

問 1

$$(1) \quad P(X=5) = \frac{1}{6}, \quad P(X=5 \cap Z=4) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot {}_5C_4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 = \frac{5}{32 \cdot 6}$$

$$\therefore P_{X=5}(Z=4) = \frac{P(X=5 \cap Z=4)}{P(X=5)} = \frac{\frac{5}{32 \cdot 6}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{32}}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} P(Z=4) &= P(X=4 \cap Z=4) + P(X=5 \cap Z=4) + P(X=6 \cap Z=4) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ {}_4C_4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + {}_5C_4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + {}_6C_4 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{29}{64} = \underline{\underline{\frac{29}{384}}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

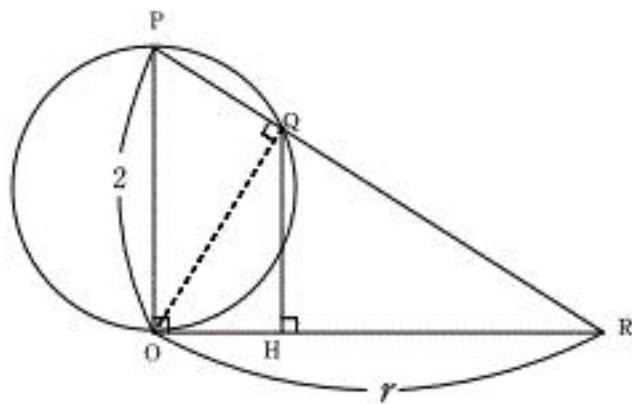
$$P(Z=5) = \frac{1}{6} \left\{ {}_5C_5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + {}_6C_5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 \right\} = \frac{8}{384}$$

$$P(Z=6) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot {}_6C_6 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 = \frac{1}{384}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(Z \leq 3) &= 1 - P(Z \geq 4) \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{29}{384} + \frac{8}{384} + \frac{1}{384} \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{38}{384} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{173}{192}}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

問2

(1) $PR = \sqrt{r^2 + 4}$
 $\triangle POR \sim \triangle PQO$ より,
 $PQ = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}}$
 $\therefore QR = PR - PQ = \sqrt{r^2 + 4} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}}$ (答)



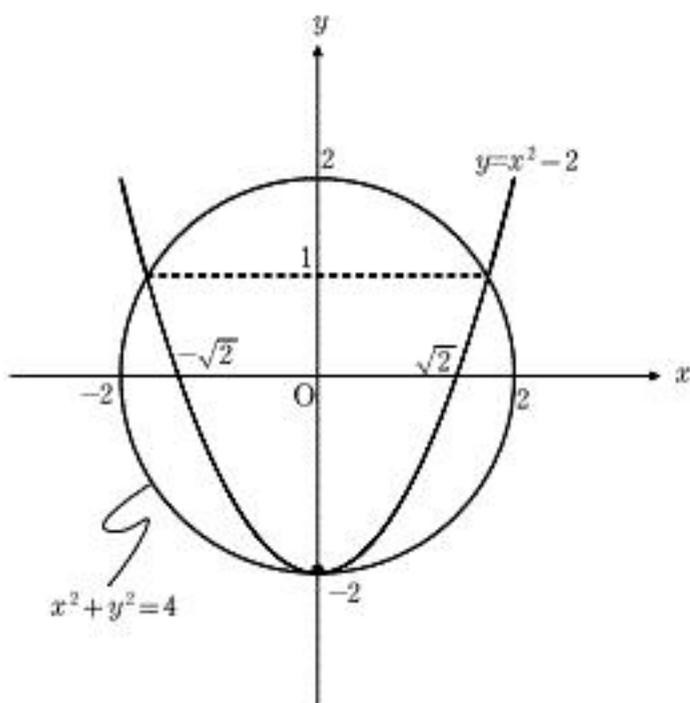
(2) $QH = h$ ($h \geq 1$) とすると,
 $\triangle QRH \sim \triangle PRO$ より,
 $h : 2 = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4}} : \sqrt{r^2 + 4}$
 $\iff h = \frac{2r^2}{r^2 + 4}$

ここで,
 $h \geq 1 \iff \frac{2r^2}{r^2 + 4} \geq 1 \quad \therefore \underline{r \geq 2} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

①より,
 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \geq 2$
 $\therefore x^2 + y^2 \geq 4 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$y = x^2 - 2$ 上の点 (x, y) において, ②をみたす
 実数 x の範囲を調べる.
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \wedge x^2 = y + 2$ を代入して,
 $y^2 + y - 2 = 0$
 $\iff (y + 2)(y - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore y = -2, 1$

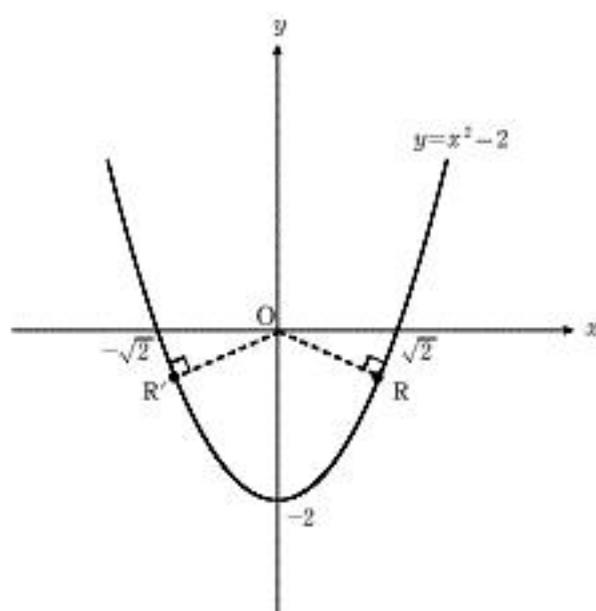
これより,
 $\underline{x \leq -\sqrt{3}, x = 0, \sqrt{3} \leq x}$ (答)



(3) (2)より,
 $h = \frac{2r^2}{r^2 + 4} = \frac{2(r^2 + 4) - 8}{r^2 + 4} = 2 - \frac{8}{r^2 + 4}$
 「 h が最小のとき」 \iff 「 r^2 (または r) が最小のとき」
 ③

③より, $R(x, y)$ に対して, $x^2 = y + 2$ より,
 $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = y^2 + y + 2$
 $= \left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{7}{4} \geq \frac{7}{4}$
 $y = -\frac{1}{2} \left(x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ のとき, r^2 (または r) は最小になる.

よって, $\underline{R\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)}$ (答)



問3

(1) 真数条件, 底の条件より, $0 < x < 1, 1 < x \dots\dots$ ①

$t = \log_n x$ とおくと,

$$1 + \log_{\sqrt{x}}(n^2) = 1 + \frac{\log_n n^2}{\frac{1}{2}\log_n x} = 1 + \frac{\overset{(7)}{4}}{t}$$

$$\log_n \sqrt{x} = \log_n x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\overset{(1)}{1}}{2} t$$

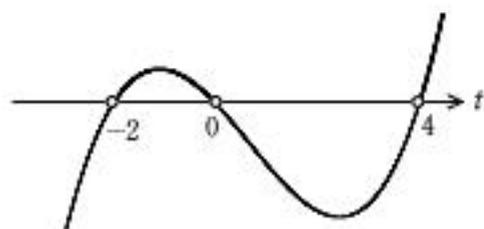
したがって,

$$1 + \frac{4}{t} < \frac{1}{2}t \quad (t \neq 0)$$

$$\iff 2t^2 + 8t < t^3$$

$$\iff t(t+2)(t-4) > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\overset{(9)}{-2}}{<} t < \frac{\overset{(10)}{0}}{<} \text{ または } \frac{\overset{(8)}{4}}{<} t \quad (\text{答}) \dots\dots ②$$



(2) (1)と同様に

$$\frac{1}{2}(1 + \log_{\sqrt{n}} 3) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\log_n 3}{\frac{1}{2}\log_n n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2\log_n 3)$$

よって,

$$\log_n \sqrt{x} < \frac{1}{2}(1 + \log_{\sqrt{n}} 3)$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{2}\log_n x < \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2\log_n 3)$$

$$\therefore x < 9n \quad (\because n \geq 2) \dots\dots ③$$

②, ③より, $\left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} < x < 1 \text{ または } n^4 < x \right\}$ かつ $(x < 9n)$ を同時にみたら,

自然数 (n, x) の組を求める. ただし, $n \geq 2, x \geq 2$

$n^4 < x < 9n$ より, $n^4 < 9n$ つまり, $n^3 < 9$ が必要だから $n=2$

逆にこのとき, $2^4 < x < 18 \iff 16 < x < 18 \quad x=17$ (存在)

$$\therefore \underline{(n, x) = (2, 17)} \quad (\text{答})$$

問 4

(1) $\angle AOB = \pi - 2x$ より,

$$\triangle AOB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(\pi - 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

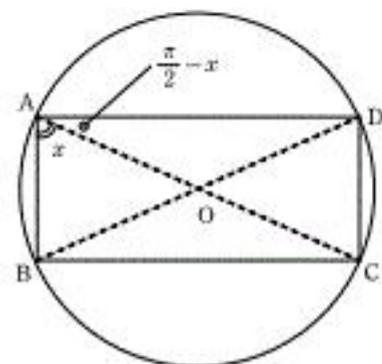
$\angle AOD = 2x$ より,

$$\triangle OAD = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

ゆえに, (長方形 ABCD の面積) $= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \boxed{2 \sin 2x}$ (7)

ここで, $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ より, $0 < 2x < \pi$

よって, $2x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\left(x = \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$ のとき, (最大面積) $= \boxed{2}$ (8)



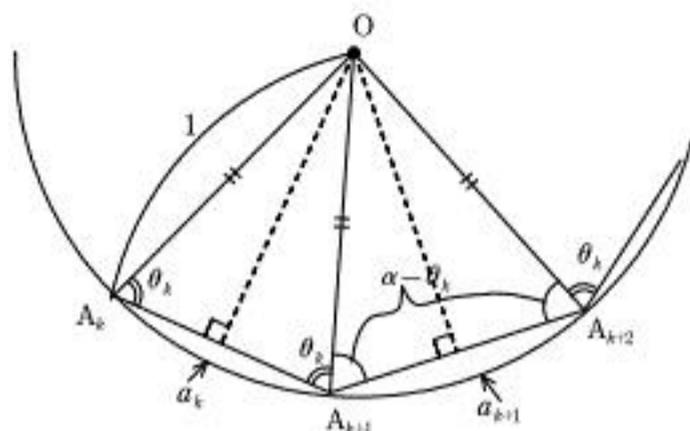
(2)

(i) $a_k = \pi - 2\theta_k$ (答)

$$a_{k+1} = \pi - 2\alpha + 2\theta_k \quad (\text{答})$$

ここで,

$$a_k + a_{k+1} = 2(\pi - \alpha) \quad (\text{答})$$



(ii) $n = 2l + 1$ (l は自然数) とおくと,

$\theta_1 = \theta_3 = \theta_5 = \dots = \theta_{2l+1} = \theta_{2l+3} = \theta_4 = \theta_6 = \dots = \theta_{2l}$ となる.

つまり, $\triangle OA_1 A_2 \sim \triangle OA_{2l+1} A_l$ まですべて合同な二等辺三角形となる.

よって, n 角形 $A_1 A_2 A_3 \dots A_n$ は正 n 角形 (証明終)

(補足) $\angle OA_k A_{k+1} = \angle OA_{k+1} A_k = \theta_k$ のとき, $\angle OA_{k+1} A_{k+2} = \angle OA_{k+2} A_{k+1} = \alpha - \theta_k$ となり,
 $\angle OA_{k+2} A_{k+3} = \alpha - (\alpha - \theta_k) = \theta_k$ に再びもどる.

(iii) $n = 2m$ ($m \geq 2$, m : 自然数)

$$\angle OA_1 A_2 = \angle OA_2 A_1 = \theta_1 \text{ より,}$$

$$\angle OA_2 A_3 = \angle OA_3 A_2 = \alpha - \theta_1$$

$$\angle OA_3 A_4 = \angle OA_4 A_3 = \alpha - (\alpha - \theta_1) = \theta_1 (= \theta_3) \text{ より,}$$

$$\angle OA_4 A_5 = \angle OA_5 A_4 = \alpha - \theta_1$$

以降同様の繰り返しとなり,

$$\angle OA_{2m-1} A_{2m} = \angle OA_{2m} A_{2m-1} = \theta_1 (= \theta_{2m-1}) \text{ より,}$$

$$\angle OA_{2m} A_1 = \angle OA_1 A_{2m} = \alpha - \theta_1$$

$$\angle OA_1 A_2 = \angle OA_2 A_1 = \alpha - (\alpha - \theta_1) = \theta_1 \text{ にもどる. (周期的巡回群)}$$

これより,

$$\theta_1 = \theta_3 = \theta_5 = \dots = \theta_{2m-1} \text{ は示された (証明終)}$$

$$\underline{\theta_1 = \theta_3 = \theta_5 = \dots = \theta_{n-1}}$$

$$\triangle OA_1 A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(\pi - 2\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$\triangle OA_2 A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin(\pi - 2\alpha + 2\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\alpha - 2\theta)$$

$$\therefore S_n(\theta) = S_{2m}(\theta) = \frac{m}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{m}{2} \sin(2\alpha - 2\theta)$$

$$= \frac{n}{4} \{ \sin 2\theta + \sin(2\alpha - 2\theta) \} \quad (\text{答})$$

(iv) $\alpha = \frac{(n-2)\pi}{n} = \left(1 - \frac{2}{n}\right)\pi$ (答)

$$S_n(\theta) = \frac{n}{4} \left\{ \sin 2\theta - \sin\left(\frac{4}{n}\pi + 2\theta\right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \cos\left(\frac{2}{n}\pi + 2\theta\right) \sin\left(-\frac{2}{n}\pi\right)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \sin\frac{2}{n}\pi \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2}{n}\pi + 2\theta\right)$$

ここで,

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{n}\right) < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \iff \pi \left(1 - \frac{4}{n}\right) < 2\theta < \pi$$

$$\iff \pi - \frac{2}{n}\pi < 2\theta + \frac{2}{n}\pi < \pi + \frac{2}{n}\pi$$

$$\frac{2}{n}\pi + 2\theta = \pi \quad \left(\theta = \frac{n-2}{2n}\pi \right) \text{ (答) のとき, } \cos\left(\frac{2}{n}\pi + 2\theta\right) = -1 \text{ となり,}$$

$$(S_n(\theta) \text{ の最大値}) = \frac{n}{2} \sin\frac{2}{n}\pi \quad (\text{答})$$