

1

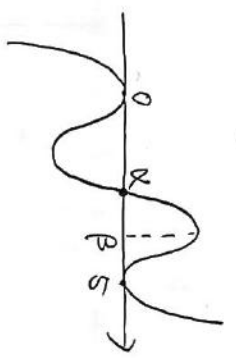
$$\begin{aligned} & \overrightarrow{AA_2} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB_1} \\ &= (\overrightarrow{OA_2} - \overrightarrow{OA_1}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{OB_2} - \overrightarrow{OB_1}) \\ &= 5 - 23 - 3 + 14 = -11 \\ & \overrightarrow{OP} = a\overrightarrow{OA_1} + b\overrightarrow{OA_2} \text{ とおく.} \\ & \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB_1} \\ &= 30a + 51b = 22 \\ & \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB_2} \\ &= 40a + 17b = 35 \\ & \therefore a = -21, b = 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} &= c\overrightarrow{OB_1} + d\overrightarrow{OB_2} \text{ とおく.} \\ \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA_1} \\ &= 3c + 4d = 14 \\ \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA_2} \\ &= 5c + 17d = 23 \\ \therefore c = 6, d = -1 \end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{OP}|^2 \\ &= \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OP} \\ &= (-21\overrightarrow{OA_1} + 17\overrightarrow{OA_2}) \cdot (6\overrightarrow{OB_1} - \overrightarrow{OB_2}) \\ &= -126 + 3 + 21 \cdot 4 \\ &\quad + 102 - 5 - 17 \cdot 7 \\ &= -378 + 84 + 510 - 119 \\ &= 97 \quad \therefore |\overrightarrow{OP}| = \sqrt{97} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1) x = 0 \text{ における極大値 } 0 \\ & x = 5 \text{ における極小値 } 0 \text{ あり} \\ & f(x) = 0 \text{ (} x=0, 5 \text{ で重解).} \\ & f(x) = x^2(x-5)^2(x-\alpha) \text{ とおける.} \end{aligned}$$



(4) $0 < \alpha < 5$.

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \\ &= (x^2 - 10x^2 + 25x^2)(x - \alpha) \\ &= x^2 - 10x^2 + 25x^2 - \alpha x^2 + 10\alpha x^2 - 25\alpha x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore b = 25 + 10\alpha \\ \therefore 25 < b < 75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) \\ &= 2x(x-5)^2(x-\alpha) \\ &\quad + x^2(x-5)(x-\alpha) \\ &\quad + x^2(x-5)^2 \\ &= x(x-5)[2(x-5)(x-\alpha) + 2x(x-\alpha) + x(x-5)] \\ &= \beta^3(\beta-5)^2(\beta-\alpha) \\ &= \beta^3(\beta-5) \frac{4\beta^2 - 10\beta - 5\beta^2 + 15\beta}{4\beta - 10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(x-5)[5x^2 - (4\alpha+15)x + 10\alpha] \\ &= 5x^2 - (4\alpha+15)x + 10\alpha = 0 \text{ となる.} \\ & \text{右の解を } \beta < \alpha < \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5\beta^2 - (4\alpha+15)\beta + 10\alpha &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (10 - 4\beta)\alpha &= -5\beta^2 + 15\beta \\ \Leftrightarrow \alpha &= \frac{5\beta^2 - 15\beta}{4\beta - 10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\alpha} 0 < x < 5 \\ & 0 < \frac{5\beta^2 - 15\beta}{4\beta - 10} < 5 \\ & \text{① } \beta < 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{② } \beta > 3 \\ & 5\beta^2 - 15\beta < 20\beta - 50 \\ \Leftrightarrow \beta^2 - 7\beta + 10 < 0 \\ \therefore \frac{5}{2} < \beta < 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{② 解 } \beta < 3 \\ & 5\beta^2 - 15\beta < 20\beta - 50 \\ \Leftrightarrow \beta^2 - 7\beta + 10 < 0 \\ \therefore \frac{5}{2} < \beta < 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{dM}{dt} \\ &= \frac{3(95-4t^2)(-8t)32t - (95-4t^2)^3}{32t^2} \\ &= \frac{3(95-4t^2)(-8t)32t - (95-4t^2)^3}{32t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \beta - \frac{5}{2} = t \\ & \int \frac{(t + \frac{5}{2})^3 (\frac{5}{2} - t)^3}{4t} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{32(95-4t^2)^2 \{-24t^2 - (95-4t^2)\}}{92^2 t^2}$$

$$= \frac{32(95-4t^2)^2 (-20t^2 - 25)}{92^2 t^2} < 0$$

また $0 < M < 108$

$$f(x) = -g(x) [C \log_2(bx) + C] \log_2 bx$$

$$f'(x) = -g'(x) [C \log_2(bx) + C] \log_2 bx - g(x) \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = (bx)^{-\frac{(bx)^x}{3}}$$

また $0 < M < 108$

$$f(x) = -\left[\frac{(bx)^x}{3} \right] \log_2 bx$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{(bx)^x}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{bx}$$

$$f(x) = \log_2 \frac{(bx)^x}{3}$$

また $0 < M < 108$

$$f(x) = C \log_2(bx) + C$$

3

(1)

$$a_2 = a_1 \cos \frac{1}{3} \pi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_3 = a_2 \cos \frac{4}{3} \pi = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_4 = a_3 \cos \frac{2}{3} \pi = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$a_5 = a_4 \cos \frac{5}{3} \pi = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$a_6 = a_5 \cos \frac{4}{3} \pi = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^6 a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{16+8-2-1}{16} = \frac{21}{16}$$

(2)

$$\cos \frac{(k+1)\pi}{3} = 1$$

$$\cos \frac{(k+2)\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{(k+3)\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{(k+4)\pi}{3} = \cos \pi = -1$$

$$\cos \frac{(k+5)\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{(k+6)\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

a_{6n}

$$= \prod_{k=1}^6 \cos \frac{k\pi}{3}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^6 \left[\frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2}) (-1) (-\frac{1}{2}) \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2}) (-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2}) (-1)$$

$$\log_2 |a_{6n}|$$

$$= \log_2 2^{-4n} \cdot 2^2$$

$$= \log_2 2^{-4n+2} = -4n + 2$$

$$a_1 = 1, a_7 = -\frac{1}{16} \text{ (5*)}$$

a_{6k+1} は $\frac{1}{16} (-\frac{1}{16})^k$ の等比数列

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{6k+1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{16}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{16})} = -\frac{1}{17}$$

(3)

$a_7, a_8, a_9, a_{10}, a_{11}, a_{12}$ は $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6$ の $-\frac{1}{16}$ 倍

$$\sum_{n=7}^{12} a_n = \left[\sum_{n=1}^6 |a_n| \right] \times (-\frac{1}{16})$$

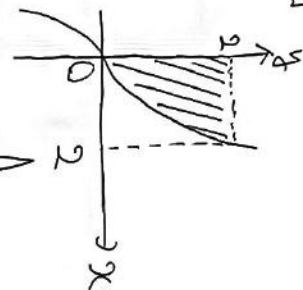
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ は } \frac{21}{16} \text{ より } -\frac{1}{16}$$

の無限等比数列とあるので

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \frac{\frac{21}{16}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{16})} = \frac{21}{17}$$

4

(1)



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4x - 16 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4x - 16 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x-2)(x^2 + 2x + 8) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(Fの面積)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^2 x dy \\ &= \int_0^2 x \frac{dy}{dx} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 x \frac{2x+4}{2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + 1 = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (2) &= a < a < \\ 2 &= g(x) = \int_0^1 (x) \\ \therefore \int_0^1 (x) &= \frac{1}{2} \quad (\because \int_0^1 (x) = \frac{1}{2}) \\ \therefore a &= \int_0^1 (x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(体積)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^2 x^2 \pi dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 \left(\frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{3}{40}x^5 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{3}{5} \cdot 32 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 8 \right) \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{3}{5} \cdot 4 + \frac{4}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{56}{15} \pi \end{aligned}$$

5

y = -y 軸代りに軸立の円
この円は x 軸に接し
軸. $r = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$
軸 $(0 \leq \theta < \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 + y^2)^2 &= x^2 - 3xy^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow r^4 &= r^3 \cos^3 \theta - 3r^3 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta \\ \Leftrightarrow r &= \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \\ &= 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore r = \cos 3\theta$$

3 軸に接する円の区間は書かす

