

(1) 3枚のカードを取り出す組みは ${}_{10}C_3 = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 120$ (通り)

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} (X, Y) = & (1, 2) & (2, 4) & (3, 6) & (4, 8) & (5, 10) \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ & 0 \text{通り} & 1 \text{通り} & 2 \text{通り} & 3 \text{通り} & 4 \text{通り} \end{array}$$

全部で, $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$ (通り)

$$\therefore P(Y = 2X) = \frac{10}{120} = \boxed{\frac{1}{12}}^{(\text{ア})} \quad (\text{答})$$

$Y < 2X$ となるのは, $1 + 3 + 6 + 6 + 3 + 1 = 20$ (通り)

$$\therefore P(Y < 2X) = \frac{20}{120} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}^{(\text{イ})} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ (a, b, c, d は実数) とおく.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-b \\ c-d \end{pmatrix} \therefore Q(a-b, c-d)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a-b \\ c-d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

①より,

$$\begin{cases} a(a-b) + b(c-d) = -1 \\ c(a-b) + d(c-d) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$$

③より,

$$\begin{cases} -a = 1 \\ -c = -1 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{4}$$

②, ④より,

$$\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ c = 1 \\ b(2-d) = -2 \\ b = d - d^2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned} (d - d^2 - 1)(2 - d) &= -2 \\ \iff d(\underbrace{d^2 - 3d + 3}_0) &= 0 \quad \therefore d = 0, b = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore A = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}^{(\text{ウ})} \quad (\text{答})$$

さらに,

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{より, } Q\left(\boxed{0}^{(\text{エ})}, \boxed{1}^{(\text{オ})}\right) \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

(1) (i) $f(x) = \log(a^2 + x^2)$ ($x \geq 0$) より,

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x}{a^2 + x^2} \quad (x > 0)$$

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

増減表を描くと次の通り.

x	0	...	a	...	$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		+	+	+	
$f''(x)$		+	0	-	
$f(x)$	$2\log a$	$\nearrow$	(変曲点)	$\searrow$	$(+\infty)$

$$\therefore t(a) = a \quad \left(0 < a \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad (\text{答})$$

また, $g(x) = x^2 + b$ が上記の変曲点 $(a, \log 2a^2)$ を通るから,

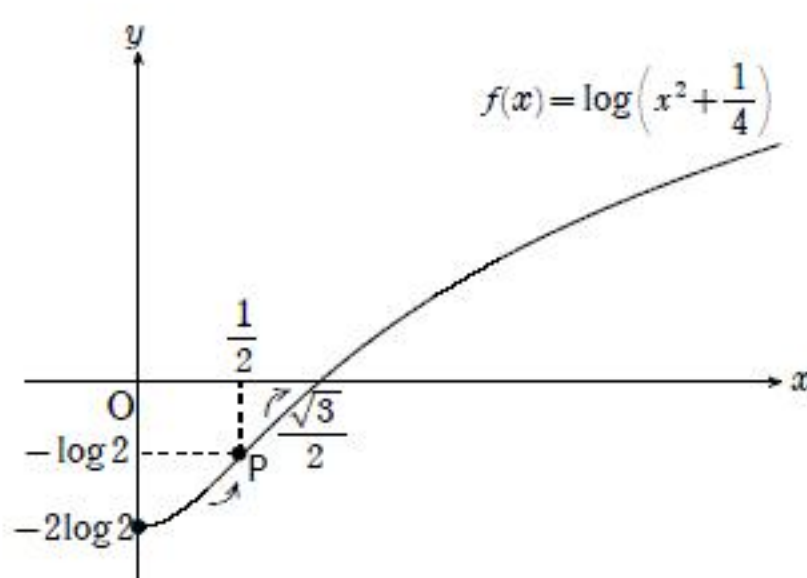
$$\log 2a^2 = a^2 + b \iff \underline{\underline{b = \log 2a^2 - a^2}} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(ii) \quad \left(a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ のとき} \right) \quad C_1: f(x) = \log \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad (x \geq 0)$$

$$f(0) = \log \frac{1}{4} = -2\log 2 \quad (-1.4 < -2\log 2 < -1.2)$$

$$\text{変曲点} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\log 2 \right) \quad (-0.7 < -\log 2 < -0.6)$$

(i) の増減表を利用してグラフを描くと, 次の通り.



(2)

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= g(x) - f(x) \\ &= x^2 + \log 2a^2 - a^2 - \log(a^2 + x^2) \quad (0 \leq x \leq a) \end{aligned}$$

とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= 2x - \frac{2x}{a^2 + x^2} \\ &= \frac{2x(a^2 + x^2 - 1)}{a^2 + x^2} \leq 0 \quad \left(\because a^2 + x^2 - 1 \leq 2a^2 - 1 \leq 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 - 1 = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

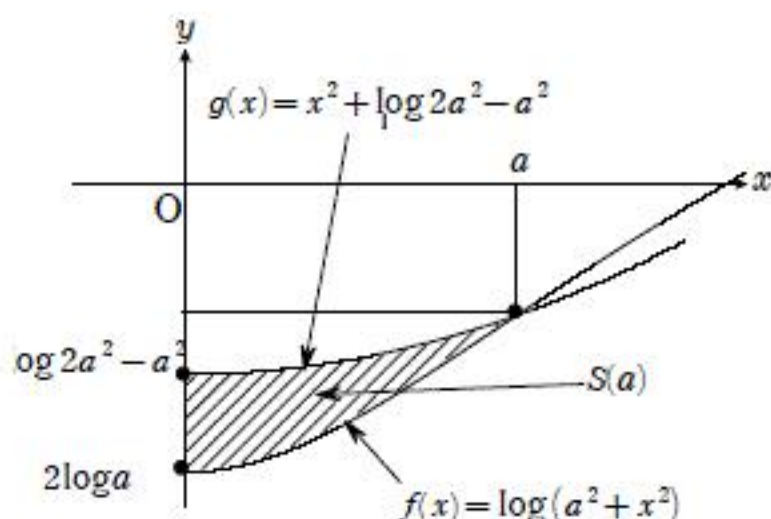
よって, $F(x)$ は x における単調減少

$$\therefore F(x) \geq F(a) = 0 \quad (F(x) \geq 0)$$

$$\therefore g(x) \geq f(x) \quad (x=a \text{ のとき等号成立}) \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) (2) より, $y = f(x)$ と $y = g(x)$ を図示すると下図の通り.

$$\begin{aligned} S(a) &= \int_0^a \{g(x) - f(x)\} dx \\ &= \int_0^a \{x^2 + \log 2a^2 - a^2 - \log(a^2 + x^2)\} dx \end{aligned}$$



ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^a \log(a^2 + x^2) dx \\ &= \int_0^a (x)' \log(a^2 + x^2) dx \\ &= [x \log(a^2 + x^2)]_0^a - \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{2x}{a^2 + x^2} dx \\ &= a \log 2a^2 - \int_0^a \left(2 - \frac{2a^2}{a^2 + x^2} \right) dx \\ &= a \log 2a^2 - 2a + 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{a^2(1 + \tan^2 \theta)} \cdot \frac{a}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{l|l} x & 0 \rightarrow a \\ \theta & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \\ &= a \log 2a^2 - 2a + 2a \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \therefore S(a) &= -\frac{2}{3}a^3 + \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) a \quad \left(0 < a \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$S'(a) = -2a^2 + 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

a	(0)	...	$\frac{\sqrt{4-\pi}}{2}$	...	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
$S'(a)$		+	0	-	
$S(a)$		$\nearrow$	(最大)	$\searrow$	

増減表より,

$$\underline{\underline{a = \frac{\sqrt{4-\pi}}{2}}} \quad (\text{答}) \text{ のとき } S(a) \text{ は最大となり,}$$

$$(\text{最大値}) = S\left(\frac{\sqrt{4-\pi}}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{6}(4-\pi)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (\text{答})$$

3
(1)

$$t = \sin x + \cos x$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \text{ とおくと, } \underline{\underline{-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}}}$$

ここで, $t^2 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x$ より,

$$2 \sin x \cos x = t^2 - 1$$

よって,

$$-\sqrt{2}a(\sin x + \cos x) + 4b \sin x \cos x - 4 \leq 0$$

$$\iff -\sqrt{2}at + 2b(t^2 - 1) - 4 \leq 0$$

$$\iff 2bt^2 - \sqrt{2}at - 2b - 4 \leq 0 \dots\dots ①$$

①が $-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$ でつねに成立するよう考えればよい.

$$f(t) = 2bt^2 - \sqrt{2}at - 2b - 4 \text{ とおく.}$$

(i) $b > 0$ のとき

$$\begin{cases} f(-\sqrt{2}) = 2a + 2b - 4 \leq 0 \\ f(\sqrt{2}) = 2b - 2a - 4 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b \leq -a + 2 \\ b \leq a + 2 \end{cases}$$

(ii) $b = 0$ のとき

$$f(t) = -\sqrt{2}at - 4 \quad (t \text{ の高々1次式})$$

$$\begin{cases} f(-\sqrt{2}) = 2a - 4 \leq 0 \\ f(\sqrt{2}) = -2a - 4 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore -2 \leq a \leq 2$$

(iii) $b < 0$ のとき

$$f(t) = 2b\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4b}\right)^2 + \dots\dots$$

$$\cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4b} \leq -\sqrt{2} \quad \left(b \geq -\frac{1}{4}a\right) \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(-\sqrt{2}) = 2b + 2a - 4 \leq 0 \quad \therefore b \leq -a + 2$$

$$\cdot -\sqrt{2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4b} \leq \sqrt{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \leq -\frac{1}{4}a \\ b \leq \frac{1}{4}a \end{array} \right\} \text{ のとき}$$

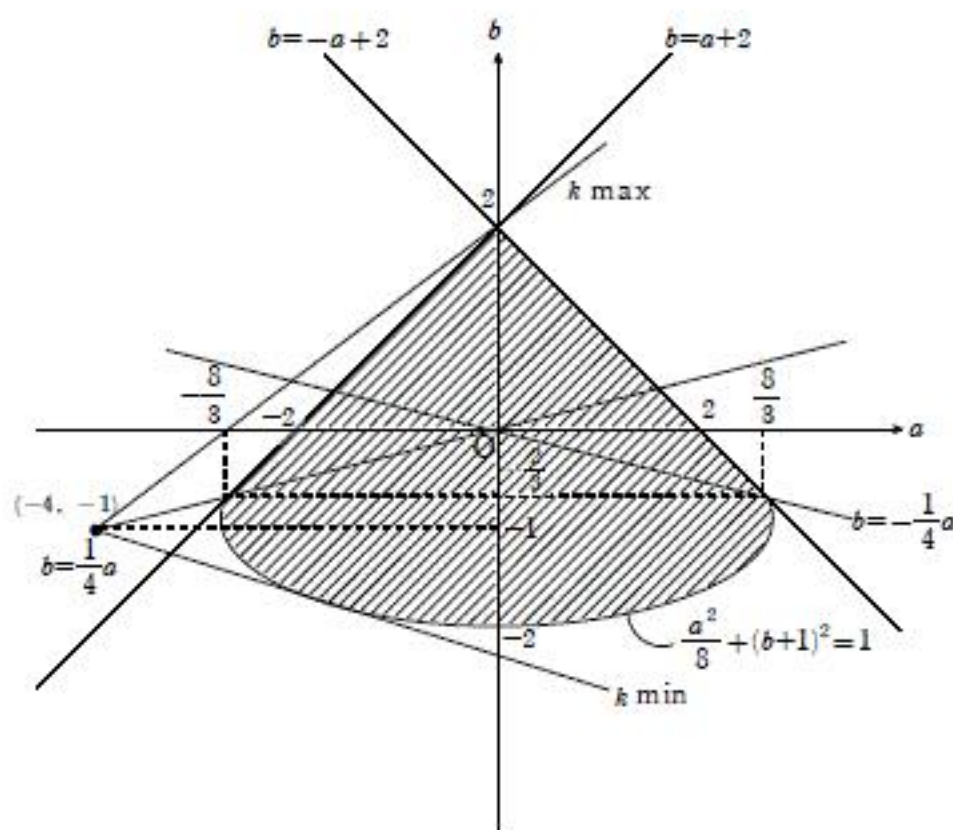
$$\therefore \frac{a^2}{8} + (b+1)^2 \leq 1$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{4b} \quad \left(b \geq \frac{1}{4}a\right) \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(\sqrt{2}) = 2b - 2a - 4 \leq 0 \quad \therefore b \leq a + 2$$

以上(i)~(iii)より, ab 平面に図示

右図の斜線部分 (ただし, 境界を含む)



(2)

$$\frac{b+1}{a+4} = k \quad (k: \text{実数}) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$b = k(a+4) - 1 \dots\dots ②$$

②は点 $(-4, -1)$ を通り傾き k の直線と考えられるから,

$$\cdot k \text{ の最大値は } (a, b) = (0, 2) \text{ を通るとき, } k = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cdot k \text{ の最小値は楕円 } \frac{a^2}{8} + (b+1)^2 = 1 \text{ と } b = k(a+4) - 1 \text{ が接するとき}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{8} + k^2(a+4)^2 = 1 \iff (8k^2+1)a^2 + 64k^2a + 128k^2 - 8 = 0$$

ここで,

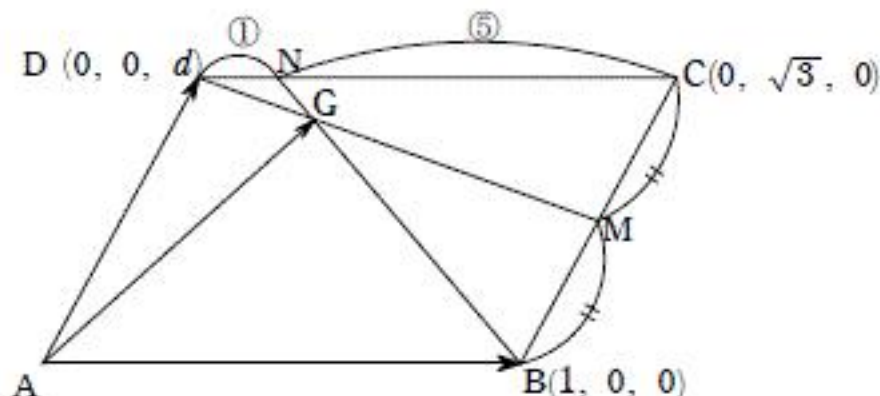
$$D/4 = (32k^2)^2 - (8k^2+1)(128k^2-8) = 0$$

$$\iff -64k^2 + 8 = 0 \quad \therefore k = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

以上より,

$$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\iff \boxed{\overset{(カ)}{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}}} \leq \frac{b+1}{a+4} \leq \boxed{\overset{(キ)}{\frac{3}{4}}} \quad (\text{答})$$



$$\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AD}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AN} = \frac{1}{6} \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{AD}$$

より, 実数 s, t を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AG} &= (1-s)\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AN} \\ &= (1-s)\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{s}{6}\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AD} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{5}{6}s\right)\overrightarrow{AB} + s\overrightarrow{AD} \quad \dots\dots\dots ①\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AG} &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{AM} + t\overrightarrow{AD} \\ &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1-t}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} + t\overrightarrow{AD} \\ &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1+t}{2}\overrightarrow{AD} \quad \dots\dots(2)\end{aligned}$$

 $\overrightarrow{AB}$ と $\overrightarrow{AD}$ は 1 次独立より, ①, ②から,

$$\begin{cases} 1 - \frac{5}{6}s = 1 - t \\ s = \frac{1+t}{2} \end{cases} \quad \therefore s = \frac{6}{7}, t = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{2}{7} \overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{6}{7} \overrightarrow{AD} \quad (\text{答})$$

(ii)

 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC}$ より, $A(1, -\sqrt{3}, d)$ と表せる.

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = (-1, \sqrt{3}, 0), \quad |\overrightarrow{AD}| = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (0, \sqrt{3}, -d), \quad |\overrightarrow{AB}| = \sqrt{d^2 + 3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{AG} = \frac{2}{7}(0, \sqrt{3}, -d) + \frac{6}{7}(-1, \sqrt{3}, 0) = -\frac{2}{7}(3, -4\sqrt{3}, d)$$

$$|\overline{\text{AG}}| = \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{d^2 + 57}$$

ここで、

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AG} &= |\overrightarrow{AD}| |\overrightarrow{AG}| \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \Leftrightarrow -\frac{2}{7}(-3-12) &= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{d^2+57} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{3} \sqrt{d^2+57} &= 15\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore d^2 = 18 \quad \therefore d = 3\sqrt{2} \quad (>0)$$

よって, $A \begin{pmatrix} \text{(ニ)} & \text{(サ)} & \text{(シ)} \\ \boxed{1} & \boxed{-\sqrt{3}} & \boxed{3\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, d = \boxed{3\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{答})$

(2) xy 平面の原点 O からの距離を r , 高さを先の空間図と同じ z を用いて考える.

・直線 CD の z 軸回転は $z = -\sqrt{6}r + 3\sqrt{2}$ の z 軸回転 $\left(r = \frac{3\sqrt{2} - z}{\sqrt{6}} \right)$

・直線 AB の z 軸回転を調べる.

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = (x, y, z) = (1, 0, 0) + \frac{z}{3\sqrt{2}}(0, -\sqrt{3}, 3\sqrt{2})$$

$$(\text{半径}R)^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 1^2 + \left(-\frac{z}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{z^2}{6}$$

ここで, $R^2 = r^2$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{z^2}{6} = \frac{1}{6}(18 - 6\sqrt{2}z + z^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1=3-\sqrt{2}z \quad \therefore z=\sqrt{2}$$

求める立体の体積を V とすると、

$$V = \pi(\sqrt{3})^2 \cdot 3\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{8}{27}\right)$$

$$+\pi \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{3\sqrt{2}} \left(1 + \frac{z^2}{6}\right) dz$$

$$= \frac{57\sqrt{2}}{27}\pi + \pi \left[z + \frac{z^3}{18} \right]_{\sqrt{5}}^{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 7\sqrt{2}\pi$$

$$\therefore V = 7\sqrt{2}\pi \quad (\text{答})$$

