



Pを通る直線は $y=kx+p$ と書ける。

$$x^2 - k^2x^2 - 2pkx - p^2 = 1, (k^2-1)x^2 + 2pkx + p^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ が重解を持つとは、}$$

$$p^2k^2 - (k^2-1)(p^2+1) = 0, p^2k^2 - p^2k^2 - k^2p^2 + 1 = 0, k = \pm\sqrt{p^2+1}$$

$$p^2x^2 \pm 2p\sqrt{p^2+1}x + p^2 + 1 = 0, (px \pm \sqrt{p^2+1})^2 = 0, x = \mp \frac{\sqrt{p^2+1}}{p}$$

$$\frac{p^2+1}{p^2} - y^2 = 1, y = -\frac{1}{p} \neq 1, A, B \text{ の座標は } \left(\mp \frac{\sqrt{p^2+1}}{p}, -\frac{1}{p} \right)$$

$\triangle PAB$ の面積を $f(p)$ とすると $f(p) = \frac{\sqrt{p^2+1}}{p} \left(p + \frac{1}{p} \right) \frac{1}{2} = \frac{(p^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{p^2}$

$$f'(p) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{p^2+1} \cdot 2p \cdot p^2 - (p^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2p}{p^4} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2+1} (3p^2 - 2p^2 - 2)}{p^3} = \frac{\sqrt{p^2+1} (p^2 - 2)}{p^3}, f'(p) = 0 \text{ のとき } p = \sqrt{2}$$

p	...	$\sqrt{2}$...
$f'(p)$	-	0	+
$f(p)$	\searrow	最大	\nearrow

$f(p)$ の増減表は左表

$\therefore p = \sqrt{2}$