

$$(1) \quad f(x) = xe^x - x^2 - ax \text{ より,}$$

$$f'(x) = e^x + xe^x - 2x - a$$

$$= (x+1)e^x - 2x - a$$

$$f'(0) = 1 - a = -1 \quad \therefore a = 2 \quad \dots\dots \text{ (答)}$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \text{より, } f'(x) = (x+1)e^x - 2(x+1) = (x+1)(e^x - 2)$$

増減表を書くと次の通り.

x	$(-\infty)$	$\dots$	-1	$\dots$	$\log 2$	$\dots$	$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$	
$f(x)$		$\nearrow$	極大	$\searrow$	極小	$\nearrow$	

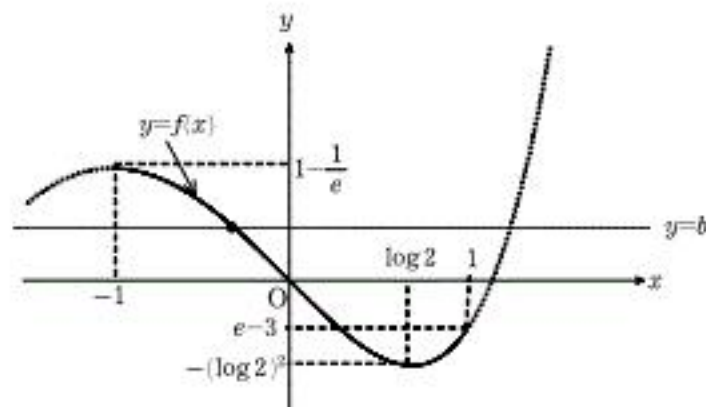
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(極大値)} = f(-1) = 1 - \frac{1}{e} \\ \text{(極小値)} = f(\log 2) = -(\log 2)^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \dots\dots \text{ (答)}$$

$$(3) \quad xe^x = x^2 + 2x + b \Leftrightarrow xe^x - x^2 - 2x = b \quad \dots\dots \text{ ①}$$

$-1 \leq x \leq 1$ での①の異なる実数解の個数を

2関数 $\begin{cases} f(x) = xe^x - x^2 - 2x \\ y = b \end{cases}$ に分解して, 共有点の数より調べる.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} b > 1 - \frac{1}{e} & \dots\dots 0(\text{個}) \\ 1 - \frac{1}{e} \geq b > e - 3 & \dots\dots 1(\text{個}) \\ e - 3 \geq b > -(\log 2)^2 & \dots\dots 2(\text{個}) \\ b = -(\log 2)^2 & \dots\dots 1(\text{個}) \\ b < -(\log 2)^2 & \dots\dots 0(\text{個}) \end{array} \right. \quad \dots\dots \text{ (答)}$$

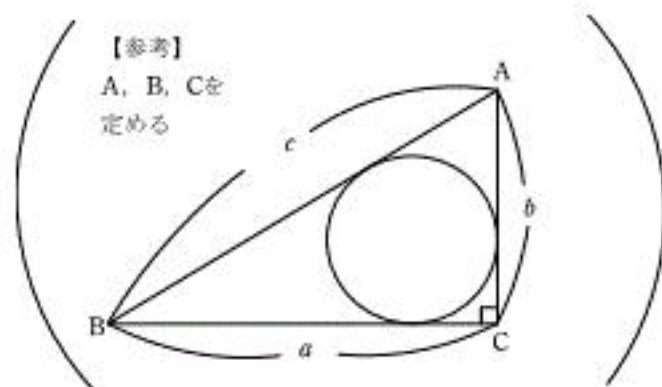


2

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 a^2 + b^2 &= (n^2 - m^2)^2 + (2mn)^2 \\
 &= n^4 + 2m^2n^2 + m^4 \\
 &= (n^2 + m^2)^2 \\
 &= c^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(証明終)



(2)

$$\frac{r}{2}(a+b+c) = \frac{1}{2}ab \quad ((1)より \angle C = 90^\circ だから)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow r &= \frac{2mn(n^2 - m^2)}{(n^2 - m^2) + 2mn + (n^2 + m^2)} \\
 &= \frac{2mn(n+m)(n-m)}{2n(n+m)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore r = m(n-m) \quad \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(3)

$$r = (\text{素数}) \text{ と (2) の } \underbrace{r = m(n-m)}_{\text{(正の整数)}} \text{ より, } \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n-m=r \end{cases} \text{ または } \begin{cases} m=r \\ n-m=1 \end{cases}$$

$$(i) \begin{cases} m=1 \\ n=r+1 \end{cases} \text{ のとき, } \begin{cases} a = (r+1)^2 - 1^2 \\ \quad = r^2 + 2r \\ b = 2(r+1) \end{cases} \quad \therefore S = r(r+1)(r+2)$$

$$(ii) \begin{cases} m=r \\ n=r+1 \end{cases} \text{ のとき, } \begin{cases} a = (r+1)^2 - r^2 \\ \quad = 2r+1 \\ b = 2r(r+1) \end{cases} \quad \therefore S = r(r+1)(2r+1)$$

$$\text{以上 (i), (ii) より, } S = r(r+1)(r+2) \text{ または } r(r+1)(2r+1) \quad \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(4)

$$\bullet S = \underline{r(r+1)(r+2)} \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ の倍数 (6 で割り切れる)}$$

(連続 3 整数)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet S &= r(r+1)(2r+1) \\
 &= r(r+1)\{(r-1) + (r+2)\} \\
 &= \underline{(r-1)r(r+1)} + \underline{r(r+1)(r+2)} \quad \dots\dots 6 \text{ の倍数 (6 で割り切れる)} \\
 &\quad \text{(連続 3 整数)} \quad \text{(連続 3 整数)}
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より, S はいずれにせよ 6 で割り切れる. (証明終)

(1)

$$\frac{\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC}}{2} = \frac{\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OD}}{2}$$

より, $\overrightarrow{OD} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}$ (答)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OX} &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OD} \\ &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} + (\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \\ &= 2(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC})\end{aligned}$$

とする.

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{OX} \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{OX} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \text{を示せばよい.}$$

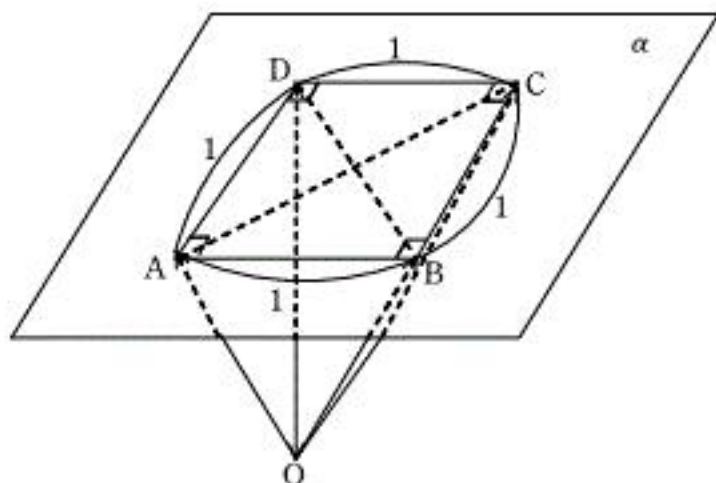
ここで, $|\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}| = l (> 0)$ とし,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} &= (\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \\ &= \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} + l^2 = 0 \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OX} \cdot \overrightarrow{BA} &= 2(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \\ &= 2(|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 - \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC}) \\ &= 2(l^2 - l^2) = 0 \quad (\because \textcircled{2})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OX} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} &= 2(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \\ &= 2(\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + l^2 - \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC}) \\ &= 2(l^2 - l^2) = 0 \quad (\because \textcircled{2})\end{aligned}$$

よって, ①は示された. (証明終)



$$(1) \quad A=B \text{ とする. } (A+B=(\text{偶数})+(\text{偶数})\text{or}(\text{奇数})+(\text{奇数})=(\text{偶数})) \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで, $A+B=1+2+3+\cdots+2n$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{2n}{2}(2n+1) \\ &= n(2n+1) \\ &= (\text{奇数}) \cdot (\text{奇数}) \\ &= (\text{奇数}) \end{aligned}$$

となり, ①に矛盾. よって, $A \neq B$ (証明終)

$$(2) \quad n=(\text{偶数}) \text{ のとき, } n(2n+1)=A+B=(\text{偶数}) \text{ より,}$$

$$|A-B|=|(A+B)-2B|=|(\text{偶数})-(\text{偶数})|=(\text{偶数}) \quad (\text{証明終})$$

$$(3) \quad (n=4) \quad 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 \quad (8 \text{ 枚のカード})$$

(合計) $=1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8=36$ より, $A=B=18$ となればよい.

和が 18 となる 4 枚のカードの組を(●, ●, ●, ●)と表す. (ただし, 小さい順)

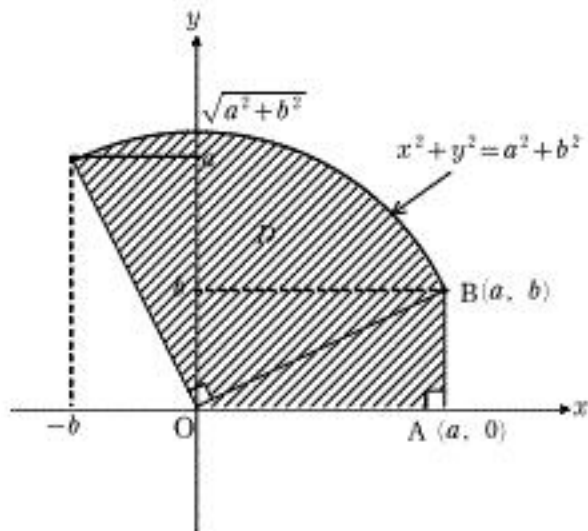
$$\begin{aligned} &(1, 2, 7, 8), (1, 3, 6, 8), (1, 4, 5, 8), (2, 3, 5, 8) \\ &(1, 4, 6, 7), (2, 3, 6, 7), (2, 4, 5, 7), (3, 4, 5, 6) \end{aligned}$$

の 8 通りある.

求める確率 P は,

$$P = \frac{8}{{}_8C_4} = \frac{8}{\frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}} = \frac{4}{35} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (1) 三角形OABの通過領域は右図の斜線部分。
(ただし、境界を含む)



$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad V &= \pi \int_{-b}^a (a^2 + b^2 - x^2) dx - \frac{1}{3} \pi a^2 b \\
 &= \pi \left[(a^2 + b^2)x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-b}^a - \frac{\pi}{3} a^2 b \\
 &= \pi \left(a^3 + ab^2 - \frac{a^3}{3} + a^2 b + b^3 - \frac{b^3}{3} - \frac{a^2 b}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} (2a^3 + 2a^2 b + 3ab^2 + 2b^3) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

- (3) $b = 1 - a$ のとき,

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{\pi}{3} \{ 2a^3 + 2a^2(1-a) + 3a(1-a)^2 + 2(1-a)^3 \} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} (a^3 + 2a^2 - 3a + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dV}{da} = \frac{\pi}{3} (3a^2 + 4a - 3)$$

増減表を描くと次の通り. ($a + b = 1, a > 0, b > 0$ より, $0 < a < 1$)

a	0	...	$\frac{-2 + \sqrt{13}}{3}$	...	-1
$\frac{dV}{da}$		-	0	+	
V		$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{最小値}) &= \frac{\pi}{3} \left[\left(\frac{-2 + \sqrt{13}}{3} \right)^3 + 2 \left(\frac{-2 + \sqrt{13}}{3} \right)^2 - 3 \cdot \frac{-2 + \sqrt{13}}{3} + 2 \right] \\
 &= \frac{124 - 26\sqrt{13}}{81} \pi \quad (a = \frac{-2 + \sqrt{13}}{3} \text{ のとき}) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$