

1.

(1)  $P(X=2)$

$= P(\text{積が偶数})$

$= 1 - P(\text{積が奇数})$

$= 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{3}{4}$

$P(X=3 \cap Y=5)$

$= P(\text{奇} \rightarrow \text{奇} \rightarrow \text{偶})$

$= (\frac{1}{4})^2 \cdot \frac{3}{6} = \frac{3}{96}$

$P(Y=4) \leftarrow 2回で到達$

$= P(\text{偶} \rightarrow \text{偶}) = \frac{1}{6}$

$P(Y=3) \leftarrow 3回で到達$

$= P(\text{奇} \rightarrow \text{偶}) + P(\text{偶} \rightarrow \text{奇})$

$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

$P(Y=2 \cap X=4) \leftarrow 3回で到達$

$= P(\text{奇} \rightarrow \text{奇} \rightarrow \text{偶}) = \frac{3}{64}$

$P(Y=3) \leftarrow 4回で到達$

$= P(\text{奇} \rightarrow \text{奇} \rightarrow \text{奇}) = \frac{1}{64}$

(期待値)

$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} + 3 \left( \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{64} \right) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{64}$

$= \frac{19 + 3 \cdot 9 + 4}{64} = \frac{157}{64}$

(2)  $\vec{OA} = \vec{a}, \vec{OB} = \vec{b}$  とおく.

$\begin{cases} |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = 1 \\ |\vec{a} + \vec{b}'| = 1 \end{cases}$

$|\vec{a}|^2 + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 1$

$\rightarrow \frac{4|\vec{a}|^2 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}'|^2 = 1}{-3 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0}$

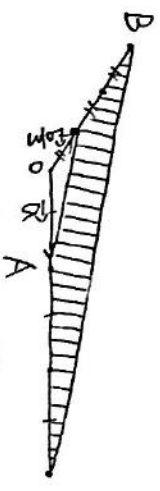
$\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}' = -\frac{3}{2}$

$1 - 3 + |\vec{b}'|^2 = 1$

$\therefore |\vec{b}'|^2 = 3 \quad |\vec{b}'| = \sqrt{3}$

$\vec{OB}' = 5\vec{a} + 3t \cdot \frac{\vec{b}}{2}$

和が1653まで



$\cos \angle AOB = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB}}{|\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB}|} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\therefore \angle AOB = 150^\circ$

(面積)

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \sin 150^\circ \times \frac{8}{9}$

$= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

2.

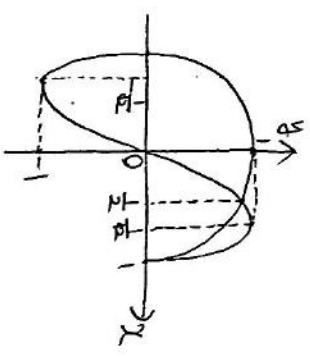
(1)  $C_1: y = 2x(1-x^2)^2$

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

$C_2$ が奇関数より  $x \geq 0$  の場合を計算

$x$	0	...	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	...	1
$y$	0	+	0	-	0

たが  $C_2$ は単調増加のグラフ



$P_1, P_2$ が一致するとき

$2x(1-x^2) = 1-x^2$

$\therefore t = \frac{1}{2} \quad (0 < 1 < t < 1)$

(2)

$(1+t\cos(\theta)) = \frac{2(1-t^2)}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$m = t(1+\sqrt{1-t^2}) = 1$

$(m \cos(\theta)) = -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$  より

$2(1-t^2) = -t$

$\Leftrightarrow 4t^2 - t - 2 = 0$

$\alpha = \frac{1-\sqrt{13}}{8}, \beta = \frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{8}$

(3)

(1)

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

$m = t(1+\sqrt{1-t^2}) = 1$

↓ 連立

$t(1+2(1-t^2)(1-t)) + 2t(1-t^2) = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow (-4t^2 + t + 2)x = -2t^3 + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow r = \frac{2t^3 - 1}{4t^2 - t - 2}$

$\sqrt{1-t^2} = y = \frac{4t^2 - t - 2 - 2t^4 + t}{4t^2 - t - 2}$

$= -\frac{2}{4t^2 - t - 2}$

$$\therefore y = y_1 t = -\frac{2(1-t^2)^{3/2}}{4t^2-t-2}$$

(ii)  $y_1 t$

$$= -2 \frac{3\sqrt{1-t^2}(2t)(4t^2-t-2) - (1-t^2)^{3/2}(8t-1)}{(4t^2-t-2)^2}$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-t^2} \frac{-3t(4t^2-t-2) - (1-t^2)(8t-1)}{(4t^2-t-2)^2}$$

$$= -2\sqrt{1-t^2} \frac{-4t^2+9t^2-2t+1}{(4t^2-t-2)^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{1-t^2} \frac{(2t-1)(2t+1)}{(4t^2-t-2)^2}$$

$t \in \frac{1}{2}$  で  $y_1 t$  が最大値に変わる

このとき最大

$$\min y_1 t = -\frac{2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} - 2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3.

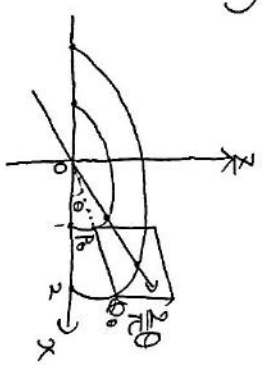
(1)  $Z = t$  のとき

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

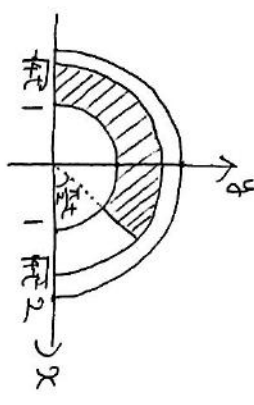
$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 - t^2$$

$$(\text{半径}) = \sqrt{4-t^2}$$

(2)



$B$  と  $K$  の共通部分を  $Z = t$  での切った断面は



上の図のとおりに  $\sqrt{4-t^2} \geq 1$  のとき  $t \in [3, 4]$  のとき  $L$  が存在する。

(断面積)

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

$$= (3-t^2)\pi \times \frac{2-t}{4}$$

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

よ)

( $L$  の体積)

$$= \int_3^4 \frac{\pi}{4} (t^3 - 2t^2 - 3t + 6) dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{4} t^4 - \frac{2}{3} t^3 - \frac{3}{2} t^2 + 6t \right]_3^4$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left( \frac{13}{16} \right)$$

4.

(1)  $M$  の法ベクトルを  $(k, 1)$  とおき

$L$  上の点  $(t, kt)$  は  $L$  にあて

$$\begin{pmatrix} a-1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t \\ kt \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-k \\ dk \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} t \\ kt \end{pmatrix}$$

よ)  $M$  上の点  $(a-k)t, dk t$  にあて

$M$  の法ベクトルが

$(a-k)$  の方向に  $M$  と垂直だから

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ k \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a-k \\ dk \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$= dk^2 - k + a = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

これを満たす  $k$  の実数解がただ1つある

$$D = (-1)^2 - 4da$$

$$= 1 - 4da = 0 \quad \therefore da = \frac{1}{4}$$

(2)  $P(t, kt)$  とおくと

$$OP = \sqrt{t^2 + k^2 t^2} = 1 \quad \therefore t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$$

よ)

$$Q \left( \frac{a-k}{1+k}, \frac{dk}{1+k} \right)$$

これを①に代入すると

$$k = \frac{1}{2a}$$

解

$$= \frac{a^2 - 2ak + k^2 + d^2 k^2}{1+k^2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 - \frac{a}{2a} + (1+d^2) \frac{1}{4a^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{4a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{4a^2 d^2 - 4a + 1 + d^2}{4a^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1 + 1 + d^2}{4a^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore OQ = \frac{1}{2}$$

直線  $OP$  は  $P \left( \frac{1}{1+k}, \frac{k}{1+k} \right)$  だよ

$$y = \frac{dk-k}{a-k-1} \left( x - \frac{1}{1+k} \right) + \frac{k}{1+k}$$

$R$  の座標  $y_R$  は

$$y_R = \frac{k}{1+k} - \frac{(a-1)k}{(a-k-1)(1+k)}$$

$$= \frac{(a-k-1-d+1)k}{(a-k-1)(1+k)}$$

$$= \frac{(a-d-k)k}{(a-k+1)(1+k)}$$

$$= \frac{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}) \frac{1}{2a}}{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}+1) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}) \frac{1}{2a}}{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}+1) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}) \frac{1}{2a}}{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}+1) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4a^2} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}) \frac{1}{2a}}{(a-d-\frac{1}{2a}+1) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4a^2} \right)}$$

20xはORの長さは最小.

$$= \frac{20d - 2d^2 - 1}{(20d - 1 - 2d)\sqrt{4d^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{-2d^2 - \frac{1}{2}}{(-2d - \frac{1}{2})\sqrt{4d^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{4d^2 + 1}{(4d + 1)\sqrt{4d^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4d^2 + 1}}{4d + 1} = g(d) \text{ とおく.}$$

(d > 0)

$g'(d)$ :

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(4d^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 8d(4d + 1) - \sqrt{4d^2 + 1} \cdot 4}{(4d + 1)^2}$$

$$= 4 \frac{4d^2 + d - (4d^2 + 1)}{(4d + 1)^2 \sqrt{4d^2 + 1}}$$

$$= 4 \frac{d - 1}{(4d + 1)^2 \sqrt{4d^2 + 1}}$$

d	0 ... 1 ...
$g'(d)$	X - 0 +
$g(d)$	X $\searrow$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\nearrow$

d = 10xは最大値を得る.

$\therefore 0 = \frac{1}{4}, d = 1$

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