

$$(1) \quad P(2 \text{ 個のさいころの目の積が偶}) = \frac{3}{4} \leftarrow +2 \text{ 移動}$$

$$P(2 \text{ 個のさいころの目の積が奇}) = \frac{1}{4} \leftarrow +1 \text{ 移動}$$

$$P(x_1 = 2) = \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore \text{ア} = \frac{3}{4} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$P(x_3 = 3 \text{ かつ } x_4 = 5) = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{256} \quad \therefore \text{イ} = \frac{3}{256} \quad (\text{答})$$

座標 4 以上の点に初めて到達する試行回数とその確率は以下の通り.

試行回数	2	3	4
P	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{27}{64}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

$$E = 2 \cdot \frac{9}{16} + 3 \cdot \frac{27}{64} + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{64}$$

$$= \frac{72 + 81 + 4}{64}$$

$$= \frac{157}{64} \quad \therefore \text{ウ} = \frac{157}{64} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad |\overline{\text{OA}} + \overline{\text{OB}}|^2 = 1 \iff 2\overline{\text{OA}} \cdot \overline{\text{OB}} + |\overline{\text{OB}}|^2 = 0 \dots \textcircled{1} \quad (\because |\overline{\text{OA}}| = 1)$$

$$|2\overline{\text{OA}} + \overline{\text{OB}}|^2 = 1 \iff 4\overline{\text{OA}} \cdot \overline{\text{OB}} + |\overline{\text{OB}}|^2 = -3 \dots \textcircled{2} \quad (\because |\overline{\text{OA}}| = 1)$$

①, ②より, $\overline{\text{OA}} \cdot \overline{\text{OB}} = -\frac{3}{2}$ となり,

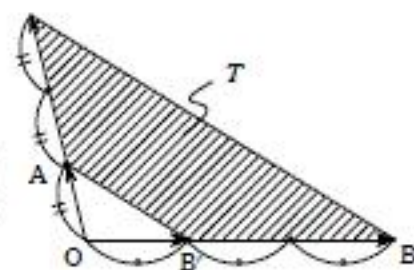
$$|\overline{\text{OB}}| = \sqrt{3} \quad \therefore \text{エ} = \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\overline{\text{OP}} = s\overline{\text{OA}} + t\overline{\text{OB}} = s\overline{\text{OA}} + 3t \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{3}\overline{\text{OB}}\right)}_{\parallel \overline{\text{OB}}'} = s\overline{\text{OA}} + 3t\overline{\text{OB}'}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3|\overline{\text{OA}}|^2 |\overline{\text{OB}}|^2 - (3\overline{\text{OA}} \cdot \overline{\text{OB}})^2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} \sqrt{9 \cdot 3 - 9 \cdot \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \leq s + 3t \leq 3 \\ s \geq 0 \\ 3t \geq 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\therefore \text{オ} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (1) $C_1: f(x) = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} \ (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ 原点对称の奇関数
 $C_2: g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2} \ (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$ $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ の $y \geq 0$ 部分 (半円)

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

x	-1	...	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	...	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	...	1
$f'(x)$		-	0	+	0	-	
$f(x)$	0		$\searrow$	-1	$\nearrow$	1	$\searrow$ 0
			極小		極大		

$$(\text{極大値}) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 1$$

$$(\text{極小値}) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -1$$

C_2 は円: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ の $y \geq 0$ 部分を表す半円 ($y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$)

次に,

$$2x\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{1-x^2}(2x-1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm 1, \frac{1}{2}$$

$P_1(t, 2t\sqrt{1-t^2}), P_2(t, t\sqrt{1-t^2})$ (ただし, $-1 < t < 1$) より,

$$P_1 \equiv P_2 \text{ となる } t \text{ の値は } t = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

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

$$(l_t \text{ の傾き}) = f'(t) = \frac{2(1-2t^2)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad (-1 < t < 1)$$

$$g'(x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ より,}$$

$$(m_t \text{ の傾き}) = g'(t) = -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \quad (-1 < t < 1)$$

$$l_t // m_t \Leftrightarrow \frac{2(1-2t^2)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4t^2 - t - 2 = 0 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{33}}{8} \quad \therefore \alpha = \frac{1 - \sqrt{33}}{8}, \beta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{33}}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \text{ (i)} \quad l_t: y = \frac{2(1-2t^2)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}(x-t) + 2t\sqrt{1-t^2}$$

$$m_t: y = -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}(x-t) + \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

2 式より x を消去して

$$y = y_t = \frac{2(t^2-1)\sqrt{1-t^2}}{4t^2-t-2} \quad (-1 < t < 1) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(ii) \quad y_t = \frac{-2(1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4t^2-t-2} > 0 \text{ とおく.}$$

つまり,

$$4t^2 - t - 2 < 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha < t < \beta \quad (\text{答})$$

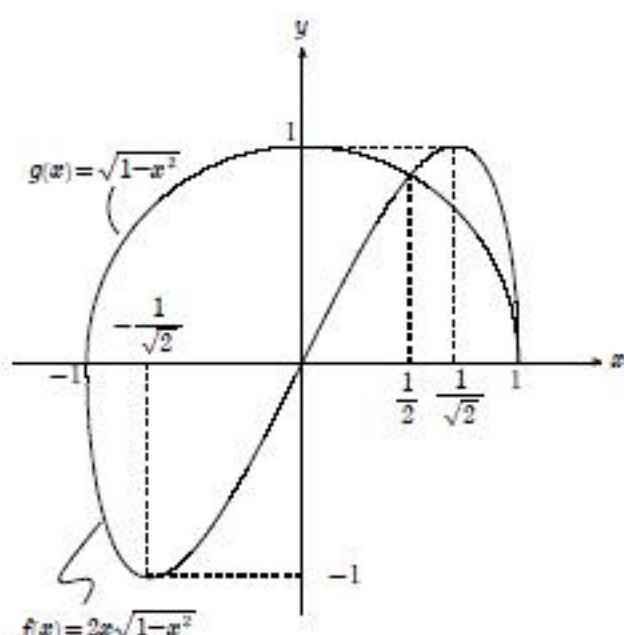
$$\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{33}}{8}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{33}}{8}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_t' &= \frac{-3\sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot (-2t) \cdot (4t^2-t-2) + 2(1-t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (8t-1)}{(4t^2-t-2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{1-t^2}(2t^2+1)(2t-1)}{(4t^2-t-2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

t	(α)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	(β)
y_t'		-	0	+	
y_t		$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$	

増減表より,

$$(\text{ } y_t \text{ の最小値}) = y_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$



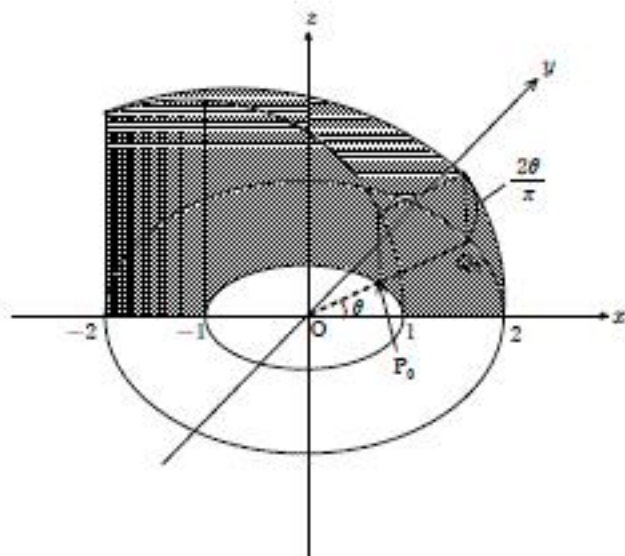
- (1)
- $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$
- に
- $z = t$
- 代入

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 - t^2$$

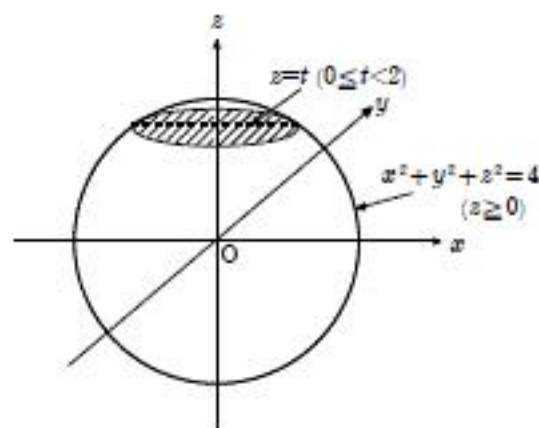
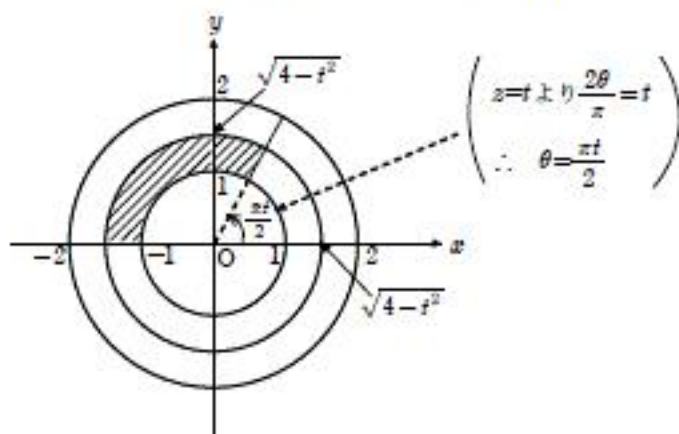
$$= (\sqrt{4 - t^2})^2$$

半径 $\sqrt{4 - t^2}$ の円周および内部を示す.

$$\therefore \sqrt{4 - t^2} \quad (\text{答})$$



- (2) 立体 K の $z = t$ ($0 \leq t < 2$) 面での切り口と
 (1) で求めた半径 $\sqrt{4 - t^2}$ の円周および内部を
 同時にみたす点を図示すると下図の通り.

上図の斜線部分の面積を $S(t)$ ($0 \leq t < 2$) とすると,

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{4 - t^2})^2 \cdot \left(\pi - \frac{\pi t}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \left(\pi - \frac{\pi t}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (t^3 - 2t^2 - 3t + 6) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} S(t) \iff (t-2)(t^2-3) \geq 0 \\ \iff t^2-3 \leq 0 \therefore 0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{3} \end{array} \right)$$

求める L の体積は

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} S(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (t^3 - 2t^2 - 3t + 6) dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{t^4}{4} - \frac{2}{3} t^3 - \frac{3}{2} t^2 + 6t \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{9}{16} \right) \pi$$

(答)

(1) (7) $l: x=0$ のとき

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ dt \end{pmatrix} \quad (t \text{ は任意の実数})$$

$ad \neq 0$ より, $d \neq 0$ これより, (x', y') は $y=0$ とならず不適.

(4) $l: y=mx$ (m : 実数) のとき

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ mt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (a-m)t \\ dmt \end{pmatrix} \quad (t \text{ は任意の実数})$$

(x', y') は, $x'+my'=0$ をみたすから,

$$(a-m)t + m \cdot dmt = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a-m+dm^2)t = 0$$

t は任意の実数より,

$$a-m+dm^2=0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow dm^2-m+a=0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1})$$

直線 l がただ 1 つ存在することから, ①が重解をもてばよく,

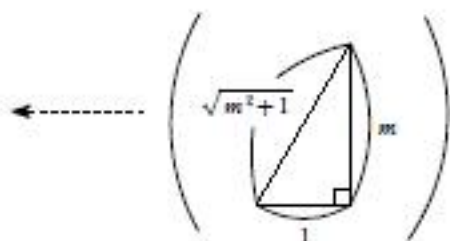
$$D=1^2-4da=0 \quad \therefore ad=\frac{1}{4} \quad \left(\text{重解 } m=\frac{1}{2d} \right)$$

以上 (7), (4) より,

$$ad=\frac{1}{4}$$

(答)

(2) $P\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}, \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}\right)$ の像は



$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4d} & -1 \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \\ \frac{m}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{4d} - m}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}, \frac{dm}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \right)$$

$\parallel$

$$\therefore Q = \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4d^2+1}}, \frac{d}{\sqrt{4d^2+1}} \right)$$

$m=\frac{1}{2d}$ だから

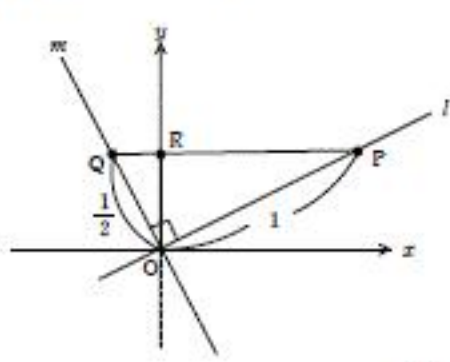
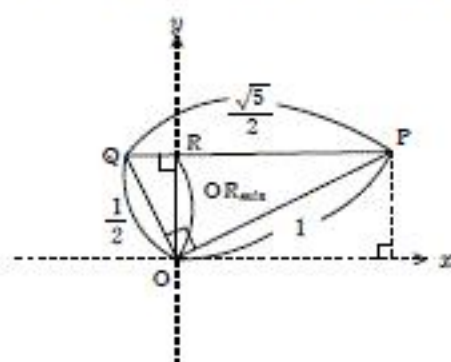
これより,

$$OQ^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4d^2+1}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{d}{\sqrt{4d^2+1}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore OQ = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで, $Q_y = \frac{d}{\sqrt{4d^2+1}} > 0$ より,

$Q\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{4d^2+1}}, \frac{d}{\sqrt{4d^2+1}}\right)$ は, 第 2 象限に存在する.

OR の長さが最小となるのは, $OR \perp PQ$ のときである.



$$(OP \text{ の傾き}) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore m = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2d} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{4} \\ d = 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$