

2025 鳥取大. 地域

[I]

(1) 初項 1, 公差 3 の等差数列なので

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{1 + 1 + 3(n-1)\} = \underline{\underline{\frac{n(3n-1)}{2}}} \dots (\text{答})$$

$$(2) a + ar + ar^2 = -24 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$ar + ar^2 + ar^3 = r(a + ar + ar^2) = 48 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ と } \textcircled{2} \text{ に代入して } -24r = 48 \quad \therefore r = -2$$

$$r = -2 \text{ と } \textcircled{1} \text{ に代入して } a - 2a + 4a = 3a = -24 \quad \therefore a = -8$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{a = -8, r = -2}} \dots (\text{答})$$

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[Ⅲ]

$$(1) (6-2)^2 + (4-1)^2 = 4^2 + 3^2 = 25 = 5^2$$

より円の半径は $\sqrt{25} = 5$ なので

中心が $(2, 1)$, 半径 5 の円 C の方程式は

$$\underline{\underline{(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 25 \dots (\text{答})}}$$

(2) 点 $(6, 4)$ は円上の点なので接線 l の方程式は

$$(6-2)(x-2) + (4-1)(y-1) = 25$$

$$4(x-2) + 3(y-1) = 25$$

$$\text{よって } \underline{\underline{4x + 3y = 36 \dots (\text{答})}}$$

(3) 原点と接線 l との距離は

$$\frac{|4 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 - 36|}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2}} = \frac{36}{\underline{\underline{5}}} \dots (\text{答})$$

[III]

$$(1) \textcircled{1} \quad 3x^2+x-4 = (x^2+x+1) \cdot 3 + (-2x-7)$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \underline{r[3x^2+x-4] = -2x-7 \dots (\text{答})}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x^3+1 = (x^2+x+1) \cdot (x-1) + 2$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \underline{r[x^3+1] = 2 \dots (\text{答})}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad r_1 = -2x-7, r_2 = 2 \text{ とおくと } \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ から}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3x^2+x-4)(x^3+1) &= \{(x^2+x+1) \cdot 3 + r_1\} \{(x^2+x+1)(x-1) + r_2\} \\ &= (x^2+x+1) \cdot \{3(x^2+x+1)(x-1) + r_1(x-1) + 3r_2\} + r_1 r_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad r_1 r_2 = (-2x-7) \cdot 2 = -4x-14$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \underline{r[(3x^2+x-4)(x^3+1)] = -4x-14 \dots (\text{答})}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ から} \quad r[3x^2+x-4] \times r[x^3+1] = (-2x-7) \cdot 2 = -4x-14$$

$$\text{よって} \quad \underline{r[r[3x^2+x-4] \times r[x^3+1]] = -4x-14 \dots (\text{答})}$$

$$(2) \quad A = (x^2+x+1)Q_A + R_A, \quad B = (x^2+x+1)Q_B + R_B \quad (R_A, R_B \text{ は } 1 \text{ 次以下})$$

とすると $r[A] = R_A, r[B] = R_B$ となるので

$$r[r[A] \times r[B]] = r[R_A R_B] \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$AB = \{(x^2+x+1)Q_A + R_A\} \{(x^2+x+1)Q_B + R_B\}$$

$$= (x^2+x+1) \{ (x^2+x+1)Q_A Q_B + R_A Q_B + R_B Q_A \} + R_A R_B$$

$$\text{よって} \quad r[AB] = r[R_A R_B] \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ から} \quad r[AB] = r[r[A] \times r[B]] \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(1) $t = \sin\theta + \cos\theta$ の両辺を2乗して,

$$t^2 = \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + \cos^2\theta$$

$$t^2 = 1 + \sin 2\theta \quad \text{から} \quad \sin 2\theta = t^2 - 1 \quad \text{なので}$$

$$f(\theta) = (t^2 - 1) + \sqrt{2}t$$

$$f(\theta) = \underline{t^2 + \sqrt{2}t - 1} \quad \dots \text{(答)}$$

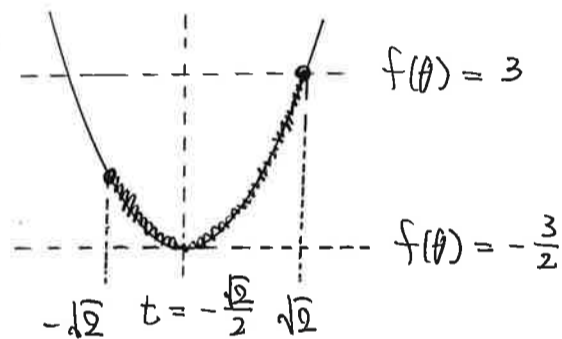
(2) $t = \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \sqrt{2}\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \dots \text{①}$

$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ のとき $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{9}{4}\pi$ になるので $-1 \leq \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq 1$ から

$$-\sqrt{2} \leq \sqrt{2}\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) \leq \sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}} \quad \dots \text{(答)}$$

(3) (i) のとき $f(\theta) = (t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 - \frac{3}{2}$



(ii) のとき $-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$ になるので,

$f(\theta) = t^2 + \sqrt{2}t - 1$ の $-\sqrt{2} \leq t \leq \sqrt{2}$ における概形は左図に示す

(i) $t = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ のとき, ① のとき $\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{2}$ で $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{9}{4}\pi$ だから

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{7}{6}\pi, \frac{11}{6}\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{11}{12}\pi, \frac{19}{12}\pi$$

(ii) $t = \sqrt{2}$ のとき, ① のとき $\sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$ で $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{9}{4}\pi$ だから

$$\theta + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

以上より

$$\text{(答)} \begin{cases} \text{最大値 } 3 & (\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき}) \\ \text{最小値 } -\frac{3}{2} & (\theta = \frac{11}{12}\pi, \frac{19}{12}\pi \text{ のとき}) \end{cases}$$