

[I]

(1) $P(x) = (x^2 - 4)A(x)$ ($A(x)$: 整式)

$$\iff x^n - ax^2 - bx + 2 = (x+2)(x-2)A(x) \dots\dots ①$$

①で $x=2, -2$ を代入
$$\begin{cases} 2^n - 4a - 2b + 2 = 0 \\ (-2)^n - 4a + 2b + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{2^n + (-2)^n + 4}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \boxed{\text{あ}} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$b = \frac{2^n - (-2)^n}{4} = 2^{n-1} \quad \boxed{\text{い}} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$P(x) = (x+1)^2 B(x)$ ($B(x)$: 整式)

$$\iff x^n - ax^2 - bx + 2 = (x+1)^2 B(x) \dots\dots ②$$

②の辺々を x で微分して,

$$nx^{n-1} - 2ax - b = 2(x+1)B(x) + (x+1)^2 B'(x) \dots\dots ③$$

②, ③で $x=-1$ を代入

$$\begin{cases} (-1)^n - a + b + 2 = 0 \\ n(-1)^{n-1} + 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \therefore a = -n - 1 \quad \boxed{\text{う}}, b = -n - 2 \quad \boxed{\text{え}} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2) $A = BC$

$$\iff \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{ただし}, 0 < \theta < \pi)$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} 1 = u \cos\theta & \dots\dots ④ \\ 1 = -u \sin\theta & \dots\dots ⑤ \\ 5 = v \sin\theta & \dots\dots ⑥ \\ x = v \cos\theta & \dots\dots ⑦ \end{cases}$$

④と⑤より

$$u^2 = 2 \quad \therefore u = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

(i) $u = \sqrt{2}$ のとき
$$\begin{cases} \cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$
 となり, $0 < \theta < \pi$ の実数 θ は存在せず不適.

(ii) $u = -\sqrt{2}$ のとき
$$\begin{cases} \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$
 となり, $\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ ($0 < \theta < \pi$ を満たし適)

⑥, ⑦へ代入して,
$$\begin{cases} 5 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v \\ x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}v \end{cases} \therefore v = 5\sqrt{2}, x = -5$$

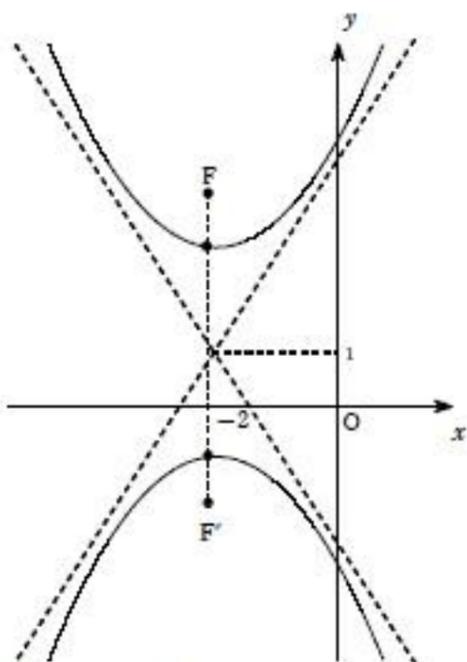
以上まとめて,

$$x = -5 \quad \boxed{\text{お}}, u = -\sqrt{2} \quad \boxed{\text{か}}, v = 5\sqrt{2} \quad \boxed{\text{き}}, \theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi \quad \boxed{\text{く}} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

3) $2x^2 - y^2 + 8x + 2y + 11 = 0$

$$\iff 2(x+2)^2 - (y-1)^2 = -4$$

$$\iff \frac{(x+2)^2}{\sqrt{2}^2} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{2^2} = -1$$



頂点 $\boxed{\text{け}}(-2, \boxed{\text{こ}}3)$ と $\boxed{\text{さ}}(-2, \boxed{\text{し}}-1)$ (逆の順序でも可) $\dots\dots(\text{答})$

焦点 $\boxed{\text{す}}(-2, 1 + \sqrt{6})$ と $\boxed{\text{せ}}(-2, 1 - \sqrt{6})$ (逆の順序でも可) $\dots\dots(\text{答})$

漸近線の方程式は

$$y = \sqrt{2}x + 2\sqrt{2} + 1 \quad \boxed{\text{ち}}, y = -\sqrt{2}x - 2\sqrt{2} + 1 \quad \boxed{\text{つ}} \quad (\text{逆の順序でも可}) \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

〔Ⅱ〕

(1) 1 or 2が少なくとも1回は取り出されるから

$$P = 1 - \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right)^r \quad \boxed{\text{あ}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2) $A \subset \{1, 2\}$ となる事象を E , $A \subset \{1, 3\}$ となる事象を F とする.

$$P(E) = \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^r, P(F) = \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^r$$

$$P(E \cap F) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^r \leftarrow A \subset \{1\}$$

これより,

$$P(E \cup F) = P(E) + P(F) - P(E \cap F)$$

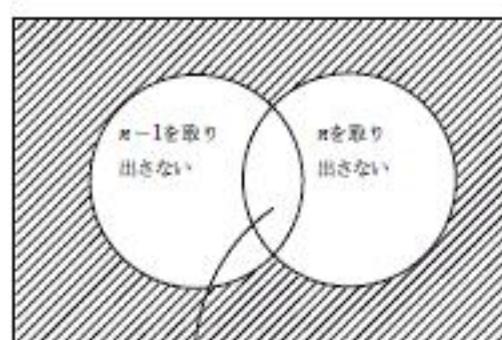
$$= \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^r + \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^r - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^r$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^r - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^r \quad \boxed{\text{い}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3) ${}_n C_2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ より

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

$$= (n-1) \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^{r-1} - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{r-1} \right\} \quad \boxed{\text{う}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



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

$$= 1 - 2\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^r + \left(\frac{n-2}{n}\right)^r \quad \boxed{\text{え}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(5) $P_k = P(X \leq k) - P(X \leq k-1) \leftarrow$ 集合 A の要素の最大を (X)

$$= \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^r - \left(\frac{k-1}{n}\right)^r \quad \boxed{\text{お}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

($k \geq 2$ であるが, $k=1$ のときも満たす)

(6) $E = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^k \cdot P_k$

$$= 2^1 \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 - 0 \right\} + 2^2 \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \right\} + 2^3 \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \right\} + \dots$$

$$\dots + 2^n \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^2} \{ 1 \cdot 2^1 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + (2n-1) \cdot 2^n \}$$

$S = 1 \cdot 2^1 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + (2n-1) \cdot 2^n$ とおく.

$$S = 1 \cdot 2^1 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + 5 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + (2n-1) \cdot 2^n$$

$$\rightarrow 2S = \quad \frac{1 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + (2n-3) \cdot 2^n + (2n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1}}{\quad}$$

$$-S = 2^1 + 2(2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n) - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

$$= 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{4(2^{n-1}-1)}{2-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

$$= (3-2n) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 6$$

$$\therefore S = (2n-3) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 6$$

以上より,

$$E = \frac{1}{n^2} \{ (2n-3) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 6 \} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

III)

$$(1) \cos \angle ABC = \frac{9+1-t^2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{6}(10-t^2)$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \angle ABC &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{36}(10-t^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64} \end{aligned}$$

$\triangle ABC$ の外接円の半径 $R (> 0)$ に対して, 正弦定理より

$$2R = \frac{t}{\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64}} \quad \therefore R = \frac{3t}{\sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64}} \quad \boxed{\text{あ}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\text{ここで, } R = \frac{3}{\sqrt{20 - \left(t^2 + \frac{64}{t^2}\right)}} \geq \frac{3}{\sqrt{20-16}} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{最小値})$$

$$\text{等号成立は } t^2 = \frac{64}{t^2} \iff t^4 = 64 \quad \therefore t = 2\sqrt{2} \quad \boxed{\text{い}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$AD = x$ とおくと, 余弦定理より,

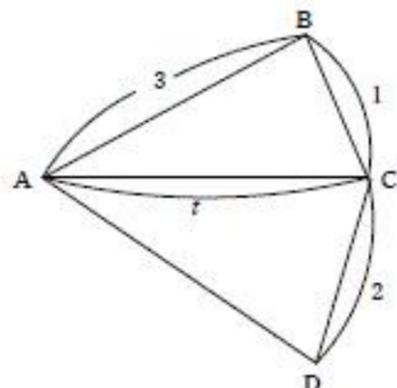
$$x^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot x \cdot 2 \cos(\pi - \angle ABC) = t^2$$

$$\iff x^2 + 4 + 4x \cos \angle ABC = t^2$$

$$\iff x^2 + 4 + 4x \cdot \frac{1}{6}(10-t^2) = t^2$$

$$\iff x^2 + \frac{2}{3}(10-t^2)x + 4 - t^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore AD = x = -\frac{1}{3}(10-t^2) + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{t^4 - 11t^2 + 64} \quad \boxed{\text{う}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



(2) $\triangle ABC$ の内接円の半径 $r (> 0)$ に対して,

$$\frac{r}{2}(3+1+t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \angle ABC$$

$$\iff \frac{r}{2}(4+t) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64} \quad \therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64}}{2(t+4)} \quad \boxed{\text{え}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3) $AD = y$ とすると,

$$1+y=3+2 \quad \therefore AD = y = 4 \quad \boxed{\text{お}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$\cos \angle ADC = \frac{16+4-t^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{16}(20-t^2)$$

これより,

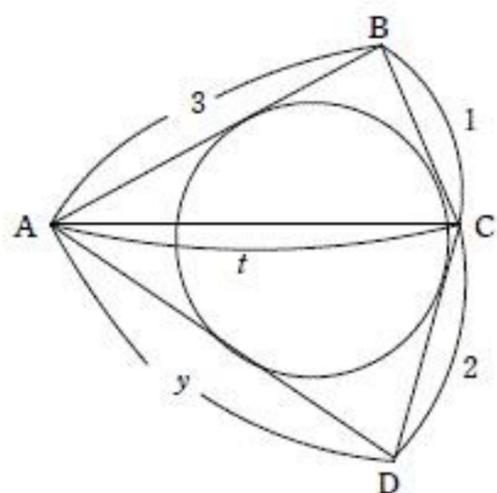
$$\begin{aligned} \sin \angle ADC &= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{256}(20-t^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{-t^4 + 40t^2 - 144} \end{aligned}$$

四角形 $ABCD$ の内接円の半径を r' とすると,

$$\frac{r'}{2}(3+1+2+4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{-t^4 + 40t^2 - 144}$$

$$\iff 5r' = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{-t^4 + 40t^2 - 144}$$

$$\therefore r' = \frac{1}{20} (\sqrt{-t^4 + 20t^2 - 64} + \sqrt{-t^4 + 40t^2 - 144}) \quad \boxed{\text{か}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



ここで, $u = t^2$ ($2 < t < 4$ より $4 < u < 16$) とおき,

$$f(u) = \sqrt{-u^2 + 20u - 64} + \sqrt{-u^2 + 40u - 144} \quad \text{とする.}$$

$$f'(u) = \frac{-2u+20}{2\sqrt{-u^2+20u-64}} + \frac{-2u+40}{2\sqrt{-u^2+40u-144}}$$

$$= \frac{10-u}{\sqrt{(u-4)(16-u)}} + \frac{20-u}{\sqrt{(u-4)(36-u)}}$$

$$= \frac{(10-u)\sqrt{36-u} + (20-u)\sqrt{16-u}}{\sqrt{(u-4)(16-u)(36-u)}}$$

増減表を描くと次の通り.

u	(4) ... $\frac{140}{11}$... (16)
$f'(u)$	+ 0 -
$f(u)$	↗ (最大) ↘

増減表より, $u = \frac{140}{11}$ にて $f(u)$ は最大, つまり r' は最大となる.

$$\text{このとき, } t^2 = u = \frac{140}{11} \text{ より, } t = \sqrt{\frac{140}{11}} \quad \boxed{\text{き}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

IV]

$$(1) \quad l: y = m(x-a) + \frac{k}{a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = mx - am + \frac{k}{a}$$

これと、 $y = \frac{1}{x}$ を連立して、

$$mx - am + \frac{k}{a} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow mx^2 + \left(\frac{k}{a} - am\right)x - 1 = 0 \quad \dots\dots(1)$$

$k > 1, m < 0$ のもとで①は異なる2実解をもち、

$$\text{解と係数の関係より, } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = a - \frac{k}{am} \\ x_1 x_2 = -\frac{1}{m} \end{cases}$$

$AB = \sqrt{m^2 + 1}(x_2 - x_1)$ であり、

$$(x_1 - x_2)^2 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2$$

$$= \left(a - \frac{k}{am}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{m} \quad \therefore AB = \sqrt{(m^2 + 1) \left\{ \left(a - \frac{k}{am}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{m} \right\}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(m^2 + 1) \left\{ \left(a - \frac{k}{am}\right)^2 + \frac{4}{m} \right\} \geq (m^2 + 1) \cdot \frac{4}{m} \text{ より、}$$

$$\text{等号成立は、} a^2 = \frac{k^2}{a^2 m^2} \Leftrightarrow a^4 = \frac{k^2}{m^2} \quad \therefore a = \sqrt{\frac{-k}{m}} \quad \boxed{(\text{イ})} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad AP = PB \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = a \Leftrightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 2a$$

$$\text{これより、} 2a = a - \frac{k}{am} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{k}{am} \Leftrightarrow m = -\frac{k}{a^2} \quad \boxed{(\text{ウ})} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3) (1)を用いて、

$$\begin{cases} x_1(m) + x_2(m) = a - \frac{k}{am} \\ x_1(m) \cdot x_2(m) = -\frac{1}{m} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots(2) \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(m)}{dm} + \frac{dx_2(m)}{dm} = \frac{k}{am^2} \\ \frac{d}{dm} \{x_1(m) \cdot x_2(m)\} = \frac{1}{m^2} \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots(3)$$

$$\frac{dx_1(m)}{dm} \cdot x_2(m) + x_1(m) \cdot \frac{dx_2(m)}{dm} = \frac{1}{m^2} \text{ より、}$$

$$S(m) = \int_{x_1(m)}^{x_2(m)} \left(mx - am + \frac{k}{a} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{m}{2} x^2 + \left(\frac{k}{a} - am \right) x - \log x \right]_{x_1(m)}^{x_2(m)}$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \{x_2^2(m) - x_1^2(m)\} + \left(\frac{k}{a} - am \right) \{x_2(m) - x_1(m)\} - \log x_2(m) + \log x_1(m)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d}{dm} S(m) &= \frac{1}{2} \{x_2^2(m) - x_1^2(m)\} + \frac{m}{2} \left\{ 2x_2(m) \cdot \frac{dx_2(m)}{dm} - 2x_1(m) \cdot \frac{dx_1(m)}{dm} \right\} \\ &\quad - a \{x_2(m) - x_1(m)\} + \left(\frac{k}{a} - am \right) \left\{ \frac{dx_2(m)}{dm} - \frac{dx_1(m)}{dm} \right\} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{x_2(m)} \cdot \frac{dx_2(m)}{dm} + \frac{1}{x_1(m)} \cdot \frac{dx_1(m)}{dm} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \{x_2(m) + x_1(m)\} - a \right] \{x_2(m) - x_1(m)\} \quad (\because (2), (3)) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、

$$\frac{1}{2} \{x_2(m) + x_1(m)\} - a = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_2(m) + x_1(m)}{2} = a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = -\frac{k}{a^2} \quad (\because (2))$$

増減表を描くと次の通りになる。

m	$(-\infty) \dots -\frac{k}{a^2} \dots (0)$
$\frac{d}{dm} S(m)$	$- \quad 0 \quad +$
$S(m)$	\searrow (最小) \nearrow

増減表より、 $m = -\frac{k}{a^2}$ にて、 $S(m)$ は最小値をとることが示された。(証明終)

$$(4) \quad m = -\frac{k}{a^2} \text{ のとき、} x_1(m) + x_2(m) = a - (-a) = 2a$$

$$x_1(m) \cdot x_2(m) = \frac{a^2}{k} \text{ に注意して、}$$

$$\{x_1(m) - x_2(m)\}^2 = 4a^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) \quad \therefore x_1(m) - x_2(m) = 2a \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{k}}$$

$$S_0 = \frac{-\frac{k}{a^2}}{2} \cdot 2a \cdot 2a \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{k}} + \left(\frac{k}{a} + \frac{k}{a} \right) \cdot 2a \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{k}} - \log(2k - 1 + 2\sqrt{k^2 - k})$$

$$= -2k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{k}} + 4k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{k}} - \log(2k - 1 + 2\sqrt{k^2 - k})$$

$$= 2k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{k}} - \log(2k - 1 + 2\sqrt{k^2 - k}) \quad \boxed{(\text{エ})} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(注意)

$$x_1^2(m) + 2x_1(m) \cdot x_2(m) + x_2^2(m) = 4a^2 \text{ の辺々を } x_1(m) \cdot x_2(m) = \frac{a^2}{k} \text{ で}$$

割ると、

$$\frac{x_1(m)}{x_2(m)} + 2 + \frac{x_2(m)}{x_1(m)} = 4k \quad X = \frac{x_2(m)}{x_1(m)} (> 1) \text{ とおくと、}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X + \frac{1}{X} = 4k - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X^2 - 2(2k - 1)X + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{2k - 1 + 2\sqrt{k^2 - k}}$$