

数学ⅡBC

<第1問> [1]

(1) $y = 4^{x+1}$ の x と y と λ の関係は $x = 4^{y+1}$

$\therefore y+1 = \log_4 x \iff y = \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 4} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 x - 1$

(2) $f(x) = 4^{x-1}$ とする

$f(\frac{1}{2}) = 4^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$ $f(1) = 1$ より $y = f(x)$ は

$y = x$ 上の 2点 $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), (1, 1)$ と直線 $y = x$ と 2点で交わる。

[2] $L = 10 \log_{10} (\frac{P}{P_0})^2 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{P}{P_0}$

$\frac{2 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 10^{-5}} \leq \frac{P}{P_0} \leq \frac{20}{2 \times 10^{-5}} \iff 1 \leq \frac{P}{P_0} \leq 10^6$

$\therefore 0 \leq L \leq 120$

$80 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{P}{2 \times 10^{-5}} \iff \frac{P}{2 \times 10^{-5}} = 10^4$

$\therefore P = \frac{2}{10} = 0.2$

せいの n 匹鳴いてるとき

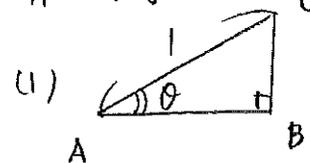
$10 \log_{10} n \geq 95 - 80 \iff \log_{10} n \geq 1.5$

$\log_{10} 31.6 = \log_{10} 10 \times 3.16 = 1 + 0.4997$

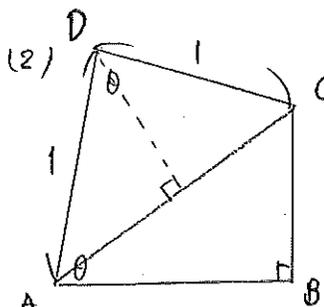
$\log_{10} 31.7 = \log_{10} 10 \times 3.17 = 1 + 0.5011$

$\therefore 32$ 匹以上鳴いてくる

<第2問>



$AB = \cos \theta$

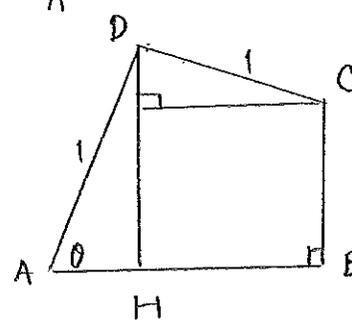


$AC = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$

$\angle DAC = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \theta)$ より

$\angle CAB = \theta - \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \theta) = \frac{3}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{2}\pi$

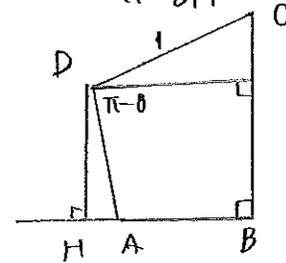
$\therefore \cos \angle CAB = \cos \left(-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{2}\theta\right) \right) = \sin \frac{3}{2}\theta$



$AH = \cos \theta$

$\angle CDH = \theta - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}$

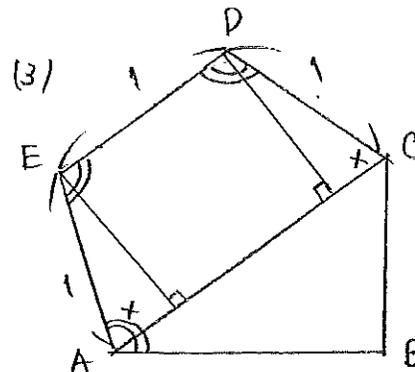
$\therefore BH = \sin \left(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\cos 2\theta$



$AH = \cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta$

$BH = \cos(\theta - (\pi - \theta)) = \cos(2\theta - \pi) = -\cos 2\theta$

$AB = BH - AH = -\cos 2\theta + \cos \theta = -(2\cos^2 \theta - 1) + \cos \theta$
 $= -2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta + 1$



□ACDE は等脚台形より $\angle x = \pi - \theta$

$\therefore \angle CAB = \theta - (\pi - \theta) = 2\theta - \pi$ より

$AB = AC \cos(2\theta - \pi)$
 $= (\cos(\pi - \theta) + 1 + \cos(\pi - \theta)) \cos(2\theta - \pi)$
 $= (-2\cos \theta + 1)(-\cos 2\theta)$
 $= 4\cos^3 \theta - 2\cos^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta + 1$

<第3問>

[1] $f(x) = x^3 - 3x + p$

(1) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3$ (あり) (a, $a^3 - 3a + p$) における接線は

$f'(a) = 3a^2 - 3$ (あり)

$y = (3a^2 - 3)(x - a) + a^3 - 3a + p = \underline{(3a^2 - 3)x - 2a^3 + p}$... ①

(2) ① $(1, 1) \in \text{直線}$ とする

(i) $1 = 3a^2 - 3 - 2a^3 + p \iff \underline{2a^3 - 3a^2 + 4 = p}$

$g(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4$ とおくと $g'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x = 6x(x - 1)$

x	...	0	...	1	...
$g(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$g'(x)$	\nearrow	4	\downarrow	3	\nearrow

グラフの概形は ③

(ii) $p < 3$ のとき 1本, $p = 3, 4$ のとき 2本, $3 < p < 4$ のとき 3本
 $4 < p$ のとき 1本 かつ 正値もとり ①と④

[2] $f(x) = x^2 + \int_0^2 (x-t)f(t) dt$... ①

(1) $f(x) = x^2 + x \int_0^2 f(t) dt - \int_0^2 t f(t) dt$

$\int_0^2 f(t) dt = a, \int_0^2 t f(t) dt = b$ とおくと

$f(t) = t^2 + at - b$

$\therefore a = \int_0^2 (t^2 + at - b) dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2} t^2 - bt \right]_0^2$
 $= \frac{8}{3} + 2a - 2b$

$\therefore \underline{3a - 6b + 8 = 0}$

$b = \int_0^2 (t^3 + at - bt) dt = \left[\frac{t^4}{4} + \frac{a}{3} t^3 - \frac{b}{2} t^2 \right]_0^2$
 $= 4 + \frac{8}{3} a - 2b$ $\therefore \underline{8a - 9b + 12 = 0}$

$\therefore \underline{a = 0, b = \frac{4}{3}}$

(2) $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3} = 0 \iff x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = -\int_x^0 f(t) dt > 0$

$g(0) = 0$

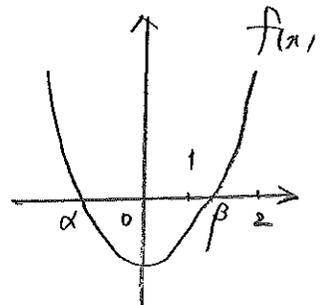
$g(\beta) = \int_0^\beta f(t) dt < 0$

$g(1) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt < 0$

$\therefore g(\beta) < g(1)$

$a = 0$ かつ $g(2) = 0$

正しいのは ①と④



<第4問> $S_n = 2n^2 - a_n \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$

$n=1$ を代入すると $a_1 = 2 - a_1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{a_1 = 1}$

$n=2$ を代入すると $a_1 + a_2 = 8 - a_2 \Leftrightarrow 2a_2 = 8 - a_1 = 7$
 $\therefore \underline{a_2 = \frac{7}{2}}$

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

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

$\Leftrightarrow \underline{a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + 2n + 1}$

$b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ とおくと $\underline{b_1 = a_2 - a_1 = \frac{5}{2}}$

$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + 2n + 1$

$a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}a_{n+1} + 2n + 3$

$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} - a_n) + 2 \quad \therefore \underline{b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}b_n + 2}$

$b_{n+1} - 4 = \frac{1}{2}(b_n - 4)$

$b_n - 4 = (b_1 - 4) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \Leftrightarrow b_n = 4 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$
 $= \underline{4 - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}$

$n \geq 2$ のとき

$a_n = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left\{ 4 - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right\} = 1 + 4(n-1) - \frac{3}{2} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right\}$

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

$= \underline{4n - 6 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}}$

<第5問>

(1) (i) $Z = \frac{X - 35}{4.8}$ とする。

$P(X \geq 41) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{6}{4.8}\right) = P(Z \geq 1.25) = \underline{0.1056}$

(ii) Y の平均は $35 \times 9 + 2 = \underline{317.0}$

標準偏差は $\sqrt{4.8^2 \times 9} = 4.8 \times 3 = \underline{14.4}$

(2) (i) $38 - 1.96 \times \frac{4.8}{\sqrt{100}} \leq m \leq 38 + 1.96 \times \frac{4.8}{\sqrt{100}}$

$38 - 0.9408 \leq m \leq 38 + 0.9408$

$37.0592 \leq m \leq 38.9408 \quad \textcircled{3}$

(ii) 帰無仮説「この農園で生産されるいちご1個の重さの母平均は地区全体の平均と同じである」 $\textcircled{1}$ とし、対立仮説 $\textcircled{2}$ とする。

帰無仮説が正しいとすると \bar{X} は平均 37 、標準偏差 $\frac{4.8}{\sqrt{100}} = 0.48$ の正規分布に従うので

$U = \frac{\bar{X} - 37}{0.48}$ とおくと $N(0, 1)$ に従う。

$P(|U| \leq 1.96) = 0.95$ から有意水準 5% の棄却域は

$|U| > 1.96$ である。

$\bar{X} = 38$ のとき $U = \frac{1}{0.48} = 2.08 \dots$ から

帰無仮説は棄却される

\therefore 地区全体の平均と異なるといえる

<第6問>

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4 \times 4 \times \cos 60^\circ = 8$$

$$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = 4 \times 3 \times \cos 60^\circ = 6$$

$$\vec{op} = (1-s)\vec{a} + s\vec{b}, \quad \vec{oq} = t\vec{c} \quad \text{とある}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{pq}|^2 &= |t\vec{c} - \{(1-s)\vec{a} + s\vec{b}\}|^2 = |-(1-s)\vec{a} - s\vec{b} + t\vec{c}|^2 \\ &= (1-s)^2|\vec{a}|^2 + s^2|\vec{b}|^2 + t^2|\vec{c}|^2 + 2s(1-s)\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \\ &\quad - 2t(1-s)\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - 2st\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} \\ &= (4s-2)^2 + (3t-2)^2 + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{pq}| \text{ の最小値は } s = \frac{1}{2}, t = \frac{2}{3} \text{ のとき}$$

$$\therefore \text{ある } |\vec{pq}| = 2\sqrt{2}, \quad \vec{pq} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{pq} \cdot \vec{ab} &= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{c}\right) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}|\vec{a}|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\vec{b}|^2 + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

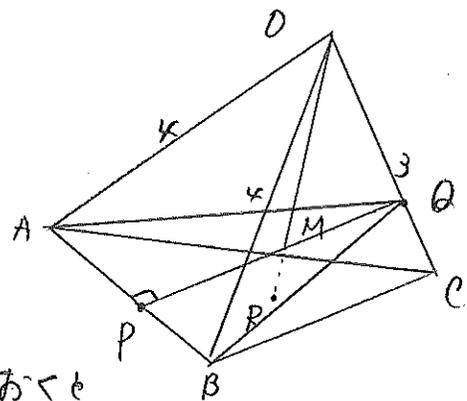
$$\vec{aq} \cdot \vec{oc} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{c} - \vec{a}\right) \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{2}{3}|\vec{c}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\Delta QAB = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times PQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$PQ \perp OC \text{ より四面体 } OABC \text{ の体積} = 4\sqrt{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{3} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

R は OM 上にある

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{or} &= k\vec{om} = \frac{k}{2}(\vec{op} + \vec{oq}) = \frac{k}{2}\left(\frac{\vec{a}}{2} + \frac{\vec{b}}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{c}\right) \\ &= \frac{k}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{k}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{k}{3}\vec{c} \dots (*) \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{cr} = m\vec{ca} + n\vec{cb} \text{ あり}$$

$$\vec{or} - \vec{oc} = m(\vec{a} - \vec{c}) + n(\vec{b} - \vec{c})$$

$$\therefore \vec{or} = m\vec{a} + n\vec{b} + (1-m-n)\vec{c} \dots (**)$$

(*), (**), $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ は 3 次元基底

$$\frac{k}{4} = m \text{ あり } \frac{k}{4} = n \text{ あり } \frac{k}{3} = 1-m-n$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{6}{5}, m = \frac{3}{10}, n = \frac{3}{10} \text{ あり}$$

$$\vec{or} = \frac{3}{10}\vec{a} + \frac{3}{10}\vec{b} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{c}$$

<第7問>

[1] $y^2 = 2(x-1) = 4 \times \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$
焦点 $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ 準線 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

[2] $(x-y)^2 = 2\sqrt{2}(x+y) - 4 \dots \textcircled{1}$

(1) $x^2 - 2(y+\sqrt{2})x + y^2 - 2\sqrt{2}y + 4 = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$

$D_{x^2} = (y+\sqrt{2})^2 - (y^2 - 2\sqrt{2}y + 4) = 4\sqrt{2}y - 2 \geq 0$ かつ
 $y \geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

②において $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ を代入すると

$x^2 - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{25}{8} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{(x - \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4})^2 = 0}$

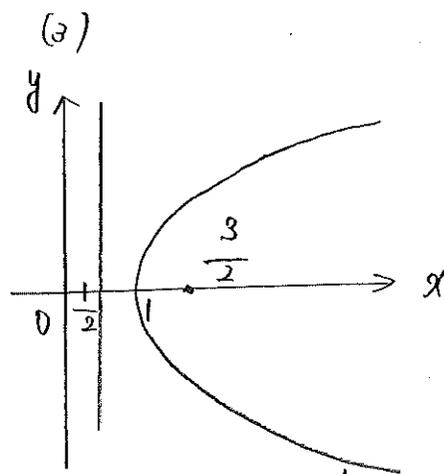
(2) $X + iY = (\cos(-\frac{\pi}{4}) + i\sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}))(x + iy)$
 $= (\cos\frac{\pi}{4} - i\sin\frac{\pi}{4})(x + iy)$
 $= (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) \times (x + iy)$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+y) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(y-x)i$

$\therefore X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x+y) \Leftrightarrow x+y = \sqrt{2}X$

$Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(y-x) \Leftrightarrow x-y = -\sqrt{2}Y$

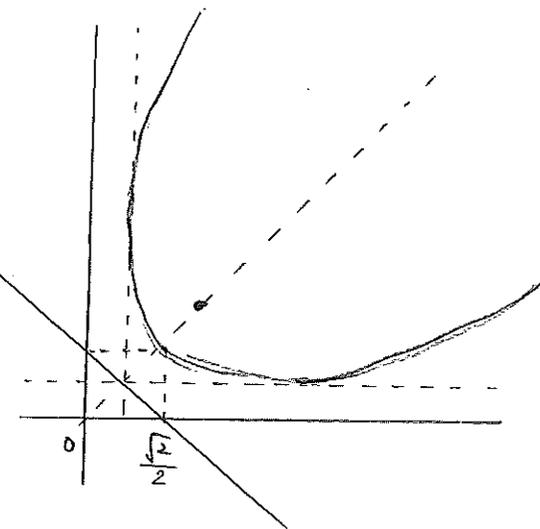
①に代入して $2Y^2 = 4X - 4$

$Y^2 - 2X + 2 = 0$



[1] a の放物線

45°回転



$(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ を原点 a 周りに 45° 回転した点は

$\frac{3}{2} \times (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}i$ なる点 $(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4})$

準線は $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})$ を通り傾き -1 の直線に一致する

$y = -(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$
 $= -x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

