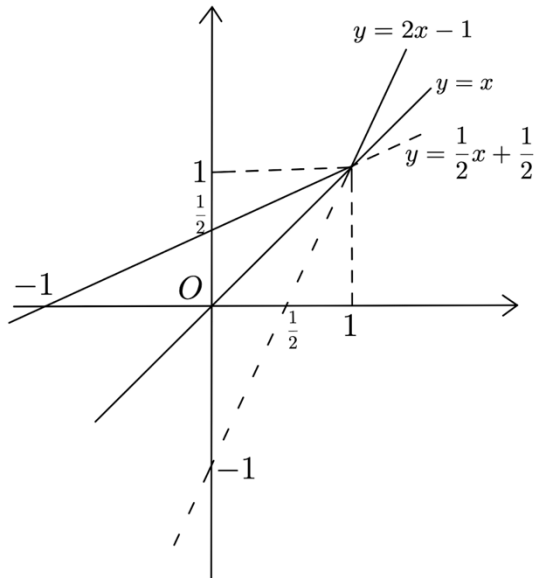


I

(1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} & (x \leq 1) \\ 2x - 1 & (x > 1) \end{cases}$$



(1)

$x \leq 1$  のとき

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - x &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} - x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - x) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$x > 1$  のとき

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - x &= 2x - 1 - x \\ &= x - 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

よって成立.

(2)

$$a_1 = a \leq 1$$

$a_n \leq 1$  とすると

$$a_{n+1} = f(a_n) = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2} \text{ より}$$

$$1 - a_{n+1} = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a_n) \geq 0$$

よって 数学的帰納法により すべての自然数  $n$  に対して  $a_n \leq 1$

(3)

(2) より, すべての自然数  $n$  に対して  $a_n \leq 1$  なので

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_1 = 1(\leq 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - 1)$$

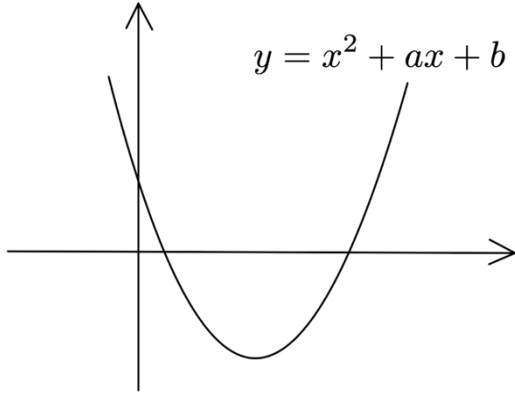
$$a_n - 1 = (a - 1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 1 - (1 - a) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$



II

(1)



(i) 判別式 :  $D > 0$

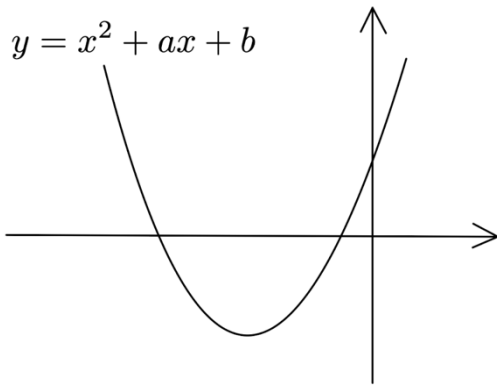
$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 - 4b > 0 \Leftrightarrow b < \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

(ii) 軸 :  $x = -\frac{a}{2} > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow a < 0$$

(iii)  $f(0) = b > 0$

(2)  $f(x) = 0$  の解が実数のとき



(i) 判別式 :  $D \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow b \leq \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

(ii) 軸 :  $x = -\frac{a}{2} < 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow a > 0$$

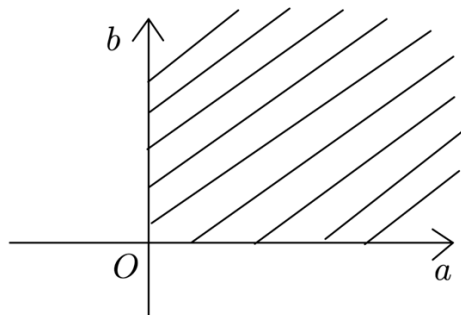
(iii)  $f(0) = b > 0$

解が虚数のとき

(i)  $D < 0 \Leftrightarrow b > \frac{1}{4}a^2$

(ii) 解の実部 :  $-\frac{a}{2} < 0 \Leftrightarrow a > 0$

以上より  $a > 0, b > 0$

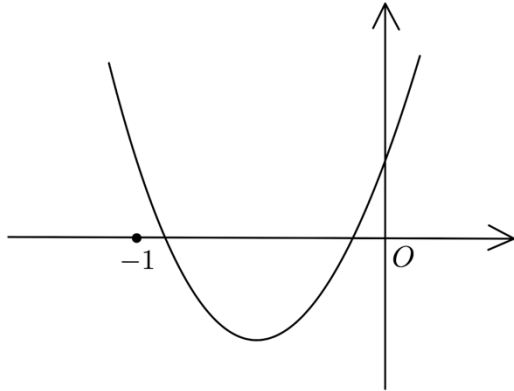


(境界線を含まない)



(3)

$f(x) = 0$  の解が実数のとき



(i) 判別式 :  $D \geq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow b \leq \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

(ii) 軸 :  $x = -\frac{a}{2}$

$$\therefore -1 < -\frac{a}{2} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < a < 2$$

(iii)  $f(0) = b > 0$

$$f(-1) = 1 - a + b > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b > a - 1$$

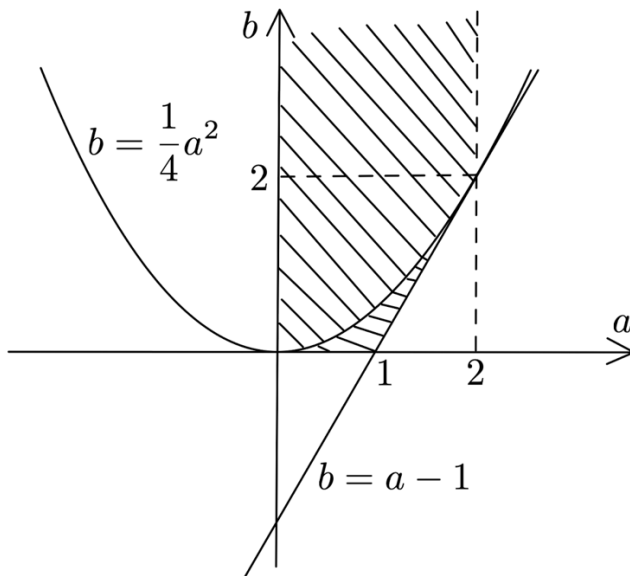
解が虚数のとき

(i) 判別式 :  $D < 0 \Leftrightarrow b > \frac{1}{4}a^2$

(ii) 解の実部 :  $-1 < -\frac{a}{2} < 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 < a < 2$$

以上より



境界線は含まない



III

(1)

偶数の  $n$  枚から 2 枚または素数の  $n$  枚から 2 枚を選べばよい

$$\frac{{}_n C_2 + {}_n C_2}{{}_n C_2} = \frac{2n(n-1)}{2n(2n-1)} = \frac{n-1}{2n-1}$$

(2)

3 枚のカードの和が偶数となるのは

(i) 3 枚とも偶数 :  ${}_n C_3$  通り

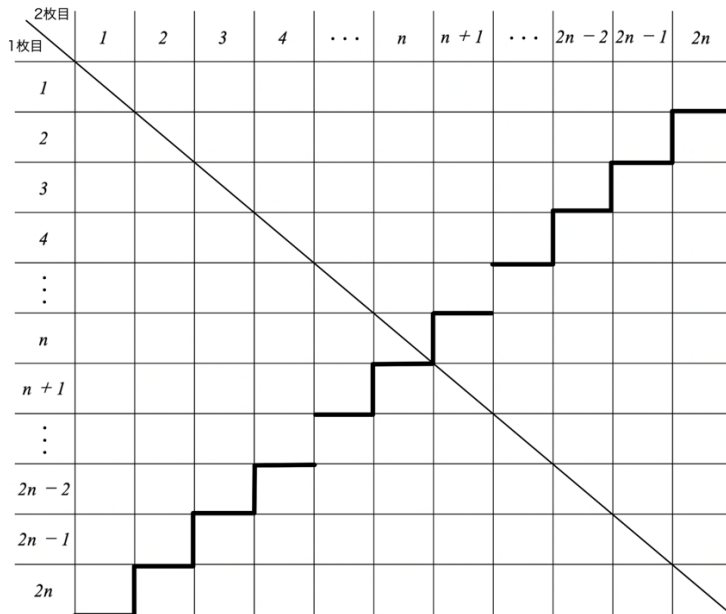
(ii) 1 枚が偶数, 2 枚が奇数 :  ${}_n C_1 \times {}_n C_2$

の場合なので

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{{}_n C_3 + {}_n C_1 \times {}_n C_2}{{}_n C_3} &= \frac{\frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(n-2) + n \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2}}{\frac{1}{6}2n(2n-1)(2n-2)} \\ &= \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) + 3n^2(n-1)}{4n(2n-1)(n-1)} \\ &= \frac{n-2+3n}{4(2n-1)} = \frac{2(2n-1)}{4(2n-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

カードの取り出し方は



$$(1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 2n) - n = \frac{2n(2n+1)}{2} - n = 2n^2 \text{ 通り}$$

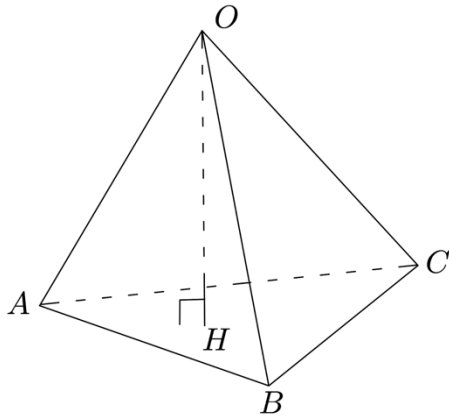
全体は

$$(2n)^2 - 2n = 2n(2n-1) \text{ 通りなので}$$

$$\frac{2n^2}{2n(2n-1)} = \frac{n}{2n-1}$$



IV



(1)

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{AB}|^2 &= |\vec{OA}|^2 + |\vec{OB}|^2 - 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} \\ &= 13 + 25 - 2 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AB}| = 6$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OH} &= \vec{OA} + s\vec{AB} + t\vec{AC} \\ &= (1-s-t)\vec{OA} + s\vec{OB} + t\vec{OC} \end{aligned}$$

$r = 1 - s - t$  とおくと

$$\vec{OH} = r\vec{OA} + s\vec{OB} + t\vec{OC}, \quad r + s + t = 1$$

OH は  $\triangle ABC$  に垂直なので

$$\vec{OH} \cdot \vec{AB} = 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad \vec{OH} \cdot \vec{AC} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{OH} \cdot \vec{OA} = \vec{OH} \cdot \vec{OB} = \vec{OH} \cdot \vec{OC}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r|\vec{OA}|^2 + s\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + t\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC}$$

$$= r\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + s|\vec{OB}|^2 + t\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC}$$

$$= r\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC} + s\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} + t|\vec{OC}|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 13r + s + t = r + 25s - 11t = r - 11s + 25t$$

これを解いて

$$12r + 12t = 24s$$

$$36s = 36t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r + t = 2s$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = t = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - s = 2s$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore s = t = \frac{1}{3}$$



(3)

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{OH}|^2 &= \left| \frac{1}{3} (\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC}) \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \left\{ |\vec{OA}|^2 + |\vec{OB}|^2 + |\vec{OC}|^2 + 2(\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} + \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OA}) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \{13 + 25 + 25 + 2(1 + 1 - 11)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{9}(63 - 18) = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{OH}| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|\vec{AC}|^2 = |\vec{OA}|^2 + |\vec{OC}|^2 - 2\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC} = 13 + 25 - 2 = 36$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AC}| = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} &= |\vec{OA}|^2 - \vec{OA} \cdot (\vec{OB} + \vec{OC}) + \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} \\ &= 13 - 1 - 1 - 11 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \triangle ABC = 6 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 18$$

$$OABC = \frac{1}{3} \times 18 \times 5 = 30$$



V

$$x = \sin t$$

$$y = \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq \pi)$$

(1)

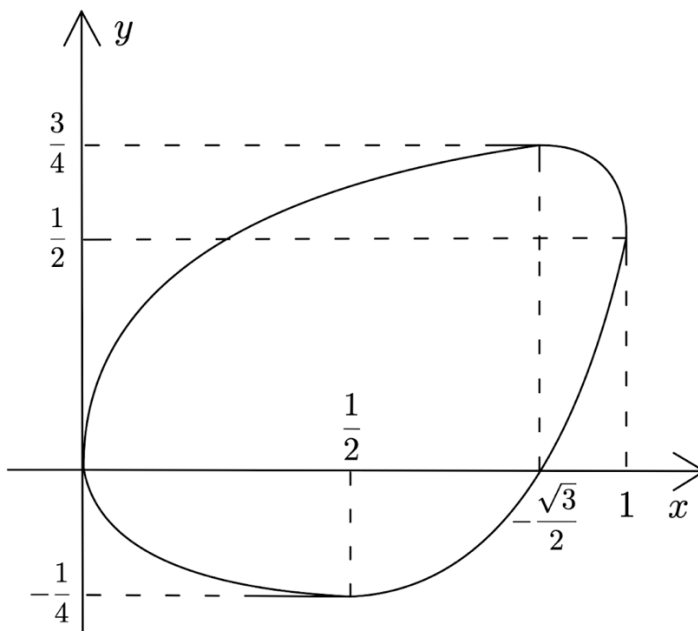
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t = 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= -\sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin t + \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \cos t \\ &= \cos\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 2t - \frac{\pi}{6} &= \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi \\ 2t &= \frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi \\ t &= \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{6}\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$t$	0		$\frac{\pi}{3}$		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		$\frac{5}{6}\pi$		$\pi$
$\frac{dx}{dt}$		+		+	0	-		-	
$\frac{dy}{dt}$		+	0	-		-	0	+	
$x$	0	→	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	→	1	←	$\frac{1}{2}$	←	0
$y$	0	↑	$\frac{3}{4}$	↓	$\frac{1}{2}$	↓	$-\frac{1}{4}$	↑	0
		↗		↘		↙		↖	



(3)

$$y = 0 \text{ となるのは } t = 0, \pi, \frac{2}{3}\pi \quad t = \frac{2}{3}\pi \text{ のとき } x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

よって求める面積は C の  $y \leq 0$  の部分を  $y_-$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi} y_- dx &= -\int_{\pi}^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin t \cos t dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \sin 2t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sin\left(3t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right\} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cos\left(3t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right]_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos\left(3t - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right]_{\frac{2}{3}\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \cos\left(3\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \cos\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{5}{6}\pi + \cos \frac{7}{6}\pi - \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \frac{5}{6}\pi \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \left( -\frac{2}{3} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left( \frac{2}{3} - 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \end{aligned}$$

