

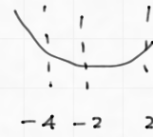
(1)  $x^2 + 2x - 8 \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+4)(x-2) \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow -4 \leq x \leq 2$

$y = ax^2 + 4ax + a + 2 = a(x+2)^2 - 3a + 2$

$a < 0$  のとき  $x = -2$  で  $\frac{y}{x}$  最大  $-3a + 2 = 8 \quad a = -2$

$a > 0$  のとき  $x = 2$  で  $\frac{y}{x}$  最大  $3a + 2 = 8 \quad a = \frac{6}{13}$

$a = -2, \frac{6}{13}$



(2) 素数をとり出す...  $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$       白数をとり出す...  $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$

互いに素な確率は  $(\frac{1}{3})^2 (\frac{2}{3})^2 \times 4C_2 = \frac{2 \times 6}{81} = \frac{8}{27}$

(3)  $\cos 2\alpha = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 2\alpha} \quad (\because \frac{\pi}{2} < 2\alpha < \pi)$

$= -\sqrt{1 - \frac{24}{49}} = -\frac{5}{7} = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 \quad \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{7} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7} \quad (\because \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2})$

(4) 与式は  $a_{n+2} + 2 = 3(a_n + 2)$  と変形して

$\{a_{n+2}\}$  は初項  $a_1 + 2 (= 6)$ , 公比  $3$  の等比数列

$a_{n+2} = 6 \cdot 3^{n-1} \quad \therefore a_n = 2 \cdot 3^n - 2$

$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = 6 \times \frac{3^n - 1}{3 - 1} - 2n = 3^{n+1} - 2n - 3$

(5)  $a+b+c+d = 4 \times 4 = 16$

$\frac{a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2}{4} - 4^2 = 5 \quad \Leftrightarrow a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2 = 84$

$e+f+g+h = 4 \times 4 = 16$

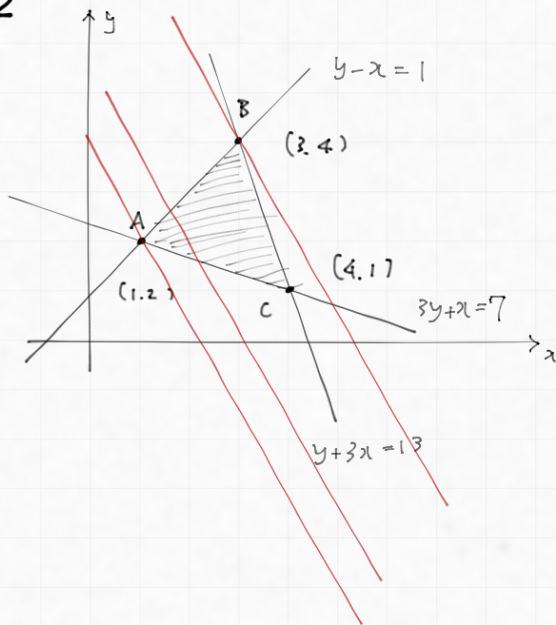
$\frac{e^2+f^2+g^2+h^2}{4} - 4^2 = 20 \quad \Leftrightarrow e^2+f^2+g^2+h^2 = 144$

$\frac{1}{8}(a+b+c+d+e+f+g+h) = \frac{1}{8}(16+16) = 4$

$\frac{1}{8}(a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+e^2+f^2+g^2+h^2) = \frac{1}{8}(84+144) = \frac{228}{8} = 28.5$

$28.5 - 4^2 = 12.5$

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(1) 交点をとる。(左図)

$$A(1,2), B(3,4), C(4,1)$$

$$(2) \vec{AB} = (2,2), \vec{AC} = (3,-1)$$

$$\text{面積の公式より } \Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} |2 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot 3| = 4$$

$$BC \text{ の中点は } \left( \frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

この点をAを結ぶ直線が  $\Delta ABC$  を二等分する。

$$y = \frac{\frac{5}{2} - 2}{\frac{7}{2} - 1} (x - 1) + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{5}x + \frac{9}{5}$$

$$2x + y = R \text{ とおくと } y = -2x + R \dots \textcircled{1}$$

これ上のグラフに書き足す。(直線とDは共有点をもつ)

Rは①の関数(傾斜-2の直線)の切片に相当する。

$$R \text{ が最も小さくなるのは } (x,y) = (1,2) \text{ のときで } R = 2 \cdot 1 + 2 = 4$$

$$R \text{ が最も大きくなるのは } (x,y) = (3,4) \text{ のときで } R = 2 \cdot 3 + 4 = 10$$

(4) A, B, C を通る円

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2ax + 2by + c = 0 \text{ と表せる。}$$

$$A(1,2) \text{ を通るので } 1 + 4 + 2a + 4b + c = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$B(3,4) \text{ " } 9 + 16 + 6a + 8b + c = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$C(4,1) \text{ " } 16 + 1 + 8a + 2b + c = 0 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \quad a + b + 5 = 0 \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{1} \quad 6 + 3a - b = 0 \dots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} \quad 4a + 11 = 0 \quad a = -\frac{11}{4} \quad b = -\frac{9}{4} \quad c = \frac{19}{2}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{11}{4}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{9}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{25}{8}$$

$$\text{中心は } \left(\frac{11}{4}, \frac{9}{4}\right), \text{半径は } \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

3

$$L = (\log_a b)^2 + (\log_b \sqrt{a})^2 = (\log_a b)^2 + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2 \log_a b}\right)^2 = (\log_a b)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4 \log_a b}\right)^2 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$(1) (\log_a b)(\log_b \sqrt{a}) = (\log_a b) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2 \log_a b}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)  $\textcircled{1}$  に  $b = a^2$  を代入

$$L = (\log_a a^2)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4 \log_a a^2}\right)^2 = 4 + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{257}{64}$$

$$\log \sqrt{a} b = \log_b a^2 \Leftrightarrow 2 \log_a b = \frac{2}{3 \log_a b} \Leftrightarrow (\log_a b)^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{16} \times 3 = \frac{25}{48}$$

$$(3) L = \frac{5}{8} = (\log_a b)^2 + \frac{1}{(4 \log_a b)^2}$$

$$\log_a b = X \text{ とおくと } \frac{5}{8} = X^2 + \frac{1}{16X^2} \Leftrightarrow 16X^4 - 10X^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (8X^2 - 1)(2X^2 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X^2 = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow (\log_a b)^2 = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad b = a^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}, a^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

(4)  $a = 16$  のとき

$$L = (\log_{16} b)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4 \log_{16} b}\right)^2 \leq \frac{97}{144}$$

$$\left(\frac{\log_2 b}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\log_2 b}\right)^2 \leq \frac{97}{144}$$

$$\log_2 b = B \text{ とおくと } \frac{B^2}{16} + \frac{1}{B^2} \leq \frac{97}{144}$$

$$9B^4 + 144 - 97B^2 \leq 0$$

$$(9B^2 - 16)(B^2 - 9) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{16}{9} \leq B^2 \leq 9$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \leq \log_2 b \leq 3$$

$$2^{\frac{4}{3}} \leq b \leq 2^3 = 8$$

$b = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$  の 6 個

$\frac{9}{42}$  人のモウロ  $\delta$

4

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

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

したがって  $x$  軸との共有点は  $(x, y) = (-1, 0), (1, 0)$

$$y' = 3x^2 + 2x - 1 = (3x-1)(x+1)$$

$$y' = 0 \text{ となるのは } x = \frac{1}{3}, -1$$

グラフの増減は下のようになる

$x$	...	-1	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...
$y'$	+	0	-	0	+
$y$	↑		↓		↑

関数の極大値は  $x = -1$  のときで 0

極小値は  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  のときで  $-\frac{32}{27}$

(2) C上の  $(t, t^3 + t^2 - t - 1)$  における接線は

$$y = (3t^2 + 2t - 1)(x - t) + t^3 + t^2 - t - 1$$

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

これが  $(-2, -3)$  を通りとき

$$-3 = -2(3t^2 + 2t - 1) - 2t^3 - t^2 - 1$$

$$2t^3 + 7t^2 + 4t - 4 = 0$$

$$(t+2)(2t^3 + 3t - 2) = 0$$

$$(t+2)^2(2t-1) = 0 \quad \therefore t = -2, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき } l: y = \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$C \text{ と } l \text{ の共有点は } x = -2, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$t = -2 \text{ のとき } m: y = 7x + 11$$

$$C \text{ と } m \text{ の共有点 } x^3 + x^2 - x - 1 = 7x + 11 \Leftrightarrow (x+2)^2(x-3) = 0 \text{ より } x = -2, 3$$

$$(3) S = \int_{-2}^3 -(x+2)^2(x-3) dx = \int_{-2}^3 -(x+2)^3 + 5(x+2)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{4}(x+2)^4 + \frac{5}{3}(x+2)^3 \right]_{-2}^3 = -\frac{1}{4} \times 5^4 + \frac{5}{3} \times 5^3 = 5^4 \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{625}{12}$$

