

$t = \cos \theta - \sin \theta$ のとき,

$$t^2 = \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 1 - t^2$$

(1)

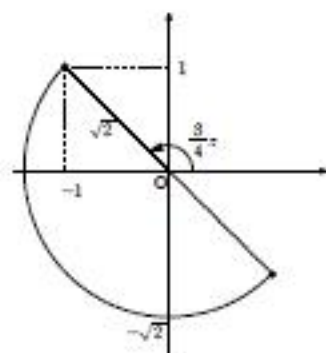
$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= 2 \sin 2\theta + 4a(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) + 1 \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 4a(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) + 1 \\ &= 2(1 - t^2) + 4at + 1 \\ &= -2t^2 + 4at + 3 \end{aligned} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

(2)

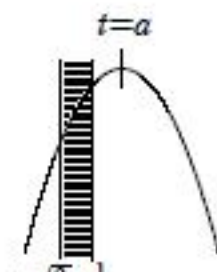
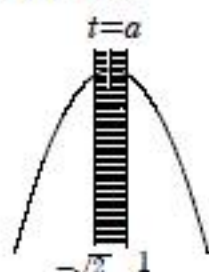
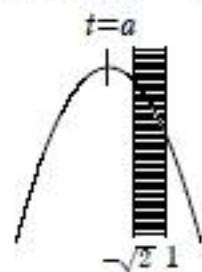
$$t = \cos \theta - \sin \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\theta + \frac{3}{4}\pi \right)$$

よって, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ のとき,

$$-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq 1 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$



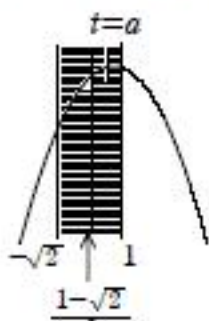
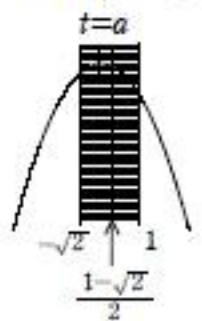
(3) $f(\theta) = -2(t-a)^2 + 2a^2 + 3 = g(t)$ とおく.



$a < -\sqrt{2}$ のとき,
最大値 $g(-\sqrt{2}) = -4\sqrt{2}a - 1$

$-\sqrt{2} \leq a \leq 1$ のとき,
最大値 $g(a) = 2a^2 + 3$

$1 < a$ のとき,
最大値 $g(1) = 4a + 1$



$a < \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}$ のとき,

最小値 $g(1) = 4a + 1$

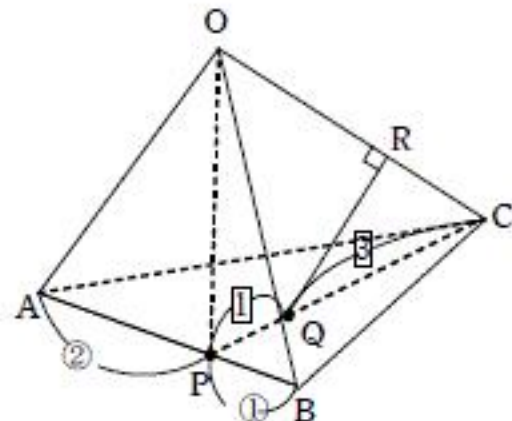
$\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq a$ のとき,

最小値 $g(-\sqrt{2}) = -4\sqrt{2}a - 1$

以上より, $a \geq 0$ に注意して,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{最大値} \begin{cases} 2a^2 + 3 & (0 \leq a \leq 1) \\ 4a + 1 & (a > 1) \end{cases} & \dots(\text{答}) \\ \text{最小値} & -4\sqrt{2}a - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\vec{a}| &= |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1 \\
 \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} &= \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} \\
 &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{OQ} &= \frac{3}{4}\overrightarrow{OP} + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{OC} = \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{OB}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\overrightarrow{OC} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c} \quad \dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\overrightarrow{OR} = t\vec{c}$ とおく.

$$\overrightarrow{OC} \perp \overrightarrow{QR} \text{ より, } \vec{c} \cdot (\overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OQ}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{c} \cdot \left(t\vec{c} - \frac{1}{4}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \frac{1}{4}\vec{c} \right) &= 0 \\
 t - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} &= 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{5}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

したがって,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{QR} &= \overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OQ} = \frac{5}{8}\vec{c} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{c} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{8}\vec{c} \quad \dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\overrightarrow{QR}|^2 &= \left| -\frac{1}{4}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{8}\vec{c} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{16}|\vec{a}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}|\vec{b}|^2 + \frac{9}{64}|\vec{c}|^2 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \frac{3}{8}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \frac{3}{16}\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{19}{64} \\
 \therefore |\overrightarrow{QR}| &= \frac{\sqrt{19}}{8} \quad \dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

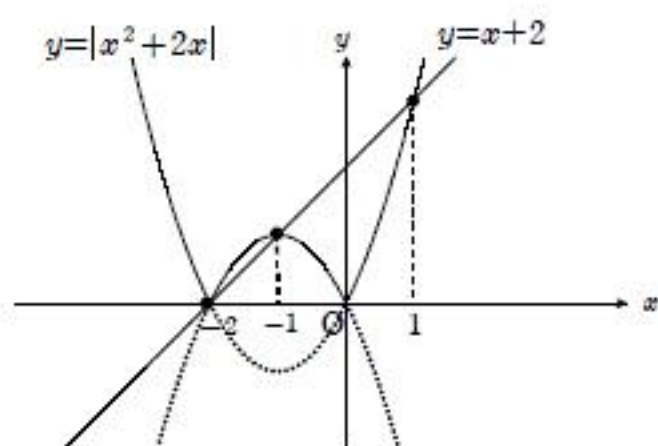
(1)

$$\begin{cases} y = x^2 + 2x \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases} \text{を連立して解いて, } (x, y) = (-2, 0), (1, 3)$$

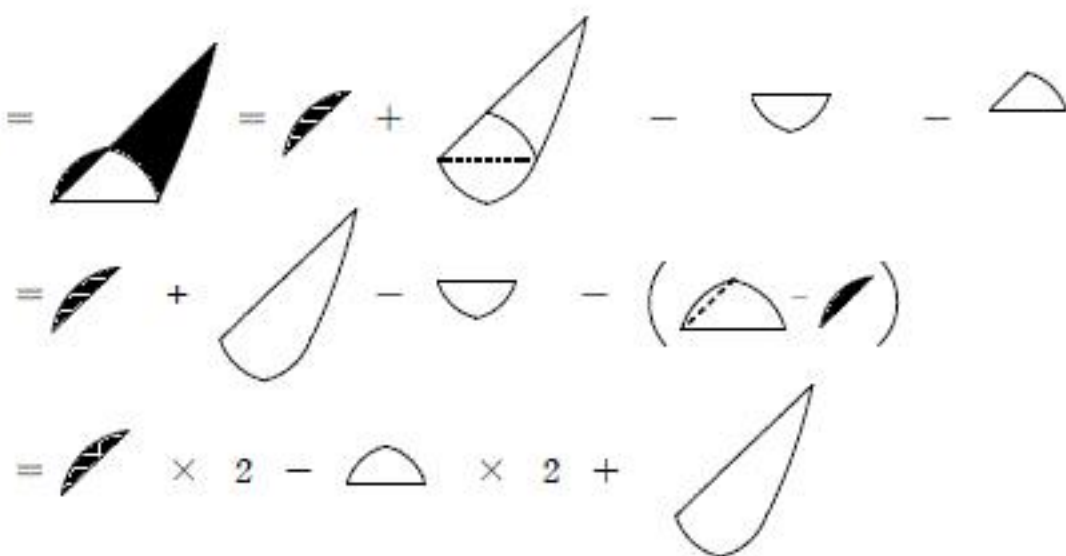
$$\begin{cases} y = -(x^2 + 2x) \\ y = x + 2 \end{cases} \text{を連立して解いて, } (x, y) = (-2, 0), (-1, 1)$$

よって、グラフより、

$$(x, y) = (-2, 0), (-1, 1), (1, 3) \quad \dots(\text{答})$$



(2) (求める面積) =



よって、

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \int_{-2}^{-1} \{-(x^2 + 2x) - (x + 2)\} dx - 2 \int_{-2}^0 \{-(x^2 + 2x)\} dx + \int_{-2}^1 \{(x + 2) - (x^2 + 2x)\} dx \\ &= -2 \int_{-2}^{-1} (x + 1)(x + 2) dx + 2 \int_{-2}^0 x(x + 2) dx - \int_{-2}^1 (x + 2)(x - 1) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{6}(-1 + 2)^3 - \frac{2}{6}(0 + 2)^3 + \frac{1}{6}(1 + 2)^3 \\ &= \frac{13}{6} \quad \dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) $y = x + a$ が $y = -(x^2 + 2x)$ に接するとき、方程式

$x + a = -(x^2 + 2x)$ が重解となればよいので、

$$x^2 + 3x + a = 0 \text{ より, } 9 - 4a = 0 \quad \therefore a = \frac{9}{4}$$

$y = x + a$ が

$$(-2, 0) \text{ を通るとき, } a = 2.$$

$$(0, 0) \text{ を通るとき, } a = 0$$

よって、グラフより、

$$a > \frac{9}{4}, 0 < a < 2 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

