

全統マ-7 2018 第2回 数学②

① [1] $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$$f(\theta) = \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta$$

$$g(\theta) = 2\cos 2\theta + 3\cos \theta - 2$$

(1) $\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta = 0$

$$\sin \theta (\sin \theta + 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin \theta = 0, -1$$

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \text{ より } \theta = 0, \pi, \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

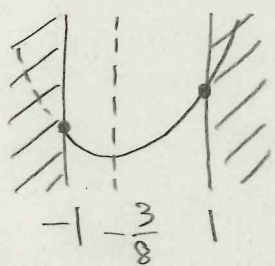
(2) $\cos 2\theta = 2\cos^2 \theta - 1$

$$g(\theta) = 4\cos^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta - 4$$

$$\cos \theta = t \text{ とおくと } -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$g(\theta) = 4t^2 + 3t - 4$$

$$= 4\left(t + \frac{3}{8}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{16} - 4$$



$g(\theta)$ が最小になるのは $t = -\frac{3}{8}$ のとき
つまり $\cos \theta = -\frac{3}{8}$

(3) $h(\theta) = 4(\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta)$

$$+ 4\cos^2 \theta + 3\cos \theta - 4$$

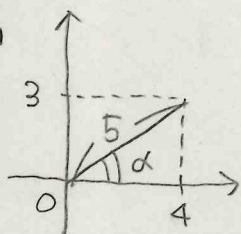
$$= 4\sin \theta + 3\cos \theta + 4(\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) - 4$$

$$= 4\sin \theta + 3\cos \theta$$

$$= 5\sin(\theta + \alpha)$$

$t \in \mathbb{R}$.

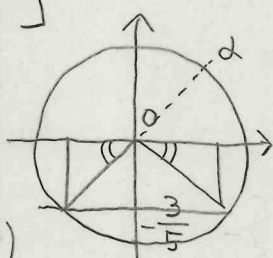
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}$$



$$h(\theta) = -3 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\sin(\theta + \alpha) = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\alpha \leq \theta + \alpha < \alpha + 2\pi \text{ より}$$



$$\theta + \alpha = \pi + \alpha, 2\pi - \alpha$$

$$\therefore \theta = \pi, 2\pi - 2\alpha$$

[2] $a > 0, a \neq 1$

$$f(x) = 2\log_a(x+2) + \log_a(8-x)$$

真数条件より $x+2 > 0$ かつ $8-x > 0$

$$\therefore -2 < x < 8$$

(1) $a = 3$ のとき

$$f(-1) = 2\log_3 1 + \log_3 9 = \log_3 3^2 = 2$$

(2)

$$f(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{\log_a(x+2)}{\log_a a^2} + \log_a(8-x)$$

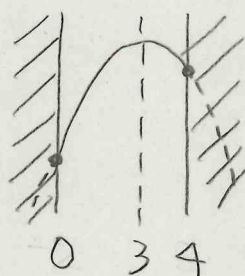
$$= \log_a(x+2) + \log_a(8-x)$$

$$= \log_a\{(x+2)(8-x)\}$$

$$= \log_a(-x^2 + 6x + 16)$$

$$g(x) = -x^2 + 6x + 16 \text{ とおくと}$$

$$g(x) = -(x-3)^2 + 25$$



$a > 1$ より

$g(x)$ が最大・最小のとき、 $f(x)$ も最大・最小になる。

$f(x)$ の最大値は

$$f(3) = \log_a 25$$

最小値は $f(0) = \log_a 16$

(3) i) $a > 1$ のとき (2) より

$$-2 < \log_a 16 \text{ かつ } \log_a 25 < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} < 16 \text{ かつ } 25 < a^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} < a \text{ かつ } 5 < a$$

$$\therefore 5 < a$$

ii) $0 < a < 1$ のとき (2) より $f(x)$ の
 最大値は $f(0) = \log_a 16$
 最小値は $f(3) = \log_a 25$

$$\therefore -2 < \log_a 25 < \log_a 16 < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{a^2} > 25 \text{ かつ } 16 > a^2$$

$$\frac{1}{5} > a \text{ かつ } 4 > a$$

$$\therefore 0 < a < \frac{1}{5}$$

以上 i), ii) より $0 < a < \frac{1}{5}, 5 < a$

② $a > 0$

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

$$g(x) = x^2 + px + q$$

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

$$= a^3 + a^2 - 2a^3 + a^3 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\text{また } f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2(1-2a)x + a^2 - a$$

$$\text{より } f'(a) = 3a^2 + 2(1-2a)a + a^2 - a$$

$$= 3a^2 + 2a - 4a^2 + a^2 - a$$

$$= a$$

(2) ℓ の方程式は

$$y - 0 = a(x - a) \therefore y = ax - a^2$$

m の方程式は

$$y - 0 = -\frac{1}{a}(x - a) \therefore y = -\frac{1}{a}x + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} f(a) = g(a) \dots \textcircled{1} \\ f'(a) = g'(a) \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow a^2 + pa + q = 0$$

$$\therefore q = -a^2 - pa$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + px - a^2 - pa$$

$$g'(x) = 2x + p$$

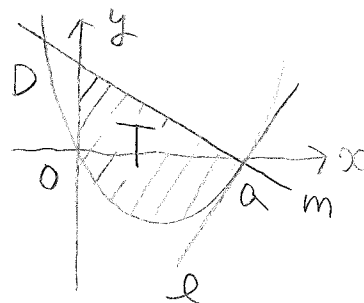
$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow 1 = 2a + p \therefore p = -a$$

$$q = -a^2 - (-a) \cdot a = -a^2 + a^2 = 0$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - ax = x(x-a)$$

$$B(0, -a^2), A(a, 0), O(0, 0)$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a^2 \cdot a = \frac{1}{2}a^3$$



$$T = \int_0^a \left\{ -\frac{1}{a}x + 1 - (x^2 - ax) \right\} dx$$

$$= \int_0^a \left\{ -x^2 + \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right)x + 1 \right\} dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}\left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right)x^2 + x \right]_0^a$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$T - S = \frac{1}{6}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}a^3$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$h(a) = -\frac{1}{3}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a \text{ とおく}$$

$$h'(a) = -a^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----|----------------------|-----|
| a | 0 | ... | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | ... |
|---|---|-----|----------------------|-----|

| | | | | |
|---------|--|---|---|---|
| $h'(a)$ | | + | 0 | - |
|---------|--|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|--------|--|---|----------------------|---|
| $h(a)$ | | ↗ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$ | ↘ |
|--------|--|---|----------------------|---|

$T - S$ は $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ のとき最大となる。

$$\text{最大値は } \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

3

(1) 初項 a , 公差 d と $a, 3$ と

$$\begin{cases} a + (a+d) = 8 \\ a + 2d = 7 \end{cases} \therefore a = 3, d = 2$$

$$a_n = 2n + 1$$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(3 + 2n + 1) = n(n+2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k &= \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2) = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 + 2k) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1+6) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+7) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $T_n = \frac{3}{2}e_n - n + \frac{1}{2}$

$$T_1 = e_1 \text{ かつ}$$

$$e_1 = \frac{3}{2}e_1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \therefore e_1 = 1$$

$$e_{n+1} = T_{n+1} - T_n$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}e_{n+1} - (n+1) + \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{3}{2}e_n - n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}e_{n+1} - \frac{3}{2}e_n - 1$$

$$\therefore e_{n+1} = 3e_n + 2$$

$$e_{n+1} + 1 = 3(e_n + 1) \text{ と変形し}$$

$$e_n + 1 = (e_1 + 1) \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore e_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1$$

(3) $r_1 = 1$

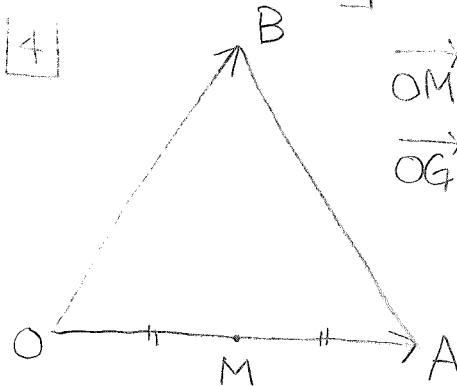
$n \geq 2$ のとき

$$e_n = 3(2 \cdot 3^{n-2} - 1) + 2$$

$$\therefore r_n = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k r_k &= 3 \cdot 1 + \{5 + 7 + 9 + \dots + (2n+1)\} \cdot 2 \\ &= \{3 + 5 + 7 + 9 + \dots + (2n+1)\} \cdot 2 - 3 \\ &= 2S_n - 3 \\ &= 2n(n+2) - 3 \\ &= 2n^2 + 4n - 3 \end{aligned}$$

4



$$\vec{OM} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{OA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OG} &= \frac{\vec{O} + \vec{OA} + \vec{OB}}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}) \end{aligned}$$

(1) $a\vec{IO} + 6\vec{IA} + 5\vec{IB} = \vec{O}$

$$-a\vec{OI} + 6(\vec{OA} - \vec{OI}) + 5(\vec{OB} - \vec{OI}) = \vec{O}$$

$$(a+11)\vec{OI} = 6\vec{OA} + 5\vec{OB}$$

$1 < a < 11$ かつ

$$\vec{OI} = \frac{6}{a+11}\vec{OA} + \frac{5}{a+11}\vec{OB}$$

$$\vec{GI} = \vec{OI} - \vec{OG}$$

$$= \frac{6}{a+11}\vec{OA} + \frac{5}{a+11}\vec{OB} - \frac{1}{3}(\vec{OA} + \vec{OB})$$

$$= \frac{7-a}{3(a+11)}\vec{OA} + \frac{4-a}{3(a+11)}\vec{OB}$$

$\vec{OA} \parallel \vec{GI}$ のとき \vec{OA} と \vec{OB} は 1 次独立

$$\therefore \frac{4-a}{3(a+11)} = 0 \therefore a = 4$$

$\vec{AB} \parallel \vec{GI}$ のとき $\vec{AB} = -\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}$

$$\frac{7-a}{3(a+11)} = -\frac{4-a}{3(a+11)}$$

$$7-a = -4+a$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$(2) a=4 \text{ より } AB=4$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{AB}|^2 &= |\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}|^2 \\ &= |\vec{OB}|^2 - 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + |\vec{OA}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

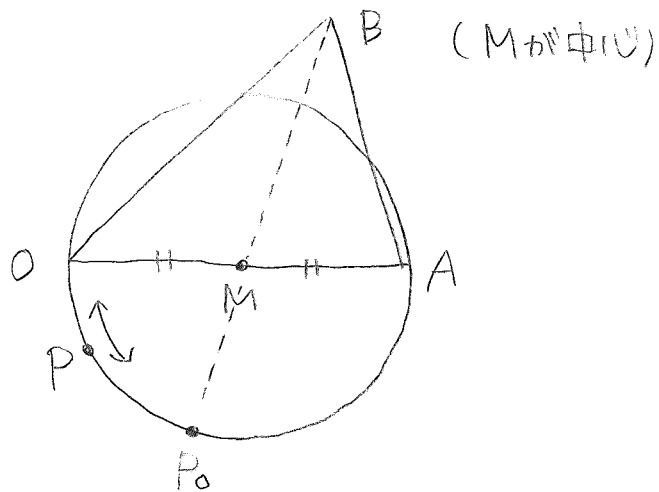
$$\therefore 4^2 = 6^2 - 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + 5^2$$

$$\therefore \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = \frac{36 + 25 - 16}{2} = \frac{45}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{BM}|^2 &= |\vec{OM} - \vec{OB}|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{2}\vec{OA} - \vec{OB} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4}|\vec{OA}|^2 - \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + |\vec{OB}|^2 \\ &= \frac{25}{4} - \frac{45}{2} + 36 = \frac{25 - 90 + 144}{4} \\ &= \frac{79}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{BM}| > 0 \text{ より } |\vec{BM}| = \frac{\sqrt{79}}{2}$$

$\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{AP} = 0$ より点Pは辺OAを直径とする円周上を動く



その円周と直線BMとの交点のうちBに近くなる方を P_0 とすると

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{BP}| &\geq BP_0 = BM + MP_0 \\ &= BM + \frac{1}{2}OA \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{79}}{2} + \frac{5}{2} \\ &= \frac{5 + \sqrt{79}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

これが $|\vec{BP}|$ の最大値となる