

1.

$$(1) \quad 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 1 = \underline{(t-1)^2(2t+1)} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$f(x) = x^3 + 3x^2 - 3(t^2 - 1)x + 2t^3 - 3t^2 + 1$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6x - 3(t^2 - 1)$$

$$= 3\{x^2 + 2x - (t+1)(t-1)\}$$

$$= 3(x+t+1)(x-t+1) \quad (\text{ただし, } t > 0)$$

x	$\cdots$	$-t-1$	$\cdots$	$t-1$	$\cdots$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	(極小)	$\nearrow$

← $\left[\begin{array}{l} x=t-1 \text{ で } f(x) \text{ は} \\ \text{極小値をもつ} \end{array} \right]$

よって,

$$f(t-1) = (t-1)^3 + 3(t-1)^2 - 3(t^2 - 1)(t-1) + \underline{2t^3 - 3t^2 + 1}$$

(i)

$$= (t-1)^2 \{(t-1) + 3 - 3(t+1) + (2t+1)\}$$

$$= (t-1)^2 \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

(証明終)

(3) (2)より, (極値)=0 に注意して,

グラフを描くと右図の通り.

$-1 \leq x \leq 2$ について最小値を調べる.

(i) $2 \leq t-1$ ($3 \leq t$) のとき

$$m = f(2)$$

$$= \underline{2t^3 - 9t^2 + 27}$$

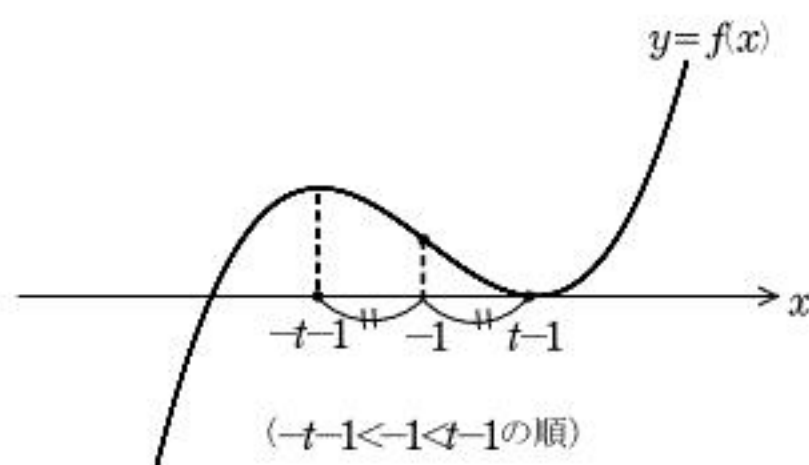
(ii) $t-1 \leq 2$ ($0 < t \leq 3$) のとき

$$m = f(t-1)$$

$$= \underline{0}$$

以上(i), (ii)より,

$$m = \begin{cases} 2t^3 - 9t^2 + 27 & (3 \leq t) \\ 0 & (0 < t \leq 3) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$



次に, $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ について, 最大値を調べる.

最大値は, $f(-1) = 2t^3$, $f(2) = 2t^3 - 9t^2 + 27$ のいずれか.

(iii) $f(-1) \geq f(2)$ ($9(t+\sqrt{3})(t-\sqrt{3}) \geq 0$ より, $t \geq \sqrt{3}$) のとき

$$M = f(-1)$$

$$= \underline{2t^3}$$

(iv) $f(-1) \leq f(2)$ ($9(t+\sqrt{3})(t-\sqrt{3}) \leq 0$ より, $0 < t \leq \sqrt{3}$) のとき

$$M = f(2)$$

$$= \underline{2t^3 - 9t^2 + 27}$$

以上(iii), (iv)より,

$$M = \begin{cases} 2t^3 & (t \geq \sqrt{3}) \\ 2t^3 - 9t^2 + 27 & (0 < t \leq \sqrt{3}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$

2.

(1) $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ ($a \neq 0$) と表せる.

条件(i)より, $f(1) = a + b + c = 4$ ①

条件(ii)より,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^2 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{a}{3} x^3 + \frac{b}{2} x^2 + cx \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= 3a + \frac{3}{2}b + 3c = 15 \\ &\quad \left(a + \frac{b}{2} + c = 5 \text{②} \right)\end{aligned}$$

①, ②より,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{b}{2} &= -1 & \therefore \begin{cases} b = -2 \\ a + c = 6 \end{cases} \\ \therefore f(x) \text{ の 1 次の項の係数は } -2 \text{ } (=b) \text{ (答)}\end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)の結果より,

$$f(x) = 0 \iff ax^2 - 2x + c = 0$$

方程式 $ax^2 - 2x + c = 0$ の 2 解が $x = \alpha, \beta$ より,

解と係数の関係を求めて,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{2}{a} \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a} \end{cases}$$

これより,

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{\alpha + \beta} \\ c = \frac{2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \end{cases}$$

さらに, $a + c = 6$ を代入して,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2}{\alpha + \beta} + \frac{2\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} &= 6 \\ \iff 1 + \alpha\beta &= 3(\alpha + \beta) \text{③ (答)}\end{aligned}$$

(3) α, β が自然数より,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{③} &\iff \alpha\beta - 3\alpha - 3\beta = -1 \\ &\iff \underbrace{(\alpha - 3)(\beta - 3)}_{\substack{\uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{(ともに整数)}}} = 8 & (\alpha - 3 \geq -2, \beta - 3 \geq -2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha - 3, \beta - 3) = (1, 8), (2, 4), (4, 2), (8, 1) \leftarrow \text{(絞り込み)}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (4, 11), (5, 7), (7, 5), (11, 4)$$

・ $(\alpha, \beta) = (4, 11), (11, 4)$ のとき

$$\underline{\underline{a = \frac{2}{15}, c = \frac{88}{15}}}$$

・ $(\alpha, \beta) = (5, 7), (7, 5)$ のとき

$$\underline{\underline{a = \frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}, c = \frac{70}{12} = \frac{35}{6}}}$$

以上より,

$$\underline{\underline{f(x) = \frac{2}{15}x^2 - 2x + \frac{88}{15} \text{ または } f(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^2 - 2x + \frac{35}{6} \text{ (答)}}}$$

3.

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, 1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの1の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (1, -1, -1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの2の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = (-1, 1, -1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの3の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_4 = (-1, -1, 1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの4の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

(1) 2回目のサイコロの目の出方を $\{\bullet, \bullet\}$ と表すと,

「点 P_2 が x 軸上」 $\Leftrightarrow$ 「1回目と2回目の y と z の成分の和が "0"」

$$\{1, 2\}, \{2, 1\}, \{3, 4\}, \{4, 3\}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \cdot 4 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{4}}} \text{ (答)}$$

(2)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1 = (2, 2, 2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right) \\ \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_2 = (2, -2, -2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right) \\ \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_3 = (-2, 2, -2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right) \\ \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_4 = (-2, -2, 2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right) \end{array} \right\} \text{条件をみたすようには作れない}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 (= \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_1) = (2, 0, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) \\ \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 (= \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_1) = (0, 2, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) \\ \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_4 (= \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_1) = (0, 0, 2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) \\ \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 (= \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_2) = (0, 0, -2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) \\ \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_4 (= \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_2) = (0, -2, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) \\ \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_4 (= \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_3) = (-2, 0, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) \end{array} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{平行でない2つのベクトルの} \\ \text{内積は "0"} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)^2 \cdot 12 \cdot 2 = \frac{24}{64} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{8}}} \text{ (答)}$$

(順番を入れ替えて)

(3) 4点 P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3 が同一平面上に $\dot{\cdot}$ ない確率を使い, 余事象の確率を用いて考える.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 \cdot ({}_4C_3 \cdot 3!) \\ &= 1 - \frac{4 \cdot 6}{64} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{8} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{8}}} \text{ (答)} \end{aligned}$$

