

1

(1)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

ア = 1 イ = 0 ウ = 0 エ = 0 オ = 0 カ = 1(答)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -23 \\ -13 & -33 \\ 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -23 \\ -13 & -33 \\ 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 11 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 11 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

キ = 5 クケ = -3 コサ = 11 シ = 7(答)

(2) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 8 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 16 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 16 \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$

$= 8 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 8 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0 \right) = 4\pi$

ア = 4(答)

$r = \sin 3\theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ より, $0 \leq 3\theta \leq 6\pi$)

ここで, $r \geq 0$ とおくと,

$0 \leq 3\theta \leq \pi, 2\pi \leq 3\theta \leq 3\pi, 4\pi \leq 3\theta \leq 5\pi$ より,

$\therefore 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{1}{3}\pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi \leq \theta \leq \frac{5}{3}\pi$

イ = 1 ウ = 3 エ = 2 オ = 3 カ = 4 キ = 3 ク = 5 ケ = 3(答)

対称性を利用して,

$S = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos 6\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{3}{4} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{6} \sin 6\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{4}\pi$

コ = 1 サ = 4(答)

(3) $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \beta = -\frac{1}{2}$ のとき, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n \therefore a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

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

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

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

数列 $\left\{ b_n - 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right\}$ は, 初項 $-1 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{5}{2}$, 公比 $-\frac{1}{2}$ の等比数列

$\therefore b_n - 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = -\frac{5}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

$\iff b_n = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + 5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right\}$
 $= \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{4}{3}$

ア = 4 イ = 3(答)

$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \beta = \frac{1}{3}$ のとき, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}a_n \therefore a_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$

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

$\iff 3^{n+1}b_{n+1} - 3^n b_n = 6$

数列 $\{3^n b_n\}$ は, 初項 $3^1 b_1 = -3$, 公差 6 の等差数列

$\therefore 3^n b_n = -3 + (n-1) \cdot 6$

$\iff b_n = \frac{6n-9}{3^n}$

ここで, $S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n$ とおく.

$S_n = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{3^1} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + (6n-9) \cdot \frac{1}{3^n}$
 $-\frac{1}{3}S_n = -3 \cdot \frac{1}{3^2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + (6n-15) \cdot \frac{1}{3^n} + (6n-9) \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$
 $\frac{2}{3}S_n = -1 + 6 \left(\frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \right) - (6n-9) \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$
 $= -1 + 6 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{9} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \right\}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} - (6n-9) \cdot \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}$
 $= -\frac{2n}{3^n} \therefore S_n = -\frac{3n}{3^n}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{3n}{3^n} \right) = 0$

ウ = 0(答)

(4) $\theta = \frac{\pi}{5}$ とおくと, $\cos 2\theta = -\cos 3\theta$

$\iff 2\cos^2 \theta - 1 = -(4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta)$

$\iff 4\cos^3 \theta + 2\cos^2 \theta - 3\cos \theta - 1 = 0$

$\iff (\cos \theta + 1)(4\cos^2 \theta - 2\cos \theta - 1) = 0$

$\therefore \cos \theta = -1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$

$\cos \frac{\pi}{5} > 0$ より, $\cos \theta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$

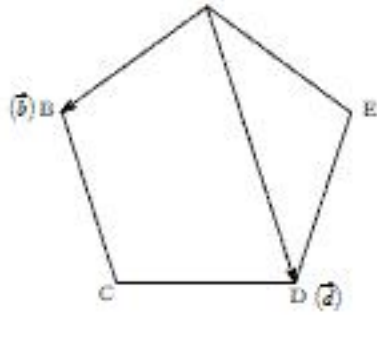
ア = 1 イ = 5 ウ = 4(答)

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{5}$ ($= 36^\circ$) とおく.

$AD^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cos 3\theta$
 $= 2 - 2 \cos 3\theta$
 $= 2 - 2(-\cos 2\theta)$
 $= 2 + 2(2\cos^2 \theta - 1)$
 $= 4 \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^2$

$\therefore AD = |\vec{d}| = 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

エ = 1 オ = 5 カ = 2(答)



$\vec{b} \cdot \vec{d} = 1 \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \cos 2\theta$
 $= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} (2\cos^2 \theta - 1)$
 $= \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \left\{ 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \right)^2 - 1 \right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}$

キ = 1 ク = 2(答)

$\overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{1}{\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}} \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}} (\vec{d} - \vec{b}) = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} (\vec{d} - \vec{b})$

$= \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \vec{b} + \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2} \vec{d}$

ケ = 1 コ = 5 サ = 2 シ = 5 ス = 1 セ = 2(答)

(5)

AAAAA $\rightarrow$ 3つの箱(大),(中),(小)に分ける.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (5, 0, 0) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{通り} \\ (4, 1, 0) \dots\dots\dots 3! = 6 \text{通り} \\ (3, 2, 0) \dots\dots\dots 3! = 6 \text{通り} \\ (3, 1, 1) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{通り} \\ (2, 2, 1) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{通り} \end{array} \right\} 21 \text{通り} ({}_5C_2 = 21) \quad \underline{\underline{\text{アイ} = 21}} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

AAAAA $\rightarrow$ 3つの箱に分ける.

(5, 0, 0), (4, 1, 0), (3, 2, 0), (3, 1, 1), (2, 2, 1) より ウ = 5(答)

BBB $\rightarrow$ 3つの箱(大),(中),(小)に分け方は,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (3, 0, 0) \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{通り} \\ (2, 1, 0) \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{通り} \\ (1, 1, 1) \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{通り} \end{array} \right\} 10 \text{通りより } 21 \cdot 10 = 210 \text{通り} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{エオカ} = 210}} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

BBB $\rightarrow$ 3つの箱の分け方は

(3, 0, 0) (5, 0, 0)
(2, 1, 0) と (4, 1, 0) の組みを考えて キク = 38(答)
(1, 1, 1) (3, 2, 0)
(3, 1, 1)
(2, 2, 1)

$7x^2 - 6xy + 12y^2 = 4$ と直線 $y = -x + m$ が接するときを調べる.

$$7x^2 - 6x(-x+m) + 12(-x+m)^2 = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 25x^2 - 30mx + 12m^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$D/4 = (15m)^2 - 25(12m^2 - 4)$$

$$= 100 - 75m^2 = 0 \quad \therefore m = \pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\left(m = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ のとき} \right) \quad ① \Leftrightarrow 25\left(x - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}\right)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} \text{ 接点 } \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}, \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{15}\right)$$

$$\left(m = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ のとき} \right) \quad ① \Leftrightarrow 25\left(x + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}\right)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5} \text{ 接点 } \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}, -\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{15}\right)$$

$$\text{この2点を通る直線と考えてよく} \quad y = \frac{\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{15}}{\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5}}x \Leftrightarrow x - \frac{3}{2}y = 0$$

$$\boxed{\text{ア}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{イ}} = 2 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\text{ここで, } \begin{cases} s = x + y \\ t = x - \frac{3}{2}y \end{cases} \text{ とすると } \begin{cases} x = \frac{3}{5}s + \frac{2}{5}t \\ y = \frac{2}{5}s - \frac{2}{5}t \end{cases} \quad \text{楕円Cに代入し}$$

$$7\left(\frac{3}{5}s + \frac{2}{5}t\right)^2 - 6\left(\frac{3}{5}s + \frac{2}{5}t\right)\left(\frac{2}{5}s - \frac{2}{5}t\right) + 12\left(\frac{2}{5}s - \frac{2}{5}t\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7(3s+2t)^2 - 6(3s+2t)(2s-2t) + 12(2s-2t)^2 = 100$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 75s^2 + 100t^2 = 100$$

$$\therefore s^2 + \frac{4}{3}t^2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ウ}} = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{エ}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{オ}} = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{カ}} = 3 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\text{つまり, } C' = \frac{s^2}{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{t^2}{1^2} = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{4}{3} - s^2\right)} ds = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{3\left(\frac{4}{3} - s^2\right)} ds \quad s = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$\therefore ds = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi + 1$$

s	-1	→	1
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{3}$	→	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\boxed{\text{キ}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{ク}} = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{ケ}} = 3$$

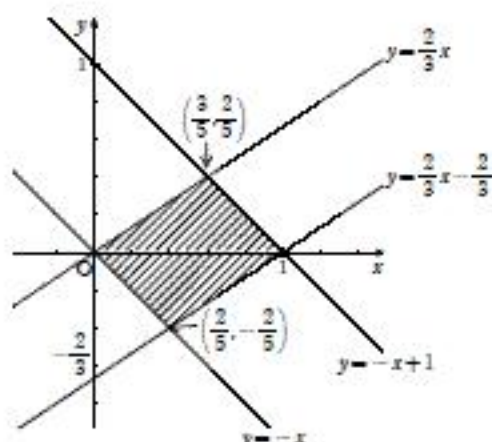
$$\boxed{\text{コ}} = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{サ}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{シ}} = 9 \quad \boxed{\text{ス}} = 1 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\text{次に } \begin{cases} 0 \leq x+y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x - \frac{3}{2}y \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -x \leq y \leq -x+1 \\ \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{2}{3} \leq y \leq \frac{2}{3}x \end{cases}$$

$$1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\boxed{\text{セ}} = 2 \quad \boxed{\text{ゾ}} = 5 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$S = \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi + 1 \right) = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{45} \pi + \frac{2}{5}$$



$$\boxed{\text{タ}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{チ}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{ツテ}} = 45 \quad \boxed{\text{ト}} = 2 \quad \boxed{\text{ナ}} = 5 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\left(\pi \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot 1\right) \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{15} \pi$$

$$\boxed{\text{ニ}} = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{ヌ}} = 3 \quad \boxed{\text{ネノ}} = 15 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(1) 整式 $P(x)$ について,

$P(x)$ を 1 次式 $x - \alpha$ で割ったときの余りは $P(\alpha)$ (答)

(2) $P(x)$ を $x - \alpha$ で割ったときの商を $Q(x)$, 余りを R とおく.

$$P(x) = (x - \alpha)Q(x) + R$$

$x = \alpha$ を代入すると

$$P(\alpha) = R$$

となり示された.

(証明終)

(3) 題意より $f(a) = 0$

$f(x)$ を $x - a$ で割ったときの商を $Q'(x)$, 余りを R' とおく.

$$f(x) = (x - a)Q'(x) + R'$$

ここで, $x = a$ を代入すると

$$f(a) = R' \quad \text{つまり} \quad R' = 0$$

これより,

$f(x) = (x - a)Q'(x)$ となり $f(x)$ は $x - a$ で割り切れる.

(証明終)

(4) 題意より $f(a) = f'(a) = 0$

$f(x)$ を $(x - a)^2$ で割ったときの商を $Q''(x)$, 余りを $mx + n$ とおく.

$$f(x) = (x - a)^2 Q''(x) + mx + n \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

辺々を x で微分すると

$$f'(x) = 2(x - a)Q''(x) + (x - a)^2 \{Q''(x)\}' + m \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ②に $x = a$ を代入すると

$$\begin{cases} f(a) = ma + n = 0 \\ f'(a) = m = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore m = n = 0$$

これより, $f(x) = (x - a)^2 Q''(x)$ となり, $f(x)$ は $(x - a)^2$ で割り切れる.

(証明終)