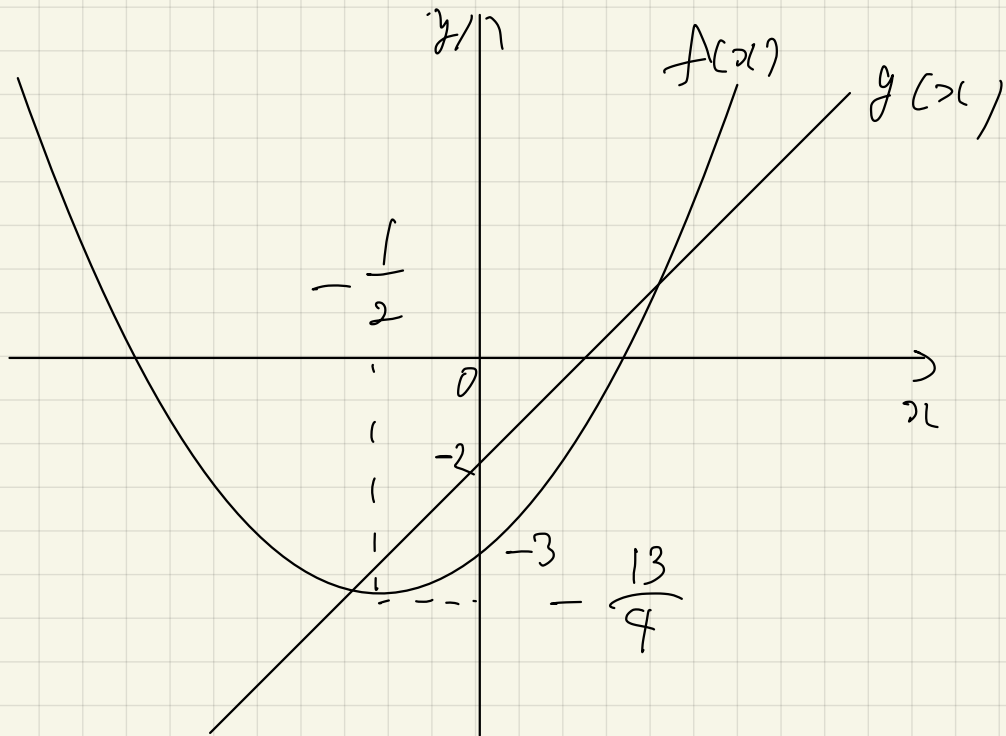


I

$$1) f(x) = x^2 + x - 3, \quad g(x) = 4x - 2$$

$$f(x) = 0 \text{ かつ } x < 0 \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+12}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 3 = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{13}{4}$$



$$x^2 + x - 3 = 4x - 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}$$

$$3 < \sqrt{13} < 4 \quad \text{よって}$$

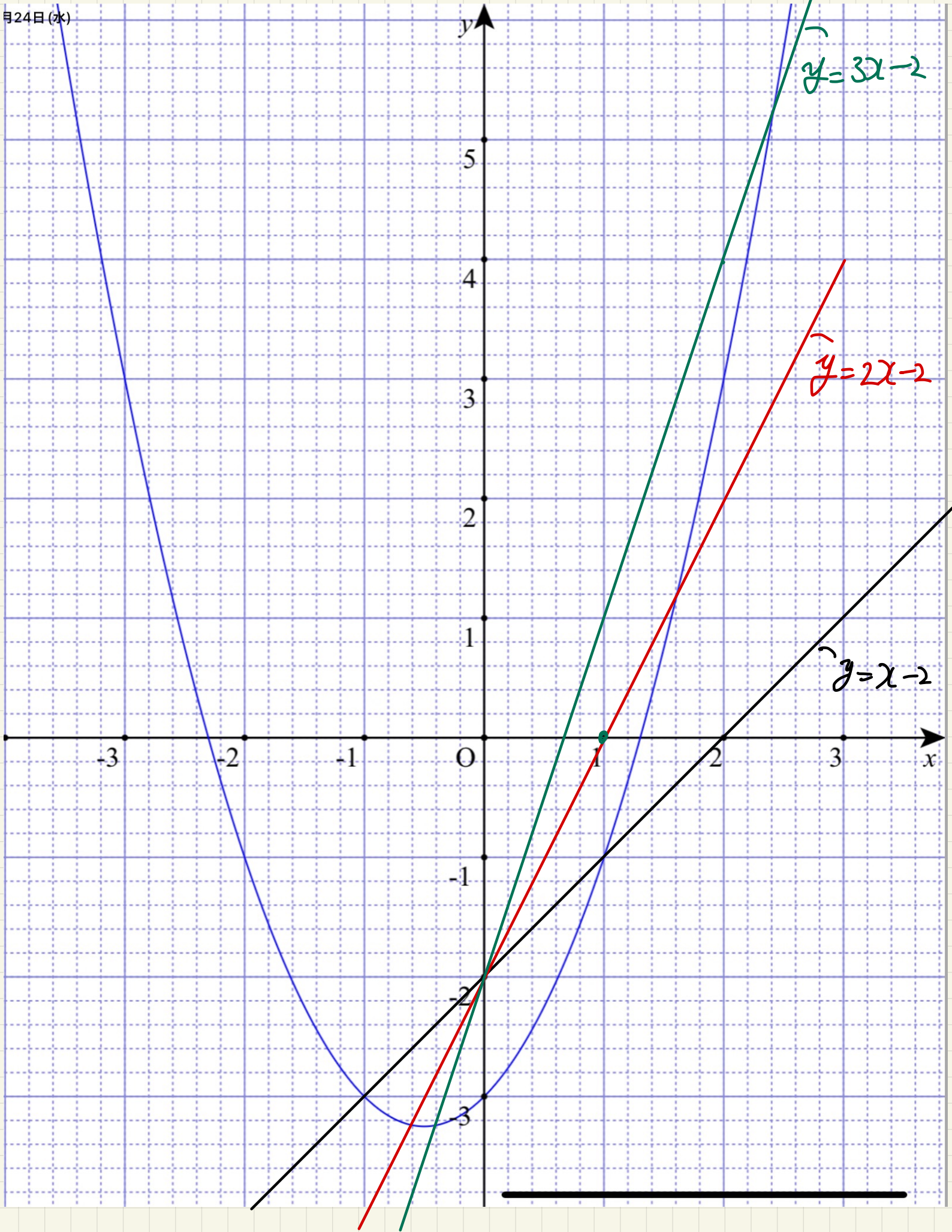
$$-\frac{1}{2} < x < 0, \quad 3 < x < \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\therefore m = 0, \quad M = 3$$

$$\text{また } f(0) = -3, \quad g(0) = -2 \quad \text{よって } \downarrow \text{ は } 0 \text{ 区}$$

$$f(3) = 9, \quad g(3) = 10 \quad \text{よって } \uparrow \text{ は } 0 \text{ 区}$$

$$(2) \hat{y} f(x) = x^2 + x - 3 = (x + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{4} - 3 = \frac{13}{4}$$



左図より)

$$n=1 \text{ のとき } a_n = 0$$

$$n=2 \text{ のとき } a_n = 0$$

$$n=3 \text{ のとき } a_n = 1$$

$$a_n = a \cdot n^3 + b n^2 + c n \text{ とおす}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c = 0 \\ 8a + 4b + 2c = 0 \\ 27a + 9b + 3c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{これを解くと } a = \frac{1}{6}, b = -\frac{1}{2}, c = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{よって } a_n = \frac{1}{6} n^3 - \frac{1}{2} n^2 + \frac{1}{3} n \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{da_n}{dn} = \frac{1}{2} n^2 - n + \frac{1}{3} \quad -\frac{1}{9}n + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{da_n}{dn} = 0 \text{ とおすと } n = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{①に代入すると } a_{1+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{9}, a_{1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$$

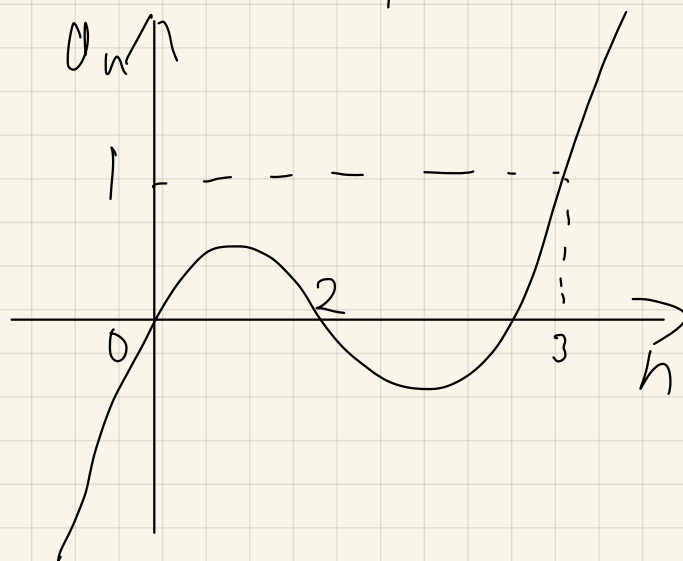
$$\text{よって } a_{1+\sqrt{3}}, a_{1-\sqrt{3}} < 0$$

また a_n は右図のようになっている

したがって、 $a_n > 0$ とおす

最小の n の値は

$$\underline{h=3}$$



$$(i) \quad (i) \text{ より } a_n = \frac{1}{6}n^3 - \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{3}n$$

$$a_{10} = \frac{1000}{6} - \frac{100}{2} + \frac{10}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1000 - 300 + 20}{6} = \frac{720}{6}$$

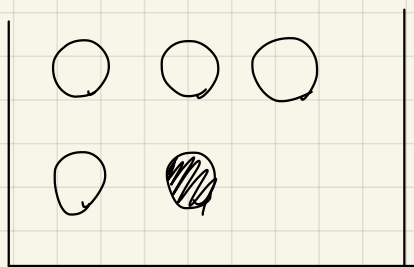
$$= \underline{\underline{120}} \text{ 点}$$

$$(ii) \quad a_{23} = 1771 \quad a_{24} = 2124 \text{ 点}$$

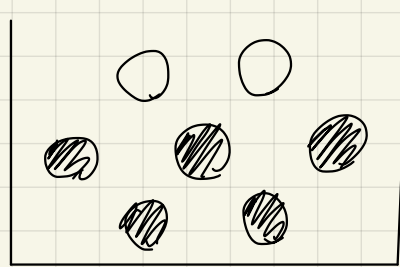
$a_n > 2022$ となる n の最小値は $n=24$ である

II

A



B



(1)

$$\frac{{}^4C_2}{{}^5C_2} = \frac{4 \times 3}{5 \times 4} = \frac{3}{5}$$

(2) 少なくとも1個が赤い

⇔ 2個とも白玉の事象の余事象

$$1 - \frac{{}^2C_2}{{}^7C_2} = \frac{1}{{}^7C_2} = 1 - \frac{1}{21} = \frac{20}{21}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{5} + \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{{}^7C_2} \\ & = \frac{9}{50} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{27 + 5}{150} = \frac{32}{150} = \frac{16}{75} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 取り出した玉の少なくとも1個が赤い玉

⇔ 2個とも白玉の事象の余事象

$$\text{よって } 1 - \frac{16}{75} = \frac{59}{75}$$

袋 B から少なくとも1個赤玉を出す確率

$$\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{2}{3}$$

よって袋 B の条件付き確率は

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{59}{75} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{75}{59} = \frac{50}{59}$$

(4) 取り出した玉が2つとも白玉である確率は、

$$(1-s) \times \frac{3}{5} + s \times \frac{1}{21} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5}s + \frac{1}{21}s$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} - \frac{58}{105}s$$

袋Aを選んだとき2つとも白玉である確率は

$$(1-s) \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{3}{5}s$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{\frac{3}{5}(1-s)}{\frac{3}{5} - \frac{58}{105}s} = \frac{3(1-s)}{3 - \frac{58}{21}s}$$

$$= \frac{63(1-s)}{63 - 58s}$$

$$\frac{63(1-s)}{63 - 58s} \geq \frac{9}{10}$$

$$70(1-s) \geq 63 - 58s$$

$$7 \geq 12s$$

$$\therefore s \leq \frac{7}{12}$$

取り出した玉の少なくとも1つが赤玉である確率は

$$1 - \left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{58}{105}s \right) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{58}{105}s$$

袋Bを選んだとき少なくとも1つが赤玉である確率は

$$s \times \frac{20}{21} = \frac{20}{21}s$$

$$b = \frac{\frac{20}{21}s}{\frac{2}{5} + \frac{58}{105}s} = \frac{\frac{100s}{21}}{2 + \frac{58}{21}s}$$

$$= \frac{100s}{42 + 58s}$$

$$u = \frac{100s}{42 + 58s} \geq \frac{1}{4}$$

$$400s \geq 42 + 58s$$

$$342s \geq 42$$

$$s \geq \frac{42}{342} = \frac{7}{57}$$

1. (1.1)

$$\frac{7}{57} \leq s \leq \frac{7}{12}$$

5

$$\text{IV } A(3, 4, 3), B(-2, 2, 6)$$

(1) 点 A, B の x, z 平面 における直線の式は

$$z = \frac{3-6}{3+2}(x-3)+3$$

$$= -\frac{3}{5}x + \frac{9}{5} + 3$$

$z=0$ の時

$$\frac{3}{5}x = \frac{9+5}{5}$$

$$x = 8$$

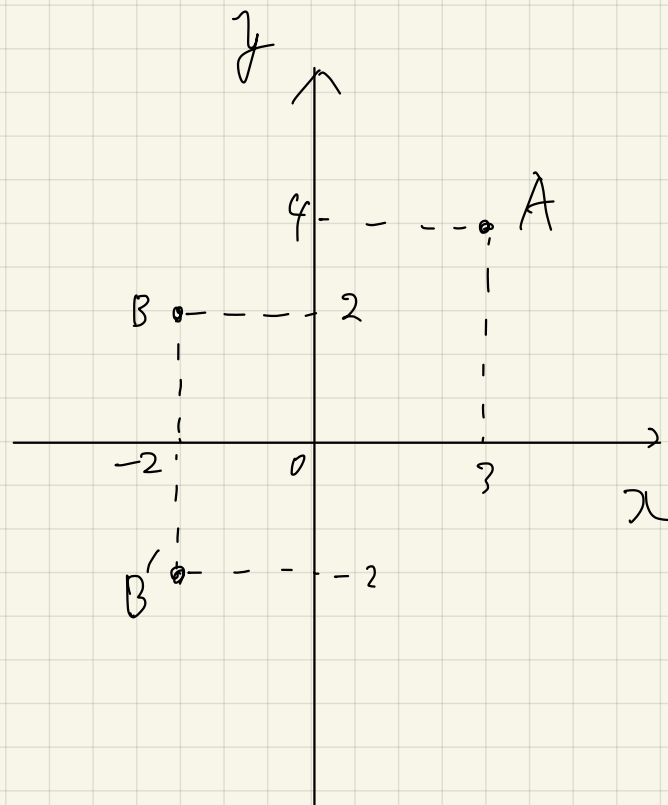
y, z 平面 における直線の式は、

$$z = \frac{3-6}{4-2}(y-4)+3$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}y + 6 + 3$$

$$z=0 \text{ の時 } y = 6$$

$$\therefore \underline{(8, 6, 0)}$$

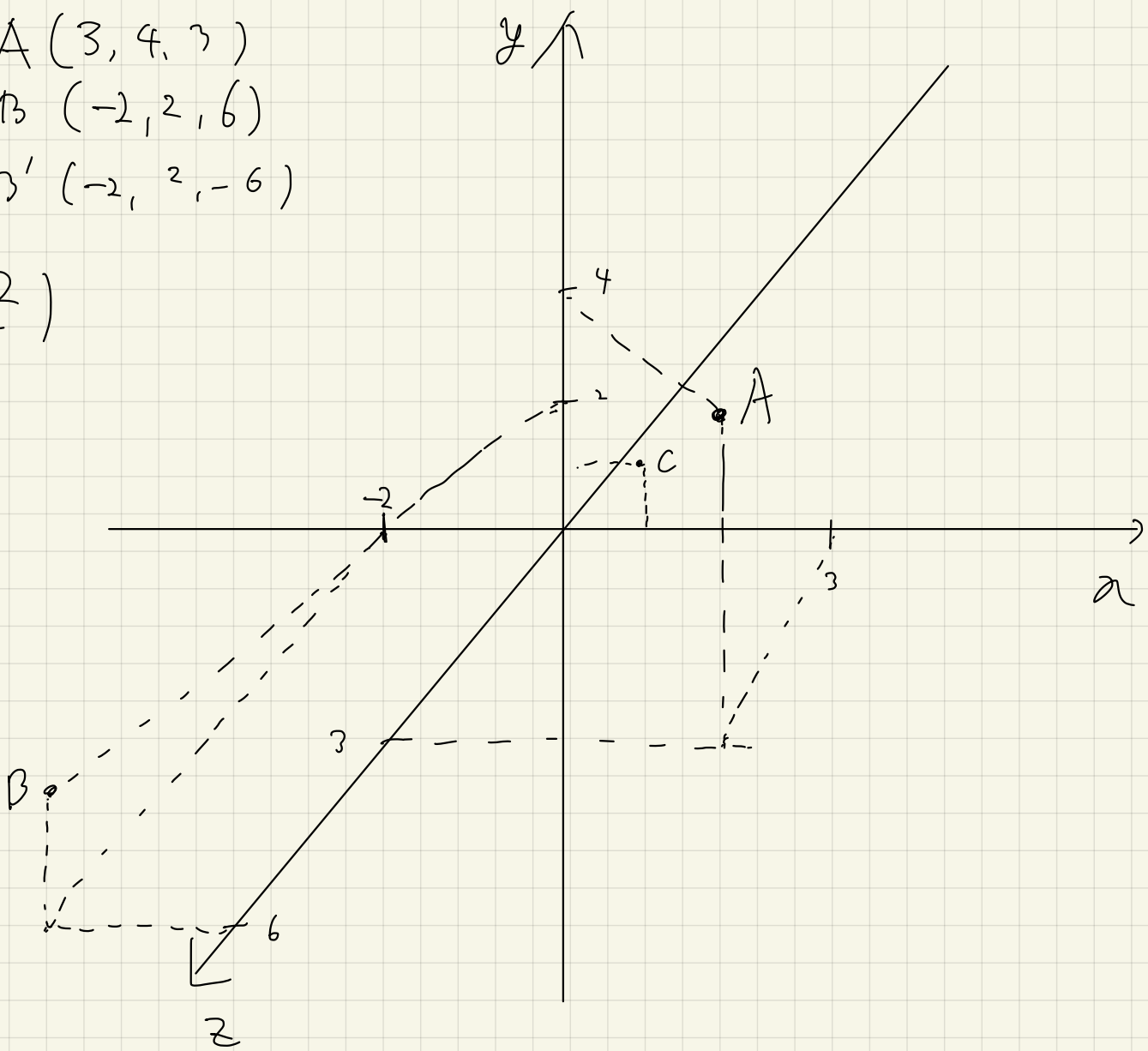


$$A(3, 4, 3)$$

$$B(-2, 2, 6)$$

$$B'(-2, 2, -6)$$

(2)



$$B'(-2, 2, -6) \text{ とおこ}$$

$$(AC + CB)_{\min} = AC + CB'$$

$$= \sqrt{(3+2)^2 + (4-2)^2 + (3+6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 + 4 + 81}$$

$$= \sqrt{110} = -\frac{6}{5} + \frac{20}{5}$$

点 A と点 B' の式 (x, y, z) を

$$x \text{ y 平面} : y = \frac{4-2}{3+2}(x-3) + 4 = \frac{2}{5}x - \frac{6}{5} + 4$$

$$x \text{ z 平面} : x = \frac{3+2}{3+6}(z-3) + 3 = \frac{5}{9}z - \frac{5}{3} + 3$$

$$y \text{ z 平面} : x = \frac{4-2}{3+1}(z-3) + 4 = \frac{2}{9}z - \frac{2}{3} + 4$$

$$z=0 \text{ のCF}$$

$$x = -\frac{5}{3} + 3 = \frac{4}{3}, \quad y = -\frac{2}{3} + 4 = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow C \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, 0 \right)$$

$$\overline{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{10}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overline{AC}|^2 |\overline{AB}|^2 - (\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC})^2} \quad \text{ヘロンの公式}$$

$$|\overline{AC}|^2 = \frac{25}{9} + \frac{4}{9} + 9 = \frac{29+4+81}{9} = \frac{110}{9}$$

$$|\overline{AB}|^2 = 25 + 4 + 9 = 38$$

$$\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{AB} = \frac{25}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - 9 = \frac{29}{3} - \frac{27}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{110}{9} \times 38 - \frac{4}{9}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{464} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \sqrt{29} = 2\sqrt{29} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 条件より点 $D(5, -1, d)$ とおける

$$\overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (2, -5, d-3)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (-5, -2, 3)$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AD}|^2 = 4 + 25 + (d-3)^2 = (d-3)^2 + 29$$

$$|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = 38$$

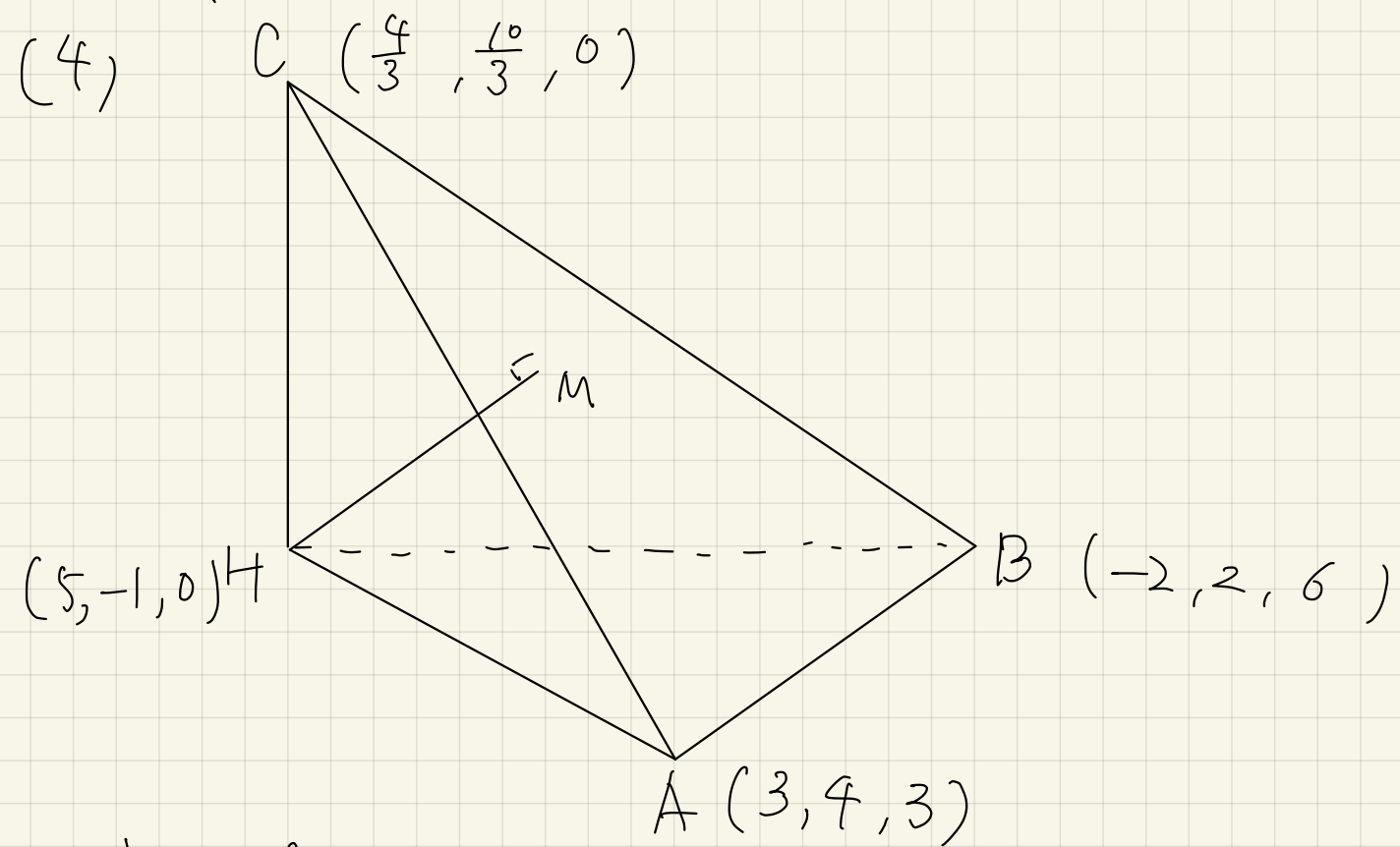
$$\overrightarrow{AD} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = -10 + 10 + 3d - 9 = 3d - 9$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{38(d-3)^2 + 29 \cdot 38 - (3d-9)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{38(d-3)^2 - 9(d-3)^2 + 1102}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{29(d-3)^2 + 1102}$$

$$F) \quad d=3 \text{ のとき } S \text{ は } \min \frac{\sqrt{1102}}{2} \text{ となる}$$



$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{u}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \vec{c}, \overrightarrow{AH} = \vec{h} \text{ 等等}$$

$$\vec{u} = (-5, -2, 3), \vec{c} = \left(-\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -3\right)$$

$$\vec{h} = (2, -5, -3)$$

$$\text{よ) } \vec{u} \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{25}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - 9 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\vec{h} \cdot \vec{c} = 9, \vec{h} \cdot \vec{u} = -9$$

$$\text{また } \overrightarrow{AM} = s\vec{u} + t\vec{c} \text{ 等等 (1)}$$

$$\text{また } \overrightarrow{HM} \perp \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{HM} \perp \overrightarrow{AB} \text{ 2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{HM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} &= (\overrightarrow{AM} - \overrightarrow{AH}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} \\ &= (s\vec{u} + t\vec{c} - \vec{h}) \cdot \vec{c} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}s + \frac{11}{9}t - 9 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{HM} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} &= (\overrightarrow{AM} - \overrightarrow{AH}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} \\ &= (s\vec{u} + t\vec{c} - \vec{h}) \cdot \vec{u} \\ &= 38s + \frac{2}{3}t + 9 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}S + \frac{110}{9}t - 9 = 0 \\ 385 + \frac{2}{3}t + 9 = 0 \end{cases}$$

これを解くと $S = -\frac{1}{4}$, $t = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\rightarrow \vec{AM}' = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{u}' + \frac{3}{4}\vec{c}'$$

$$\vec{HM}' = (\vec{AM}' - \vec{AH}') = -\frac{1}{4}\vec{u}' + \frac{3}{4}\vec{c}' - \vec{h}'$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{HM}'|^2 &= \frac{1}{16}|\vec{u}'|^2 + \frac{9}{16}|\vec{c}'|^2 + |\vec{h}'|^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{16}\vec{u}'\vec{c}' + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4}\vec{u}'\vec{h}' - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4}\vec{c}'\vec{h}' \\ &= \frac{1}{16}38 + \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{110}{9} + 38 - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-9) - 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot 9 \\ &= \frac{37}{4} + 38 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{9}{2} - \frac{27}{2} \\ &= 9 + 38 - 18 = 29 \end{aligned}$$

以上より、求める体積 V は

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{3} \times \triangle ABC \times |\vec{HM}'| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 2\sqrt{29} \times \sqrt{29} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 29 = \frac{58}{3} \end{aligned}$$