

I

(1) $f(x) = \tanh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

$\tanh x$ は奇関数.

$f(0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 = 0$

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

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

$\Leftrightarrow e^a e^a = e^a - e^{-a}$

$\Leftrightarrow 3 = e^{2a}$

$f(a) = \frac{e^{2a} - e^{-2a}}{e^{2a} + e^{-2a}}$

$= \frac{3 - \frac{1}{3}}{3 + \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4}{5}$

$f(x) = \frac{(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^x - e^{-x})^2}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$

$= 1 - [f(x)]^2$

$f(b) = 1 - [f(b)]^2$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{2}{3}$

$3[f(x)]^2 - 5f(x) - 2$

$= [3f(x) + 1][f(x) - 2] = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} > 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1$ (1) $f(x) \neq 2$

$f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

$\Leftrightarrow -e^x - e^{-x} = 3e^x - 3e^{-x}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2e^x = 4e^{-x}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} = e^{2x}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x = \log_2 \frac{1}{2} = -\log_2 2$

$\therefore x = -\frac{1}{2} \log_2 2$

(2)

$P(\text{表}) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$

$= \frac{3+2+1}{18} = \frac{1}{3}$

$P(\text{表})(A) = \frac{P(A \cap \text{表})}{P(\text{表})}$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}$

$P(\text{表})(B) = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}$

(b)

$P(\text{表} \times 2) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2$

$= \frac{9+4+1}{108}$

$= \frac{7}{54}$

$P(\text{表} \times 2)(A) = \frac{P(A \cap \text{表} \times 2)}{P(\text{表} \times 2)}$

$= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{54}{7}$

$= \frac{9}{14}$

$P(\text{表} \times 2)(B) = \frac{1}{108} \times \frac{54}{7} = \frac{2}{7}$

$P(\text{表} \rightarrow \text{裏})$

$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^2$

$= \frac{27+16+5}{216 \cdot 3}$

$= \frac{48}{216 \cdot 3} = \frac{2}{27}$

$P(\text{裏})(A) = \frac{1}{24} \times \frac{27}{2} = \frac{9}{16}$

$P(\text{裏})(B) = \frac{2}{81} \times \frac{27}{2} = \frac{1}{3}$

(3)

$x^3 + 9x + 6 = 0$

$(y - \frac{3}{y})^3 + 9(y - \frac{3}{y}) + 6 = 0$

$y^3 - 37y + \frac{37}{y} - \frac{27}{y^3} + 9y - \frac{27}{y} + 6 = 0$

$z = 3$ とおす

$y^3 - \frac{27}{y^3} + 6 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow y^6 + 6y^3 - 27 = 0$

$\therefore y^3 = 3, -9$

103 乗根

$w = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

(i) $y^3 = 3$ のとき $y = \sqrt[3]{3}, \sqrt[3]{3}\omega, \sqrt[3]{3}\omega^2$

$x = \sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{9}, \sqrt[3]{3}\omega - \sqrt[3]{9}\omega^2,$

$\frac{\sqrt[3]{3}\omega^2 - \sqrt[3]{9}\omega}{\sqrt[3]{3}\omega^2 - \sqrt[3]{9}\omega}$

(ii) $y^3 = -9$ のとき

$y = -\sqrt[3]{9}, -\sqrt[3]{9}\omega, -\sqrt[3]{9}\omega^2$

$x = -\sqrt[3]{9} + \sqrt[3]{3}, -\sqrt[3]{9}\omega + \sqrt[3]{3}\omega,$

$-\sqrt[3]{9}\omega^2 + \sqrt[3]{3}\omega^2$

これは (i) と同じ

II

(a)



$$\int_0^c g(x) dx = \left[\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{6}{5} x^3 + ax \right]_0^c = \frac{1}{5} c^5 - \frac{6}{5} c^3 + ac = 0$$

(∵ $\frac{c}{2} = \frac{5}{3}$)

$$c^4 - 6c^2 + 5a = 0$$

また $g(c) = c^4 - \frac{18}{5} c^2 + a = 0$

よして

$$c^4 - 6c^2 + 5a = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 5c^4 - 18c^2 + 5a = 0$$

$$-4c^4 + 12c^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore c^2 = 3 \quad c = \sqrt{3}$$

$$0 = -9 + \frac{54}{5} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 5x^4 - 18x^2 + 9 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (5x^2 - 3)(x^2 - 3) = 0$$

(b)

$$x^2 = \frac{3}{5}, 3$$

$$\therefore b = \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{5}$$

$$(x+d)^4 = x^4 + 4dx^3 + 6d^2x^2 + 4d^3x + d^4$$

$$d = 1$$

次に連立方程式

$$6 - \frac{24}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\therefore \frac{24}{5} = \frac{18}{5}$$

次に連立方程式

$$4 - \frac{18}{5} \cdot 2 = -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$\therefore y = 2$$

最後に

$$h(-1) = 9 = 1 - 4 + \frac{12}{5} + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{12}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$y = h(x)$ に対し条件 A を

満たすものを (a) とし

$$y = \frac{-9}{5}$$

III

次の直線は

$$2(x+1) + 3 + \frac{-9}{5} = 2x + \frac{16}{5}$$

$$= \vec{0} + k(\vec{OP} - \vec{OA})$$

$$= (1-k)\vec{0} + 5k\vec{a} + t\vec{b} + u\vec{c} = (1-k+5k)\vec{a} + t\vec{b} + u\vec{c}$$

$$1-k+5k=0$$

$$(5-1)k = -1$$

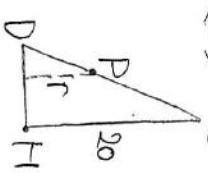
$$k = \frac{1}{4} \quad (5-1 \neq 0)$$

$$\vec{OE} = \frac{t}{15}\vec{b} + \frac{u}{15}\vec{c}$$

$$AE = AP = k = 1$$

$$\therefore AE = PE = k = k-1 = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \frac{2}{15} = \frac{1}{15}$$

(4)



$$OP : PD = 20 : 1$$

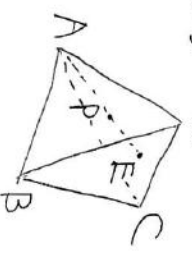
$$\Leftrightarrow r = 20(1-s-t-u)$$

同様に (3) より $1-s = 15:r$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = 15s$$

同様に $r = 12t, r = 20u$.

以上を解くと $\vec{OP} = \frac{4}{15}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{5}\vec{c}$



$$\vec{OE} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AE} = \vec{0} + k\vec{AP}$$