

平成26年度 熊本県立技術短期大学校

推薦入学(前期)試験問題

数学I(解答)

$$[1] (1) (2x-y+a)(x+by-3) = 2x^2 - 2y^2 + 3xy - 3x + 9y - 9$$

$$-by^2 = -2 \text{ となり } b=2$$

$$-3a = -9 \text{ となり } a=3$$

$$\underline{a=3, b=2}$$

$$(2) (x+1)^2 + 4(x+1) - 1 = 0$$

$$x+1 = -2 \pm \sqrt{4+1} = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore x = -3 \pm \sqrt{5}$$

$$\underline{x = -3 + \sqrt{5}, -3 - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$(3) x=2 \text{ を代入}$$

$$4m-6-m=0 \text{ となり } \underline{m=2}$$

$$\text{よって } 2x^2 - 3x - 2 = 0$$

$$(2x+1)(x-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{x = -\frac{1}{2}, 2}$$

$$\underline{\text{残りの解は } -\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(4) -2 < x < 3 \text{ となる2次不等式は}$$

$$(x+2)(x-3) < 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 6 < 0$$

$$\text{両辺を} (-2) \text{ を割ると}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 > 0$$

$$\text{よって } \underline{a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{逆に } a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2} \text{ となるとき}$$

$$\text{不等式の解は}$$

$$-2 < x < 3 \text{ となる。}$$

$$(5) 0 \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ$$

$$\cos \theta = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ となり } \theta \text{ は鈍角 } (90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ) \text{ よって } \sin \theta > 0, \tan \theta < 0$$

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{15}{16}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \text{ となり}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}}{-\frac{1}{4}} = -\sqrt{15}$$

$$[2] (1) x = \sqrt{3} - 1$$

$$x + \frac{2}{x} = (\sqrt{3} - 1) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = (\sqrt{3} - 1) + \frac{2(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} - 1 + \sqrt{3} + 1 = \underline{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x + 1 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 = 3$$

$$x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$x + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2}{x}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{4}{x^2} = (x + \frac{2}{x})^2 - 2x \cdot \frac{2}{x} = (2\sqrt{3})^2 - 4 = 12 - 4 = \underline{8}$$

$$(2) x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 且 } y^2 = 1 - x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 - 1 \leq 0$$

$$(x+1)(x-1) \leq 0$$

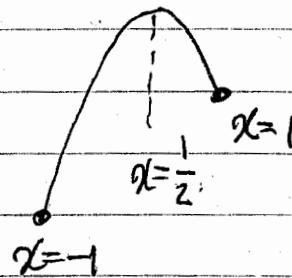
$$\therefore \underline{-1 \leq x \leq 1}$$

$$x + y^2 = x + 1 - x^2$$

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

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

$$= -\left\{(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{5}{4}\right\}$$



$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 時に最大値 } \frac{5}{4}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ 時に最小値 } -1$$

$$(3) C: y = ax^2 + bx - 19$$

Cをx軸方向に-1だけ平行移動した曲線は

$$y = a(x+1)^2 + b(x+1) - 19$$

点P(2, -1)を通る

$$-1 = a(2+1)^2 + b(2+1) - 19$$

$$\therefore 9a + 3b - 19 = -1$$

$$9a + 3b - 18 = 0$$

$$\underline{3a + b - 6 = 0} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

Cをy軸方向に2だけ平行移動した曲線は

$$y - 2 = ax^2 + bx - 19$$

$$y = ax^2 + bx - 17$$

点 $P(2, -1)$ を通る

$$-1 = 4a + 2b - 17$$

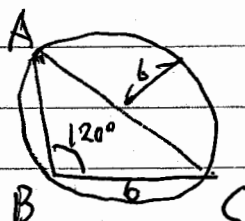
$$4a + 2b - 16 = 0$$

$$2a + b - 8 = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{①-②より } a + 2 = 0 \quad \therefore a = -2$$

$$\text{①に代入して } -6 + b - 6 = 0 \quad \therefore b = 12$$

(4)



正弦定理より

$$\frac{6}{\sin \angle A} = 2 \times 6$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle A = \frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\angle A < 60^\circ \text{ より } \angle A = 30^\circ$$

正弦定理より

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 120^\circ} = 2 \times 6$$

$$AC = 12 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$(5) 2\sin^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \quad (0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 180^\circ)$$

$$2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

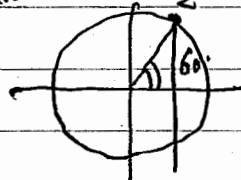
$$-2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$2\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 1 = 0$$

$$(2\cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 1) = 0$$

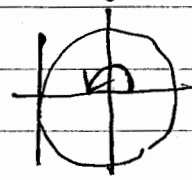
$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}, -1$$

$$(i) \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

$$(ii) \cos \theta = -1$$



$$\theta = 180^\circ$$

$$[3] A = x^4 + 8x^3 + ax^2 + 2x + 3$$

$$B = x^2 + bx + 1$$

$$B^2 = (x^2 + bx + 1)^2 = x^4 + b^2x^2 + 1 + 2bx^3 + 2x^2 + 2bx$$

$$= x^4 + 2bx^3 + (b^2 + 2)x^2 + 2bx + 1$$

$$C = A - B^2 = (8 - 2b)x^3 + (a - b^2 - 2)x^2 + (2 - 2b)x + 2$$

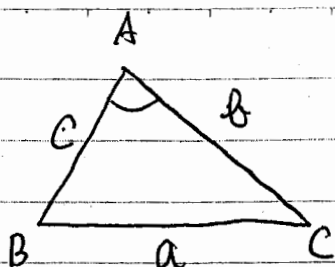
x の 1 次式になるためには

$$\begin{cases} 8 - 2b = 0 & \text{--- (1)} \\ a - b^2 - 2 = 0 & \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①より } b = 4 \quad \text{②に代入して } a = b^2 + 2 = 18$$

$$\rightarrow C = -6x + 2$$

[4]



$$\frac{b+c}{4} = \frac{c+a}{5} = \frac{a+b}{6} = 2k$$

$$\begin{cases} b+c = 8k & \text{--- (1)} \\ c+a = 10k & \text{--- (2)} \\ a+b = 12k & \text{--- (3)} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$2(a+b+c) = 30k$$

$$\therefore a+b+c = 15k$$

 $\therefore$

$$a = 7k$$

$$b = 5k$$

$$c = 3k$$

余弦定理

$$\cos \angle A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{(5k)^2 + (3k)^2 - (7k)^2}{2 \cdot 5k \cdot 3k}$$

$$= \frac{-15k^2}{30k^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \angle A = 120^\circ$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5k \times 3k \times \sin 120^\circ = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4} k^2 = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore k^2 = \frac{4}{5} \quad k > 0 \Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore a = 7 \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{14}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{14\sqrt{5}}{5}$$