

$$(1) \quad 16(1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 + 16 \sin^2 \theta = 15$$

$$\iff 16 \sin^4 \theta - 16 \sin^2 \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{48}}{16}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ (複号同順)}$$

ここで, $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ より, $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq \pi$ となり, $\cos 2\theta \leq 0$

$$\therefore \cos 2\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \quad \dots\dots\textcircled{1}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \leq 2\theta \leq \pi \text{ に注意して, } \textcircled{1} \text{ より } 2\theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \text{ つまり } \theta = \frac{5}{12}\pi$$

$$\sin \frac{5}{12}\pi = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} (= \sin \theta)$$

$$\cos \frac{5}{12}\pi = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} (= \cos \theta)$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^3 \theta + \cos^3 \theta &= \sin^3 \frac{5}{12}\pi + \cos^3 \frac{5}{12}\pi \\ &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 \\ &= \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{16\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{8} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \sin 7\theta + \sin 5\theta = 2 \sin \frac{7\theta+5\theta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{7\theta-5\theta}{2} \quad \leftarrow (\text{和} \rightarrow \text{積公式})$$

$$= 2 \sin 6\theta \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin 5\theta + \sin 7\theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{2 \sin 6\theta \cdot \cancel{\cos \theta}}{\cancel{\cos \theta}}$$

$$= 2 \sin 6\theta$$

$$= 2 \sin \frac{5}{2}\pi \quad \left(\theta = \frac{5}{12}\pi \text{ より} \right)$$

$$= 2 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(1) \quad x^2 + mx + m + 2 = 0 \quad x = \alpha, \beta \text{ (2つの実数解)} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$D = m^2 - 4(m + 2) = m^2 - 4m - 8 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore m \leq 2 - 2\sqrt{3}, 2 + 2\sqrt{3} \leq m \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

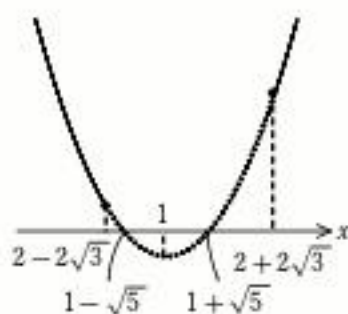
①で解と係数の関係より,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -m \\ \alpha\beta = m + 2 \end{cases} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

③を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^2 + \beta^2 &= (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta \\ &= m^2 - 2(m + 2) \\ &= m^2 - 2m - 4 \\ &= (m - 1)^2 - 5 \end{aligned}$$

②より, $m = 2 - 2\sqrt{3}$ のとき $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ は最小となる $\cdots \cdots$ (答)



$$(2) \quad \alpha = 2\beta \text{ のとき, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より } \begin{cases} 3\beta = -m \\ 2\beta^2 = m + 2 \end{cases}$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned} 2\left(-\frac{m}{3}\right)^2 &= m + 2 \iff 2m^2 - 9m - 18 = 0 \\ &\iff (2m + 3)(m - 6) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{m = -\frac{3}{2}, 6} \text{ (②をみたす)} \quad \cdots \cdots \text{(答)}$$

(3) ③より,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha\beta &= -\alpha - \beta + 2 \\ \iff \alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta &= 2 \\ \iff (\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha + 1, \beta + 1$ はともに整数より,

$$(\alpha + 1, \beta + 1) = (1, 3), (3, 1), (-1, -3), (-3, -1)$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = \underbrace{(0, 2)}_{(m = -2)}, \underbrace{(2, 0)}_{(m = 6)}, \underbrace{(-2, -4)}, \underbrace{(-4, -2)}$$

$m = -2, 6$ はともに②を満たす,

$$\therefore \underline{m = -2, 6} \quad \cdots \cdots \text{(答)}$$

(1) ②より, $x^2 + y^2 - 2kx + 3k = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-k)^2 + y^2 = k^2 - 3k$$

円の方程式を表すから, $k^2 - 3k > 0 \Leftrightarrow k(k-3) > 0$

$$\therefore \underline{k < 0, 3 < k} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2) ①: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 中心 $O(0, 0)$, 半径 $r_1 = 1$

②: $(x-k)^2 + y^2 = k^2 - 3k$ 中心 $A(k, 0)$, 半径 $r_2 = \sqrt{k^2 - 3k}$ ($k < 0, 3 < k$)

(中心間距離) $= |k|$ だから,

$$\left| \sqrt{k^2 - 3k} - 1 \right| < |k| < \sqrt{k^2 - 3k} + 1 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \left| \sqrt{k^2 - 3k} - 1 \right| < |k| & \dots\dots ③ \\ |k| < \sqrt{k^2 - 3k} + 1 & \dots\dots ④ \end{cases}$$

③より,

$$\left(\sqrt{k^2 - 3k} - 1 \right)^2 < k^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k^2 - 3k + 1 - 2\sqrt{k^2 - 3k} < k^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 3k < 2\sqrt{k^2 - 3k} \quad \dots\dots ③'$$

(i) $3 < k$ のとき, ③' はつねに成立 $\therefore \underline{3 < k}$

(ii) $k < 0$ のとき, $0 < 1 - 3k < 2\sqrt{k^2 - 3k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (1 - 3k)^2 &< 4(k^2 - 3k) \Leftrightarrow 5k^2 + 6k + 1 < 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (5k + 1)(k + 1) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{-1 < k < -\frac{1}{5}}$$

④より,

$$k^2 < \left(\sqrt{k^2 - 3k} + 1 \right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k^2 < k^2 - 3k + 1 + 2\sqrt{k^2 - 3k}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3k - 1 < 2\sqrt{k^2 - 3k} \quad \dots\dots ④'$$

(iii) $k < 0$ のとき, ④' はつねに成立 $\therefore \underline{k < 0}$

(iv) $3 < k$ のとき, $0 < 3k - 1 < 2\sqrt{k^2 - 3k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (3k - 1)^2 &< 4(k^2 - 3k) \Leftrightarrow 5k^2 + 6k + 1 < 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (5k + 1)(k + 1) < 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -1 < k < -\frac{1}{5} \text{ (不適)}$$

以上より, ③と④を同時にみたす実数 k の値の範囲は

$$\underline{-1 < k < -\frac{1}{5}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3) ($k = 4$ のとき)

①: $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 中心 $O(0, 0)$, 半径 $r_1 = 1$

②: $(x-4)^2 + y^2 = 4$ 中心 $A(4, 0)$, 半径 $r_2 = 2$

右図の通り, 共通接線 (共通内接線・共通外接線) は

すべて $y = mx + n$ と表せる. (m, n は実数)

$$(mx - y + n = 0)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{|n|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}} = 1 & \dots\dots ⑤ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{|4m + n|}{\sqrt{m^2 + 1}} = 2 & \dots\dots ⑥ \end{cases}$$

⑤より, $n^2 = m^2 + 1 \quad \dots\dots ⑤'$

$$(4m + n)^2 = 4(m^2 + 1)$$

⑥より, $\Leftrightarrow 16m^2 + 8mn + n^2 = 4m^2 + 4$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12m^2 + 8mn + n^2 = 4 \quad \dots\dots ⑥'$$

⑤', ⑥'より,

$$12m^2 \pm 8m\sqrt{m^2 + 1} + m^2 + 1 = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13m^2 - 3 = \mp 8m\sqrt{m^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore (13m^2 - 3)^2 = 64m^2(m^2 + 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (15m^2 - 1)(7m^2 - 9) = 0$$

$$\therefore m^2 = \frac{1}{15}, \frac{9}{7}$$

$$\therefore (m^2, n^2) = \left(\frac{1}{15}, \frac{16}{15} \right), \left(\frac{9}{7}, \frac{16}{7} \right)$$

以上より, 求める接線は (上図より, m と n の組み合わせと符号に注意して)

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}x + \frac{4}{\sqrt{15}}, y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{15}}, y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}x - \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}}, y = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{7}}x + \frac{4}{\sqrt{7}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \\ &\quad (l_1) \quad (l_2) \quad (l_3) \quad (l_4) \end{aligned}$$

