

第1問

$$(1) \cos 0 = 1 \quad \sin 0 = 0 \quad f(0) = 3 \cdot 0^2 + 4 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 - 1^2 = -1 //$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{9 + 4\sqrt{3} - 1}{4} = \frac{8 + 4\sqrt{3}}{4} = \underline{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

2倍角の公式

$$(2) \cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 \text{ より } \cos^2\theta = \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2} \quad \text{--- [1]}$$

2倍角の公式

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta \text{ より } \sin^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \quad \text{--- [2]}$$

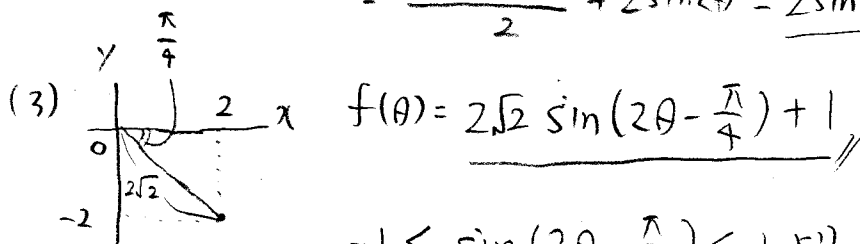
$$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta \cos\theta \text{ より } \sin\theta \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \quad \text{--- [3]}$$

[1], [2], [3] より

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

$$= \frac{3 - 3\cos 2\theta - \cos 2\theta - 1}{2} + 2\sin 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{2 - 4\cos 2\theta}{2} + 2\sin 2\theta = \underline{2\sin 2\theta - 2\cos 2\theta + 1} //$$



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

$$-2\sqrt{2} \leq 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 2\sqrt{2} \quad (\sqrt{2} = 1.414\ldots)$$

$$-2\sqrt{2} + 1 \leq 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 1 \leq 2\sqrt{2} + 1 = 3.8$$

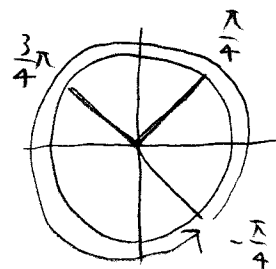
$$\text{よって } \underline{m = 3} //$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \Rightarrow 0 \leq 2\theta \leq 2\pi \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

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

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

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



$$(2) \quad x+2 > 0 \wedge y+3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > -2, y > -3 \quad \textcircled{2}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ は } \log_2(x+2) - 2 \cdot \frac{\log_2(y+3)}{2} = -1 \Rightarrow \log_2(x+2) - \log_2(y+3) = -\log_2 2$$

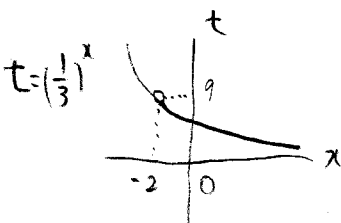
$$\Rightarrow \log_2 \frac{x+2}{y+3} = \log_2 2^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{x+2}{y+3} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2(x+2) = y+3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 2x+1 //$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{x+1} = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}t \quad \text{よって } \textcircled{3} \text{ は}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}t^2 - 11 \cdot \frac{1}{3}t + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - 11t + 18 = 0 //$$



$$0 < t < 9 //$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ より } (t-2)(t-9) = 0 \\ t = 2, 9$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ より } t = 2 //$$

$\log_3 \frac{2}{9}$ の形に
合わせたい
底を3にする

$$t = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x \text{ のとき } \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x = 2 \Rightarrow (3^{-1})^x = 2 \Rightarrow 3^{-x} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = \log_3 2 \Rightarrow x = -\log_3 2 = \log_3 2^{-1} = \log_3 \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$y = 2x+1 = 2 \cdot \log_3 \frac{1}{2} + \log_3 3 = \log_3 \left(\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3\right) = \log_3 \frac{3}{4} //$$

第2問

(1) 極値の性質より $f'(-1)=0$

$$f(-1)=2 \text{ より } (-1)^3 + p \cdot (-1)^2 + q \cdot (-1) = p - q - 1 = 2 \Rightarrow p - q = 3 \text{ --- ①}$$

$$f'(-1)=0 \text{ より } f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2px + q \text{ より}$$

$$3 \cdot (-1)^2 + 2p \cdot (-1) + q = 3 - 2p + q = 0 \Rightarrow -2p + q = -3 \text{ --- ②}$$

①, ②を連立 $p=0, q=-3$

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x \text{ となる. } f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 \text{ で } f'(x)=0 \text{ のとき}$$

$$3x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow 3(x+1)(x-1) = 0 \quad x = \pm 1 \text{ で極値をとる}$$

x	$\dots$	-1	0	1	$\dots$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	2	2	0	-2	2

$x=1$ で極小値 -2

接線の方程式の公式
 $Y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$

(2) $D: y = -kx^2$ より $y' = -2kx$ $\ell: Y - (-ka^2) = -2ka(x - a)$

$$\Rightarrow Y = -2kax + 2ka^2 - ka^2 \Rightarrow Y = -2kax + ka^2$$

$$Y=0 \text{ のとき } 0 = -2kax + ka^2$$

$$2kax = ka^2$$

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

D, x軸, $x=a$ 囲まれた図形 (Ⅰ) + (Ⅱ)

$$\int_0^a -(-kx^2) dx = \left[\frac{k}{3} x^3 \right]_0^a = \frac{ka^3}{3}$$

x軸の下側:

描かれた

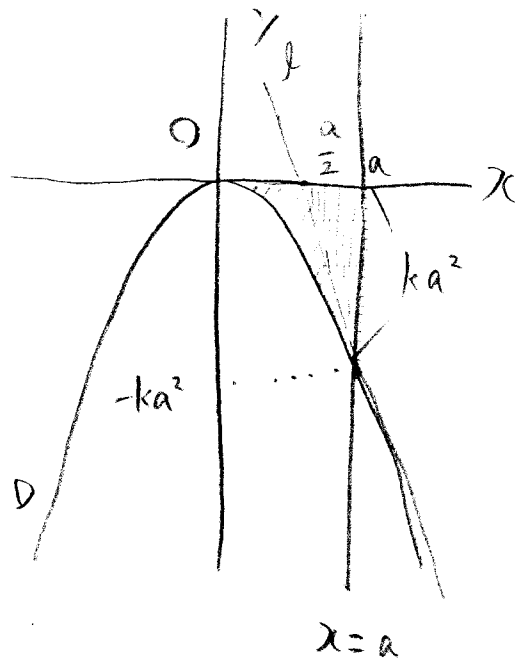
ケラなので

Ⅱの部分 (三角形)

$$\frac{a}{2} \cdot ka^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{ka^3}{4}$$

$$\frac{ka^3}{3} - \frac{ka^3}{4} = \frac{k}{12} a^3$$

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(3) $A(a, -ka^2)$ と
 C の方程式は $y = x^3 - 3x$

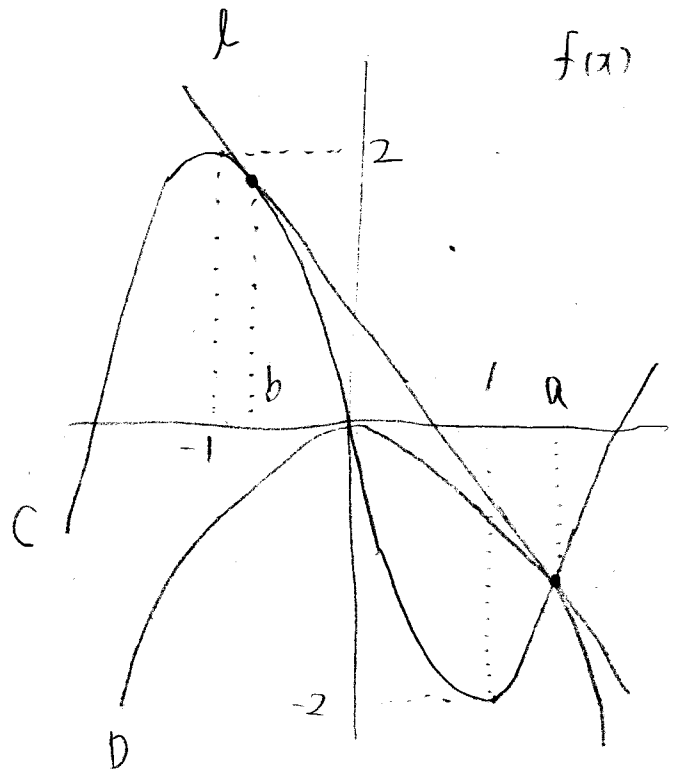
よって $-ka^2 = a^3 - 3a$

$k = -a + \frac{3}{a}$ 1

C 上の点 b の $(b, b^3 - 3b)$ と
 表す。 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ より
 接線の式は

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

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



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

$x = b$ のとき 0 になるので (因数定理) $x - b$ で割り切れる $x^2 + bx - 2b^2$

$(x - b)(x^2 + bx - 2b^2)$
 $= (x - b)(x - b)(x + 2b)$
 $= (x - b)^2(x + 2b)$

$\begin{array}{r} 1 \times -b \rightarrow -b \\ 1 \times 2b \rightarrow 2b \\ \hline b \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} x-b \overline{) x^3 - 3b^2x + 2b^3} \\ - \underline{x^3 - bx^2} \\ bx^2 - 3b^2x \\ - \underline{bx^2 - b^2x} \\ -2b^2x + 2b^3 \\ - \underline{-2b^2x + 2b^3} \\ 0 \end{array}$

$f(x) - g(x) = 0$ とは、曲線 C と接線 l の交点の x 座標を

求める方程式なので、 $(x - b)^2(x - 2b) = 0$ のとき $x = b, -2b$

これは D にも $A(a, -ka^2)$ において接するので $-2b = a$ とならなければならない 0

①より

↓

$$\textcircled{1} \text{の代り} \quad -2ka = -2a \left(-a + \frac{3}{a}\right) = 2a^2 - 6$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{の代り} \quad b = -\frac{a}{2} \text{より} \quad 3(b^2 - 1) = 3\left\{\left(-\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - 1\right\} = 3\left(\frac{a^2}{4} - 1\right) = \frac{3}{4}a^2 - 3$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{と} \textcircled{2} \text{が一致するから} \quad 2a^2 - 6 = \frac{3}{4}a^2 - 3 \Rightarrow 8a^2 - 24 = 3a^2 - 12$$

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

$$S = \frac{k}{12} a^3 = \frac{1}{12} \left(-a + \frac{3}{a}\right) \cdot a^3 = \frac{1}{12} (-a^4 + 3a^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \left\{ -\left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{12}{5}\right) \right\} = \frac{1}{12} \left(-\frac{144}{25} + \frac{36}{5} \right) = -\frac{12}{25} + \frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{25}$$

第3問 (1) $S_2 = 3 + 3 \cdot 4 = 15$, $T_2 = T_1 + S_1 = -1 + 3 = 2$

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

$$T_n = -1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (4^k - 1) = -1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 4^k - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 1 = -1 + \frac{4(4^{n-1} - 1)}{4 - 1} - (n-1)$$

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

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

$T_{n+1} = \frac{4^{n+1}}{3} - (n+1) - \frac{4}{3}$ — ①

T_{n+1} と T_n の関係式を導出

$T_n = \frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3}$ より $4T_n = \frac{4^{n+1}}{3} - 4n - \frac{16}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{4^{n+1}}{3} = 4T_n + 4n + \frac{16}{3}$ — ②

① に ② を代入 $T_{n+1} = 4T_n + 4n + \frac{16}{3} - (n+1) - \frac{4}{3}$

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

$b_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1} + 2T_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} \{ a_{n+1} + 2(4T_n + 3n + 3) \} = \frac{1}{n+1} (a_{n+1} + 8T_n + 6n + 6)$

$= \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} (na_{n+1} + 8nT_n + 6n^2 + 6n)$

$= \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \{ 4(n+1)a_n + 8T_n + 8nT_n + 6n^2 + 6n \}$

$= \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \{ 4(n+1)a_n + (8n+8)T_n + 6n(n+1) \}$

$= \frac{4(n+1)a_n + 8(n+1)T_n}{n(n+1)} + \frac{6n(n+1)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{4a_n + 8T_n}{n} + 6$

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

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$$b_{n+1} = 4b_n + 6 \text{ において } C = 4C + 6 \text{ とおき } C = -2 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$(b_{n+1} + 2) = 4(b_n + 2) \quad b_1 + 2 = -5 + 2 = -3 \text{ より}$$

$$\{b_n + 2\} \text{ は初項 } -3 \text{ 公比 } 4 \text{ の等比数列} \quad b_n + 2 = -3 \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$b_n = \underline{-3 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2} //$$

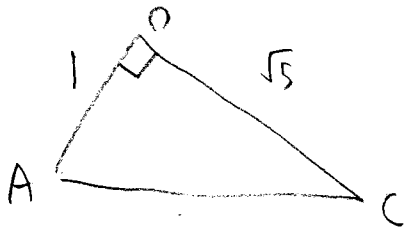
$$b_n = \frac{a_n + 2T_n}{n} \Rightarrow a_n = nb_n - 2T_n = n \cdot (-3 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2) - 2 \left(\frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$= -3n \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2n - 2 \cdot \frac{4^n - 3n - 4}{3} = \frac{-9n \cdot 4^{n-1} - 6n - 2 \cdot 4^n + 6n + 8}{3}$$

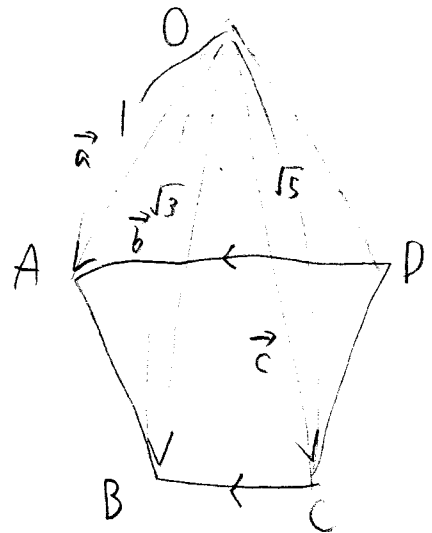
$$= \frac{-9n \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4^{n-1} + 8}{3} = \frac{(-9n - 8) 4^{n-1} + 8}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{-(9n+8)4^{n-1} + 8}{3}}} //$$

第4問

(1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ より $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}$ より 90°



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



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

$$|\vec{BA}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2} = \sqrt{1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$|\vec{BC}| = |\vec{c} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{c}|^2 - 2\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + |\vec{b}|^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \cdot 3 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \angle ABC = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{|\vec{BA}| |\vec{BC}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{より } \angle ABC = 120^\circ$$

$$\angle ADC = 60^\circ$$

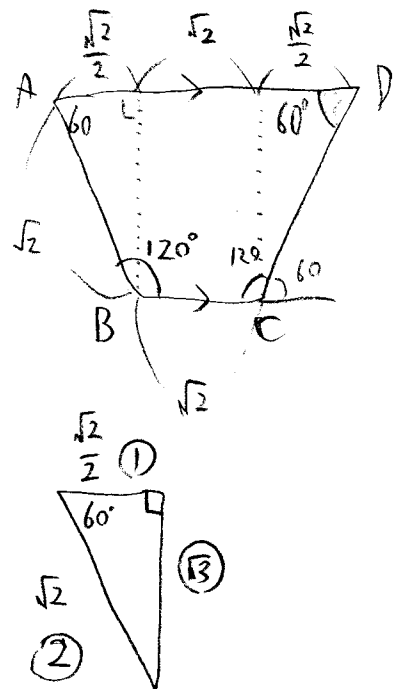
$$AD = \sqrt{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

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

$$\vec{OD} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AD} = \vec{OA} + 2\vec{BC} = \vec{a} + 2(\vec{c} - \vec{b}) = \vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 2\vec{c}$$

$$(\triangle \text{の面積}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$ABCD = (\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}) \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$(3) \vec{BH} \perp \vec{a}, \vec{BH} \perp \vec{c} \text{ である}$$

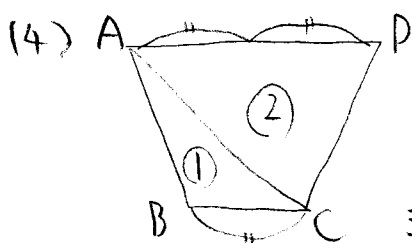
$$\vec{BH} \cdot \vec{a} = 0, \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{a} &= (\vec{OH} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} = (s\vec{a} - \vec{b} + t\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a} \\ &= s|\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + t\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = s \cdot 1^2 - 1 + t \cdot 0 = s - 1 = 0 \\ &\quad \underline{s = 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{BH} \cdot \vec{c} &= (s\vec{a} - \vec{b} + t\vec{c}) \cdot \vec{c} = s\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + t|\vec{c}|^2 = s \cdot 0 - 3 + t \cdot (\sqrt{5})^2 \\ &= 5t - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{3}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{BH}| &= \sqrt{|\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{c}|^2} = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + \frac{9}{25}|\vec{c}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + 2 \cdot \frac{3}{5}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}} \\ &= \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2 + \frac{9}{25}(\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \cdot 1 - \frac{6}{5} \cdot 3 + 0} = \sqrt{1 + 3 + \frac{9}{5} - 2 - \frac{18}{5}} \\ &= \sqrt{2 - \frac{9}{5}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \text{より } \triangle OAC = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ より } V = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$



$\triangle ABC$ と $\triangle ACD$ の面積比は 1:2
よって $\triangle ABC$ と $ABCD$ の面積比は 1:3

三角錐 $O-ABC$ と 四角錐 $O-ABCD$ の
体積比は、高さは同じだから 1:3

$$\text{よって } O-ABCD = 3V, \quad (2) \text{より } ABCD = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求める高さを } h \text{ とすると } 3V &= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \times h \times \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} h \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} h = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{aligned}$$