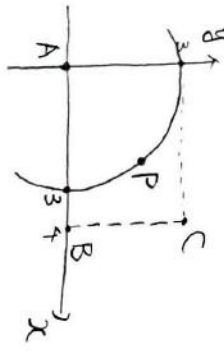


1

向1.



$$(a+b+x)^2 + (-2a+3b+y)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 3\cos\theta, y = 3\sin\theta \quad \angle C <$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -a-b, y = 2a-3b$$

$$(1) x+y = 5 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+4y=1 \\ 3x+3y=15 \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x=19, y=-14$$

$$\begin{cases} -a-b=19 \\ 2a-3b=-14 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} < \\ a &= \frac{-71}{5} \\ b &= \frac{-24}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) x+y = -5 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+4y=1 \\ 3x+3y=-15 \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x=-21, y=16$$

$$\begin{cases} -a-b=-21 \\ 2a-3b=16 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} < \\ a &= \frac{19}{5} \\ b &= \frac{26}{5} \end{aligned}$$

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排式に $x=y=0$ を代入して

$$f(0) = -6$$

5)

$$\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} = \delta x + \frac{f(h)-f(0)}{h-0}$$

$$\downarrow h \rightarrow 0$$

$$f'(x) = \delta x + f'(0)$$

$$= \delta x + a$$

$$f(x) = 4x^2 + ax - 6$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ の解が } x = -\frac{3}{4}, 2 \text{ のとき}$$

$$f(2) = 2a + 10 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = -5$$

2

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\vec{OP} - \vec{OA} = (\cos t)\vec{e}_1 + (\sin t)\vec{e}_2$$

$$|\vec{OP} - \vec{OA}|^2 = 25\cos^2 t + 25\sin^2 t = 25$$

$$\therefore |\vec{OP} - \vec{OA}| = 5$$

円中心 $(0, 0, 3)$, 半径 5

12

$$\vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4\cos t \\ 0 \\ -3\cos t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5\sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4\cos t \\ 5\sin t \\ 3-3\cos t \end{pmatrix}$$

\downarrow xy 平面にある。

$$Q(0, 5\sin t, 3-3\cos t)$$

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7) 下の解法が $f(x)$

が2次関数であることを示す

(1) 3点の式を2点の式で微分して

$$f'(x+y) = f'(x) + \delta y$$

$$\angle C \text{ (} f'(x) = \delta x + a \text{) であることを示す。}$$

がわかる。

$$\begin{cases} y = 5 \sin t \\ z = 3 - 3 \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin t = \frac{y}{5} \\ \cos t = \frac{3-z}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z-3}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

問B.

PをZの平面におく。

$$R(4 \cos t, 0, 3 - 3 \cos t)$$

$$Z = 3 - 3 \cdot \frac{y}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4Z + 3Y = 12 \quad |r| \leq 4$$

3

問11.

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$\tan \frac{\pi}{24}$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{12}} \times \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12})^2}{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\pi}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{4 - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) - (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2}{4}$$

問12

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 60^\circ \times 6 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times 12$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

問B.

(Cに内接する正二十四角形)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 15^\circ \times 24$$

$$= 3(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

(Cに外接する正二十四角形)

$$= 1 \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{24} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 48$$

$$= 24(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} - 2)$$

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問11.

$$P(A_1 = 0, A_2 = 0, A_3 = 0)$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

問12.

$$P(A_1 > 0, A_2 > 0, A_3 > 0)$$

$$= \frac{{}_6 C_3 \times 1}{6^3} = \frac{5}{54}$$

数字を置換...
大抵順並び...
1

問B

$$P(E_k)$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot k! \cdot C_2 \cdot 3!}{6^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{36}$$

$$= \frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{72}$$

k=2, 3, ...
1
1 ~ k-1, 0's
2枚と3枚並ぶ...
3枚並ぶ...
3!