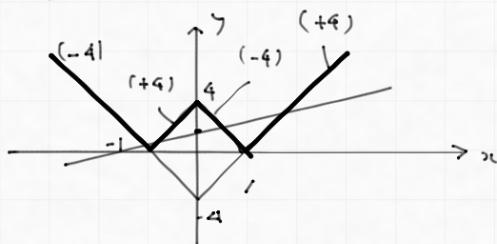


(1)



$$\begin{aligned} y = -4x - 4 &= x + 2 \quad x = -\frac{6}{5} \\ y = 4x + 4 &= x + 2 \quad x = -\frac{2}{3} \\ y = -4x + 4 &= x + 2 \quad x = \frac{2}{5} \\ y = 4x - 4 &= x + 2 \quad x = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x = -\frac{6}{5}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad x^3 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 &= x^3(x^2 + x + 1) + x^2 + x + 1 \\ &= (x^3 + 1)(x^2 + x + 1) = (x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad f(x) \text{ の定義域は } 3x^3 - 2x^2 \geq 0 &\Leftrightarrow x^2(3x - 2) \geq 0 \quad x = 0, x \geq \frac{2}{3} \dots A \\ g(x) \text{ の定義域は } 3x^2 - 2 > 0 &\Leftrightarrow x > \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, x < -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \dots B \end{aligned}$$



$$A \cap B \dots x > \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + g(x) &= -\log_3 \sqrt{3x^3 - 2x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \log_3 (3x^2 - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log_3 \left( \frac{3x^2 - 2}{3x^3 - 2x^2} \right) < \log_3 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3x^2 - 2}{3x^3 - 2x^2} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x^2 + 2 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(3x^2 - 2x - 2) > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1-\sqrt{7}}{3} < x < 1, x > \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

このとき

$$A \cap B \text{ の条件を満たすのは } \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} < x < 1, x > \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

(2)

$$f_{n+1}(x) = (f_n \circ f_1)(x)$$

$$a_{n+1}x + b_{n+1} = a_n(a_1x + b_1) + b_n$$

$$= \alpha a_n + \beta a_n + b_n$$

これが  $x$  の値にかかわらず常に式が成り立つ。

$$a_{n+1} = \alpha a_n, b_{n+1} = \beta a_n + b_n$$

$$\{a_n\} \text{ は公比 } \alpha \text{ の等比数列だから } a_n = a_1 \alpha^{n-1} = \alpha^n$$

$$\text{このとき } b_{n+1} = b_n + \alpha^n \beta$$

$$n \geq 2 \text{ のとき } b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha^k \beta = \beta + \alpha \beta \frac{\alpha^{n-1} - 1}{\alpha - 1} = \frac{\alpha^n \beta - \beta}{\alpha - 1}$$

$n=1$  のとき上式は成り立つ。

$$\therefore b_n = \beta \frac{\alpha^n - 1}{\alpha - 1}$$

2 (1) 2n個の玉は全て区別する。n個の取り出しあは  $2^n C_n$

赤玉を i 個取り出すのは  $R C_i \times (2n-R)C_{n-i}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(n, R, i) &= \frac{R C_i \times (2n-R)C_{n-i}}{2^n C_n} = R C_i \frac{n! n! (2n-R)!}{(2n)! (n-i)! (n-R+i)!} \\
 &= R C_i \frac{(2n-R)!}{(2n)!} \times \frac{n!}{(n-i)!} \times \frac{n!}{(n-R+i)!} \\
 &= R C_i \times \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-i+1) \cdot n(n-1)\dots(n-R+i+1)}{2 \cdot (2-\frac{1}{n})(2-\frac{2}{n})\dots(2-\frac{R-1}{n})} \quad (\text{分子分母で } n^R \text{ を約分}) \\
 &\rightarrow R C_i \times \frac{1}{2^R} \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P(n, R, i) = \frac{R C_i}{2^R} \quad (\text{は})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(n, 3, 1) &= 3 C_1 \cdot \frac{2n-3 C_{n-1}}{2^n C_n} = 3 \times \frac{n! n! (2n-3)!}{(2n)! (n-1)! (n-2)!} = \frac{3 \cancel{n} \cdot n \cdot (n-1)}{2 \cancel{n} (2n-1)(2n-2)} \\
 &= \frac{3n(n-1)}{2(2n-1)(2n-2)} = \frac{3n}{4(2n-1)} \quad (\text{は})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 状態 S を  $(A, B) = (1, 2)$  と表し、

同様に A に赤玉が 2つあるとき  $(A, B) = (2, 1)$  などと表す。

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \xrightarrow{\frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n}} (A, B) = (2, 1) \\
 \xleftarrow{\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{n-2}{n}} (A, B) = (1, 2)
 \end{array} & \xrightarrow{\dots} \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n-2}{n} = \frac{n^2 - 3n + 4}{n^2} \\
 (2) \quad \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \times \frac{2}{n} + \frac{n^2 - 3n + 4}{n^2} \times \frac{1}{n} & = \frac{4n-4 + n^2 - 3n + 4}{n^3} = \frac{n^2 + n}{n^3} = \frac{n+1}{n^2} \\
 (2) \quad \frac{\frac{4(n-1)}{n^2}}{\frac{n+1}{n^2}} = \frac{4(n-1)}{n(n+1)}
 \end{array}$$

(3) 袋 A の赤玉の個数の変遷は、

$1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 0$ ,  $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$ ,  $1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$  のいずれか。

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \times \left( \frac{n-2}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} \right) \times \left( \frac{n-3}{n} \times \frac{n}{n} \right) + \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \times \left( \frac{2}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} + \frac{n-2}{n} \times \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \times \left( \frac{n-2}{n} \times \frac{1}{n} \right) \\
 &+ \frac{n^2 - 3n + 4}{n^2} \times \frac{2(n-1)}{n^2} \times \frac{n-2}{n^2} = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{n^6} \left( 2n^2 - 6n + 2n^2 - 6n + 8 + 2n^2 - 6n + 8 \right) \\
 &= \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{n^6} (6n^2 - 18n + 16) = \frac{2(n-1)(n-2)(3n^2 - 9n + 8)}{n^6} \quad (\text{は})
 \end{aligned}$$

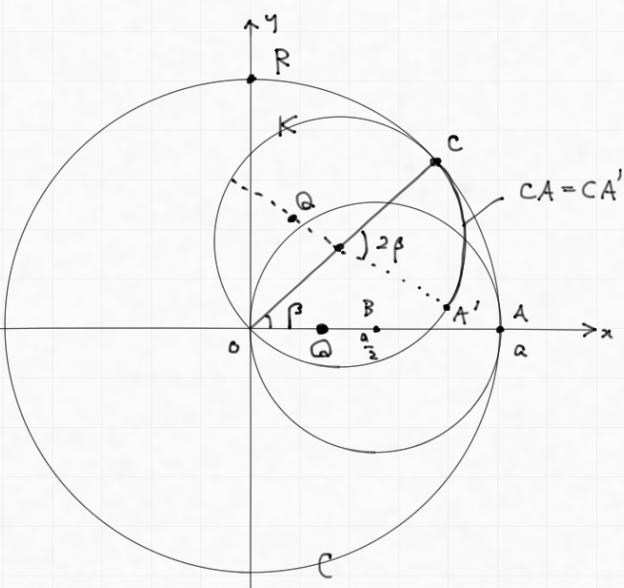
$$(4) \quad \frac{n-1 C_3}{n C_3} \times \frac{2(2 \times n-2 C_1)}{n C_3} = \frac{6 \cdot (n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \cdot 1 \cdot (n-2)}{n^2(n-1) \cancel{(n-2)^2} \cdot 6} = \frac{6(n-3)}{n^4(n-1)} \quad (\text{は})$$

3

$$(1) \quad z + y i = ((x+y)i - (s+t)i)(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha) + s+ti \\ = (x-s)\cos\alpha - (y-t)\sin\alpha + i[(y-t)\cos\alpha + (x-s)\sin\alpha] + s+ti$$

$$x' = (x-s)\cos\alpha - (y-t)\sin\alpha + s$$

$$y' = (y-t)\cos\alpha + (x-s)\sin\alpha + t$$



(2) (i)  $B(\frac{a}{2}, 0)$  を中心に  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  回転

または (ii) 原点を中心に 反時計回りに  $\beta$  回転

(3) 求めたいの 3つ。

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OQ} &= \left( \begin{array}{c} \cos\beta \\ \sin\beta \end{array} \right) \times \frac{a}{2} + \left( b - \frac{a}{2} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \cos(-\beta) \\ \sin(-\beta) \end{array} \right) \\ &= \left( \begin{array}{c} \frac{a}{2}\cos\beta + (b - \frac{a}{2})\cos\beta \\ \frac{a}{2}\sin\beta - (b - \frac{a}{2})\sin\beta \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$x = b\cos\beta, \quad y = (a-b)\sin\beta$$

$$\cos^2\beta + \sin^2\beta = 1 = \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{(a-b)^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{(a-b)^2} = 1$$

(4) C は  $\alpha - \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$  だけ回転する

元に戻すのは 2回転しても

$$\pi - \theta + \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{図中の } OX = a \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

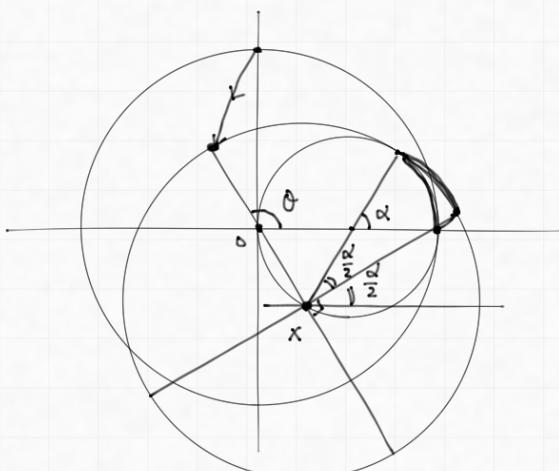
OR の長さは  $a - aX$  だから

$$r = a - a \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = a(1 - \sin \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$= a(1 - \sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

$$= a(1 + \cos\theta)$$

$$\therefore r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$$



4

$$g(x) = (x-a)^2 + (x^2 - b)^2$$

$$g'(x) = 2(x-a) + 2(x^2 - b) \times 2x = 4x^3 - 4bx + 2x - 2a$$

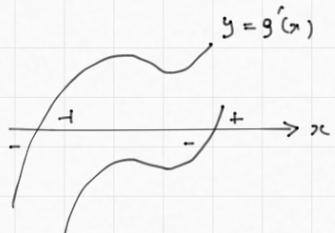
$$\begin{aligned} g''(x) &= 2 + 4(x^2 - b) + 4x \times 2x \\ &= 12x^2 - 4b + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$(-\infty, \infty)$  で下に凸となるのは  $x$  の値にかかわらず  $g''(x) \geq 0$

$$g''(x) \geq g''(0) = 2 - 4b \geq 0 \quad b \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ (あ)}$$

$$b > \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき. } g''(x) = 0 \text{ を解くと } x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2b-1}{6}} \quad (\text{う}) - \sqrt{\frac{2b-1}{6}} \quad (\text{う}) \sqrt{\frac{2b-1}{6}}$$

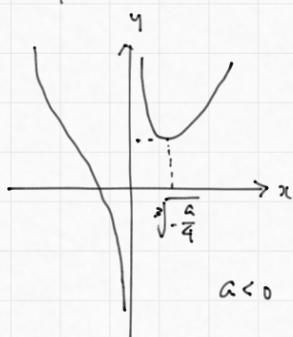
$g''(x)$  のグラフが  $x$  軸と 1 度だけ交わればよい ( $x$  軸と接してはいけない)



$$4x^3 - 4bx + 2x - 2a = 0$$

$x = 0$  が解となるのは  $a = 0$  のとき.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{このとき } 4x^3 - 4bx + 2x = 0 &\Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - b + \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \\ \text{となるので. } b - \frac{1}{2} \leq 0 \text{ のとき条件を満たす. } \dots (\text{う}) \end{aligned}$$



$x \neq 0$  のとき.

$$b = x^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{a}{2x} = h(x) \text{ とおく}$$

$$h(x) = 2x + \frac{a}{2x^2} = \frac{4x^3 + a}{2x^2}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{a}{4}} \text{ のとき } h'(x) = 0$$

$a < 0$  のときのグラフは左のようになつてあり

$$\begin{aligned} b \leq h\left(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{a}{4}}\right) &= \left(-\frac{a}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{a}{2} \sqrt[3]{-\frac{4}{a}} = \left(\frac{a^2}{16}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$a > 0$  のときのグラフは左のようになつてあり.

$$b \leq h\left(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{a}{4}}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$a = 0$  のとき. (う) のとき条件を満たさず. 上式右辺は  $a = 0$  のとき  $b = \frac{1}{2}$  となる. (う) と同じ値をとる.

$$x_1 \text{ と } x_2 \text{ である. } b \leq \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} = F(a)$$

(う)  $b = F(a)$  のとき  $2b - 1 = 3\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  と  $g''(x)$  は平行

$$4x^3 - 6\left(\frac{a^2}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}x - 2a = 0 \quad (2a)^{\frac{1}{3}} = A \text{ と } 4x^3 - 8\cdot 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} A^2 x - A^3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^3 - 3A^2 x - A^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-A)(4x^2 + 4Ax + A^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-A)(2x+A)^2 = 0$$

$$x = A = \sqrt[3]{2a}$$

$$(が) F(x) = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \times x = \frac{x}{2} \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\{F'(x)\}^2 + 1 = \frac{x^2}{4} \cdot \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right)^{-\frac{4}{3}} + 1 = x^{2-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{-2+\frac{4}{3}} + 1 = x^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} + 1$$

$$F(x) = x^2 \text{ と } f(x) \text{ の } 1 \text{ 倍}$$

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

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

上式は  $x^2 = 2$  のとき成り立つ。他の解はない。

$$L = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + (2x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}} dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}}} dx$$

$$(x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}})' = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$L = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}})' \times \frac{3}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \times \left[ \int_3^{\sqrt{2}} (x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}})^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \left( 2^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \left\{ 2^{\frac{1}{3}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\}^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = \left( 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 3 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3} - 1}{2}$$

細かい手口は省略しますが、とにかく答を出しました。