

基礎Ⅱ前末. 2019 (D1)

試験答案用紙

1. (1) $a = \frac{1}{2}(4+5+7) = 8$
 $\therefore S = \sqrt{8 \times 4 \times 3 \times 1} = 4\sqrt{6}$

[2] $\cos C = \frac{16+25-49}{40} = -\frac{1}{5}$
 [3] $\sin C = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 C} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$
 [4] $R = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c}{\sin C} = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{35}{4\sqrt{6}} = \frac{35}{24} \sqrt{6}$

(2) [1] 式 $\frac{\tan 30^\circ - \tan 45^\circ}{1 + \tan 60^\circ \tan 45^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - 1}{1 + \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{3-2\sqrt{3}}{3}$
 [2] 式 $-\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = -1$
 (3) [1] $\cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = -2$
 [2] $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$, $\cos \alpha < 0$ $\therefore \cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$
 [3] $\sin \alpha = \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \alpha} = \sqrt{1-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$
 [4] $\sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ [5] $\csc \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} = \sqrt{5}$

(4) $BD = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$
 $\angle ADB = 15^\circ \therefore AB = BD$
 $\therefore AC = AB + BC = 2 + \sqrt{3}$
 $AD = \sqrt{1 + (2+\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{8+4\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{2} \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}+1)^2} = \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}$
 $\therefore \sin 15^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$
 $\cos 15^\circ = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$
 $\tan 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$

2. (1) [1] $2^{3(2x-4)} = 2^{-1} \therefore 6x-12 = -1 \therefore x = \frac{11}{6}$
 [2] $3^x = x \rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0, (x-1)(x-3) = 0 \therefore x = 0, 1$

(2) [1] $5^{-x} > 5^{\frac{5}{2}} \therefore x < -\frac{5}{2}$
 [2] $2^x < 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} \therefore x < -\frac{1}{2}$

(3) [1] 式 $\sqrt[3]{216} = \sqrt[3]{6^3} = 6$
 [2] 式 $3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{27} = 9$
 [3] 式 $(-4) \cdot (-2) = 8$

(4) [2], [3], [4], [5], [6]

(5) [1] 式 $a^{-2} \cdot a^{-\frac{1}{3}} = a^{-\frac{7}{3}}$
 [2] 式 $(a^{\frac{4}{3}})^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$

(6) [1] 式 $a^{\frac{3}{5}-2} = a^{-\frac{7}{5}} = 5\sqrt{a^{-7}}$
 [2] 式 $a^{\frac{4}{3}-\frac{5}{6}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{a}$

(7) [1] 式 $\frac{1}{2}(\log_5 3 + 1) + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \log_5 3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{6}$
 [2] 式 $\log_2 10 \sqrt{10} \cdot \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} = \log_2 8\sqrt{2} = \frac{7}{2}$
 [3] 式 $\frac{\log_2 7}{3} \cdot \frac{\log_2 6}{\log_2 7} \cdot \frac{\log_2 5}{\log_2 6} \cdot \frac{\log_2 4}{\log_2 5} \cdot \frac{\log_2 3}{\log_2 4} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_2 3} = \frac{1}{3}$
 [4] 式 $\frac{\frac{1}{4} \log_5 125}{\log_5 \sqrt{5}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{3}{2}$

(8) [1] $\log_5 (x-2)(x+1) - \log_5 (x-2) = 2$ 真数条件 $x > 2$. $\therefore \log_5 (x+1) = \log_5 25 \therefore x = 24$
 [2] 真数条件 $x > \frac{1}{2}$ $\therefore \log_3 (2x-1) = \log_3 x^2$
 $x^2 = 2x-1 \therefore x = 1$

(9) [1] 式 $\frac{\log_{10} 2^3}{\log_{10} 3} = \frac{3a}{b}$
 [2] 式 $\frac{\log_{10} 3}{\log_{10} 5} = \frac{b}{1-a}$

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3. 真数条件 $x > 0, x^p > 0 \therefore x > 0 \dots ①$
 $X = \log_a x$ とおくと $X^2 > pX$ $\therefore X(X-p) > 0$. $p > 0$ $\therefore X < 0, X > p$ 2点
 $\therefore \log_a x < 0 \dots ②, \log_a x > p \dots ③$
 (i) $a > 1$ のとき ② $\therefore x < 1$, ③ $\therefore x > a^p$
 $\therefore ①$ $\therefore 0 < x < 1, x > a^p$ 4点
 (ii) $0 < a < 1$ のとき ② $\therefore x > 1, x < a^p$ 4点
 $\therefore ①$ $\therefore 0 < x < a^p, x > 1$ (8点)

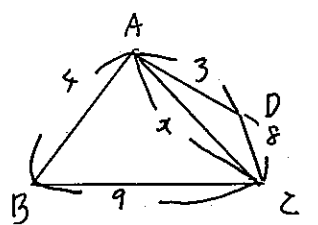
4. $X = 2^x$ とおくと $0 \leq x \leq \log_2 3$ $\therefore 1 \leq X \leq 3 \dots ①$
 $\therefore y = -(2^x)^2 + 4 \cdot 2^x + 3 = -X^2 + 4X + 3$
 $= -(X^2 - 4X + 4 - 4) + 3 = -(X-2)^2 + 7$ 2
 ① $\therefore X = 2$ とき $x = 1$ のとき最大値 $y = 7$ 2
 $\therefore X = 1, 3$ とき $x = 0, \log_2 3$ のとき最小値 $y = 6$ 2 (6点)

5. $a \tan B = b \tan A$ (1) $\therefore \cos A \cos B \neq 0$
 $a \cos A \sin B = b \sin A \cos B$ (2)
 $\therefore \sin A \sin B \neq 0$
 $\frac{a}{\sin A} \cos A = \frac{b}{\sin B} \cos B$ (3)
 $\therefore \cos A = \cos B$ (4)
 $\therefore a = b$ (5) \therefore 二等辺三角形 (6)
 $AC = BC$ (7)
 (4点)

6. (1) $\triangle ABC$ と $\triangle ACD$ が $\triangle ABC$ である

(ii) $\triangle ABC \rightarrow 4 < x < 13$

$\triangle ACD \rightarrow 5 < x < 11 \therefore 5 < x < 11$



(2) Heron の公式より $\triangle ABC, \triangle ACD$ の面積を求め

よって S_1, S_2 とすると $S_1 = \sqrt{10 \cdot 6 \cdot 1 \cdot 3} = 6\sqrt{3}$

$S_2 = \sqrt{9 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 6} = 6\sqrt{3} \therefore S = 6(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3})$

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7. $A = a^x, B = a^{-x}$ と表せば

$$\frac{a^{4x} - a^{-4x}}{a^x - a^{-x}} = \frac{A^4 - B^4}{A - B} = \frac{(A+B)(A-B)(A^2+B^2)}{A-B}$$

$$= (A+B)(A^2+B^2) \text{ 故に } A^2 = a^{2x} = 5, B^2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$A = \sqrt{5}$ また $B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (複号同値)

$\therefore S^2 = \pm \left(\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) \left(5 + \frac{1}{5}\right) = \pm \frac{156}{5\sqrt{5}}$

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8. $x = 6^{35}$ とすれば $\log_{10} x = 35 \log_{10} 6$

$= 35 (\log_{10} 2 + \log_{10} 3) = 35 \times 0.7781$

$= 27.2335$ 従って $10^{27} < x < 10^{28}$

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9. 高さ x とすれば $CH = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} x$

$\therefore \frac{x}{50 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}} = \tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\sqrt{3}x = 50 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}$ より $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}x = 50$

$\therefore x = 25\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$

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