

[1]

(1) 与えられた等式から,

$$\frac{6x(x+2)(x^2+Cx+4)}{(x+2)(x^2+Cx+4)(x^3+8)} = \frac{A(x^2+Cx+4)(x^3+8)}{(x+2)(x^2+Cx+4)(x^3+8)} + \frac{(x+B)(x+2)(x^3+8)}{(x+2)(x^2+Cx+4)(x^3+8)}$$

よって,

$$6x(x+2)(x^2+Cx+4) = A(x^2+Cx+4)(x^3+8) + (x+B)(x+2)(x^3+8)$$

つまり,

$$\begin{aligned} 6\{x^4 + (C+2)x^3 + (4+2C)x^2 + 8x\} \\ = (A+1)x^5 + (AC+B+2)x^4 + (4A+2B)x^3 + (8A+8)x^2 + (8AC+8B+16)x + 32A + 16B \end{aligned}$$

が恒等式となればよい.

ゆえに,

$$\begin{cases} 0 = A+1 \\ 6 = AC+B+2 \\ 6(C+2) = 2(2A+B) \\ 12(2+C) = 8(A+1) \\ 48 = 8(AC+B+2) \\ 0 = 16(2A+B) \end{cases}$$

これらをすべて満たすのは,

$$A = \boxed{-1}_ア, B = \boxed{2}_イ, C = \boxed{-2}_ウ$$

(2)(i) 取り出した4枚のカードに書かれた数字がすべて7以下である確率は,

$$\frac{{}_7C_4}{{}_9C_4} = \boxed{\frac{5}{18}}_エ$$

(ii) 取り出した4枚のカードの中に8と書かれた数字がある確率は,

$$\frac{{}_1C_1 \cdot {}_8C_3}{{}_9C_4} = \boxed{\frac{4}{9}}_オ$$

(iii) 和が12以下となる4つの数字の組み合わせは,

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \{1, 2, 3, 5\} \{1, 2, 3, 6\} \{1, 2, 4, 5\}$$

の4通り.

したがって, 取り出した4枚のカードに書かれた数字の和が12以下である確率は,

$$\frac{4}{{}_9C_4} = \boxed{\frac{2}{63}}_カ$$

(3) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ の公差は,

$$\frac{a_8 - a_3}{8 - 3} = \boxed{\frac{2}{5}}_キ$$

よって, 初項は $a_1 = a_3 - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$ より,

$$a_n = \frac{1}{5} + (n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}(2n-1)}_ク$$

であり,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \frac{1}{2}n \left\{ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}(2n-1) \right\} = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}n^2}_ケ$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n k a_k \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2 - k) \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left\{ 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{n^3} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \right) \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2}{15}}_コ \end{aligned}$$

[2]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \frac{\pi}{12} &= \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{7}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \frac{\pi}{12} &= \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \text{8}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \theta \sin 2\theta &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= 2 \sin^2 \theta \\ &= \boxed{1 - \cos 2\theta} \quad \text{9}\end{aligned}$$

よって, $\tan \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$ より,

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \frac{\pi}{24} &= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}{\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}} \\ &= \frac{4 - (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{4(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2}{4} \\ &= \boxed{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2} \quad \text{10}\end{aligned}$$

正二十四角形の内接円の中心 O から各頂点に線分を引き, 合同な 24 個の二等辺三角形に分割する. その二等辺三角形のひとつを OAB とし, 点 O から辺 AB に下した垂線の足を H とすると, $OH = 1$ だから,

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{24} \right) \times 2 \times 24 = \boxed{24(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2)} \quad \text{11}$$

(2)(i)

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 3\theta &= \cos(2\theta + \theta) \\ &= \cos 2\theta \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \sin \theta \\ &= (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \cos \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \\ &= (2x^2 - 1)x - 2(1 - x^2)x \\ &= \boxed{4x^3 - 3x} \quad \text{12}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 3\theta &= \sin(2\theta + \theta) \\ &= \sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \\ &= 2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta \\ &= 2x^2 \sin \theta + (2x^2 - 1) \sin \theta \\ &= \left(\boxed{4x^2 - 1} \right) \sin \theta \quad \text{13}\end{aligned}$$

また, $\theta = \frac{2}{5}\pi$ のとき, $\cos 3\theta = \cos(2\pi - 2\theta)$ より,

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 3\theta &= \cos 2\theta \\ 4x^3 - 3x &= 2x^2 - 1 \\ (x - 1)(4x^2 + 2x - 1) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$0 < \cos \frac{2}{5}\pi < 1$ より,

$$\cos \frac{2}{5}\pi = x = \boxed{\frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}} \quad \text{14}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 5\theta &= \cos(3\theta + 2\theta) \\ &= \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta - \sin 3\theta \sin 2\theta \\ &= (4x^3 - 3x)(2x^2 - 1) - (4x^2 - 1) \sin \theta \cdot 2x \sin \theta \\ &= (4x^3 - 3x)(2x^2 - 1) - 2x(4x^2 - 1)(1 - x^2) \\ &= \boxed{16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x} \quad \text{15}\end{aligned}$$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{10}$ とすると,

$$\cos 5\theta = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

よってこのとき,

$$\begin{aligned}16x^5 - 20x^3 + 5x &= 0 \\ x(16x^4 - 20x^2 + 5) &= 0\end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{10} > \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{4}$ であるから,

$$\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{10} = x^2 = \boxed{\frac{5 + \sqrt{5}}{8}} \quad \text{16}$$

[3]

(1)

$$|\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{|\overline{OA}|^2 - 2\overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} + |\overline{OB}|^2} = \sqrt{1^2 - 2 \cdot 0 + 2^2} = \boxed{\sqrt{5}}_{\gamma}$$

また, $\overline{AD} = \overline{OD} - \overline{OA} = -\frac{2}{3}\overline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{b} - \overline{c}$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{AD}|^2 &= \left| -\frac{2}{3}\overline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{b} - \overline{c} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \cdot 1^2 + \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)^2 - \frac{2}{3} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

であるから, $|\overline{AD}| = \boxed{1}_{\iota}$

さらに,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AD} &= (\overline{b} - \overline{a}) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\overline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{b} - \overline{c} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^2 \\ &= \boxed{2}_{\psi} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle ABD &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overline{AB}|^2 |\overline{AD}|^2 - (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AD})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{5 \cdot 1^2 - 2^2} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}_{\pm} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 点 E は直線 AB 上の点であるから, 実数 k を用いて,

$$\overline{OE} = (1-k)\overline{a} + k\overline{b}$$

と表せる.

このとき, $\overline{DE} = \overline{OE} - \overline{OD} = \left(\frac{2}{3} - k \right) \overline{a} + \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \overline{b} + \overline{c}$ であるから, $\overline{DE} \cdot \overline{AB} = 0$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \left(\frac{2}{3} - k \right) \overline{a} + \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) \overline{b} + \overline{c} \right\} \cdot (\overline{b} - \overline{a}) &= 0 \\ -\left(\frac{2}{3} - k \right) + 4 \left(k - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{2}{3} &= 0 \\ 5k - 2 &= 0 \\ k &= \frac{2}{5} \end{aligned}$$

したがって,

$$\boxed{\overline{OE} = \frac{1}{5}(3\overline{a} + 2\overline{b})}_{\phi}$$

また, 点 E は線分 AB を

$$\frac{2}{5} : \frac{3}{5} = 1 : \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}_{\kappa}$$

に内分する.

(3) 実数 s, t を用いて, $\overline{AF} = s\overline{AB} + t\overline{AD}$ と表すと, $\overline{OF} = \overline{OA} + \overline{AF} = \overline{a} + s\overline{AB} + t\overline{AD}$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{a} \cdot \overline{AB} &= \overline{a} \cdot (\overline{b} - \overline{a}) = -1 \\ \overline{a} \cdot \overline{AD} &= \overline{a} \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{3}\overline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\overline{b} - \overline{c} \right) = -\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

と, $\overline{OF} \cdot \overline{AB} = 0$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} (\overline{a} + s\overline{AB} + t\overline{AD}) \cdot \overline{AB} &= 0 \\ -1 + 5s + 2t &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

さらに, $\overline{OF} \cdot \overline{AD} = 0$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} (\overline{a} + s\overline{AB} + t\overline{AD}) \cdot \overline{AD} &= 0 \\ -\frac{2}{3} + 2s + t &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

以上から, $s = -\frac{1}{3}, t = \frac{4}{3}$ より,

$$\overline{AF} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{3}}_{\eta} \overline{AB} + \boxed{\frac{4}{3}}_{\zeta} \overline{AD}$$

よって, $\overline{OF} = \overline{a} - \frac{1}{3}\overline{AB} + \frac{4}{3}\overline{AD}$ より,

$$|\overline{OF}|^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot (\sqrt{5})^2 + \frac{16}{9} \cdot 1^2 + 2 \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}(-1) + \frac{4}{3} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) - \frac{4}{9} \cdot 2 \right\} = \frac{4}{9}$$

であるから,

$$|\overline{OF}| = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}_{\theta}$$

したがって, 四面体 OABD の体積は,

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \triangle ABD \cdot OF = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{9}}_{\omega}$$

[4]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) &= f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \log \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \log \frac{2}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(-\beta) + \frac{2}{3}(\alpha - \beta) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\alpha - \beta
 \end{aligned}$$

.....(答)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(x) - h(1-x) &= \{f(x) + f(1-x)\} - \{f(1-x) + f(1-(1-x))\} \\
 &= f(x) + f(1-x) - f(1-x) - f(x) \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

.....(答)

(2)

$$f'(x) = 1 \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \log x + 1$$

.....(答)

また,

$$g'(x) = \{f(1-x)\}' = (1-x)' f'(1-x) = -f'(1-x)$$

より,

$$a = -1$$

.....(答)

(3) $h'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) = (\log x + 1) - \{\log(1-x) + 1\} = \log x - \log(1-x)$ より, $h(x)$ の増減は次のようになる.

x	0		$\frac{1}{2}$		1
$h'(x)$		-	0	+	
$h(x)$		$\searrow$	$-\alpha$	$\nearrow$	

したがって, $h(x)$ は $x = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき,

$$\text{極小値} \quad -\alpha$$

.....(答)

をとる.

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int f(x) dx &= \int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \log x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \int \frac{1}{2}x dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C_1
 \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \log x - \frac{1}{4}x^2$$

.....(答)

また, $1-x=t$ とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int g(x) dx &= \int f(1-x) dx \\
 &= \int f(t)(-dt) \\
 &= -\int f(t) dt \\
 &= -F(t) + C_2 \\
 &= -F(1-x) + C_2
 \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$b = -1$$

.....(答)

(5) (1)より,

$$h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = h\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = h\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

これと(3)の増減表から, 曲線 $y = h(x)$ と $y = h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ の共有点の x 座標は $x = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}$ のみであり,

$$\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{2}{3} \text{ において, } h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) > h(x)$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - h(x) \right] dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - f(x) - g(x) \right] dx \\
 &= \left[xh\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - F(x) + F(1-x) \right]_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{2}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}h\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + 2 \left[F\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) - F\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\alpha - \beta \right) + 2 \left[\left(-\frac{1}{18}\beta - \frac{1}{36} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{9}\alpha - \frac{2}{9}\beta - \frac{1}{9} \right) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{2}{9}\alpha + \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

.....(答)