

第1問

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

$$f(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \cancel{1}$$

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

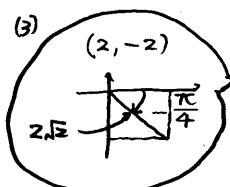
$$= \frac{9}{4} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$

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

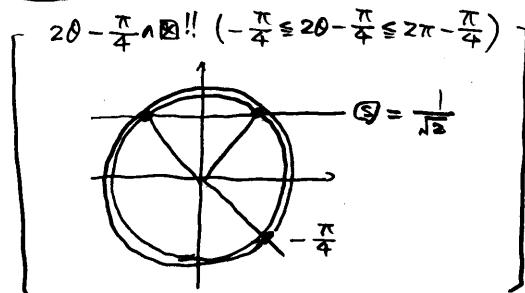
$$(2) \begin{cases} \cos^2\theta = \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}, \sin^2\theta = \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \end{cases}$$

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

$$= \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{2} - \frac{2\cos 2\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$



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



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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore m = 3$$

$$f(\theta) = 3$$

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

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

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

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

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

(真数) > 0 より

$$x+2 > 0 \Rightarrow y+3 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x > -2 \Rightarrow y > -3. \quad \text{より, (2)}$$

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

より, (2) は

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

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

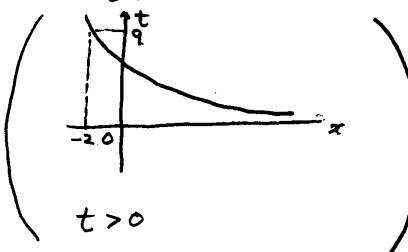
$$\log_2(y+3) = \log_2(x+2) + \log_2 2$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{2x+1}{2} \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

$$t = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \quad x < t$$



(2) は (4) より

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

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

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

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

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

$\therefore t''$

$$x > -2 \Rightarrow y > -3 \quad \text{より}$$

$$x > -2 \Rightarrow 2x+1 > -3$$

$$x > -2 \Rightarrow x > -2$$

$$x > -2$$

つまり

$$0 < t < \frac{9}{2}$$

5,2

$$t = \underset{w=1}{z}$$

つまり

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

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

$$-x = \log_3 z.$$

$$x = -\log_3 z$$

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

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

$$y = 2x + 1$$

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

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

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

$x = b - z$ "持し, $x = -2b$ で交わる

これは意味するか?

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

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \quad \text{つまり}$$

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

あり

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

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

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

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

など

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第3問

$$(1) S_1 = 3, S_2 = 3 + 12 = 15 \quad \text{P1}$$

$$\{T_n\} : -1 \checkmark \cdots T_n \checkmark T_{n+1}$$

$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ \vdots \\ S_1 \end{matrix}$
 S_n

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

$\underbrace{}_{\text{I} \neq \text{II}}$
 $\underbrace{}_{\text{I}}$

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

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

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

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

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

$$T_n - T_1 = \frac{4(4^{n-1} - 1)}{4 - 1} - (n-1) \quad \left(\begin{matrix} n=1 \text{ は} \\ \text{成り立つ} \end{matrix} \right)$$

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

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

$\underbrace{}_{\text{I} \neq \text{II}}$
 $\underbrace{}_{\text{I}}$

$$(3) a_1 = -3$$

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

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

$$\left(l_1 = \frac{a_1 + 2 T_1}{1} = -3 - 2 = -5 \in \mathbb{R} \right)$$

(2) T"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

∴

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

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

(x) ∵

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

$$a_{n+1} = 4a_n + \frac{4}{n}(a_n + 2 T_n) \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$\text{②} + \text{③} \Leftarrow 12.$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} l_{n+1} &= \frac{4 l_n + 6}{4} \\ \rightarrow -2 &= 4 \times (-2) + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 4k + 6$
 $-3k = 6$
 $x = -2$

$$l_{n+1} + 2 = 4(l_n + 2)$$

$$l_{n+1} + 2 = (l_1 + 2) \times 4^{n-1}$$

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

$$l_{n+1} = \frac{-3 \times 4^{n-1} - 2}{4} \quad \text{--- ④}$$

(1) ∵

$$n l_n = a_n + 2 T_n$$

$$a_n = n l_n - 2 T_n$$

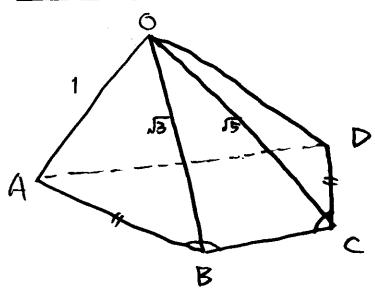
$$= n(-3 \times 4^{n-1} - 2) - 2 \times \left(\frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

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

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

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

第4問



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

$$(1) \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$\angle AOC = 90^\circ \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$\begin{aligned}O &\text{ から } \sqrt{5} \\ A &\text{ から } 1 \\ S(\triangle OAC) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \sqrt{5} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \text{すなはち}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} &= (-\vec{b} + \vec{a}) \cdot (-\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \\ &= |\vec{b}|^2 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} \\ &= 3 - 3 - 1 + 0 \\ &= -1 \quad \text{すなはち}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$|\overrightarrow{BA}| = \sqrt{2} \quad \text{すなはち}$$

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

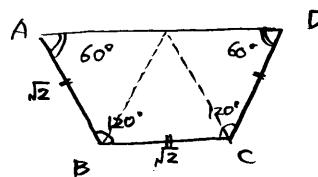
$$|\overrightarrow{BC}| = \sqrt{2}, \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = |\overrightarrow{BA}| |\overrightarrow{BC}| \cos \angle ABC \quad \text{すなはち}$$

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

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

$$\angle ABC = 120^\circ \quad \text{すなはち}$$



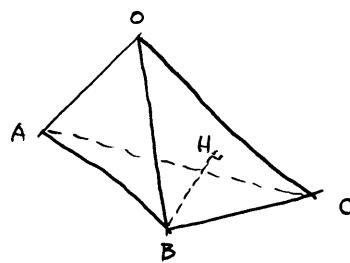
$$\angle BAD = \angle ADC = 60^\circ \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \frac{2}{z} \overrightarrow{BC} \quad \text{すなはち}$$

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

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

(3)



$$\overrightarrow{OH} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{c} \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$\overrightarrow{BH} \perp \text{平面 } ABC \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overrightarrow{BH} \perp \overrightarrow{a} \\ \overrightarrow{BH} \perp \overrightarrow{c} \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overrightarrow{BH} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{BH} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{①}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \vec{a} \perp \vec{c} \\ \overrightarrow{BH} = -\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OH} \\ = s\vec{a} - \vec{b} + t\vec{c} \end{array} \right)$$

① すなはち

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

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

$$s - 1 = 0$$

$$s = 1 \quad \text{すなはち}$$

② すなはち

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

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

$$-3 + 5t = 0$$

$$t = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{すなはち}$$

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

∴

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{BH}|^2 &= \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{BH} \\ &= (\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \frac{3}{5} \vec{c}) \cdot (-\vec{b}) \\ &= -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 - \frac{3}{5} \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \\ &= -1 + 3 - \frac{9}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{BH}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{3} \times S(\triangle OAC) \times |\vec{BH}| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$S(\triangle ABC) : S(\triangle OBCD) = 1 : 3 \quad \text{∴}$$

$$V : V(\triangle OBCD) = 1 : 3.$$

$$\therefore V(\triangle OBCD) = \frac{3V}{7}$$

∴

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

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

$$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

第5問

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

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

$$E(x^2) = 74$$

$$E(W) = E(1000x)$$

$$= 1000 E(x)$$

$$= -7000$$

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

$$V(W) = V(1000x)$$

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

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

$$= 5^2 \times 10^6$$

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

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

正規分布表 p.5

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

$$= 0.5 - 0.4192$$

$$= 0.0808$$

$$\doteq 0.08$$

M は 二項分布 $B(50, 0.08)$

従うので、

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

$$= 4.0$$

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

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

$$= \sqrt{3.68}$$

$$\doteq \sqrt{3.7}$$

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

\bar{Y} の分布が正規分布で近似できるとき。

$$z = \frac{\bar{Y} - m}{0.6}$$

であり、

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

$$= 0.899$$

$$\doteq 0.90$$

である

$$|z| \leq 1.64 \quad \text{すなはち}$$

$$-1.64 \leq z \leq 1.64$$

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

$$-0.984 \leq -10.2 - m \leq 0.984$$

$$9.216 \leq -m \leq 11.184$$

$$\therefore 2$$

$$-11.184 \leq m \leq -9.216$$

(2)
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