

I

(1)

(i)



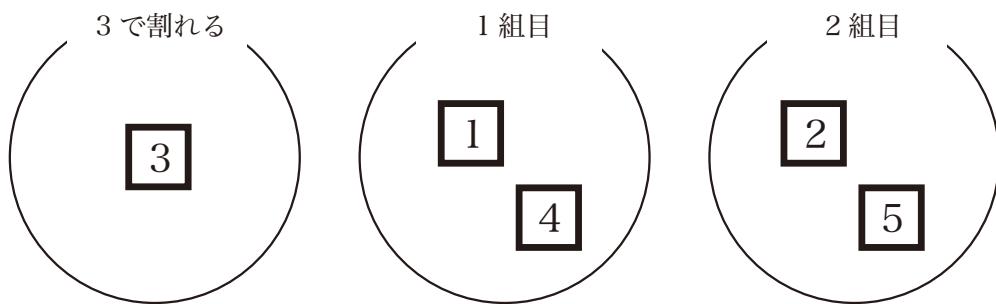
↓ 3枚



↑
偶数: □ or □

$$2 \times 4 \times 3 = 24 \quad (\text{アイ})$$

(ii)



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{とり方: } 1 \times 2 \times 2 \\ \times \\ \text{並べ方: } 3! = 6 \end{array} \left. \right] = 24 \quad (\text{ウエ})$$

(iii)

1の位が □ のとき

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{3} \text{ と } \begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \text{or} \\ \boxed{4} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{とり方} & \text{並べ方} \\ 2通り & \times 2 = 4 \end{array}$$

1の位が □ のとき

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{3} \text{ と } \begin{matrix} \boxed{2} \\ \text{or} \\ \boxed{5} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{array}{ll} \text{とり方} & \text{並べ方} \\ 2通り & \times 2 = 4 \end{array}$$

計 8 (オ)



(2) $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ の解 α, β とすると、解と係数より

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha\beta = 1$$

よって、

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} &= \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{\alpha\beta} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta}{\alpha\beta} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2}{1} = -1 \quad (\text{カキ}) \end{aligned}$$

$x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ の両辺に $x + 1$ をかけて

$$x^3 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^3 = -1$$

α, β はこれを満たすので

$$\alpha^3 = \beta^3 = -1$$

$$\therefore \alpha^9 + \beta^9 = (\alpha^3)^3 + (\beta^3)^3 = -1 - 1 = -2 \quad (\text{クケ})$$

$$\alpha + \beta = 1$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 = -2$$

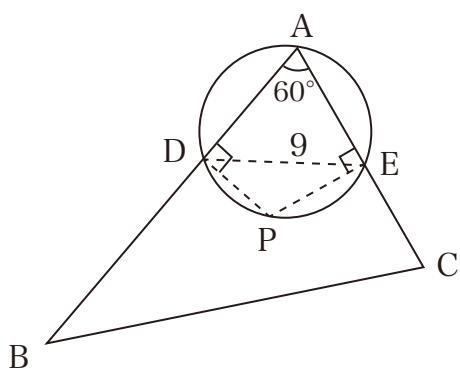
$$\alpha^4 + \beta^4 = \alpha \cdot \alpha^3 + \beta \cdot \beta^3 = -(\alpha + \beta) = -1$$

$$\alpha^5 + \beta^5 = \alpha^2 \cdot \alpha^3 + \beta^2 \cdot \beta^3 = -(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) = 1$$

$$\alpha^6 + \beta^6 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

この繰り返しなので、 $n = 6$ (コ)

(3)



$\angle ADP = \angle AEP = 90^\circ$ より

A, D, P, E を通る円がかけて、AP はその直径となる。

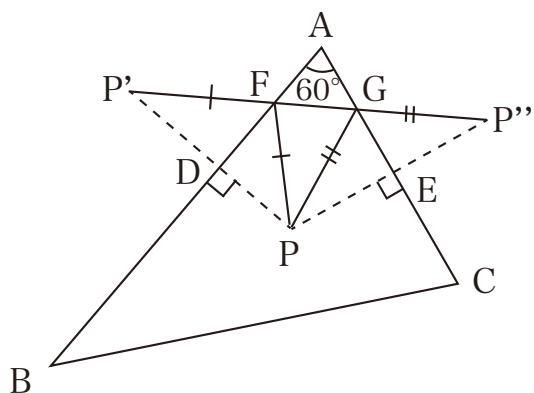
半径を R とすると、正弦定理より

$$\frac{DE}{\sin A} = 2R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{9}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2R = \frac{18}{\sqrt{3}} = 6\sqrt{3} \quad (\text{サシ})$$

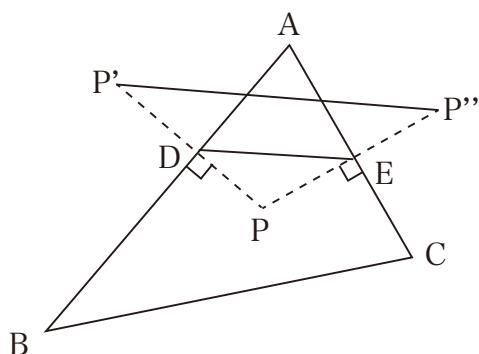




P の AB に関する対象点を P' , AC に関する対象点を P'' とすると,

$$PF + FG + GP = P'F + FG + GP''$$

これが最小になるのは, F, G が直線 $P'P''$ 上にくるときである.

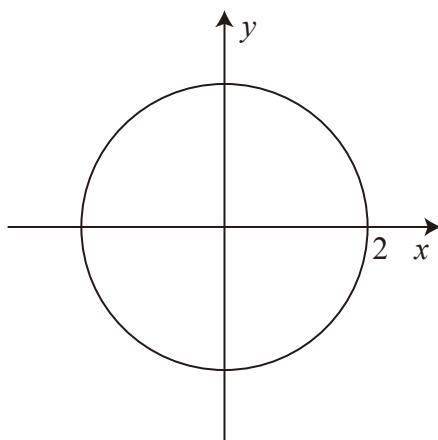


PP' と AB の交点が D, AC の交点が E となるので, 中点連結定理より

$$P'P'' = 2DE = \underline{18} \quad (\text{スセ})$$

これが 最小値

II



$$\begin{aligned} 4\vec{a} + \vec{b} + 3\vec{c} &= 0 \\ |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(1) $4\vec{a} + \vec{b} = -3\vec{c}$ より

2乗して

$$\begin{aligned} 16|\vec{a}|^2 + 25|\vec{b}|^2 + 40\vec{a}\vec{b} &= 9|\vec{a}|^2 \\ 64 + 100 + 40\vec{a}\vec{b} &= 36 \\ 40\vec{a}\vec{b} &= -128 \\ \vec{a}\vec{b} &= -\frac{128}{40} = -\frac{16}{5} \quad (\text{アイウエ}) \end{aligned}$$

また, $5\vec{b} + 3\vec{c} = -4\vec{a}$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 25|\vec{b}|^2 + 9|\vec{c}|^2 + 30\vec{b}\vec{c} &= 16|\vec{a}|^2 \\ 100 + 36 + 30\vec{b}\vec{c} &= 64 \\ 30\vec{b}\vec{c} &= -72 \\ \vec{b}\vec{c} &= -\frac{72}{30} = -\frac{12}{5} \quad (\text{オカキク}) \end{aligned}$$

また, $4\vec{a} + 3\vec{c} = -5\vec{b}$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 16|\vec{a}|^2 + 9|\vec{c}|^2 + 24\vec{a}\vec{c} &= 25|\vec{b}|^2 \\ 64 + 36 + 24\vec{a}\vec{c} &= 100 \\ \vec{a}\vec{c} &= 0 \quad (\text{ケ}) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 |AB|^2 &= |\vec{b} - \vec{a}|^2 \\
 &= |\vec{b}|^2 - 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 \\
 &= 4 - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{16}{5}\right) + 4 \\
 &= 8 + \frac{32}{5} = \frac{72}{5} \quad (\text{コサシ}) \\
 |AC|^2 &= |\vec{c} - \vec{a}|^2 \\
 &= |\vec{c}|^2 - 2\vec{a}\cdot\vec{c} + |\vec{a}|^2 \\
 &= 4 - 2 \cdot 0 + 4 = 8 \quad (\text{ス})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\triangle ABC = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|AB|^2|AC|^2 - (\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC})^2}$$

ここで、

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} &= (\vec{b} - \vec{a}) \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{a}) \\
 &= |\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + |\vec{a}|^2 \\
 &= 4 - \frac{16}{5} - 0 + 4 \\
 &= 8 - \frac{16}{5} = \frac{24}{5} \quad (\text{セソタ}) \qquad \text{より}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \triangle ABC &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{72}{5} \cdot 8 - \left(\frac{24}{5}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{25} \{5 \cdot 72 \cdot 8 - 24 \cdot 24\}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{10} \cdot 8 \sqrt{5 \cdot 9 - 9} = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 8 \cdot 6 = \frac{24}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad |\vec{c}| = 2 \quad \text{より}, \quad \vec{c} = (0, 2) \quad \text{or} \quad (0, -2)$$

$$c \text{ の } y\text{座標は正より}, \quad \vec{c} = (0, 2) \quad (\text{ヌネ})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\therefore 4\vec{a} + 5\vec{b} + 3\vec{c} = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow &4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \Leftrightarrow &5 \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow &\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{8}{5} \\ -\frac{6}{5} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{チツテトナニ})
 \end{aligned}$$

III

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 2 \cos^5 x - 3 \cos^3 x + \cos x - 2 \sin^5 x + 3 \sin^3 x - \sin x \\&= 2(\cos^5 x - \sin^5 x) - 3(\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x) + (\cos x - \sin x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t &= \cos x - \sin x \\&= \sqrt{2} \left(\cos x \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\&= \sqrt{2} \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$0 \leq x < 2\pi \text{ より } -\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{アイ})$$

$$\begin{aligned}t^2 &= (\cos x - \sin x)^2 = 1 - 2 \cos x \sin x \\&\Leftrightarrow \cos x \sin x = \frac{1 - t^2}{2} \quad (\text{ウエ})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}t^3 &= \cos^3 x - 3 \cos^2 x \sin x + 3 \cos x \sin^2 x - \sin^3 x \\&= \cos^3 x - \sin^3 x - 3 \cos x \sin x (\cos x - \sin x) \\&\therefore \cos^3 x \sin^3 x = t^3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1 - t^2}{2} \cdot t \\&= \frac{2t^3 + 3t - 3t^3}{2} = \frac{-t^3 + 3t}{2} \quad (\text{オカ})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos^5 x \sin^5 x &= (\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x) (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) - \cos^3 x \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \sin^3 x \\&= (\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x) (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) - \cos^2 x \sin^2 x (\cos x - \sin x) \\&= \frac{-t^3 + 3t}{2} \cdot 1 - \left(\frac{1 - t^2}{2} \right)^2 \cdot t \\&= \frac{1}{4} (-2t^3 + 6t - t^5 + 2t^3 - t) \\&= \frac{1}{4} (-t^5 + 5t)\end{aligned}$$

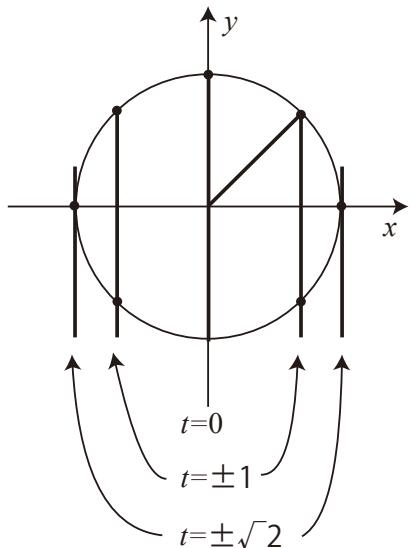
よって,

$$\begin{aligned}y &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} (-t^5 + 5t) - 3 \cdot \frac{-t^3 + 3t}{2} + t \\&= \frac{-t^5 + 5t + 3t^3 - 9t + 2t}{2} \\&= \frac{-t^5 + 3t^3 - 2t}{2} \quad (\text{キクケ})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{t}{2} (t^4 - 3t^2 + 2) \\
 &= -\frac{t}{2} (t^2 - 1)(t^2 - 2) \\
 \therefore t = 0, \quad &\pm 1, \quad \pm\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

これより、

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0, \quad \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad \pm 1$$

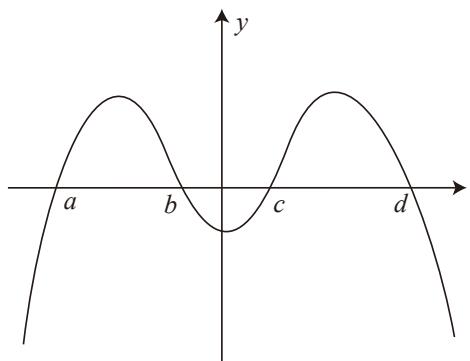


左図より、解は 8 個で (コ)

$$x = 0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{3}{4}\pi, \quad \pi, \quad \frac{5}{4}\pi, \quad \frac{7}{4}\pi$$

よって、最大値は

$$\frac{7}{4}\pi \quad (\text{サシ})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \frac{1}{2}(-t^5 + 3t^3 - 2t) \\
 f'(t) &= \frac{1}{2}(-5t^4 + 9t^2 - 2) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}(5t^4 - 9t^2 + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$f'(t)$ は t の導関数なので、グラフは左右対称となる。

よって、 $a = -d < 0$, $b = -c < 0$ となっていることがわかる。

$5t^4 - 9t^2 + 2 = 0$ の 2 解を t_1, t_2 ($t_1 < t_2$) とすると、解と係数の関係より

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_1 + t_2 &= \frac{9}{5} \\
 t_1 t_2 &= \frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

また、

$$a = -\sqrt{t_1}, \quad d = \sqrt{t_1}, \quad b = -\sqrt{t_2}, \quad c = \sqrt{t_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore ac &= -\sqrt{t_1 t_2} \\ &= -\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \quad (\text{スセソタ}) \end{aligned}$$

$f(t)$ を $f'(t)$ で割ると

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{5}t \\ &\frac{5}{2}t^4 + \frac{9}{2}t^2 - 1 \quad \overline{\frac{1}{2}t^5 + \frac{3}{2}t^3 - t} \\ &\frac{1}{2}t^5 + \frac{9}{10}t^3 - \frac{1}{5}t \\ &\overline{\frac{3}{5}t^3 - \frac{4}{5}t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = f'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{5}t + \frac{3}{5}t^3 - \frac{4}{5}t$$

これより

$$\begin{aligned} f(b) &= f'(b) \cdot \frac{1}{5}b + \frac{3}{5}b^3 - \frac{4}{5}b \\ &= \frac{b}{5} (3b^2 - 4) \end{aligned}$$

同様に

$$\begin{aligned} f(d) &= \frac{d}{5} (3d^2 - 4) \\ \therefore f(b)f(d) &= \frac{bd}{25} (3b^2 - 4)(3d^2 - 4) \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{t_1 t_2}}{25} (3t_1 - 4)(3t_2 - 4) \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{t_1 t_2}}{25} \{9t_1 t_2 - 12(t_1 t_2) + 16\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{25} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot \left(9 \cdot \frac{2}{5} - 12 \cdot \frac{9}{5} + 16\right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{125} \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \cdot (18 - 108 + 80) \\ &= -\frac{1}{125} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \cdot (-10) = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{125} \quad (\text{チツテトナニ}) \end{aligned}$$