

7210

[1]

(1). $f(\theta) = \sin 2\theta + \sin \theta - \cos \theta$
 $(0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$

$t = \sin \theta - \cos \theta \geq -1$

(1) $f(0) = 0 + 0 - 1 = -1$

$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin \pi + \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $= 0 + 1 - 0 = 1$

(2). $t = \sqrt{2} \sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})$

$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$

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

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

$-1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$



(3). $\sin 2\theta = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{1}$

$t^2 = (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2$
 $= \sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta$
 $= 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \sin 2\theta$

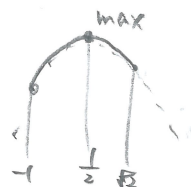
$\sin 2\theta = 1 - t^2$

$f(\theta) = 1 - t^2 + t$
 $= -t^2 + t + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= -(t^2 - t) + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= -(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}$
 $= -(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{5}{4}$

$-1 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$

$t = \frac{1}{2}$

最大值 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



$t = \frac{1}{2}$ or 2 $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

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

$\sin^2 \alpha + (\sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 1$

$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{4} - 1 = 0$

$2 \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha - \frac{3}{4} = 0$

$8 \sin^2 \alpha - 4 \sin \alpha - 3 = 0$

$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 24}}{8}$

$= \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{8} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{7}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{4}$

$\sin \alpha \geq 0$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{7}}{4}$

[2]. $x > 0$.

$f(x) = \log_2 x$.

$g(x) = \log_2 \frac{1}{x} + 4$.

(1) $f(2) = \log_2 2 = 1$.

$f(\frac{1}{2}) = \log_2 \frac{1}{2} = \log_2 2^{-1} = -1$.

(2) $g(x) = \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 \frac{1}{x}} + 4 = \frac{-1}{2} \log_2 x + 4$.

$f(x) = 2g(x)$

$\log_2 x = 2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2} \log_2 x + 4)$

$= -\log_2 x + 8$

$2 \log_2 x = 8 \quad \log_2 x = 4$

$x = 2^4 = 16$

(3) $f(x) \leq g(x)$

$f(x) - g(x) \leq 0$

$\log_2 x - (\log_2 \frac{1}{x} + 4) \leq 0$

$\log_2 x - (-\frac{1}{2} \log_2 x + 4) \leq 0$

$\log_2 x + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 x - 4 \leq 0$

$\frac{3}{2} \log_2 x \leq 4$

$\log_2 x \leq \frac{8}{3}$

$x \leq 2^{\frac{8}{3}}$

$x^3 \leq 2^8 = 256$

$6^3 < 2^8 < 7^3$

$0 < 6^3 < x^3 < 7^3$

$0 < 6 < x < 7$

$0 < x < 7$

$6 < x$

[3].

C: $f(x) = 2x^3 + ax^2 - 4ax$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2ax - 4a$

$x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8$.

$f'(1) = 6 + 2a - 4a = 0$

$-2a = -6 \quad a = 3$

$f(x) = 6x^3 + 6x^2 - 12x = 0$

$x^2 + x - 2 = 0$

$(x+2)(x-1) = 0 \quad x = -2, 1$

$f(-2) = 2(-2)^3 + 3(-2)^2 - 12(-2)$

$= -16 + 12 + 24 = 20$

$x = -2$

x	...	-2	...	1	...
f	+	0	-	0	+
f	↑		↓		↑

$O(0,0)$ is a point on the curve.

$f'(0) = -12$

L: $y = -12x$

C: $f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x$

L: $y = -12x$

$2x^3 + 3x^2 - 12x = -12x$

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

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

$y = -12x(-\frac{3}{2}) = 18 \quad A(-\frac{3}{2}, 18)$

$T(t, f(t))$

(1) $-\frac{3}{2} < t < 0$

$f(t) = 6t^3 + 6t^2 - 12t = f(0)$

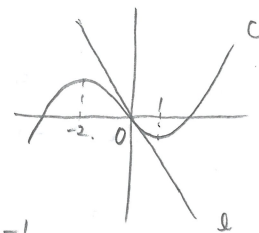
$6t^3 + 6t^2 - 12t = -12t$

$6t^3 + 6t^2 = 0$

$t(t+1) = 0 \quad t = 0, -1$

$f(-1) = 2(-1)^3 + 3(-1)^2 - 12(-1)$

$= -2 + 3 + 12 = 13$



$T(-1, 13)$

(2). $-\frac{3}{2} < t < 0$ $\therefore \Delta OAT$ の面積

$T(t, f(t))$ と $y = -12x$ の交点

最大なとき ΔOAT の面積

$12x + y = 0 \quad \therefore$

$$\frac{|12t + f(t)|}{\sqrt{12^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|12t + 2t^3 + 3t^2 - 12t|}{\sqrt{145} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{|2t^3 + 3t^2|}{\sqrt{145}}$$

$g(t) = 2t^3 + 3t^2$ とする。

$g'(t) = 6t^2 + 6t = 0$

$t(t+1) = 0$

$t = 0, -1$

t	$\dots -1 \dots 0 \dots$
g'	$+ \quad 0 \quad - \quad +$
g	$\nearrow \quad 1 \quad \searrow \quad \nearrow$

$g(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 1 = -2 + 3 = 1$

$|f_0| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{145}}$

底は OA とする。

$$OA = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 18^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 324}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{9 + 1296}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1305}{4}} = \frac{3\sqrt{145}}{2}$$

$\sqrt{1305}$
 $3 \overline{) 261}$
 $3 \overline{) 87}$
 29

$$\Delta OAT = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{145}} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{145}}{2} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$(0, 0), (-\frac{3}{2}, 18)$ とする

$y = px^2 + qx + r \quad \therefore$

$0 = r$

$18 = \frac{9}{4}p - \frac{3}{2}q$

$12 = \frac{3}{2}p - q$

$q = \frac{3}{2}p - 12 \quad r = 0$

$I: y = -12x$

$D: y = px^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}p - 12\right)x \quad (p > 0)$

$px^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}p - 12\right)x = -12x$

$px^2 + \frac{3}{2}px = 0$

$x\left(x + \frac{3}{2}\right) = 0 \quad x = 0, -\frac{3}{2}$



$\int_{-\frac{3}{2}}^0 \left(px^2 + \frac{3}{2}px \right) dx = \Delta OAT$

$= \left[\frac{p}{3}x^3 + \frac{3p}{4}x^2 \right]_{-\frac{3}{2}}^0 = \frac{3}{8}$

$\frac{p}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{27}{8}\right) + \frac{3p}{4} \cdot \frac{9}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$

$-\frac{3p}{2} + \frac{9}{4}p = 1$

$-6p + 9p = 4$

$3p = 4$

$p = \frac{4}{3}$ $\therefore$

3)

(1) $r > 0$.

$$a_n = ar^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_3 = ar^2 = 4 \\ a_5 = ar^4 = 16 \end{cases}$$

$$4r^2 = 16$$

$$r^2 = 4$$

$$r = \pm 2$$

$r > 0$ $\therefore r = 2$.

$$a \cdot 2^2 = 4, \quad 4a = 4, \quad a = 1.$$

$$\text{ratio } \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{ratio } \frac{2}{1}$$

$$a_n = 1 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} = \frac{2^n - 1}{1} = 2^n - 1$$

(2) $b_1 = 1, \quad b_{n+1} = 3b_n + 2$.

$$x = 3x + 2, \quad 2x = -2, \quad x = -1.$$

$$b_{n+1} + 1 = 3(b_n + 1)$$

(3a) $b_1 + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$

(1a) 3

$$b_{n+1} + 1 = 2 \cdot 3^{n+1}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2 \cdot 3^{n+1}}{3} - 1 = \frac{2 \cdot 3^n}{1} - 1 = 2 \cdot 3^n - 1$$

(3) $\begin{cases} a_n = 2^{n-1} \\ b_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1 \end{cases}$

$$a_n = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots$$

$$c_n = 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, \dots$$

$$d_n = b_n c_n$$

$$b_n = 1, 5, 17, 53, \dots$$

$$d_1 = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$d_2 = 2 \times 5 = 10, \quad d_3 = 1 \times 17 = 17$$

$$d_4 = 2 \times 53 = 106$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n} d_k = \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \cdot b_{2k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \cdot b_{2k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n b_{2k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \{2 \cdot 3^{(2k-1)-1} - 1\} = \sum_{k=1}^n (2 \cdot 3^{2k-2} - 1)$$

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

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{9^n - 1}{9 - 1} = 2n$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9^n - 1}{8} - n = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 9^n - n - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n 2 \cdot b_{2k} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n (2 \cdot 3^{2k-1} - 1)$$

$$= 4 \sum_{k=1}^n 3 \cdot 3^{2(k-1)} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n 1$$

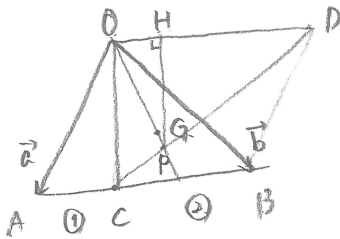
$$= 12 \cdot \frac{9^n - 1}{9 - 1} = 2n$$

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n} d_k = \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8}\right) \cdot 9^n - (n + 2n) - \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{6}{8}\right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{8} \cdot 9^n - 3n - \frac{7}{8}$$

[5]



$$\vec{OC} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{OG} = \frac{\vec{OB} + \vec{OC}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\vec{b} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3\vec{b} + 2\vec{a} + \vec{b}}{9}$$

$$= \frac{2}{9}\vec{a} + \frac{4}{9}\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{OD} = \vec{AB}$$

$$= -\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} = -\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{OP} = s\vec{OG} = \frac{2}{9}s\vec{a} + \frac{4}{9}s\vec{b} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\vec{OP} = t\vec{OC} + (1-t)\vec{OD}$$

$$= t\left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}\right) + (1-t)(-\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}t - 1 + t\right)\vec{a} + \left(\frac{1}{3}t + 1 - t\right)\vec{b}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{3}t - 1\right)\vec{a} + \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}t\right)\vec{b} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Q. 2) a)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{9}s = \frac{5}{3}t - 1 & \text{--- (3)} \\ \frac{4}{9}s = 1 - \frac{2}{3}t & \text{--- (4)} \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \times 2 \geq (4) \wedge (+)$$

$$\frac{10}{3}t - 2 = 1 - \frac{2}{3}t$$

$$\frac{12}{3}t = 3$$

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

Q. 1)

$$s = \frac{9}{2}\left(\frac{5}{3}t - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{15}{2}t - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= \frac{15 \times \frac{3}{4} - 9}{2}$$

$$= \frac{45 - 36}{8}$$

$$= \frac{9}{8}$$

$$s = \frac{9}{8}, t = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\vec{OP} = \frac{3}{4}\vec{OC} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{OD}$$

$$= \frac{3\vec{OC} + \vec{OD}}{4}$$

$$P \text{ is } CD \text{ in } 1 : 3 \text{ ratio}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 2, |\vec{a}| = 3, \cos AOB = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos AOB$$

$$2 = 3 \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$|\vec{b}| = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\vec{OH} = k\vec{OD} = -k\vec{a} + k\vec{b}, \vec{PH} \cdot \vec{OD} = 0$$

$$\vec{PH} \cdot \vec{OD} = (-\vec{OP} + \vec{OH}) \cdot \vec{OD} = -\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OD} + \vec{OH} \cdot \vec{OD}$$

$$= -\frac{3\vec{OC} + \vec{OD}}{4} \cdot \vec{OD} + k\vec{OD} \cdot \vec{OD}$$

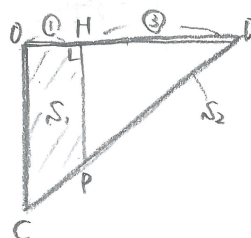
$$= -\frac{3}{4}\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OD} - \frac{1}{4}|\vec{OD}|^2 + k|\vec{OD}|^2$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3}(2\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (-\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + (k - \frac{1}{4})(-\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (-\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}(-2|\vec{a}|^2 + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2) + (k - \frac{1}{4})(|\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}(-18 + 2 + 16) + (k - \frac{1}{4})(9 - 4 + 16)$$

$$= (k - \frac{1}{4}) \cdot 21 = 0, k - \frac{1}{4} = 0, k = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OD} = 0$$

$$\vec{OC} \perp \vec{OD}$$

$$\triangle OCD \sim \triangle HPD \quad (4:3)$$

$$16:9$$

$$S_1 = 16 - 9 = 7$$

$$S_1 : S_2 = 7 : 16$$