

1

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \sin x - \cos x \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left(\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \cos x \cdot \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$x - \frac{\pi}{4}$ はすべての実数を動くので,

$$\begin{aligned}
 -1 &\leq \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \leq 1 \\
 \Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{2} &\leq \sqrt{2} \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \leq \sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{-\sqrt{2} \leq f(x) \leq \sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) (1)より, $t = \sin x - \cos x$ ($-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$) とおく.

$$\begin{aligned}
 t^2 &= (\sin x - \cos x)^2 \\
 &= 1 - 2 \sin x \cos x \quad \left(\underline{\underline{\sin x \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{2}}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

次に,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin^3 x - \cos^3 x &= (\sin x - \cos x)(\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x) \\
 &= t \left(1 + \frac{1-t^2}{2} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{t^3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}t
 \end{aligned}$$

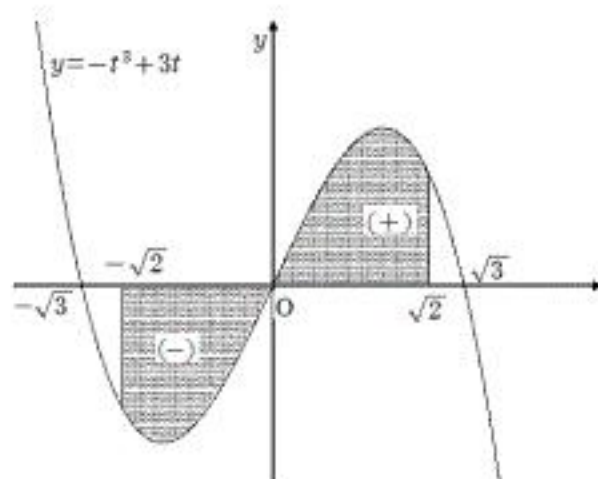
よって,

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x) = G(t) &= 2 \left| -\frac{t^3}{2} + \frac{3}{2}t \right| + \frac{1-t^2}{2} + t \\
 &= \left| -t^3 + 3t \right| - \frac{t^2}{2} + t + \frac{1}{2} \quad (-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= -t^3 + 3t \\
 &= -t(t + \sqrt{3})(t - \sqrt{3})
 \end{aligned}$$

のグラフは右図の通り.



(i) $-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 G(t) &= t^3 - 3t - \frac{t^2}{2} + t + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= t^3 - \frac{t^2}{2} - 2t + \frac{1}{2} \\
 G'(t) &= 3t^2 - t - 2 \\
 &= (3t + 2)(t - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

t	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\cdots$	$-\frac{2}{3}$	$\cdots$	0
$G'(t)$		$+$	0	$-$	
$G(t)$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\nearrow$	$\frac{71}{54}$	$\searrow$	$\frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2} \leq G(t) \leq \frac{71}{54} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

(ii) $0 \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$ のとき

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

t	0	$\cdots$	1	$\cdots$	$\sqrt{2}$
$G'(t)$		$+$	0	$-$	
$G(t)$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\nearrow$	3	$\searrow$	$2\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq G(t) \leq 3 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

以上①, ②より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{1}{2} &\leq G(t) \leq 3 \\
 \therefore \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2} \leq g(x) \leq 3}} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2x^3 + abx^2 - b^2x - 5 = 0 \quad (a: \text{自然数}, b: \text{整数})$$

$$x = \underbrace{\alpha(\text{整数}), \beta, \gamma}_{(\text{異なる3つの実数解})} \quad (\text{ただし}, \beta \cdot \gamma = (\text{整数}))$$

解と係数の関係により,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \alpha + (\beta + \gamma) = -\frac{b}{a} \\ \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = \alpha(\beta + \gamma) + \beta\gamma = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \quad \dots\dots ① \\ \alpha\beta\gamma = \alpha(\beta\gamma) = \frac{5}{a^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha(\beta\gamma) = (\text{整数}) \cdot (\text{整数}) = \frac{5}{a^2} \text{ より,}$$

$$a^2 = 1, \text{ 5} \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{a=1}} \text{ (自然数)}$$

これより,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + (\beta + \gamma) = -b \\ \alpha(\beta + \gamma) + \beta\gamma = -b^2 \quad \dots\dots ② \\ \alpha(\beta\gamma) = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (\alpha, \beta\gamma) = (1, 5)(5, 1)(-1, -5)(-5, -1) \leftarrow (\text{絞り込み})$$

◦ $(\alpha, \beta\gamma) = (1, 5)$ のとき

$$② \iff \begin{cases} 1 + (\beta + \gamma) = -b \\ (\beta + \gamma) + 5 = -b^2 \end{cases} \text{ よって, } b^2 - b + 4 = 0 \quad (\text{不適})$$

◦ $(\alpha, \beta\gamma) = (5, 1)$ のとき

$$② \iff \begin{cases} 5 + (\beta + \gamma) = -b \\ 5(\beta + \gamma) + 1 = -b^2 \end{cases} \text{ よって, } \iff \begin{cases} b^2 - 5b - 24 = 0 \\ (b-8)(b+3) = 0 \end{cases} \therefore b = 8, -3$$

$$(i) \quad b = 8 \rightarrow \beta + \gamma = -13, \beta\gamma = 1$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 13x + 1 = 0 \quad D = 13^2 - 4 > 0 \quad \underline{\underline{適}}$$

$$(ii) \quad b = -3 \rightarrow \beta + \gamma = -2, \beta\gamma = 1$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 2x + 1 = 0 \iff (x+1)^2 = 0 \quad x = \beta = \gamma \text{ (重解)} \quad (\text{不適})$$

◦ $(\alpha, \beta\gamma) = (-1, -5)$ のとき

$$② \iff \begin{cases} -1 + (\beta + \gamma) = -b \\ -1(\beta + \gamma) - 5 = -b^2 \end{cases} \text{ よって, } \iff \begin{cases} b^2 + b - 6 = 0 \\ (b+3)(b-2) = 0 \end{cases} \therefore b = -3, 2$$

$$(iii) \quad b = -3 \rightarrow \beta + \gamma = 4, \beta\gamma = -5$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 4x - 5 = 0 \iff (x+1)(x-5) = 0 \therefore x = -1, 5 \quad (\text{不適})$$

(β と γ)

$$(iv) \quad b = 2 \rightarrow \beta + \gamma = -1, \beta\gamma = -5$$

$$\therefore x^2 + x - 5 = 0 \quad D = 1^2 + 4 \cdot 5 > 20 \quad \underline{\underline{適}}$$

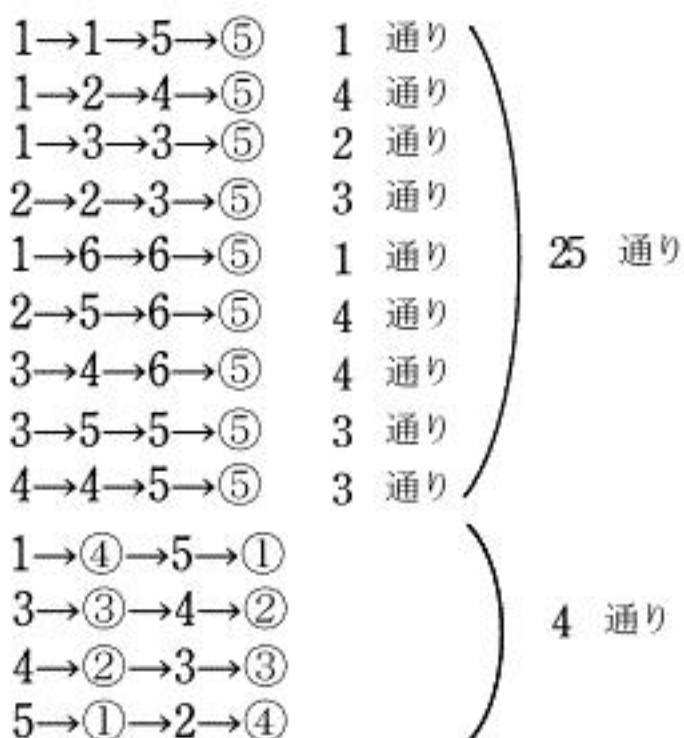
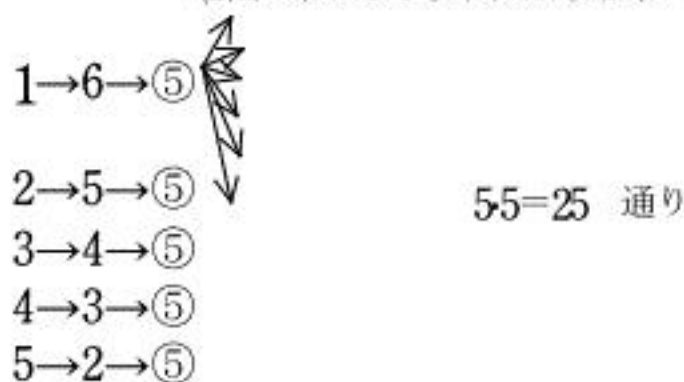
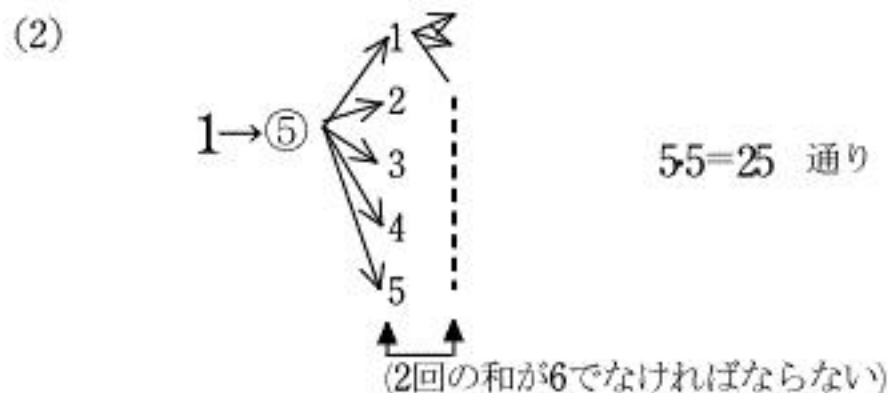
◦ $(\alpha, \beta\gamma) = (-5, -1)$ のとき

$$② \iff \begin{cases} -5 + (\beta + \gamma) = -b \\ -5(\beta + \gamma) + 1 = -b^2 \end{cases} \text{ よって, } b^2 + 5b - 26 = 0 \quad (\text{不適})$$

以上より,

$$\underline{\underline{(a, b) = (1, 8), (1, 2)}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) $P(A=0) = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 = \frac{625}{1296}$ (答) ← (A が0点となる確率を $P(A=0)$ と表す)



25+25+25+4=79 通り

$$\therefore P(A=5) = \frac{79}{6^4} = \frac{79}{1296} \text{ (答)}$$

(3) $A=5$ かつ $E=3$ となるのは, $1 \rightarrow \overset{(E)}{\boxed{3}} \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \overset{(A)}{\boxed{5}}, 1 \rightarrow \overset{(A)}{\boxed{5}} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \overset{(E)}{\boxed{3}}$ の2通り

よって, $P(A=5 \cap E=3) = \frac{2}{6^4} = \frac{2}{1296}$

$$\therefore P_{A=5}(E=3) = \frac{P(A=5 \cap E=3)}{P(A=5)} = \frac{\frac{2}{1296}}{\frac{79}{1296}} = \frac{2}{79} \text{ (答)}$$