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問 1(1)

9 枚から 2 枚の取り出し方は ${}_9C_2 = \frac{9 \cdot 8}{2} = 36$ (通り)

スペード n 枚から 2 枚の取り出し方は ${}_nC_2 = \frac{n \cdot (n-1)}{2}$ (通り)

$$\therefore P = \frac{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{36} = \frac{n(n-1)}{72} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) スペード n 枚から 1 枚, ハート $9-n$ 枚から 1 枚の取り出し方は

$${}_nC_1 \cdot {}_{9-n}C_1 = n(9-n) \text{ (通り)}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{n(9-n)}{36} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{10} \leq \frac{n(n-1)}{72} < \frac{6}{10} \\ \frac{n(9-n)}{36} < \frac{4}{10} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 21.6 \leq n(n-1) < 43.2 & \dots\dots ① \\ n(9-n) < 14.4 & \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

①, ② を同時に満たす $0 \leq n \leq 9$ の整数 n は 7 (答)

問 2

$$\begin{cases} |\overline{OA}| = |\overline{OB}| = |\overline{OC}| = \sqrt{3} \\ \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} = \overline{OB} \cdot \overline{OC} = 2 \quad \dots\dots ① \\ \overline{OC} \cdot \overline{OA} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad |\overline{AB}|^2 &= |\overline{OB} - \overline{OA}|^2 \\ &= 3 + 3 - 2 \cdot 2 \quad (\because ①) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{BC}|^2 &= |\overline{OC} - \overline{OB}|^2 \\ &= 3 + 3 - 2 \cdot 2 \quad (\because ①) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

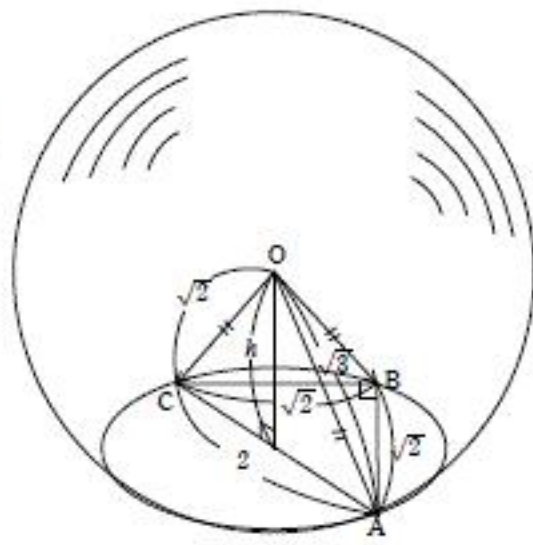
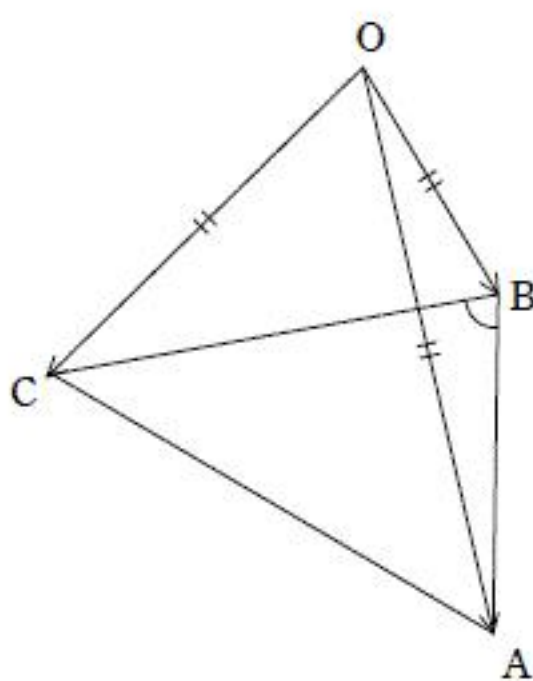
$$\therefore |\overline{AB}| = |\overline{BC}| = \sqrt{2} \quad (AB = BC = \sqrt{2}) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \overline{BA} \cdot \overline{BC} &= (\overline{OA} - \overline{OB}) \cdot (\overline{OC} - \overline{OB}) \\ &= \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OC} - \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} - \overline{OB} \cdot \overline{OC} + |\overline{OB}|^2 \\ &= 1 - 2 - 2 + 3 \quad (\because ①) \\ &= 0 \\ \therefore \underline{\overline{BA} \cdot \overline{BC} = 0} \quad (\angle ABC = 90^\circ) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AB \cdot BC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 1$$

半径 $\sqrt{3}$ の球に埋め込んで考えると, 四面体 $OABC$ の高さ h は,

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 - 1} = \sqrt{2} \\ \therefore (\text{四面体 } OABC \text{ の体積}) &= 1 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \underline{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



問 3 $(a^2+1)x^2 - 2(a+1)x + a = 0$, $x = \sin \theta, \cos \theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$)

解と係数の関係より,

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{2(a+1)}{a^2+1} \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{a}{a^2+1} \end{cases}$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 &= 1 + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{2(a+1)}{a^2+1} \right\}^2 &= 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{a}{a^2+1} \\ \Leftrightarrow 4(a+1)^2 &= a^4 + 2a^2 + 1 + 2a(a^2+1) \\ \Leftrightarrow a^4 + 2a^3 - 2a^2 - 6a - 3 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (a+1)^2(a^2-3) &= 0 \\ \therefore a &= -1, \pm \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

(i) $a = -1$ のとき,

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = 0 \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\therefore (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

(ii) $a = \sqrt{3}$ のとき,

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\therefore (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{3}$$

(iii) $a = -\sqrt{3}$ のとき,

$$\begin{cases} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\therefore (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

以上 (i) ~ (iii) より, $(a, \theta) = \left(-1, \frac{3}{4}\pi \right), \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6} \right), \left(\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{3} \right), \left(-\sqrt{3}, \frac{5}{6}\pi \right)$ (答)

$$\text{問1} \quad \log x - \log k - \frac{1}{k}(x-k)$$

$$= \log \frac{x}{k} - \frac{x}{k} + 1$$

$$= \log t - t + 1 \quad \left(t = \frac{x}{k} > 0 \text{ とおく} \right)$$

ここで, $f(t) = \log t - t + 1 (t > 0)$ とする.

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{t} - 1 = \frac{1-t}{t}$$

t	(0)	...	1	...	$(+\infty)$
$f'(t)$		+	0	-	
$f(t)$		↗	0	↘	

これより,

$$f(t) \leq 0 \iff \log x - \log k \leq \frac{1}{k}(x-k) \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$\underline{1} \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで, 等号成立は, $t = \frac{x}{k} = 1$ のとき, つまり $x = k$ のとき成立 (証明終)

問2 ①において, $k = \alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c$, x は順に a, b, c を代入.

$$\log a - \log(\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c}(a - \alpha a - \beta b - \gamma c) \quad \dots\dots ②$$

$$\log b - \log(\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c}(b - \alpha a - \beta b - \gamma c) \quad \dots\dots ③$$

$$\log c - \log(\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c}(c - \alpha a - \beta b - \gamma c) \quad \dots\dots ④$$

ここで, ②・ α + ③・ β + ④・ γ とすれば, ($\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$ に注意)

$$\alpha \log a + \beta \log b + \gamma \log c - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \log(\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c} \{ \alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c - (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)(\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c) \}$$

$$\iff \alpha \log a + \beta \log b + \gamma \log c \leq \log(\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c) \quad \dots\dots ⑤$$

$$\underline{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

問3 ⑤より,

$$\alpha_1 \log a + \beta_1 \log b + \gamma_1 \log c \leq \log(\alpha_1 a + \beta_1 b + \gamma_1 c) \quad \dots\dots ⑥$$

$$\alpha_2 \log a + \beta_2 \log b + \gamma_2 \log c \leq \log(\alpha_2 a + \beta_2 b + \gamma_2 c) \quad \dots\dots ⑦$$

$$\alpha_3 \log a + \beta_3 \log b + \gamma_3 \log c \leq \log(\alpha_3 a + \beta_3 b + \gamma_3 c) \quad \dots\dots ⑧$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^3 \alpha_n = \sum_{n=1}^3 \beta_n = \sum_{n=1}^3 \gamma_n = 1 \text{ と } \alpha_n + \beta_n + \gamma_n = 1 (n=1, 2, 3) \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 1 \\ \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 = 1 \\ \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 = 1 \\ \alpha_1 + \beta_1 + \gamma_1 = 1 \\ \alpha_2 + \beta_2 + \gamma_2 = 1 \\ \alpha_3 + \beta_3 + \gamma_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots ⑨$$

⑨に注意して, ⑥, ⑦, ⑧の辺々和をとると,

$$\log a + \log b + \log c \leq \log s_1 + \log s_2 + \log s_3$$

$$\iff \log abc \leq \log s_1 s_2 s_3$$

$$\iff abc \leq s_1 s_2 s_3$$

$$\therefore s_1 s_2 s_3 \geq abc$$

$$\underline{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

問 1(1) $J = \int_0^2 x^2 e^{-x^2} dx$ とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^2 \left(-\frac{x}{2} \right) (e^{-x^2})' dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{x}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= -e^{-4} + \frac{1}{2} I \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore J = \underline{\frac{1}{2} I - \frac{1}{e^4}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $K = \int_0^2 x^4 e^{-x^2} dx$ とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \int_0^2 \left(-\frac{x^3}{2} \right) (e^{-x^2})' dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{x^3}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \left(-\frac{3}{2} x^2 \right) e^{-x^2} dx \\ &= -4e^{-4} + \frac{3}{2} J \\ &= -4e^{-4} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} I - \frac{1}{e^4} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{4} I - \frac{11}{2} e^{-4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore K = \underline{\frac{3}{4} I - \frac{11}{2e^4}} \quad (\text{答})$$

問 2 $\left[\{f(x) + f'(x)\}^2 \right]_a^b = \int_a^b 2 \{f(x) + f'(x)\} \{f'(x) + f''(x)\} dx$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_a^b \left(\{f(x)\}^2 - \{f'(x)\}^2 + \{f''(x)\}^2 \right) dx + \left[\{f(x) + f'(x)\}^2 \right]_a^b \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\{f(x)\}^2 - \{f'(x)\}^2 + \{f''(x)\}^2 \right) dx \\ &\quad + \int_a^b \left(2f(x)f'(x) + 2f(x)f''(x) + 2\{f'(x)\}^2 + 2f'(x)f''(x) \right) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left(\{f(x)\}^2 + \{f'(x)\}^2 + \{f''(x)\}^2 + 2f(x)f'(x) + 2f'(x)f''(x) + 2f''(x)f(x) \right) dx \\ &= \int_a^b \{f(x) + f'(x) + f''(x)\}^2 dx \geq 0 \quad \dots\dots ① \quad (\text{証明終}) \end{aligned}$$

問 3 $f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ とおくと, $\{f(x)\}^2 = e^{-x^2}$

$$f'(x) = -xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \text{ より, } \{f'(x)\}^2 = x^2 e^{-x^2}$$

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

ここで, $0 \leq x \leq 2$ で $f(x)$, $f'(x)$ は微分可能であり, $f''(x)$ は連続である.

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \{f(x)\}^2 - \{f'(x)\}^2 + \{f''(x)\}^2 &= e^{-x^2} - x^2 e^{-x^2} + (x^4 - 2x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2} \\ &= 2e^{-x^2} - 3x^2 e^{-x^2} + x^4 e^{-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \{f(x) + f'(x)\}^2 = \left(e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - xe^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \right)^2 = (1-x)^2 e^{-x^2}$$

ここで①より,

$$\int_0^2 (2e^{-x^2} - 3x^2 e^{-x^2} + x^4 e^{-x^2}) dx + \left[(1-x)^2 e^{-x^2} \right]_0^2 \geq 0$$

$$\iff 2I - 3J + K + e^{-4} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\iff 2I - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} I - \frac{1}{e^4} \right) + \left(\frac{3}{4} I - \frac{11}{2e^4} \right) + \frac{1}{e^4} - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\iff \frac{5}{4} I \geq \frac{3}{2e^4} + 1$$

$$\iff I \geq \frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{5e^4} \quad (\text{証明終})$$