

IB

1 [1] (1) $f(0) = -1$
 $f(\frac{1}{3}) = 3 \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3}$

(2) $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} = \frac{\cos 2\theta + 1}{2}$
 $f(\theta) = 3 \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta - \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)$
 $= 2 \sin 2\theta - 2 \cos 2\theta + 1$

(3) $f(\theta) = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2} \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1$
 $= 2\sqrt{2} \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1$
 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ かつ $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{7}{4}\pi$
 $\therefore -1 \leq \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$
 $\therefore 2\sqrt{2} - 1 \leq f(\theta) \leq 2\sqrt{2} + 1 = 3.8 \dots$
 $\therefore n = 3$

$f(\theta) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) + 1 = 3$ のとき
 $\sin(2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ かつ $2\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi$
 $\therefore 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$ かつ $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}$

[2] 真数 > 0 かつ $\begin{cases} x+2 > 0 \\ y+3 > 0 \end{cases}$ かつ $\begin{cases} x > -2 \\ y > -3 \end{cases}$ ②

$\log_4(4+y) = \frac{\log_2(4+y)}{\log_2 4} = \frac{\log_2(4+y)}{2}$
 \therefore ① かつ $\log_2(x+2) - \log_2(y+3) = -1$
 $\log_2(4+y) = \log_2 2(x+2)$ かつ
 $y+3 = 2(x+2)$ かつ $y = 2x+1$ ④

③ かつ $(\frac{1}{3})^y = (\frac{1}{3})^{2x+1} = \frac{1}{3} \left((\frac{1}{3})^x \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} t^2$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{3} t^2 - \frac{11}{3} t + 6 = 0$ かつ $t^2 - 11t + 18 = 0$ ⑤
 $\therefore \begin{cases} x > -2 \\ y = 2x+1 > -3 \end{cases}$ かつ $x > -2$
 $\therefore 0 < (\frac{1}{3})^x < (\frac{1}{3})^{-2}$ かつ $0 < t < 9$
 \therefore ⑤ かつ $(t-2)(t-9) = 0$ かつ $t = 2$

(1) かつ $x = (\frac{1}{3})^x = 2$ かつ $y = \frac{1}{2}$
 \therefore かつ $x = \log_2 \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore y = 2 \cdot \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \log_2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3$
 $= \log_2 \frac{3}{4}$

2 (1) $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2px + q$
 $f'(-1) = 3 - 2p + q = 0$
 $f(-1) = -1 + p - q = 2$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} -2p + q = -3 \\ p - q = 3 \end{cases}$ かつ $p = 0, q = -3$
 $f(x) = 3x^2 - 3x$
 $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x+1)(x-1)$
 $\therefore x = \pm 1$ 極小値 -2 (増減表略)

(2) D1 かつ $y' = -2kx$ かつ 接線 l は
 $y - (-ka) = -2ka(x-a)$
 \therefore かつ $y = -2kax + ka^2$ ①
 l と x 軸との交点 $(-2kax + ka^2 = 0)$
 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ かつ D と x 軸との交点 $x = a$
 \therefore 囲む面積は $\int_0^a [-(-kx^2)] dx = \left[\frac{kx^3}{3} \right]_0^a$
 $= \frac{k}{3} a^3$
 $\therefore S = \frac{k}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot (ka^2) = \frac{k}{12} a^3$

(3) A(a, -ka) かつ C: $y = x^2 - 3x$ かつ
 $-ka^2 = a^2 - 3a$ かつ $k = \frac{3}{a} - a$
 C と l の接点 $(k, k^2 - 3k)$ かつ
 $y - (k^2 - 3k) = (3k^2 - 3)(x - k)$
 $y = 3(k^2 - 1)x - 2k^2$ ②
 $\therefore f(x) - g(x) = x^2 - 3x - \{ 3(k^2 - 1)x - 2k^2 \}$

$= x^2 - 3k^2 x + 2k^2$ (表) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3k^2 & 2k^2 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= (x - k^2)(x + 2k)$

$\therefore C$ は A を通るかつ
 $A = -2k^2$ かつ $B = -\frac{1}{2}a$
 \therefore のとき ③ の面積は $\frac{3}{4}a^2 - 3$
 $3(a^2 - 1) = 3(\frac{3}{4}a^2 - 1) = \frac{3}{4}a^2 - 3$
 \therefore の面積は $-2ka = -2(\frac{3}{a} - a) \cdot a = -6 + 2a^2$
 $\therefore \frac{3}{4}a^2 - 3 = -6 + 2a^2$ かつ
 $\frac{3}{4}a^2 = 3$ かつ $a^2 = \frac{12}{3}$
 $\therefore S = \frac{1}{12} (\frac{3}{a} - a) a^3 = \frac{1}{12} (3a^2 - a^4)$
 $= \frac{1}{12} (3 \cdot \frac{12}{3} - \frac{144}{25}) = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{36}{25} = \frac{3}{25}$

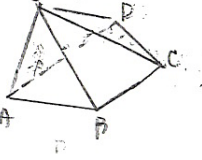
3 (1) $S_2 = 3 + 3 \cdot 4 = 15$ $T_2 = -1 + 3 = 2$
 $(2) S_n = \frac{3(4^n - 1)}{4 - 1} = 4^n - 1$
 $n \geq 2$ かつ $T_n = T_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k = -1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (4^k - 1)$
 $= -1 + \frac{4 \cdot (4^n - 1)}{4 - 1} - (n-1) = \frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3}$
 \therefore かつ $T_1 = -1$ かつ 両方

(3) $a_1 = \frac{a_1 + 2T_1}{1} = -3 + 2 \cdot (-1) = -5$
 $T_1 = \frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3}$ かつ \dots ①
 $T_{n+1} = \frac{4^{n+1}}{3} - (n+1) - \frac{4}{3}$ ②
 \therefore ① かつ ② かつ $T_{n+1} - 4T_n = 3n + 3$
 \therefore かつ $T_{n+1} = 4T_n + 3n + 3$
 $\therefore n a_{n+1} = 4(n+1) a_n + 8T_n$ かつ
 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{4a_n}{n} + \frac{8T_n}{n(n+1)}$
 $\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1} + 2T_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{4a_n}{n} + \frac{8T_n}{n(n+1)} + \frac{8T_{n+1} + 6(n+1)}{n+1}$

$= \frac{4a_n}{n} + \frac{8T_n}{n} + 6$
 $= 4 \left(\frac{a_n + 2T_n}{n} \right) + 6$
 \therefore かつ $a_{n+1} = 4a_n + 6$
 $a_{n+1} + 2 = 4(a_n + 2)$ かつ $\{ a_n + 2 \}$ は 4 の等比数列 かつ 初項 $a_1 + 2 = -5 + 2 = -3$ かつ
 $a_n + 2 = -3 \cdot 4^{n-1}$ かつ $a_n = -3 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2$
 $(\therefore$ は $n-1$ ③)

④ かつ $a_n = n a_n - 2T_n = n(-3 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2) - 2 \left(\frac{4^n}{3} - n - \frac{4}{3} \right)$
 $= \frac{-(9n+8) \cdot 4^{n-1} + 8}{3}$

4 (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$ かつ $\vec{a} \perp \vec{c}$
 \therefore かつ $\angle AOC = 90^\circ$

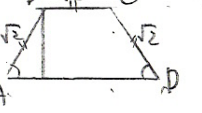


$\therefore \triangle OAC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{5} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $(2) \vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC} = (\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{c} - \vec{b})$
 $= -\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} + |\vec{b}|^2$
 $= -1 - 3 + 3 = -1$

$|\vec{BA}|^2 = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2$
 $= 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + (\sqrt{5})^2 = 2$
 $|\vec{BA}| > 0$ かつ $|\vec{BA}| = \sqrt{2}$
 $|\vec{BC}|^2 = |\vec{c} - \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{c}|^2 - 2\vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2$
 $= (\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \cdot 3 + (\sqrt{5})^2 = 2$ かつ $|\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{2}$

$\therefore \cos \angle ABC = \frac{\vec{BA} \cdot \vec{BC}}{|\vec{BA}| |\vec{BC}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$ かつ

$\angle ABC = 120^\circ$ (かつ $\angle BAD = \angle ADC = 60^\circ$)



かつ $AB = BC = CD$ かつ
 $\vec{AD} = 2\vec{BC}$
 $\vec{OD} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AD} = \vec{a} + 2(\vec{c} - \vec{b})$
 $= \vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 2\vec{c}$

四面体 ABCD の体積は $\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$(3) \overline{BH} \perp \text{平面} \alpha \Leftrightarrow \overline{BH} \perp \vec{a}, \overline{BH} \perp \vec{c}$$

$$\therefore \overline{BH} \cdot \vec{a} = 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad \overline{BH} \cdot \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\text{したがって } \overline{BH} = \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{c} - \vec{b} \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{BH} \cdot \vec{a} &= (\lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{c} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{a} \\ &= \lambda |\vec{a}|^2 - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda - 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{BH} \cdot \vec{c} &= (\lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{c} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} \\ &= \mu |\vec{c}|^2 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = 5\mu - 3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{ゆえに } \overline{BH} = \vec{a} + \frac{3}{5}\vec{c} - \vec{b} \quad **$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overline{BH}|^2 &= |\vec{a}|^2 + \frac{9}{25}|\vec{c}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - \frac{6}{5}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} - 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \\ &= 1 + \frac{9}{5} + 3 - \frac{18}{5} - 2 = \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\overline{BH}| > 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad |\overline{BH}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\text{したがって } V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(4) \triangle ACD = 2\triangle ABC \quad **$$

$$\text{四面体 } OABCD \text{ の体積は } \frac{3}{2}V = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{高さ } h \text{ とする})$$

$$h = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$