

第1問

$$[1] (1) f(\theta) = 3\sin^2\theta + 4\sin\theta\cos\theta - \cos^2\theta$$

$$f(0) = -1$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3 \times \frac{3}{4} + 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

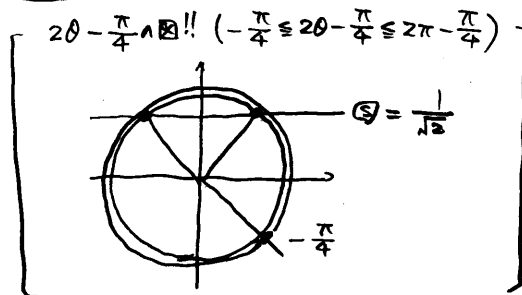
$$= 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} \cos^2\theta = \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} \\ \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \end{cases}$$

$$f(\theta) = 3 \times \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta - \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}$$

$$= 2\sin 2\theta - 2\cos 2\theta + 1$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} (2, -2) \\ 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \quad f(\theta) = 2\sqrt{2}\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1$$



$$-1 \leq \sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1$$

$$-2\sqrt{2} \leq 2\sqrt{2}\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$-2\sqrt{2} + 1 \leq \underbrace{2\sqrt{2}\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1}_{f(\theta)} \leq 2\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$2 < 2\sqrt{2} < 3$$

$$3 < 2\sqrt{2} + 1 < 4$$

$$\therefore m = 3$$

$$f(\theta) = 3 \quad \text{when } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2\sqrt{2}\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 = 3$$

$$\sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$[2] \begin{cases} \log_2(x+2) - 2\log_4(y+3) = -1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x - 11\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+1} + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(真数) > 0$$

$$x+2 > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y+3 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > -2 \quad \text{and} \quad y > -3$$

$$\log_4(y+3) = \frac{\log_2(y+3)}{\log_2 4} = \frac{\log_2(y+3)}{2}$$

$$\text{よって (2) は}$$

$$\log_2(x+2) - \log_2(y+3) = -1$$

$$\log_2(y+3) = \log_2(x+2) + 1$$

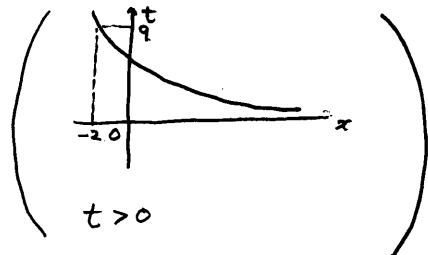
$$\log_2(y+3) = \log_2(x+2) + \log_2 2$$

$$\log_2(y+3) = \log_2 2(x+2)$$

$$y+3 = 2(x+2)$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$t = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \quad \text{where } t > 0$$



$$\text{(2) は (4) より}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x+1} - 11\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+1} + 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{2x} - \frac{11}{3}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x + 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{3}t^2 - \frac{11}{3}t + 6 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 11t + 18 = 0$$

$$(t-2)(t-9) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t > 0 \\ x > -2 \quad \text{and} \quad y > -3 \\ x > -2 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x+1 > -3 \\ x > -2 \quad \text{and} \quad x > -2 \\ x > -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{つまり}$$

$$0 < t < 9$$

5.2

$$t = \frac{2}{11}$$

つまり

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = 2.$$

$$\log_3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = \log_3 2.$$

$$-x = \log_3 2.$$

$$x = -\log_3 2$$

$$= \log_3 2^{-1}$$

$$= \log_3 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = 2x + 1$$

$$= -2\log_3 2 + 1.$$

$$= -\log_3 4 + \log_3 3.$$

$$= \log_3 \frac{3}{4}$$

第2問

(1) $f(x) = x^3 + px^2 + qx$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2px + q$$

$x = -1$ で "極値" をとる

$$f'(-1) = 0 \quad \text{※ 必要}$$

$$3 - 2p + q = 0$$

また, $f(-1) = 2$ より,

$$-1 + p - q = 2$$

$$p - q = 3$$

これから解いて

$$p = 0, q = -3$$

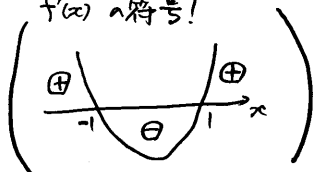
このとき

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$= 3(x^2 - 1)$$

$f'(x)$ の符号!



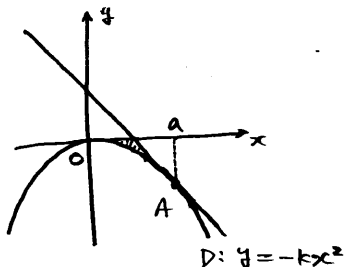
x	...	-1	...	1	...
f'	+	0	-	0	+
f	↗	2	↘	-2	↗

確かに $x = -1$ で "極値" をとる.

よって $p = 0, q = -3$ (十分)

また, $x = 1$ で "極小値" -2 をとる

(2)



接点 $A(a, -ka^2)$

$$y' = -2kx$$

$$y'(x=a) = -2ka$$

l: $y + ka^2 = -2ka(x - a)$

$$y = -2kax + ka^2 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$y = 0 \quad \text{と} \quad l:$$

$$-2kax + ka^2 = 0$$

$$2kax = ka^2$$

$ka \neq 0$ より

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$= \frac{k}{3} a^3$$

$$S = \frac{k}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times ka^2$$

$$= \frac{k}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{2} \times ka^2$$

$$= \frac{k}{3} a^3 - \frac{k}{4} a^3$$

$$= \frac{k}{12} a^3$$

y9

(2) $A(a, -ka^2)$ かつ $C: y = x^3 - 3x$ 上

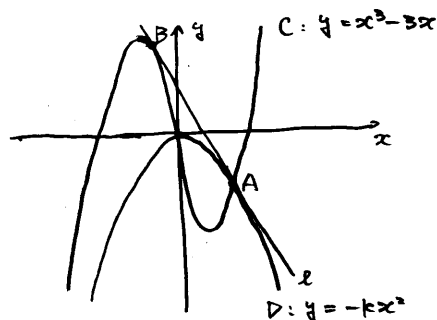
にあるとき,

$$-ka^2 = a^3 - 3a$$

$a \neq 0$ より

$$k = \frac{3}{a} - a$$

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接点 $B(2, b^3 - 3b)$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$y'(x=b) = 3b^2 - 3$$

l: $y - b^3 + 3b = (3b^2 - 3)(x - b)$

$$y = (3b^2 - 3)x - 2b^3$$

$$= \underbrace{3(b^2 - 1)}_+ x - \underbrace{2b^3}_+ = "g(b)" \text{ とおく}$$

$$f(x) - g(x) = x^3 - 3x - 3(b^2 - 1)x + 2b^3$$

$$= x^3 - 3b^2x + 2b^3$$

$$= (x - \underbrace{b})^2 (x + \underbrace{2b})$$

$x=2$ と $x=-2$ で交わる

これ意味する a を

$$a = -2b \iff b = -\frac{a}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \quad \text{より}$$

$$-2ka = 3(b^2 - 1)$$

より

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

$$-6 + 2a^2 = \frac{3}{4}a^2 - 3$$

$$\frac{5}{4}a^2 = 3$$

$$a^2 = \frac{12}{5}$$

よって

よって

$$S = \frac{k}{12}a^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}\left(\frac{3}{a} - a\right)a^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}(3a^2 - a^4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}\left(3 \times \frac{12}{5} - \frac{144}{25}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{180 - 144}{25}$$

$$= \frac{36}{12 \times 25}$$

$$= \frac{3}{25}$$

よって

第3問

(1) $S_1 = 3, S_2 = 3 + 12 = 15$ 等

$$\{T_n\}: -1 \underbrace{\quad}_{S_1} \quad \dots \quad T_n \underbrace{\quad}_{S_n} T_{n+1}$$

(2) $S_n = \frac{3(4^n - 1)}{4 - 1} = 4^n - 1$

$$T_{n+1} - T_n = S_n$$

$n=1$ $T_2 - T_1 = 4^1 - 1$

$n=2$ $T_3 - T_2 = 4^2 - 1$

$n=3$ $T_4 - T_3 = 4^3 - 1$

$n=n-1$ $T_n - T_{n-1} = 4^{n-1} - 1 \quad (+ \quad n \geq 2)$

$$T_n - T_1 = \frac{4(4^{n-1} - 1)}{4 - 1} - (n-1) \quad (n=1 \text{ のとき})$$

$$T_n + 1 = \frac{4^n - 4}{3} - n + 1$$

$$T_n = \frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3}$$

(3) $a_1 = -3$

$$n a_{n+1} = 4(n+1)a_n + 8T_n \quad (*)$$

$$b_n = \frac{a_n + 2T_n}{n} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\left(b_1 = \frac{a_1 + 2T_1}{1} = -3 - 2 = -5 \right)$$

(2) T_n

$$T_n = \frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$3T_n = 4^n - 3n - 4$$

$$4^n = 3T_n + 3n + 4$$

$$4^{n+1} = 3T_{n+1} + 3(n+1) + 4$$

$$4 \times 4^n = 3T_{n+1} + 3n + 7$$

$$4(3T_n + 3n + 4) = 3T_{n+1} + 3n + 7$$

$$3T_{n+1} = 12T_n + 9n + 9$$

$$T_{n+1} = 4T_n + 3n + 3$$

$$2T_{n+1} = 8T_n + 6n + 6 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

(*) ②

$$a_{n+1} = 4\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)a_n + \frac{8}{n}T_n$$

$$a_{n+1} = 4a_n + \frac{4}{n}(a_n + 2T_n) \quad \text{--- ④}$$

② + ④ $\times 12$

$$a_{n+1} + 2T_{n+1} = 4(a_n + 2T_n)\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + 6n + 6$$

$$a_{n+1} + 2T_{n+1} = 4(a_n + 2T_n) \times \frac{n+1}{n} + 6(n+1)$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1} + 2T_{n+1}}{n+1} = 4 \times \frac{a_n + 2T_n}{n} + 6$$

$$b_{n+1} = 4b_n + 6$$

$$\rightarrow -2 = 4 \times (-2) + 6$$

$$b_{n+1} + 2 = 4(b_n + 2)$$

$$b_n + 2 = (b_1 + 2) \times 4^{n-1}$$

$$b_n + 2 = -3 \times 4^{n-1}$$

$$b_n = -3 \times 4^{n-1} - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4x + 6 \\ -3x = 6 \\ x = -2 \end{cases}$$

① ②

$$n b_n = a_n + 2T_n$$

$$a_n = n b_n - 2T_n$$

$$= n(-3 \times 4^{n-1} - 2) - 2 \times \left(\frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

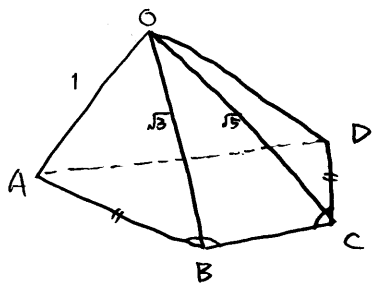
$$= -3n \times 4^{n-1} - 2n - \frac{8}{3} \times 4^{n-1} + 2n + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \left(-3n - \frac{8}{3}\right) \times 4^{n-1} + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{-(9n+8) \times 4^{n-1} + 8}{3}$$

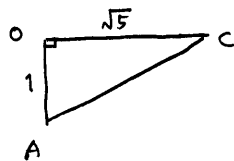
--- ⑤

第4問



$$\begin{aligned}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} &= 1 \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} &= 3 \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ ㄅ)
 $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$ ㄅ)



$$\begin{aligned}S(\triangle OAC) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{5} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = (-\vec{a} + \vec{a}) \cdot (-\vec{a} + \vec{c})$
 $= |\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$
 $= 3 - 3 - 1 + 0$
 $= -1$ ㄅ)

$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{BA}|^2 &= |-\vec{a} + \vec{a}|^2 \\ &= |\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + |\vec{a}|^2 \\ &= 3 - 2 + 1 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

ㄅ) $|\vec{BA}| = \sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}|\vec{BC}|^2 &= |-\vec{a} + \vec{c}|^2 \\ &= |\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + |\vec{c}|^2 \\ &= 3 - 6 + 5 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

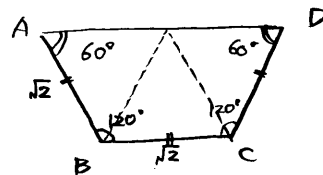
ㄅ) $|\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{2}$

ㄅ) $\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = |\vec{BA}| |\vec{BC}| \cos \angle ABC$ ㄅ)

$$-1 = \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \cos \angle ABC$$

$$\cos \angle ABC = -\frac{1}{2}$$

ㄅ) $\angle ABC = 120^\circ$ ㄅ)



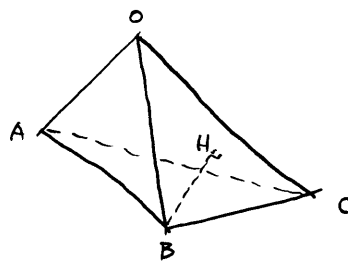
$$\angle BAD = \angle ADC = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \pi$$

$$\vec{AD} = 2\vec{BC}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{OD} &= \vec{OA} + \vec{AD} \\ &= \vec{OA} + 2\vec{BC} \\ &= \vec{a} + 2(-\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \\ &= \vec{a} - 2\vec{a} + 2\vec{c} \\ &= -\vec{a} + 2\vec{c}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S(\square ABCD) &= 3 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(3)



$$\vec{OH} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{c}$$

$$\vec{BH} \perp \text{平面 } ABC$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{BH} \perp \vec{OA} \\ \vec{BH} \perp \vec{OC} \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \\ \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{BH} = -\vec{OB} + \vec{OH} \\ = s\vec{a} - \vec{a} + t\vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

㉑ ㄅ)

$$(s\vec{a} - \vec{a} + t\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a} = 0$$

$$s|\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + t\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$s - 1 = 0$$

$$s = 1$$

㉒ ㄅ)

$$(s\vec{a} - \vec{a} + t\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$s\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + t|\vec{c}|^2 = 0$$

$$-3 + 5t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{3}{5} = \pi$$

∴ 求める

$$\vec{BH} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{c}$$

∴ 求める

$$|\vec{BH}|^2 = \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{BH}$$

$$= (\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{c}) \cdot (\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{c})$$

$$= -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{a}|^2 - \frac{3}{5}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$= -1 + 3 - \frac{9}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{BH}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \text{ (求める)}$$

∴ 求める

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \times S(\triangle OAC) \times |\vec{BH}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \text{ (求める)}$$

(4)

$$S(\triangle ABC) : S(\triangle ABCD) = 1 : 3 \text{ (求める)}$$

$$V : V(OABCD) = 1 : 3$$

$$\therefore V(OABCD) = \frac{3V}{1}$$

∴ 求める

$$\frac{1}{3} \times S(\triangle ABCD) \times h = 3V$$

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

$$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ (求める)}$$

第5問

$$(1) \{\sigma(x)\}^2 = E(x^2) - \{E(x)\}^2$$

$$\therefore 25 = E(x^2) - 49$$

$$E(x^2) = \underline{74}$$

$$E(W) = E(1000X)$$

$$= 1000 E(X)$$

$$= -7000$$

$$= -7 \times 10^3$$

$$V(W) = V(1000X)$$

$$= 1000^2 V(X)$$

$$= 10^6 \{\sigma(x)\}^2$$

$$= \underline{5^2 \times 10^6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &\geq 0 \quad \text{より} \\ X+7 &\geq 7 \\ \frac{X+7}{5} &\geq \frac{7}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P(X \geq 0) = P\left(\frac{X+7}{5} \geq \underline{1.4}\right)$$

正規分布表より

$$P(Z \geq 1.4) = 0.5 - P(0 \leq Z \leq 1.4)$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.4192$$

$$= 0.0808$$

$$\approx \underline{0.08}$$

M は二項分布 $B(50, 0.08)$

に従うので、

$$E(M) = 50 \times 0.08$$

$$= \underline{4.0}$$

$$O(M) = \sqrt{50 \times 0.08 \times 0.92}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 \times 0.92}$$

$$= \sqrt{3.68}$$

$$\approx \underline{\sqrt{3.7}}$$

$$(3) \sigma(\bar{Y}) = \frac{6}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{6}{10} = \underline{0.6}$$

\bar{Y} の分布は正規分布で近似できる。

$$Z = \frac{\bar{Y} - \mu}{0.6}$$

であり、

$$P(|Z| \leq 1.64) = 2 \times 0.4495$$

$$= 0.899$$

$$\approx \underline{0.90}$$

このとき

$$|Z| \leq 1.64 \quad \text{より}$$

$$-1.64 \leq Z \leq 1.64$$

$$-1.64 \leq \frac{-10.2 - \mu}{0.6} \leq 1.64$$

$$-0.984 \leq -10.2 - \mu \leq 0.984$$

$$9.216 \leq -\mu \leq 11.184$$

よって

$$-11.184 \leq \mu \leq -9.216$$

②