

I

$$(1) \quad P(x) = 3x^4 + 7x^3 + ax^2 + bx + 4 \quad \text{と} \quad x^2 = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x) &= (x^2 + 2x - 3) Q(x) + 3x - 5 \\ &= (x+3)(x-1) Q(x) + 3x - 5 \quad \text{と} \quad x^2 \neq 3. \end{aligned}$$

$$P(1) = 3(1) - 5 = -2 \quad \text{と} \quad \text{OK}.$$

$$3 + 7 + a + b + 4 = -2 \quad \therefore a + b = -16 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$P(-3) = 3(-3) - 5 = -9 - 5 = -14 \quad \text{と} \quad \text{OK}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(-3) &= 3(-3)^4 + 7(-3)^3 + a(-3)^2 + b(-3) + 4 \\ &= (-3)^3(-3 \cdot 3 + 7) + 9a - 3b + 4 \\ &= -27(-2) + 9a - 3b + 4 \\ &= 54 + 9a - 3b + 4 = 58 + 9a - 3b \quad \text{と} \quad \text{OK}. \end{aligned}$$

$$58 + 9a - 3b = -14 \quad \therefore 9a - 3b = -72$$

$$\therefore 3a - b = -24 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{(1) (2) OK} \quad a = -10, \quad b = -6$$

$$\therefore (a, b) = (-10, -6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (\text{左}) &= \frac{(x+2)-(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)} + \frac{(x+3)-(x+2)}{(x+2)(x+3)} + \frac{(x+4)-(x+3)}{(x+3)(x+4)} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{x+4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+4} \quad \text{と} \quad \text{OK}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+4} = \frac{12}{7} \quad \text{と} \quad \text{解いて} \quad \text{OK}.$$

$$(x+4) - (x+1) = \frac{12}{7} (x+1)(x+4)$$

$$\therefore 3 = \frac{12}{7} (x+1)(x+4)$$

$$\therefore (x+1)(x+4) = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + 4 = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$4x^2 + 20x + 9 = 0$$

$$(2x+9)(2x+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

I

(2) 別解 ... 通分する

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{左辺}) &= \frac{(x+3)(x+4) + (x+1)(x+4) + (x+1)(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{(x^2+7x+12) + (x^2+5x+4) + (x^2+3x+2)}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{3x^2+15x+18}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{3(x+2)(x+3)}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)(x+4)} \\
 &= \frac{3}{(x+1)(x+4)} \quad \text{だから、}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3}{(x+1)(x+4)} = \frac{12}{7} \quad \therefore 3 \times 7 = 12(x+1)(x+4)$$

$$\therefore 7 = 4(x^2+5x+4) \quad \therefore 4x^2+20x+9=0$$

$$\therefore (2x+9)(2x+1)=0 \quad \therefore x = -\frac{9}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$$

(3) 白玉 ... w 6コ 黒玉 ... r 3コ



全事象は 9! 通り

$$\text{実験 } k=3 \quad \underbrace{3!}_{r3\text{コ}} \times \underbrace{6!}_{w6\text{コ}} \quad \text{通り}$$

k=4

$$\underbrace{{}_3C_2}_{r2\text{コ取り出す}} \times \underbrace{{}_6C_1}_{w1\text{コ取り出す}} \times \underbrace{3!}_{\text{前の3コを1"で}} \times \underbrace{5!}_{\substack{w5\text{コ} \\ \text{を1"で}}}$$

一般に、k回目に3コ目のrを取り出すのは、

$$\underbrace{{}_3C_2}_{r2\text{コ取り出す}} \times \underbrace{{}_6C_{k-3}}_{\substack{k-1\text{回目までの} \\ w\text{の}w\text{コ取り出す}}} \times \underbrace{(k-1)!}_{\substack{(k-1)\text{回目までの} \\ r\text{玉を並べる}}} \times \underbrace{{}_1C_1}_{\substack{3\text{コ目の} \\ r}} \times \underbrace{\{b-(k-3)\}}_{\substack{\text{残りの}w \\ \text{を並べる}}}$$

I (3)

$$= {}_3C_2 \times {}_6C_{k-3} \times (k-1)! \times (9-k)! \quad \text{これだけ}$$

よって、求める確率は

$$\frac{{}_3C_2 \times {}_6C_{k-3} \times (k-1)! \times (9-k)!}{9!}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times \frac{6!}{(k-3)!(6-k+3)!} \times (k-1)! \times (9-k)!}{9!}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 6! \times \frac{(k-1)!}{(k-3)!} \times \frac{(9-k)!}{(9-k)!}}{9!}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 6! \times (k-1)(k-2)}{9!}$$

$$= \frac{3(k-1)(k-2)}{9 \times 8 \times 7}$$

$$= \frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{168}$$

11

$$\text{II } a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + (-1)^n \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$(1) \quad a_2 = 2a_1 + (-1)^1 = 2(1) - 1 = 1$$

$$a_3 = 2a_2 + (-1)^2 = 2(1) + 1 = 3$$

$$a_4 = 2a_3 + (-1)^3 = 2(3) - 1 = 5$$

$$(2) \quad b_{n+1} = 2^{-(n+1)} a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} a_{n+1} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

① ②より  $2^{n+1}$  を両辺にかけると、

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{2a_n}{2 \cdot 2^n} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot (-1)^n$$

$$\therefore b_{n+1} = b_n + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

(3)  $2 \leq n$  のとき、

$$b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$$

$$= 2^{-1}(a_1) - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

--- ③  $n=1$  のときも成立する、

$$\therefore a_n = 2^n b_n = 2^n \left\{ \frac{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{3} \right\}$$

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

$$\text{--- ④}$$

III

(1)  $y = f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$  とおく。

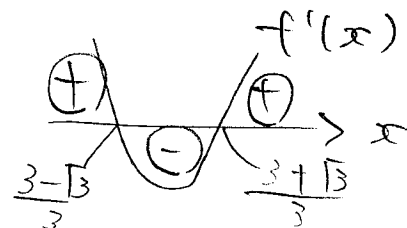
$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x + 2$  より、 $f'(x) = 0$  とおくと

$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-6}}{3} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}{3} = \tau, \tau''$

$\frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{2(3+\sqrt{3}) - 3(3)}{6} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 3}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{12} - \sqrt{9}}{6} >$

より、 $\frac{3}{2} < \frac{3+\sqrt{3}}{3}$  とおくと、 $\tau''$  とおくと、 $\tau'' < \frac{3}{2}$  とおくと、

| $x$     | 0 | ... | $\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}$      | ... | $\frac{3}{2}$  |
|---------|---|-----|-----------------------------|-----|----------------|
| $f'(x)$ |   | +   | 0                           | -   |                |
| $f(x)$  | 0 | ↗   | 極大<br>$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$ | ↘   | $-\frac{3}{8}$ |



$f(0) = 0$  ,  $f(\frac{3}{2}) = (\frac{3}{2})^3 - 3(\frac{3}{2})^2 + 2(\frac{3}{2})$

$= \frac{27}{8} - \frac{27}{4} + 3$

$= \frac{27-54}{8} + 3 = \frac{-27}{8} + \frac{24}{8} = -\frac{3}{8}$

$f(\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$

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

$= (0)(x-1) - \frac{2}{3}(x-1)$

$= -\frac{2}{3}(\frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3} - 1)$

$= -\frac{2}{3}(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$

$\therefore (M, m) = (\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}, -\frac{3}{8})$

↑  
 $x = \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{3}$  より

$3x^2 - 6x + 2 = 0$

より

$x^2 - 2x + \frac{2}{3} = 0$

1解と仮定して

を利用する。

III

(2)  $20^{25} < 25^n$  の式(2)に常用対数をとると、

$$\log_{10} 20^{25} < \log_{10} 25^n \quad - (1) \text{ とおす。}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10} 20^{25} &= 25 \log_{10} 20 \\ &= 25 (\log_{10} 10 + \log_{10} 2) \\ &= 25 (1 + \log_{10} 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10} 25^n &= n \log_{10} 25 \\ &= n (\log_{10} \frac{100}{4}) \\ &= n (\log_{10} 100 - \log_{10} 4) \\ &= n (2 - 2 \log_{10} 2) \text{ とおす。} \end{aligned}$$

①は、 $25 (1 + \log_{10} 2) < n (2 - 2 \log_{10} 2)$

$$\therefore n > \frac{25 (1 + \log_{10} 2)}{2 - 2 \log_{10} 2} \quad (\because 2 - 2 \log_{10} 2 > 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{25}{2} \left( \frac{1 + \log_{10} 2}{1 - \log_{10} 2} \right) < n \quad - (2) \text{ とおす。}$$

$$0.3 < \log_{10} 2 < 0.31 \text{ より、}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 1.3 &< 1 + \log_{10} 2 < 1.31 \\ \frac{1}{0.7} &< \frac{1}{1 - \log_{10} 2} < \frac{1}{0.69} \end{aligned} \right. \text{ かつ、}$$

$$\frac{1.3}{0.7} < \frac{1 + \log_{10} 2}{1 - \log_{10} 2} < \frac{1.31}{0.69}$$

$$\therefore \frac{13}{7} < \frac{1 + \log_{10} 2}{1 - \log_{10} 2} < \frac{131}{69}$$

$$\therefore \frac{13}{7} \cdot \frac{25}{2} < \frac{25}{2} \left( \frac{1 + \log_{10} 2}{1 - \log_{10} 2} \right) < \frac{25}{2} \left( \frac{131}{69} \right)$$

$$\therefore 23.2 \dots < \frac{25}{2} \left( \frac{1 + \log_{10} 2}{1 - \log_{10} 2} \right) < 23.7 \dots$$

よって、②より、  
n の最小は、  
n = 24

III

(13)  $t = \sin \theta - \cos \theta$  の取りうる値の範囲を求めよ。

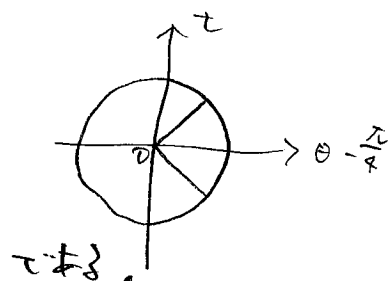
$$t = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta \right) = \sqrt{2} \left( \sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ であり, } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より,}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ である。}$$

$$\text{したがって, } -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore -1 \leq t \leq 1$$



である。

また、 $t = \sin \theta - \cos \theta$  の両辺を2乗して、

$$t^2 = \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore t^2 = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - t^2$$

$$\therefore \sin 2\theta = 1 - t^2 \text{ である。}$$

したがって、

$$Y = \sin 2\theta + \sqrt{2} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + 1$$

$$= (1 - t^2) + \sqrt{2} t + 1$$

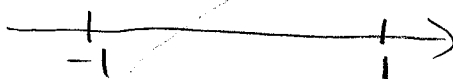
$$= -t^2 + \sqrt{2} t + 2 = -\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$-1 \leq t \leq 1$  であることを考慮して、

$$\left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{5}{2} \right)$$

$Y$  の Max は、



$$t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ のとき } Y = \frac{5}{2} \text{ である。}$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ のとき, } \sqrt{2} \sin \left( \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

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

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ より, } \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{6} \therefore \theta = \frac{5}{12} \pi$$

$$\therefore (M, \theta) = \left( \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{12} \pi \right)$$

IV

$$(1) \quad x^2 - 3y^2 \geq 0$$

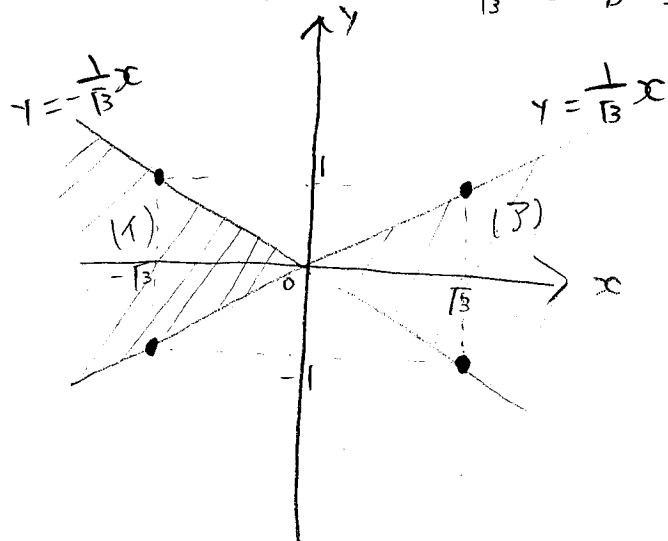
$(x + \sqrt{3}y)(x - \sqrt{3}y) \geq 0$  は次の2つの場合に分ける

$$(3) \quad x + \sqrt{3}y \geq 0 \text{ かつ } x - \sqrt{3}y \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{すなわち } y \geq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x \text{ かつ } y \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$$

$$(1) \quad x + \sqrt{3}y \leq 0 \text{ かつ } x - \sqrt{3}y \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{すなわち } y \leq -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x \text{ かつ } y \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$$



求める領域は左図の  
斜線部であり、  
境界線を含む。

$$(2) \quad x^2 + y^2 - 4x \leq 0 \text{ は、}$$

$$(x - 2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \text{ すなわち、}$$

中心  $(2, 0)$ 、半径 2 の円の内部と周上を表す。

求める面積  $S$  は

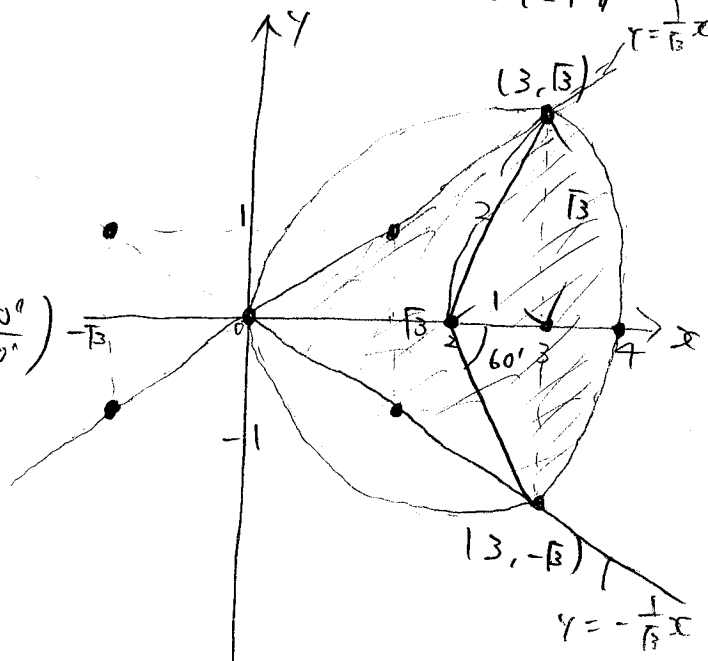
右図の斜線部である。

$$S = 2 \left( \text{triangle} + \text{sector } 60^\circ \right)$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (2)(\sqrt{3}) + \pi (2)^2 \cdot \frac{60^\circ}{360^\circ} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left( \sqrt{3} + \frac{2}{3}\pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi + 2\sqrt{3}$$



$$V \quad f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x, \quad g(x) = e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$(1) \quad f'(x) = e^{-x} (\sin x)' + (e^{-x})' \sin x \\ = e^{-x} \cos x - e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$g'(x) = e^{-x} (\cos x)' + (e^{-x})' \cos x \\ = e^{-x} (-\sin x) - e^{-x} \cos x$$

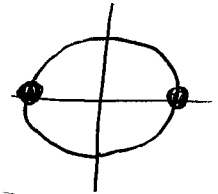
$$(2) \quad I_n = \int_0^{n\pi} f(x) dx \\ = \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx \\ = \int_0^{n\pi} -\frac{1}{2} \{f'(x) + g'(x)\} dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} f'(x) + g'(x) dx \\ = -\frac{1}{2} [f(x) + g(x)]_0^{n\pi} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} [e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x]_0^{n\pi} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \{ (e^{-n\pi} \sin n\pi + e^{-n\pi} \cos n\pi) - (e^0 \sin 0 + e^0 \cos 0) \} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \{ e^{-n\pi} \cdot 0 + e^{-n\pi} (-1)^n - e^0 \cdot 0 - e^0 \cdot 1 \} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \{ e^{-n\pi} (-1)^n - 1 \} \\ = \frac{1 - e^{-n\pi} (-1)^n}{2}$$

$$f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$= -2 \sin x e^{-x}$$

$$\sin n\pi = 0$$

$$\cos n\pi = (-1)^n$$



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