

(1) (2,8), (3,7), (4,6)
 $8C_2 = \frac{8 \cdot 7}{2} = 28$ かつ $\frac{3}{28}$

(2) (A,B) = (1,9), (2,8), (3,7), (4,6), (5,5)
 かつ $\frac{5}{8 \times 6} = \frac{5}{48}$ じゃあ

(A,B) = (5,5), (6,6), (7,7), (8,8)
 かつ $\frac{4}{8 \times 6} = \frac{1}{12}$ じゃあ

(A,B) = (6,5), (7,5), (7,6)
 (8,5), (8,6), (8,7)
 かつ $\frac{6}{8 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{8}$ じゃあ

(A,B) = (7,5), (7,6), (7,7)
 (1,7), (2,7), (3,7), (4,7)
 (5,7), (6,7)
 かつ $\frac{9}{8 \cdot 6} = \frac{3}{16}$

- (3)
- (□, 5) □ = (1,4), (2,3)
 - (□, 6) □ = (1,5), (2,4)
 - (□, 7) □ = (1,6), (2,5), (3,4)
 - (□, 8) □ = (1,7), (2,6), (3,5)
 - (□, 9) □ = (1,8), (2,7), (3,6), (4,5)
 - (□, 10) □ = (2,8), (3,7), (4,6)

Aから2つ, Bから1つ 取り出せる場合の数は
 $8C_2 \times 6 = 4 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 = 168$
 かつ $\frac{17}{168}$ じゃあ $\frac{5}{17}$ じゃあ

2. c: $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 6y = 0$ — ①

$(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 10$

中心 $P(1, 3)$ $r = \sqrt{10}$

①と $x^2 + y^2 = 8$ — ② の交点

②-①より $2x + 6y = 8$
 $x = 4 - 3y$ — ③

③を代入 $(4 - 3y)^2 + y^2 = 8$

$10y^2 - 24y + 8 = 0$

$(5y - 2)(y - 2) = 0$

$y = 2$ のとき $x = -2$ 不適

$y = \frac{2}{5}$ のとき $x = \frac{14}{5}$

∴ $A(\frac{14}{5}, \frac{2}{5})$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{右} \\ \text{上} \\ \text{カ} \\ \text{キ} \end{array} \right.$

D: $x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y = 0$ — ④

$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 5$

Q(1, -2) $r = \sqrt{5}$

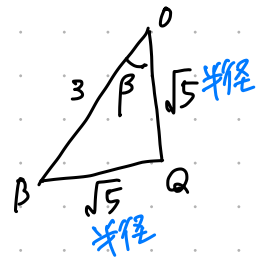
$\vec{OA} = (\frac{14}{5}, \frac{2}{5})$, $\vec{OQ} = (1, -2)$

∴ $\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OQ} = \frac{14}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = 2$ $\neq 0$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OQ}}{|\vec{OA}| \cdot |\vec{OQ}|} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{5}}$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

DB=3, QO=QB= $\sqrt{5}$ $r = \sqrt{5}$



$\cos \beta = \frac{9 + 5 - 5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{5}}$
 $= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{キ} \\ \text{カ} \\ \text{キ} \end{array} \right.$

$\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OQ} = |\vec{OB}| |\vec{OQ}| \cos \beta$
 $= 3 \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \frac{3}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{9}{2}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{キ} \\ \text{カ} \end{array} \right.$

$\sin \beta = \frac{\sqrt{100 - 45}}{10} = \frac{\sqrt{55}}{10}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{キ} \\ \text{カ} \\ \text{キ} \end{array} \right.$

$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = |\vec{OA}| \cdot |\vec{OB}| \cos(\alpha + \beta)$

$= 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 3 \cdot (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)$

$= 6\sqrt{2} \cdot (\frac{\sqrt{10}}{10} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{10} - \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{55}}{10})$

$= \frac{9}{5} (1 - \sqrt{11})$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{キ} \\ \text{カ} \end{array} \right.$

3

$$a_1 = 1_{(3)}, a_2 = 10_{(3)}, a_3 = 101_{(3)}$$

$$a_4 = 1011_{(3)}, a_5 = 10110_{(3)}$$

$$a_6 = 101101_{(3)}$$

$$a_3 = 101_{(3)} = 1 + 3 \cdot 0 + 3^2 \cdot 1 = 10 \text{ IT}$$

$$b_n = a_{3n+3} - a_{3n}$$

$$b_1 = a_6 - a_3 = 101000_{(3)}$$

$$b_1 = 3^3 \times 1 + 3^5 \times 1 = (1+3^2) \cdot 3^3 = 10 \cdot 3^3$$

$$c_1 = 10, d_1 = 3$$

$$a_{3n} = \underbrace{101}_1 \underbrace{101}_2 \dots \underbrace{101}_n$$

$$a_{3n+3} = \underbrace{101}_1 \underbrace{101}_2 \dots \underbrace{101}_n \underbrace{101}_{n+1}$$

$$b_n = 101 \underbrace{000}_1 \underbrace{000}_2 \dots \underbrace{000}_n = 3^{3n} + 3^{3n+2} = 10 \cdot 3^{3n}$$

$$a_{3n} = a_3 + b_1 + \dots + b_{n-1}$$

$$= 10 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 10 \cdot 3^{3k}$$

$$= 10 + \frac{10 \cdot 3^3 \{ (3^3)^{n-1} - 1 \}}{3^3 - 1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{13} (3^{3n} - 1)$$

$$a_{3n} > 3^{40}$$

$$\frac{5}{13} \times 3^{3n} > 3^{40} \text{ --- (i)}$$

$$3^{40} \geq \frac{5}{13} (3^{3n} - 1) \text{ --- (ii)}$$

$$5 \times 3^{3n} > 13 \times 3^{40} \geq 5 \times (3^{3n} - 1)$$

$$13 \times 3^{40} < 73 \times 3^{3n} \Rightarrow 13 < 73 \times 3^{3n-40}$$

$$13 \times 3^{40} = 5 \times 3^{3n} - 3 \text{ --- (iii)}$$

$$3^{40} \geq \frac{5}{13} \times \{ 3^{3(A-1)} \} > a_{3(A-1)}$$

$$m \leq \log_3 \frac{13}{5} < m+1$$

$$3^m \leq \frac{13}{5} < 3^{m+1}$$

$$m = 0 \text{ y}$$

$$40 \geq \log_3 \frac{13}{5} + 3(A-1)$$

$$43 - 3A \geq \log_3 \frac{13}{5}$$

$$0 < 43 - 3A \leq 1 \text{ f'}$$

$$A = 14 \text{ IT}$$

$$6 \quad C: y = \sqrt{x^2+1} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

$$C \text{ 上 } q, k. \quad x^2 - y^2 = -1 \quad \text{--- (ii)}$$

$y > 0$

$$l: y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4}x^2 - x = 0 \quad x = 0, \frac{4}{3}$$

$$p = \frac{0}{7}, \quad q = \frac{4}{3} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

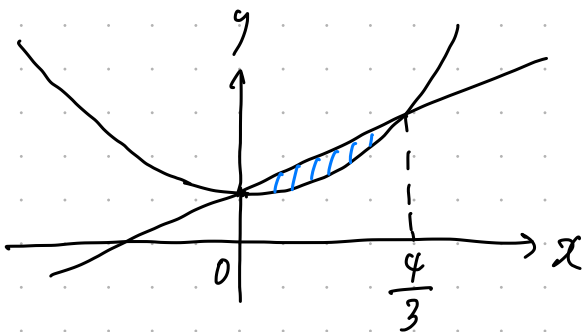
$$x = \sqrt{x^2+1} + x \quad \text{--- (iii)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x) = \infty \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} + x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2+1} - x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + x} = 0 \quad \text{--- (vi)}$$



$$S = \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1 - \sqrt{x^2+1}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1\right) dx - \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$$

$$x = t - y \neq y.$$

$$(t-y)^2 - y^2 = -1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{t^2+1}{2t} \quad \text{--- (v)}$$

また.

$$x = t - \frac{t^2+1}{2t} = \frac{t^2-1}{2t} \quad \text{--- (iv)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} \quad \text{--- (vi)}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \sqrt{x^2+1} dx = \int_1^3 \frac{t^2+1}{2t} \times \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} dt$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x | 0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \\ t | 1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array} \right| = \int_1^3 \frac{t^4 + 2t^2 + 1}{4t^3} dt$$

$$= \int_1^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}t + \frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{4}t^{-3}\right) dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{8}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}\log|t| - \frac{1}{8}t^{-2}\right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}(9-1) + \frac{1}{2}(\log 3 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{10}{9} + \frac{1}{2}\log 3$$

$$= \frac{10}{9} + \log \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{また.} \quad \int_0^{\frac{4}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2}x + 1\right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^2 + x\right]_0^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{16}{9}$$

よって.

$$S = \frac{2}{3} - \log \sqrt{3}$$

⑦ $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin 2\theta \\ y = \rho \sin 3\theta \end{cases}$ — ①

② $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 7↑

$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$ において

$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2 \cos 2\theta$ $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3 \cos 3\theta$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3 \cos 3\theta}{2 \cos 2\theta} = 0$ のとき

$\cos 3\theta = 0, \cos 2\theta \neq 0$


$3\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ より $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$

よって $x = \rho \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ⑤ 才

$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$ において

$f(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = \rho \sin \frac{3}{6} \pi = 1$ ① 才

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ の前後で $\frac{dy}{dx}$ が $+$ \rightarrow $-$

(= 変化する)  極大 かつ 最大 ① 才

$\frac{d \frac{dy}{dx}}{d\theta} = \frac{-9 \sin 3\theta \cdot 2 \cos 2\theta + 4 \sin 2\theta \cdot 3 \cos 3\theta}{4 \cos^2 2\theta}$
 $= \frac{12 \cos 3\theta \sin 2\theta - 18 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta}{4 \cos^2 2\theta}$

よって

$f''(x) = \frac{12 \cos 3\theta \sin 2\theta - 18 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta}{4 \cos^2 2\theta \cdot 2 \cos 2\theta}$
 $= \frac{6 \cos 3\theta \sin 2\theta - 9 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta}{4 \cos^3 2\theta}$

7↑

$g(\theta) = 6 \cos 3\theta \sin 2\theta - 9 \sin 3\theta \cos 2\theta$

$g'(\theta) = 6(-3 \sin 3\theta \sin 2\theta + 2 \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta) - 9(3 \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta - 2 \sin 3\theta \sin 2\theta)$
 $= -15 \cos 3\theta \cos 2\theta$

$0 \leq 2\theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ より $0 \leq \cos 2\theta \leq 1$

$0 \leq 3\theta \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$ より $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \cos 3\theta \leq 1$

よって $g'(\theta)$ が $+$ \rightarrow $-$ \rightarrow $+$ となる ③

θ	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{6}$...	$\frac{\pi}{4}$
$g'(\theta)$		-	0	+	
$g(\theta)$	0	\rightarrow	$-\frac{9}{2}$	\rightarrow	$-3\sqrt{2}$

$g(\frac{\pi}{6}) = -9 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{9}{2}$

$g(0) = 0$

$g(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -3\sqrt{2}$

よって $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$ のとき $g(\theta) < 0$ ② 才

よって $f''(\theta) < 0$ ② 才

 $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{f''(x)}$ ① 才

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \rho \sin 3\theta \cdot 2 \cos 2\theta d\theta$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} x | 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \theta | 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\rho \sin 5\theta + \rho \sin \theta) d\theta$
 $= [-\frac{1}{5} \cos 5\theta - \cos \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$
 $= -\frac{1}{5} (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1) - (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1)$
 $= \frac{2}{5} (3 - \sqrt{2})$ 7↑