

2016年度受験

[E]

(1)

(1) $P(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3) + P(x) + P(x) + P(x)$

$\downarrow P(1)=8, P(2)=12$

$\begin{cases} 7P+8=8 \\ 9P+8=12 \end{cases} \therefore P=2, Q=-6$

余り $2x-6$

(2)

$20x+b=k(k+1)$

これは、連続した自然数の積

1111111, k(k+1)が偶数である

よって連続した自然数

$a = \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) - 1$

これは連続した自然数の積

$0 = 9, P(x) = 0$ の実数解を r と

すると

$P(x) = (x^2 - 18x + 8)(x-r)$

$P(9) = 8(9-r) = 8$ より

$r = 6$

(2) $A(t, -t^2+8), B(x, r)$ を

(1) $\begin{cases} \frac{x+t}{2} = 1 \\ \frac{y-t^2+8}{2} = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow t = 2-x$

$y - (2-x)^2 - (2-x) + 8 = 4$

$\Leftrightarrow y = x^2 - 5x + 2$

$\therefore y = x^2 - 5x + 2$

(2) 連続

$-x^2 - 9x + 8 = x^2 - 5x + 2$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 14x - 6 = 0$

$\therefore x = -1, 3$

$\therefore \theta(3, -4)$

$R(k, -k^2+k+8), S(k, k^2-5k+2)$

ΔARS

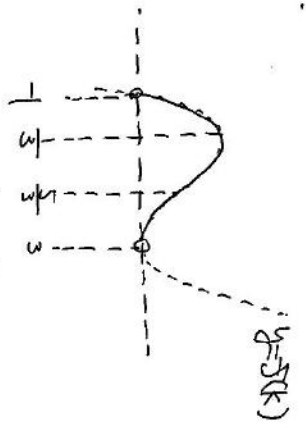
$= |9k^2 - 4k - 6| \times |3 - k| \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= (-k^2+k+3)(3-k) \quad (-1 < k < 3)$

$= k^3 - 5k^2 + 3k + 9 = 5(2k)$

$S'(k) = 3k^2 - 10k + 3$

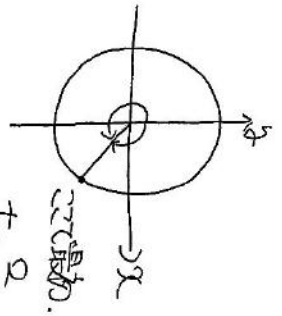
$= (3k-1)(k-3)$



$k = \frac{1}{3}$ のとき最大

(3)

(1)



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

(2)

$y_p + y_q$

$= \sin(\theta \pi t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \sin(-\pi t + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$= \cos 2\pi t + \cos(-\pi t)$

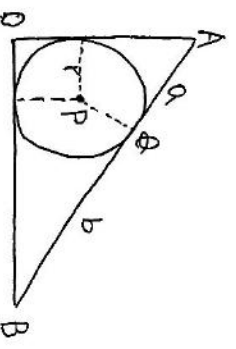
$= \cos 2\varphi + \cos \varphi \quad (\varphi = \pi t)$

$= 2\cos^2 \varphi + \cos \varphi - 1$

$= 2(\cos \varphi + \frac{1}{4})^2 - \frac{9}{8}$

$\cos \varphi = -\frac{1}{4}$ のとき最大値 $-\frac{9}{8}$

(4)



(1) (3) の結果を和

$= 20a + 2b + 2r$

(2)

5点を通る直線. $\vec{OA} = \vec{a}, \vec{OB} = \vec{b}$ とおく.

$(t+m+n)\vec{OP} = m\vec{a} + n\vec{b}$

$\Leftrightarrow \vec{OP} = \frac{m}{t+m+n}\vec{a} + \frac{n}{t+m+n}\vec{b} \dots \textcircled{1}$

また

$\vec{OP} = \frac{r}{a+r}\vec{a} + \frac{r}{b+r}\vec{b} \dots \textcircled{2}$

ここで $S = \frac{r}{a+b+c}$ とおくと

$(a+r)(b+r) \frac{1}{2} = r(a+b+r)$

$\Leftrightarrow r^2 + ra + rb - ab = 0 \dots \textcircled{3}$

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

$\frac{m}{t+m+n} = \frac{r}{a+r} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{m}{t+n} a$

$\frac{n}{t+m+n} = \frac{r}{b+r} \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{n}{t+m} b$

③ に代入

$\frac{m}{t+n} \frac{n}{t+m} ab + \frac{n}{t+m} ab + \frac{m}{t+n} ab - ab = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow mn + n(t+n) + m(t+m) - (t+m)(t+n) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow m^2 + n^2 = t^2 = 17^2$

探せば $m=15, n=8$

$r = \frac{3}{5}a, r = \frac{1}{4}b$ より $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{5}{12}$

IV

(1)

($x=0$ の平均変換率)

$\times f'(0) = -1$

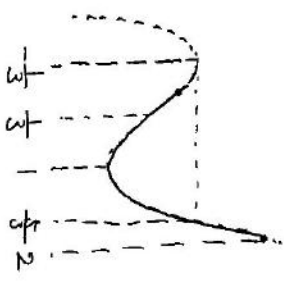
$\Rightarrow (0^2 - 0 - 1) \times \frac{0}{1} - \frac{0}{3} - 1 = -1$

$\Rightarrow (0^2 - 0 - 1) \times (0^2 - 2 \times 0 - 3) = -3$

標本 $0 = 2$

(2) $C = 0$ のとき

$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 1$
 $= (3x+1)(x-1)$



$\max f(x) = f(1/3)$

$= 8/4 - 2 + 0 = 2$

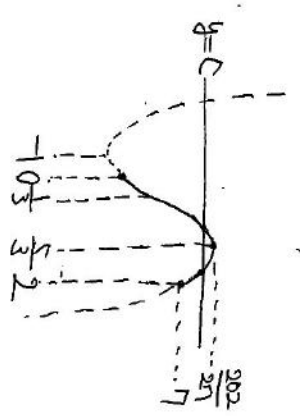
(3)

$3x^3 - 2x^2 + C = 49x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow C = -2x^3 + 2x^2 + 5x + 1$

$h(x)$

$h'(x) = -2x^2 + 2x + 5 = (3x-5)(x+1)$



(2)

$7 \leq C < \frac{909}{27}$

III

(1)

$0b - 0 = (a-1)a_1 = 2 + \sqrt{5}$
 $0a - 0 = (a_2 + 0a_1) \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $(a^2 - 1)a_1 \quad (a+1)a_1$

$a - 1 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\therefore a = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

(2)

$a_1 = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}} (2 + \sqrt{5}) = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$

$\therefore a_n = \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$

$b_n = \left(\frac{1 - 3\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$

$= \left(\frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^n$

$= \left(\frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$

IV

$= \frac{1}{r_a r_b} (r_a^4 - r_b^4)$

$= r_a^3 + r_a^2 r_b + r_a r_b^2 + r_b^3$

$= (r_a + r_b)^3 - 2r_a r_b (r_a + r_b)$

$= 3^3 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 = 21$

(3)

$\frac{r_b}{r_a}$

$= \frac{r_a^4 - r_b^4}{r_a^4 - r_b^4}$

$= r_a^4 + r_b^4$

$= (r_a^4 + r_b^4) - 2r_a^2 r_b^2$

$= [(r_a^2 + r_b^2) - 2]^2 - 2$

$(r_a + r_b)^2 - 2$

$= (7^2 - 2)^2 - 2$

$= 47^2 - 2 = 2207$

IV

(1) P(5回目でA優勝)

$= P(A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow A)$

$= \frac{1}{2^5} = \frac{1}{32}$

P(6回目でC優勝)

$= P(A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow C)$

$+ P(B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow C)$

$= \frac{1}{2^6} + \frac{1}{2^6} = \frac{1}{32}$

(2)

P(6回以下でB優勝)

$= P(2回) + P(4回) + P(5回)$

$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{11}{32}$

P(6回以下でC優勝)

$= P(3回) + P(5回)$

$= P(A \rightarrow C \rightarrow C) \times 2$

$+ P(A \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C) \times 2$
 $= \frac{1}{2^3} \times 2 + \frac{1}{2^5} \times 2 = \frac{9}{32}$

(3) P(Aが最初で勝つ, 3回以下で優勝)

$= P(2回) + P(3回) + P(4回)$

$+ \dots + P(3n-1回)$

$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2$

$+ \dots + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{n-1}$

$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{8}}$

$= \frac{2}{7} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^n \right]$