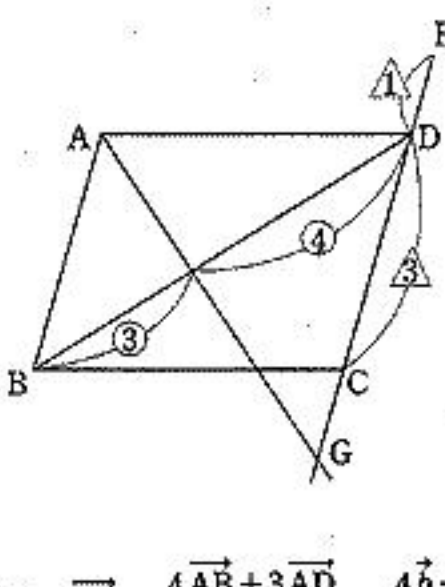


①



$$(1) \overrightarrow{AE} = \frac{4\overrightarrow{AB} + 3\overrightarrow{AD}}{3+4} = \frac{4\vec{b} + 3\vec{d}}{7} \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AF} &= \overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{CD} \\ &= \overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BA} \\ &= \vec{d} + \frac{1}{3}(-\vec{b}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}\vec{b} + \vec{d} \quad \dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \triangle ABE \sim \triangle GDE \text{ より} \\ AB:GD = BE:DE = 3:4 \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{DG} = \frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AG} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \overrightarrow{DG} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{d} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{b} \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \overrightarrow{BF} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CF} = \overrightarrow{AD} + \frac{4}{3}\overrightarrow{CD} \\ = \vec{d} + \frac{4}{3}(-\overrightarrow{AB}) = \vec{d} - \frac{4}{3}\vec{b} \\ \overrightarrow{AG} \perp \overrightarrow{BF} \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{AG} \cdot \overrightarrow{BF} = \left(\vec{d} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{b}\right) \cdot \left(\vec{d} - \frac{4}{3}\vec{b}\right) \\ = |\vec{d}|^2 - \left|\frac{4}{3}\vec{b}\right|^2 = 0 \\ \therefore |\vec{d}| = \frac{4}{3}|\vec{b}|$$

$$\therefore AB:AD = |\vec{b}|:|\vec{d}| = 3:4 \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

②

$$(1) z = (p - \alpha)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) + \alpha \\ \therefore x + yi = \{1 + \sqrt{3} - (1 + \sqrt{2})i - (1 - \sqrt{2})i\}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) + 1 - \sqrt{2}i \\ = (\sqrt{3} - i)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) + 1 - \sqrt{2}i \\ = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1 + i(\sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \\ x &= \sqrt{3} \cos \theta + \sin \theta + 1 \\ y &= \sqrt{3} \sin \theta - \cos \theta - \sqrt{2} \quad \dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) y = 2 \sin(\theta - 30^\circ) - \sqrt{2} \\ 0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ \text{ より } -30^\circ \leq \theta - 30^\circ < 330^\circ \\ \therefore -1 \leq \sin(\theta - 30^\circ) \leq 1 \\ \therefore 2 + \sqrt{2} \leq y = 2 \sin(\theta - 30^\circ) - \sqrt{2} \leq 2 - \sqrt{2} \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

$$(3) z \text{ が実軸上 } y = 0 \\ \therefore \sin(\theta - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ -30^\circ \leq \theta - 30^\circ < 330^\circ \text{ より,} \\ \theta - 30^\circ = 0^\circ, 180^\circ \\ \therefore \theta = 30^\circ, 210^\circ \\ \theta = 30^\circ \text{ のとき} \\ x = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3, \quad z = 3 \\ \theta = 210^\circ \text{ のとき} \\ x = \sqrt{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2} + 1 = -1, \quad z = -1 \\ (\text{答}) \quad \theta = 30^\circ, z = 3 \\ \text{又は} \\ \theta = 210^\circ, z = -1$$

③

$$(1) P(\alpha, \alpha^2), Q(\beta, \beta^2) \text{ とおく } (\alpha \neq \beta) \\ y = x^2 \text{ で } y' = 2x \text{ より} \\ P \text{ における接線の方程式は} \\ y = 2\alpha(x - \alpha) + \alpha^2 = 2\alpha x - \alpha^2 \\ Q \text{ における接線の方程式は} \\ y = 2\beta x - \beta^2 \\ R \text{ は } 2\alpha x - \alpha^2 = 2\beta x - \beta^2 \text{ より} \\ 2(\alpha - \beta)x = (\alpha - \beta)(\alpha + \beta) \\ \alpha \neq \beta \\ \therefore x = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\ y = 2\alpha \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \alpha^2 = \alpha\beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } R\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \alpha\beta\right) \\ \text{ところで,} \\ P, Q \text{ は } l \text{ と } y = x^2 \text{ の 2 交点} \\ l: y = tx + a \text{ なので,} \\ \alpha, \beta \text{ は } x^2 - tx - a = 0 \text{ の 2 つの解} \\ \text{よって } \alpha + \beta = t, \alpha\beta = -a \\ \text{よって } R\left(\frac{t}{2}, -a\right) \quad \dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) P(\alpha, \alpha^2), Q(\beta, \beta^2), R\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \alpha\beta\right) \\ \overrightarrow{PQ} = (\beta - \alpha, \beta^2 - \alpha^2) \\ \overrightarrow{PR} = \left(\frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}, \alpha(\beta - \alpha)\right) \\ \triangle PQR \text{ の面積は} \\ \frac{1}{2} PQ \cdot PR \sin \angle RPQ = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{PQ^2 \cdot PR^2 - (\overrightarrow{PQ} \cdot \overrightarrow{PR})^2} \\ \text{より} \\ S = \frac{1}{2} \left| (\beta - \alpha) \cdot \alpha(\beta - \alpha) - (\beta^2 - \alpha^2) \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \right| \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{(\beta - \alpha)^2}{2} \{2\alpha - (\beta + \alpha)\} \right| \\ = \frac{1}{4} |\beta - \alpha|^3 = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \sqrt{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta} \right\}^3 \\ = \frac{1}{4} (t^2 + 4a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

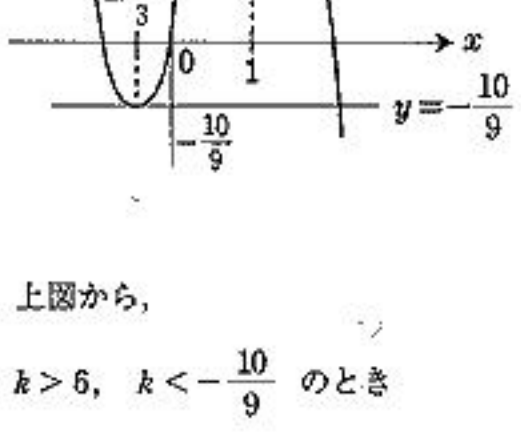
$$(3) P(\alpha, \alpha^2), Q(\beta, \beta^2), R\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \alpha\beta\right) \\ G \text{ の座標は} \\ \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{3}, \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha\beta}{3}\right) \\ = \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - \alpha\beta}{3}\right) \\ = \left(\frac{t}{2}, \frac{t^2 + a}{3}\right) \quad (\because \alpha + \beta = t, \alpha\beta = -a) \\ x = \frac{t}{2} \quad \therefore t = 2x \\ y = \frac{t^2}{3} + \frac{a}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(2x)^2 + \frac{a}{3} = \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{a}{3} \\ t \text{ がすべての実数をとるので } x \text{ もすべての実数をとる。} \\ \text{よって } G \text{ の軌跡は放物線} \\ y = \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{a}{3} \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

④

$$(1) f(x) = a\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c \text{ が} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ で最大値 } \frac{17}{2} \text{ をとるから,} \\ a < 0 \text{ かつ } -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ かつ } -\frac{b^2}{4a} + c = \frac{13}{2} \\ \therefore a = -b, \quad -\frac{b}{2a} \cdot \frac{b}{2} + c = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{b}{2} + c = \frac{13}{2} \\ \therefore c = \frac{13}{2} - \frac{b}{4} \\ \therefore f(x) = -bx^2 + bx + \frac{13}{2} - \frac{b}{4} \\ \therefore b = \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^2 \left(-bx^2 + bx + \frac{13}{2} - \frac{b}{4}\right) dx \\ = \left[-\frac{b}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + \left(\frac{13}{2} - \frac{b}{4}\right)x\right]_{-1}^2 \\ = -\frac{8}{3}b + 2b + 13 - \frac{b}{2} - \frac{b}{3} - \frac{b}{2} + \frac{13}{2} - \frac{b}{4} \\ = -\frac{9}{4}b + \frac{39}{2} \\ \therefore \frac{13}{4}b = \frac{39}{2} \quad \therefore b = 6 \\ \therefore a = -6, \quad c = 5 \\ \therefore f(x) = -6x^2 + 6x + 5 \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

$$(2) xf(x) + x = k, \\ y = xf(x) + x = -6x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x \\ \text{のグラフと } y = k \text{ のグラフの交点で考} \\ \text{える。} \\ g(x) = -6x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x \text{ とおくと} \\ g'(x) = -18x^2 + 12x + 6 \\ = -6(3x^2 - 2x - 1) \\ = -6(3x + 1)(x - 1)$$

x		$-\frac{1}{3}$		1	
$g'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-
$g(x)$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{10}{9}$	$\nearrow$	6	$\searrow$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{上図から,} \\ k > 6, \quad k < -\frac{10}{9} \text{ のとき} \\ (\text{交点 1 個}) \text{ 実数解 1 個} \\ k = 6, \quad k = -\frac{10}{9} \text{ のとき} \\ (\text{交点 2 個}) \text{ 実数解 2 個} \\ -\frac{10}{9} < k < 6 \text{ のとき} \\ (\text{交点 3 個}) \text{ 実数解 3 個} \end{aligned}$$