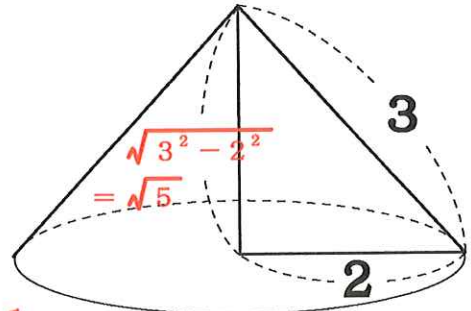
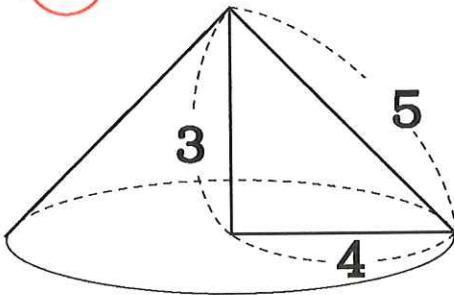
あ



$$9\pi \times \sqrt{7} \times \frac{1}{3} = 3\sqrt{7}\pi$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4 = 12\pi$$

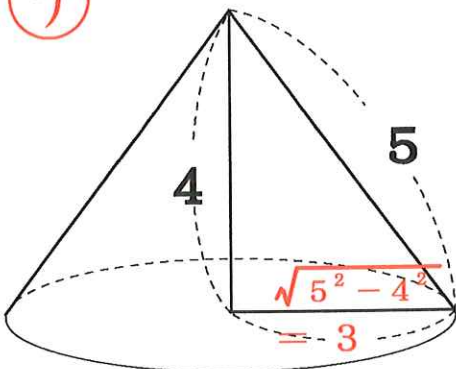
い



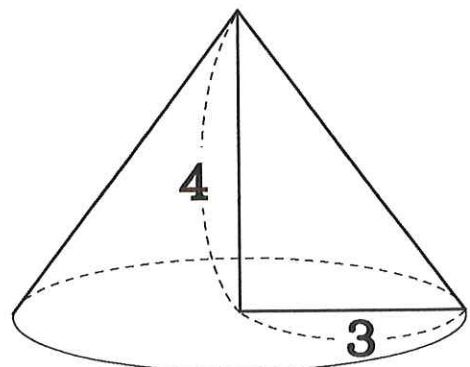
$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot \sqrt{5} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 4^2 \cdot 3 = 16\pi$$

う



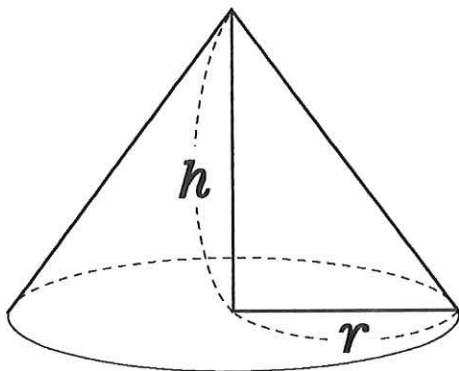
あに同じ



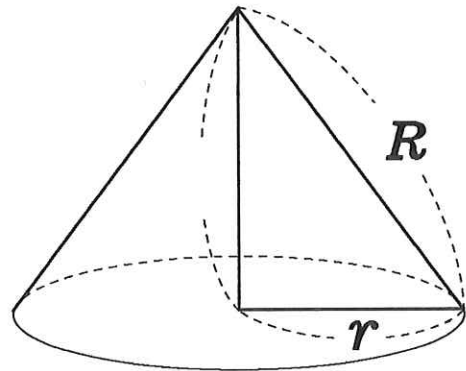
あに同じ

次の見取り図が示す円すいの

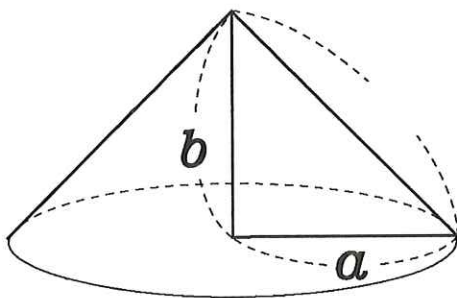
体積 $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot \text{半径}^2 \cdot \text{高さ}$ を求めなさい。



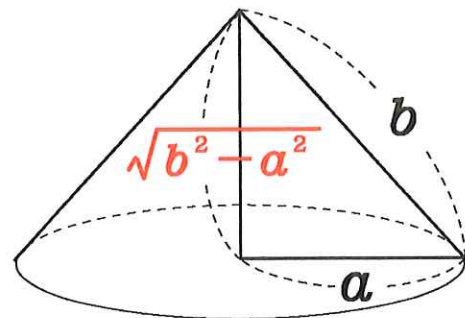
$$\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$



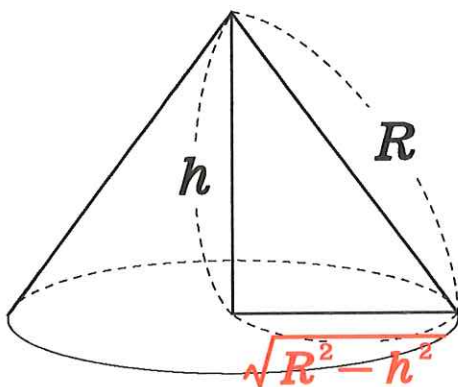
$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - r^2}$$



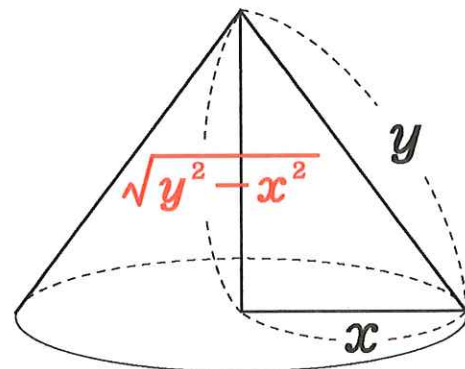
$$\frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 b$$



$$\frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}$$

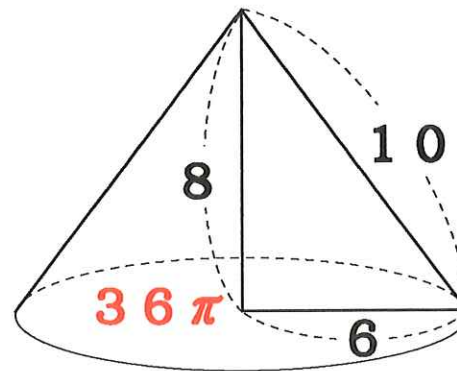
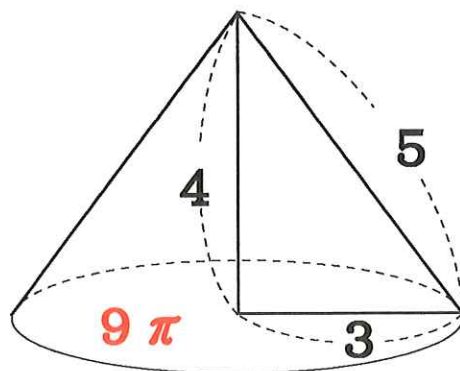
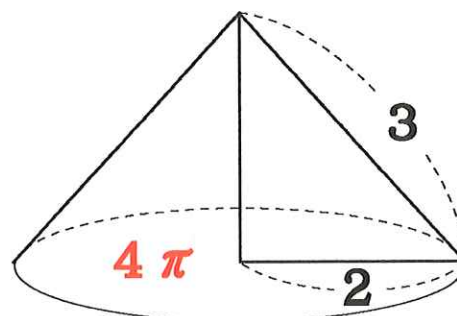
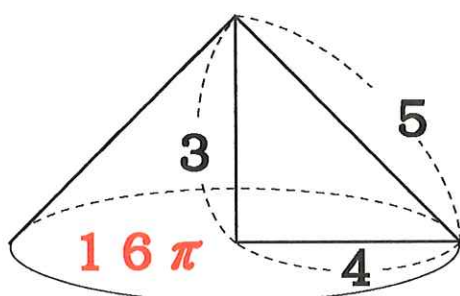
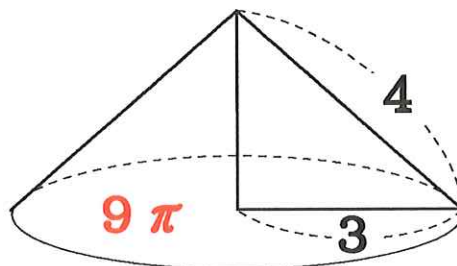
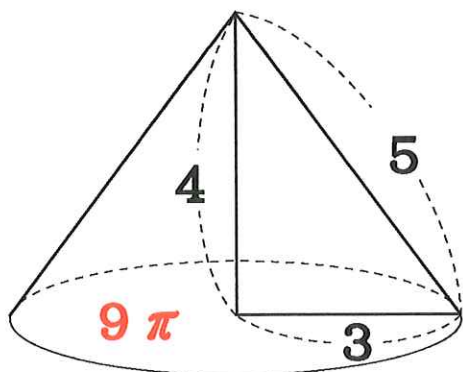


$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \pi (\sqrt{R^2 - h^2})^2 h \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi (R^2 - h^2) h \end{aligned}$$

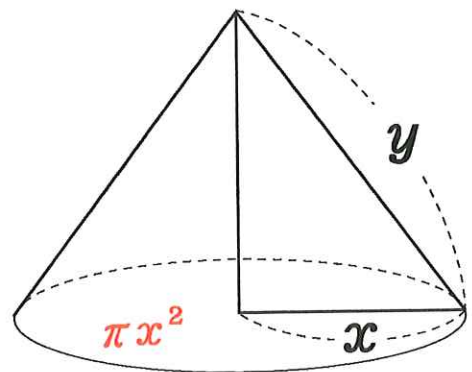
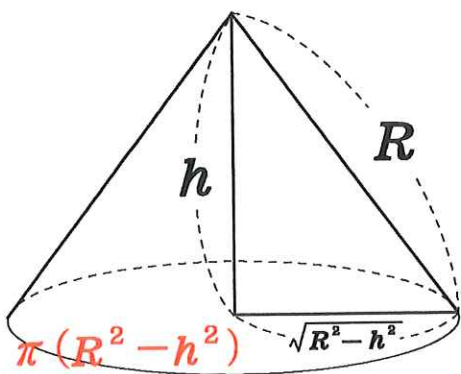
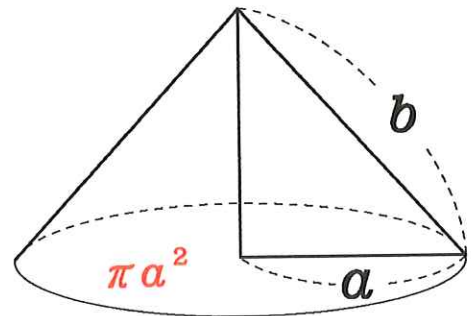
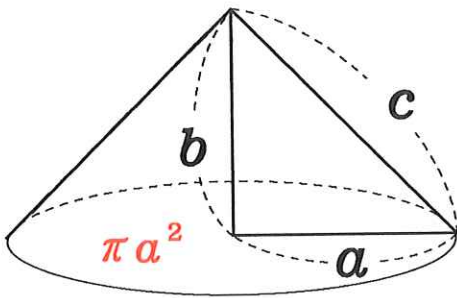
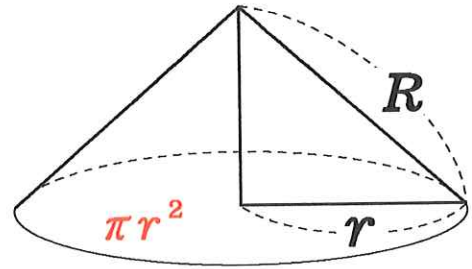
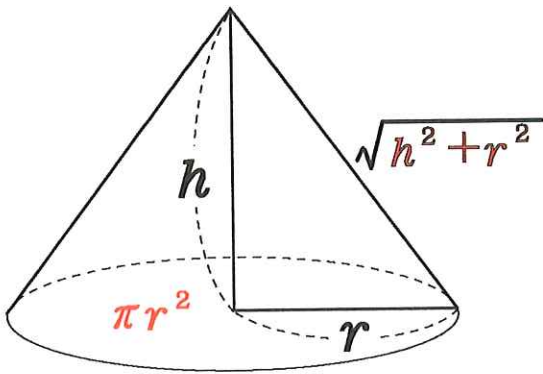


$$\frac{1}{3} \pi x^2 \sqrt{y^2 - x^2}$$

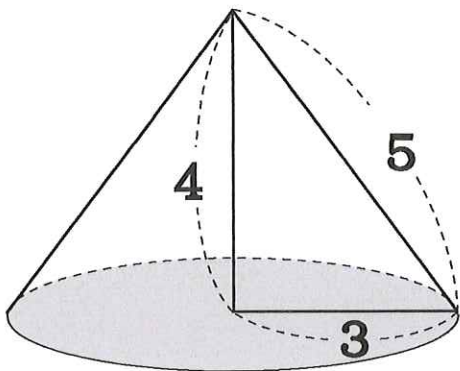
次の見取り図が示す円すいの
底面積を求めなさい。



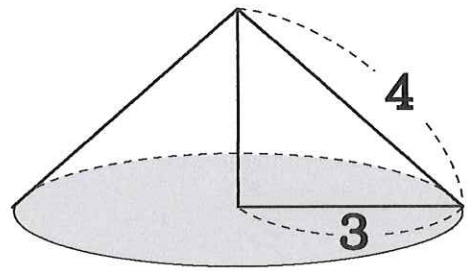
次の見取り図が示す円すいの
底面積を求めなさい。



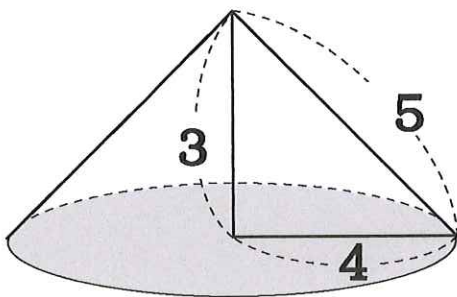
次の見取り図が示す円すいの側面積を求めなさい。



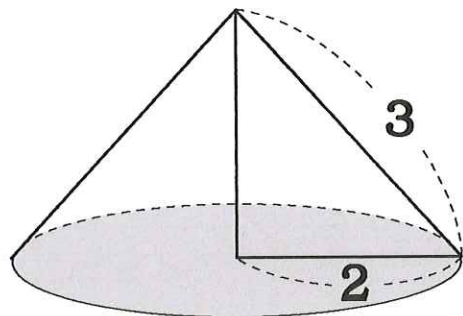
$$\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5} = 15\pi$$



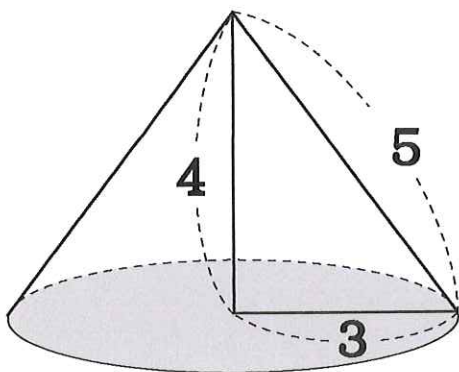
$$\begin{aligned} \pi \cdot 4^2 \times \frac{3}{4} \\ = \pi \times 3 \times 4 \end{aligned}$$



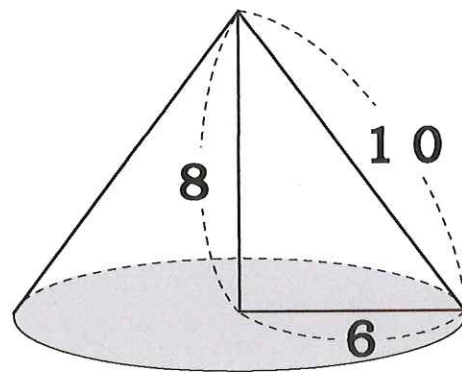
$$\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{4}{5} = 20\pi$$



$$\begin{aligned} \pi \cdot 3^2 \times \frac{2}{3} \\ = \pi \times 2 \times 3 \end{aligned}$$

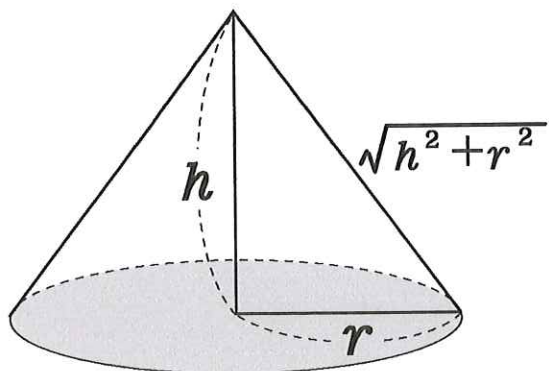


$$\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5} = 15\pi$$



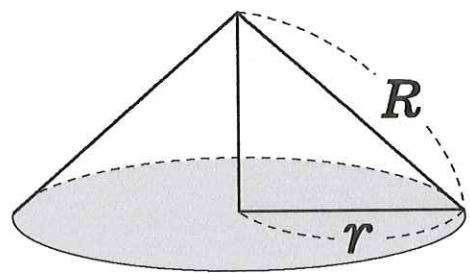
$$\begin{aligned} \pi \cdot 10^2 \times \frac{6}{10} \\ = \pi \times 6 \times 10 \end{aligned}$$

次の見取り図が示す円すいの
底面積を求めなさい。



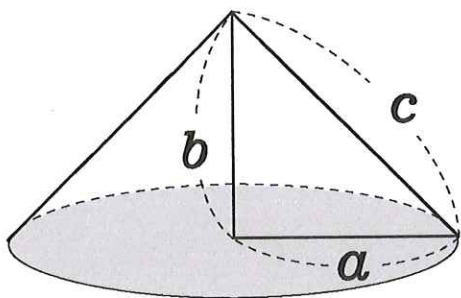
$$\pi \cdot (\sqrt{h^2 + r^2})^2 \times \frac{r}{\sqrt{h^2 + r^2}}$$

$$= \pi r(h^2 + r^2)$$



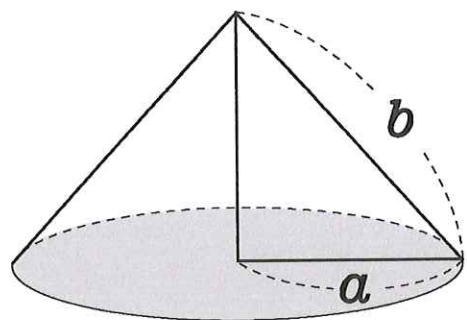
$$\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{r}{R}$$

$$= \pi rR$$



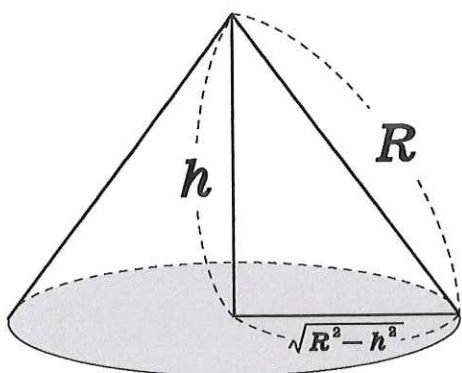
$$\pi \cdot c^2 \cdot \frac{a}{c}$$

$$= \pi ac$$



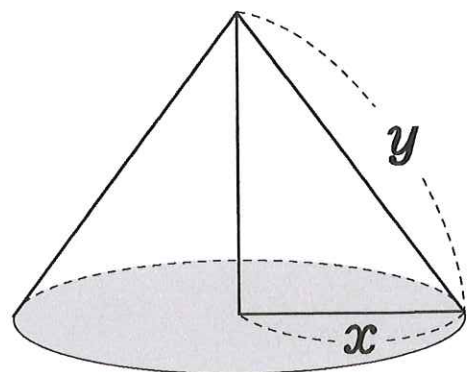
$$\pi \cdot b^2 \cdot \frac{a}{b}$$

$$= \pi ab$$



$$\pi R^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - h^2}}{R}$$

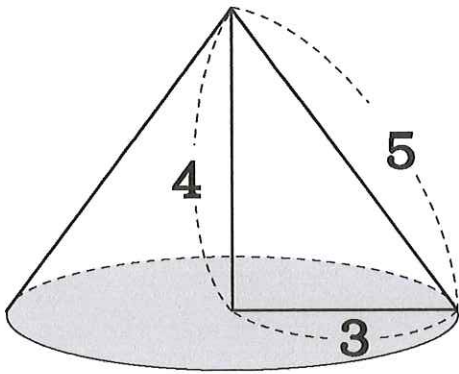
$$= \pi \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - h^2} \cdot R$$



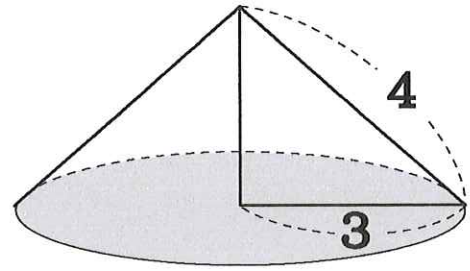
$$\pi \cdot y^2 \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$

$$= \pi xy$$

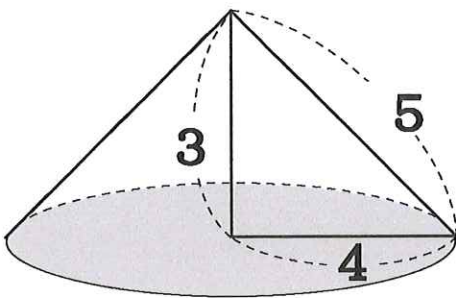
次の見取り図が示す円すいの
表面積を求めなさい。



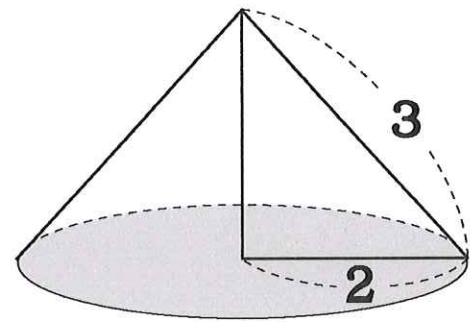
$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot 3^2 + \pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 9\pi + 15\pi \\ &= 24\pi \end{aligned}$$



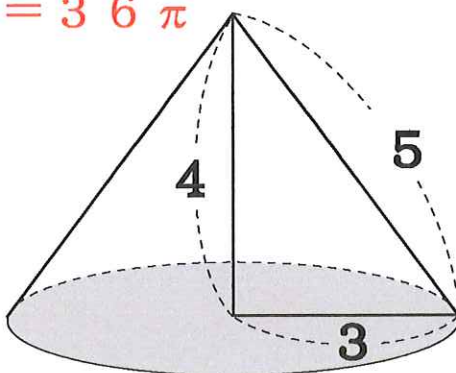
$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot 3^2 + \pi \cdot 4^2 \times \frac{2}{4} \\ &= 9\pi + 12\pi \\ &= 21\pi \end{aligned}$$



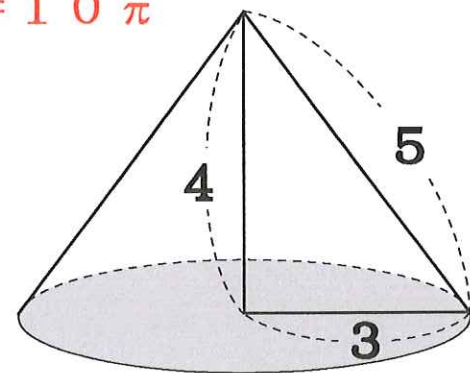
$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot 4^2 + \pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{4}{5} \\ &= 16\pi + 20\pi \\ &= 36\pi \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot 2^2 + \pi \cdot 3^2 \times \frac{2}{3} \\ &= 4\pi + 6\pi \\ &= 10\pi \end{aligned}$$

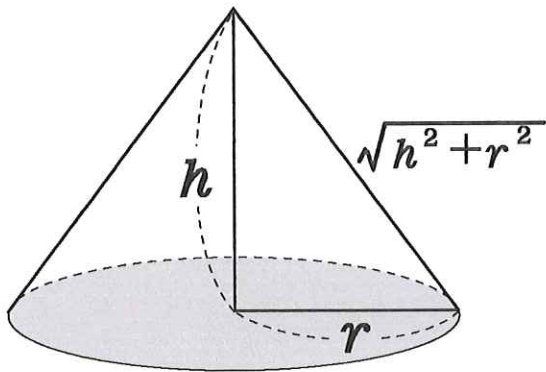


$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot 3^2 + \pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5} \\ &= 9\pi + 15\pi \\ &= 24\pi \end{aligned}$$

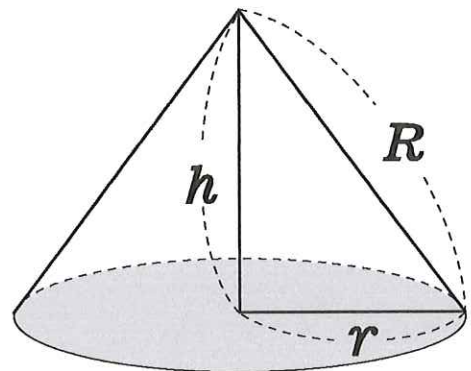


左に同じ

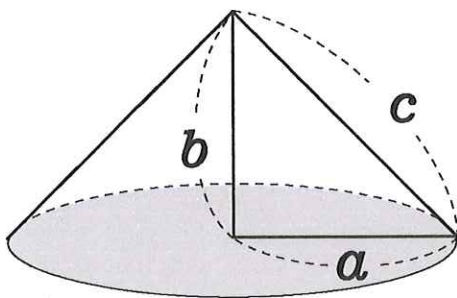
次の見取り図が示す円すいの
表面積を求めなさい。



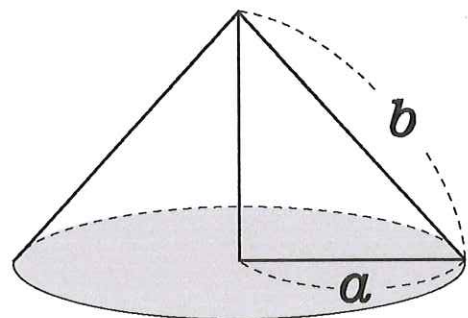
$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot r^2 + \pi \cdot (h^2 + r^2) \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{h^2 + r^2}} \\ & \pi r^2 + \pi r \sqrt{h^2 + r^2} \\ & \pi r(r + \sqrt{h^2 + r^2}) \end{aligned}$$



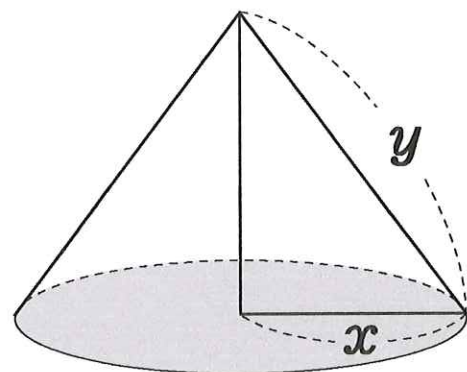
$$\begin{aligned} & \pi r^2 + \pi \cdot R^2 \cdot \frac{r}{R} \\ & = \pi r^2 + \pi \cdot R \cdot r \\ & = \pi r(r + R) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \pi \cdot a^2 + \pi \cdot c^2 \times \frac{a}{c} \\ & = \pi a^2 + \pi \cdot c \cdot a \\ & = \pi a(a + c) \end{aligned}$$

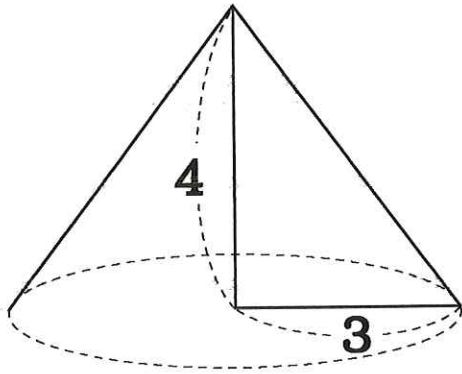


$$\begin{aligned} & = \pi a^2 + \pi \cdot c \cdot a \\ & = \pi a(a + b) \end{aligned}$$



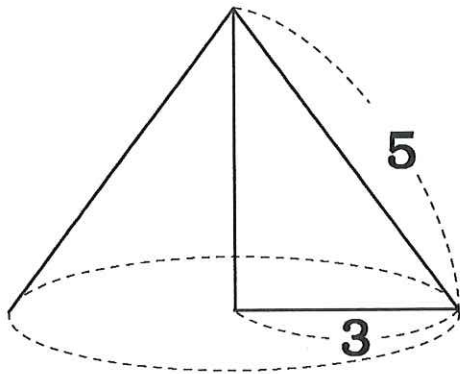
$$\begin{aligned} & = \pi x^2 + \pi \cdot y \cdot x \\ & = \pi x(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

次の見取図が示す円すいの**角度**
長さ、面積、体積の表を完成せよ。



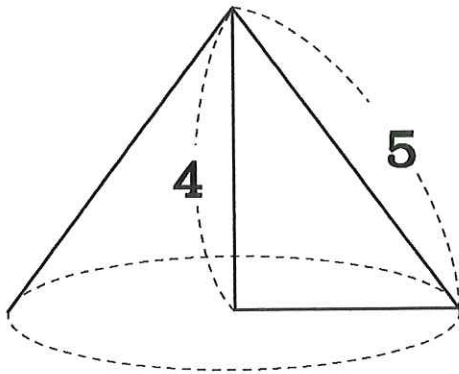
	求める式	値
底面の円の半径		3
底面の円の面積	$\pi \cdot 3^2$	9π
側面の扇形の母線	$\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{25}$	5
側面の扇形の 中心角	$360^\circ \times \frac{3}{5}$	216°
側面の扇形の面積	$\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5}$	15π
円すいの高さ		4
円すいの体積	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4$	12π
円すいの表面積	$9\pi + 15\pi$	24π

次の見取図が示す円すいの**角度**
長さ、面積、体積の表を完成せよ。



	求める式	値
底面の円の半径		3
底面の円の面積	$\pi \cdot 3^2$	9π
側面の扇形の母線		5
側面の扇形の 中心角	$360^\circ \times \frac{3}{5}$	216°
側面の扇形の面積	$\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5}$	15π
円すいの高さ	$\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{16}$	4
円すいの体積	$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4$	12π
円すいの表面積	$9\pi + 15\pi$	24π

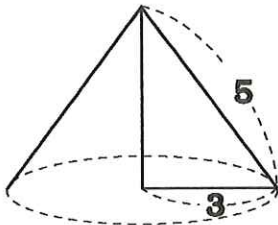
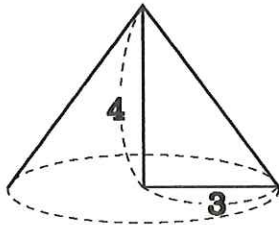
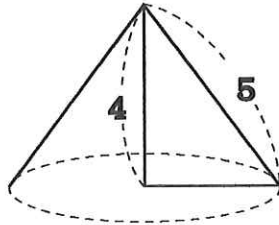
次の見取図が示す円すいの**角度**
長さ、面積、体積の表を完成せよ。



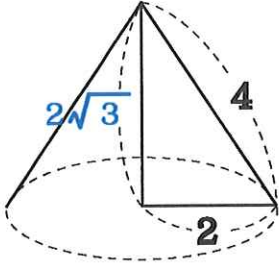
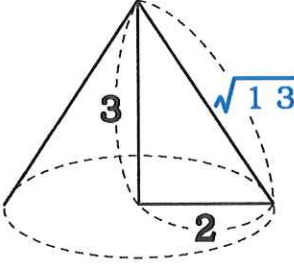
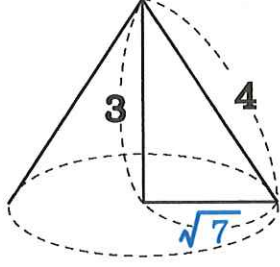
	求める式	値
底面の円の半径	$\sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{9}$	3
底面の円の面積	$\pi \cdot 3^2$	9π
側面の扇形の母線		5
側面の扇形の 中心角	$360^\circ \times \frac{3}{5}$	216°
側面の扇形の面積	$\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5}$	15π
円すいの高さ		4
円すいの体積	$\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4$	12π
円すいの表面積	$9\pi + 15\pi$	24π

次の見取図が示す円すいについて下の表を完成しなさい。
 (ただし値ではなく求め方を示しなさい。)

(円周率は π を用いよ。)

			
底面の半径	3	3	$\sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = 3$
底面の面積	㉞ $\pi \cdot 3^2$	㉞ $\pi \cdot 3^2$	㉞ $\pi \cdot 3^2$
側面の母線	5	$\sqrt{3^2 - 4^2} = 5$	5
側面の中心角	$360^\circ \times \frac{3}{5}$	$360^\circ \times \frac{3}{5}$	$360^\circ \times \frac{3}{5}$
側面の面積	㉞ $\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5}$	㉞ $\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5}$	㉞ $\pi \cdot 5^2 \times \frac{3}{5}$
円すいの高さ	$\sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = 4$	4	4
円すいの体積	$\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4$	$\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4$	$\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4$
円すいの表面積	㉞ + ㉞ 24π	㉞ + ㉞ 24π	㉞ + ㉞ 24π

次の見取図が示す円すいについて下の表を完成しなさい。
 (ただし値ではなく求めかたを示しなさい。)
 (円周率は π を用いよ。)

			
底面の半径	2	2	$\sqrt{4^2 - 3^2}$ $=\sqrt{7}$
底面の面積	$2 \times 2 \times \pi$ $= 4\pi$	$2 \times 2 \times \pi$ $= 4\pi$	$\sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{7} \times \pi$ $= 7\pi$
側面の母線	4	$\sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}$ $=\sqrt{13}$	4
側面の中心角	$360^\circ \times \frac{2}{4}$ $= 180^\circ$	$360^\circ \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$	$360^\circ \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ $= 90\sqrt{7}$
側面の面積	$4 \times 4 \times \pi \times \frac{2}{4}$ $= 8\pi$	$\sqrt{13} \times \sqrt{13} \times \pi \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{13}}$ $= 2\sqrt{13}\pi$	$4 \times 4 \times \pi \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}$ $= 4\sqrt{7}\pi$
円すいの高さ	$\sqrt{4^2 - 2^2}$ $= 2\sqrt{3}$	3	3
円すいの体積	$4\pi \times 2\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ $= \frac{8\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}$	$4\pi \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3}$ $= 4\pi$	$7\pi \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3}$ $= 7\pi$
円すいの表面積	$4\pi + 8\pi$	$4\pi + 2\sqrt{13}\pi$	$7\pi + 4\sqrt{7}\pi$

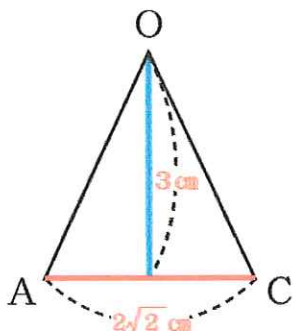
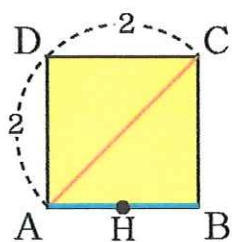
正四角錐

底面の対角線

$$AC = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

$$OA = OC = OB = OD$$

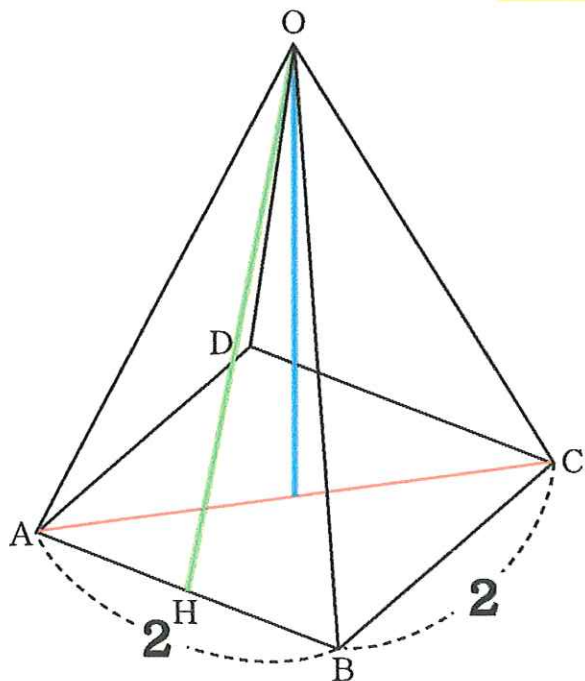
$$OA = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{11}$$



正四角錐の体積

$$= \text{底面積} \times \text{高さ} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 4 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$



$$OH = \sqrt{OA^2 - 1^2}$$

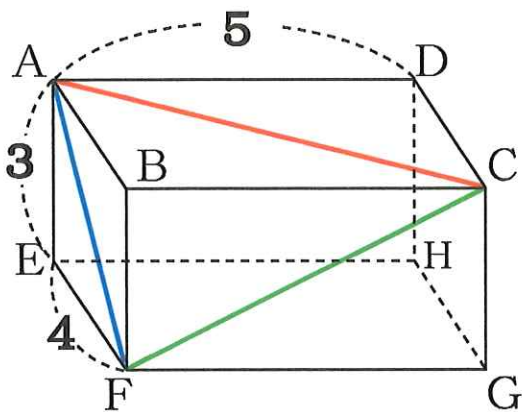
$$= \sqrt{\sqrt{11}^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\triangle OAB = 2 \times \sqrt{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{10}$$

表面積 = 底面積 + 側面積

$$4 \text{ cm}^2 + 4\sqrt{10} \text{ cm}^2$$

角錐への応用



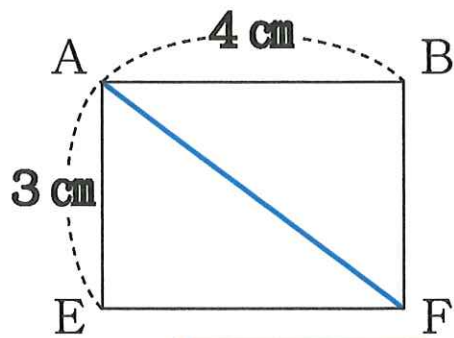
$$AB = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$AD = 5 \text{ cm}$$

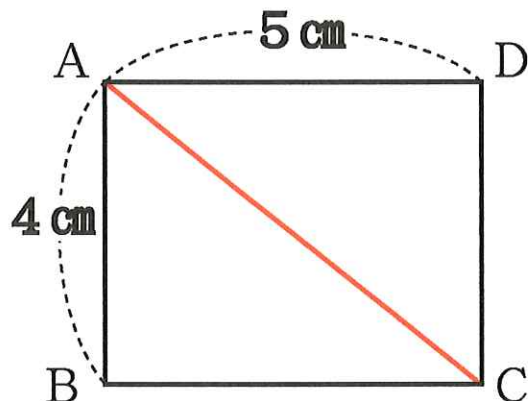
$$AE = 3 \text{ cm}$$

その1

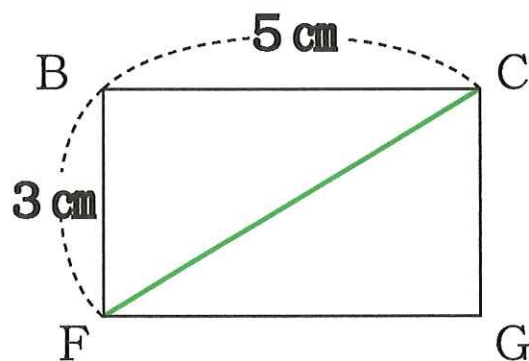
上の図のような直方体を
 頂点A、F、Cを
 とおる平面で切るとき、
 次の問いに答えよ。



$$AF = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$$



$$AC = \sqrt{4^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{41}$$



$$FC = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{34}$$

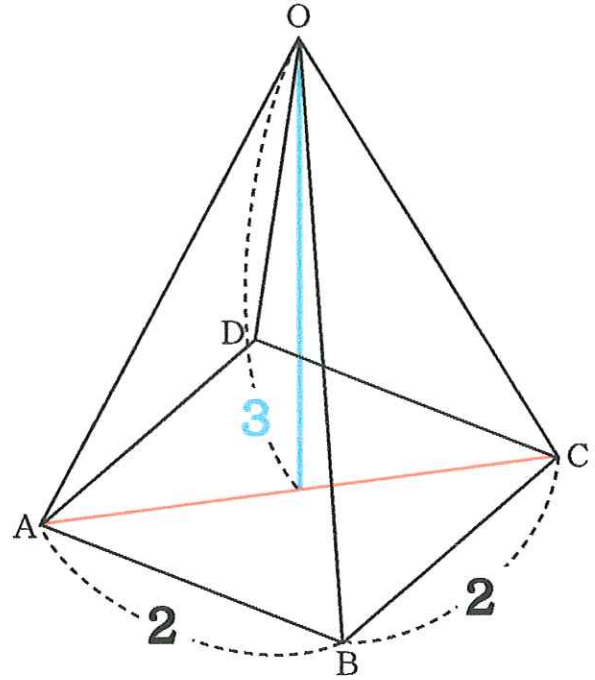
- ① 三角錐B-AFGの体積を求めよ。
- ② 示された線分の長さを全て求めよ
- ③ 三角形AFGの面積
- ④ 頂点Bから、平面AFGに引いた垂線の長さを求めよ。

その2

右の図は
底面が1辺2 cmの正方形で
高さが3 cmの
正四角錐です。

この正四角錐の

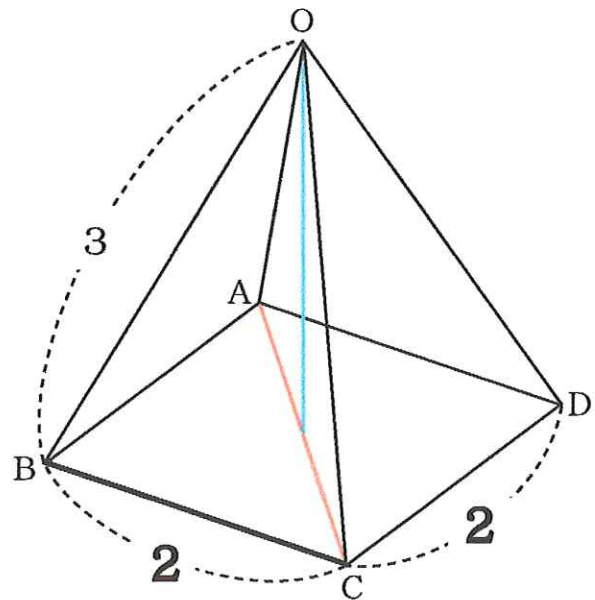
- 表面積と体積を求めよ。
(解は32P参照)

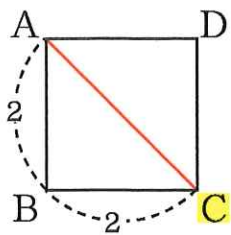


その3

右の図の正四角錐は
底面が1辺2 cmの正方形で、
側面は等しい辺が3 cmの
二等辺三角形です。

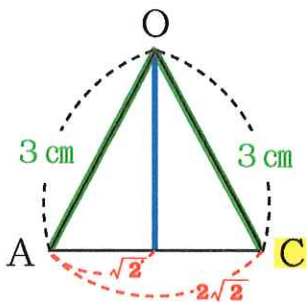
- この正四角錐の
高さと表面積と体積を求めよ。





底面の対角線

$$= AC = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$



四角錐の高さ

$$= \sqrt{3^2 - \sqrt{2}^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{7}$$

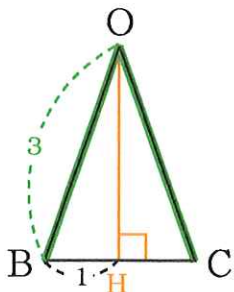
四角錐の体積

$$= \text{底面積} \times \text{高さ} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 4 \times \sqrt{7} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{7}}{3} \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

四角錐の側面の三角形



BCを底辺としたときの

$$\text{高さ } OH = \sqrt{3^2 - 1^2} \rightarrow \text{面積}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \quad = 2 \times 2\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

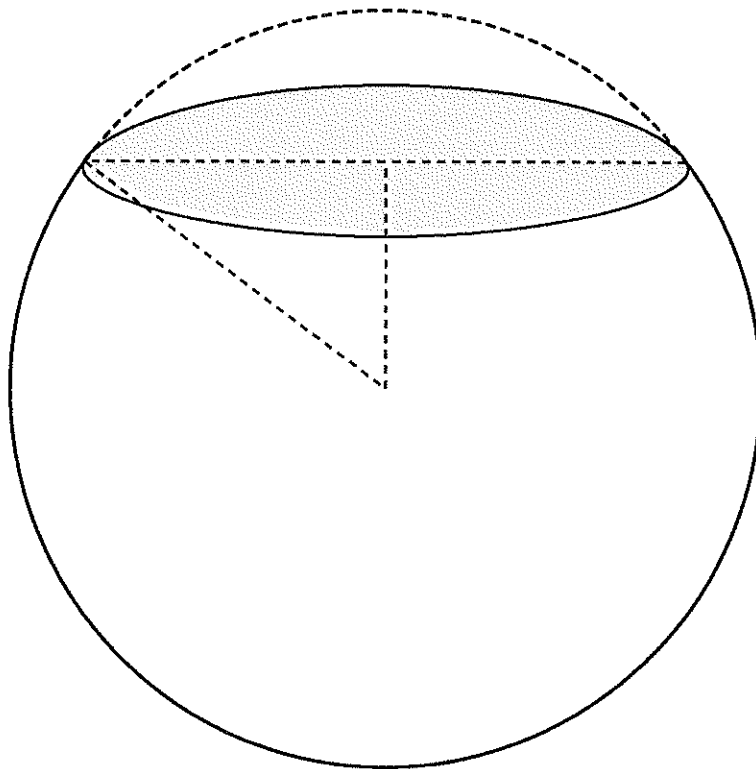
四角錐の表面積

$$= \text{底面積} + \text{側面積}$$

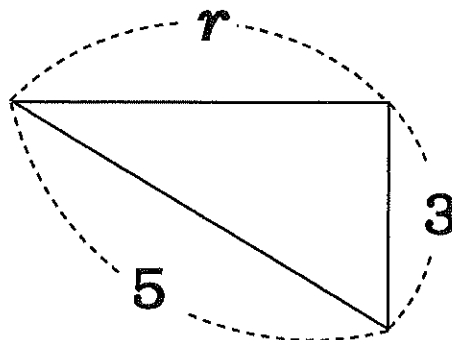
$$= 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \times 4$$

$$= 4 + 8\sqrt{2} \text{ (cm}^2\text{)}$$

球への応用



上の図のように
半径5 cmの球の中心から
3 cmの距離にある平面で切ったとき、
その切り口の円の
半径と面積を求めよ



$$\text{半径 } r = \sqrt{5^2 - 3^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\text{面積 } s = \pi \times 4^2 = 16\pi$$