



$P(0, p, -p^2+1)$ とおく.

直線 AP 上の点は $(1, 0, 1) + k(-1, p, -p^2) = (-k+1, kp, -kp^2+1)$ とおける

平面 $x=X$ と直線 AP の交点は

$$-k+1=X, k=-X+1 \neq 1 \quad (X, (-X+1)p, -(-X+1)p^2+1)$$

$(X, 0, 0)$ と $(X, (-X+1)p, -(-X+1)p^2+1)$ の \vec{r} の z 成分は

$$\begin{aligned} & (X^2 - 2X + 1)p^2 + (X^2 - 2X + 1)p^4 - 2(X+1)p^2 + 1 \\ &= (p^2 + p^4)X^2 + (-2p^2 - 2p^4 + 2p^2)X + p^2 + p^4 - 2p^2 + 1 \\ &= (p^4 + p^2)X^2 - 2p^4X + p^4 - p^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{よ} \text{し} \text{, } V &= \pi \int_0^1 \{ (p^4 + p^2)X^2 - 2p^4X + p^4 - p^2 + 1 \} dX = \pi \left[(p^4 + p^2) \frac{X^3}{3} - 2p^4 \frac{X^2}{2} + (p^4 - p^2 + 1)X \right]_0^1 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{3}p^4 + \frac{1}{3}p^2 - p^4 + p^4 - p^2 + 1 \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3}p^4 - \frac{2}{3}p^2 + 1 \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(p^4 - 2p^2 + 1) + \frac{2}{3} \right\} \pi = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(p^2 - 1)^2 + \frac{2}{3} \right\} \pi \text{ となり } V \text{ の最小値は } \frac{2}{3}\pi$$