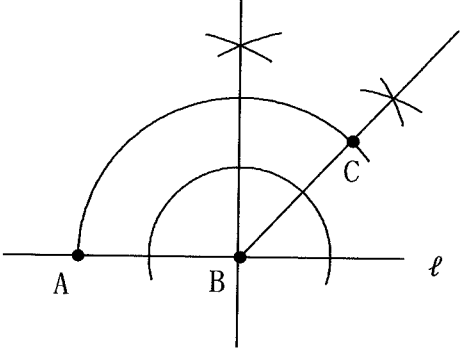
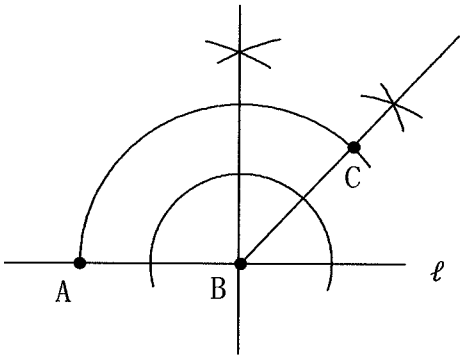


# 数学 正答表

1	〔問1〕	$\sqrt{5}x + \sqrt{5}$	5点	〔問5〕 	5点
	〔問2〕	$x = -30,$ $y = -53$	5点		
	〔問3〕	$x = 5, 6$	5点		
	〔問4〕	$\frac{13}{18}$	5点		
2	〔問1〕	$a = \frac{1}{6}$		7点	
	〔問2〕 (1)	$y = -\frac{7}{2}x + 15$		8点	
	〔問2〕 (2)	<p>点Aのx座標は-6。  y軸上に点Dを、<math>\triangle BDC = 32</math>となるようにとる。  すると <math>CD = 16</math> だから、点D(0,8)となる。  求める点Pは、直線 <math>y = -2x + 8</math> 上にある。  点Pの座標を <math>(p, p^2)</math> とすると、</p> $p^2 = -2p + 8$ $p = -4, 2$ $x = -4, 2$ <p>【別解】  <math>y = x^2</math>との交点だから、</p> $x^2 = -2x + 8$ $x = -4, 2$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">           答え : <math>x = -4, 2</math> </div>		10点	

	<p>〔問 1〕</p> <p style="text-align: center;">11S</p>	8 点
3	<p>〔問 2〕 (1)</p> <p>△ABI と △BDG において、          長方形の折り目より、<math>\angle BCD = \angle BGD = 90^\circ \dots \textcircled{1}</math>          また、垂線より <math>\angle AIB = 90^\circ \dots \textcircled{2}</math>  <math>\textcircled{1}</math>、<math>\textcircled{2}</math>より <math>\angle AIB = \angle BGD \dots \textcircled{3}</math>          平行線の錯角より、<math>\angle ABI = \angle CDB \dots \textcircled{4}</math>          また、折り目より <math>\angle GDB = \angle CDB \dots \textcircled{5}</math>  <math>\textcircled{4}</math>、<math>\textcircled{5}</math>より <math>\angle ABI = \angle BDG \dots \textcircled{6}</math>  <math>\textcircled{3}</math>、<math>\textcircled{6}</math>より 2 角がそれぞれ等しいので</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\triangle ABI \sim \triangle BDG</math></p>	7 点
	<p>〔問 2〕</p> <p>(2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{39}{2} \text{ cm}^2</math></p>	10 点
	<p>〔問 1〕</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>36 + 36\sqrt{5} \text{ cm}^2</math></p>	7 点
	<p>〔問 2〕</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>l = 2\sqrt{30}</math></p>	8 点
4	<p>〔問 3〕</p> <p><math>MN = 3\sqrt{2}</math></p> <p>O から MN への垂線 <math>= h_1 = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}</math></p> <p>B から MN への垂線 <math>= h_2 = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}</math></p> <p><math>OH = \sqrt{54 - 18} = 6</math></p> <p>三角すい B-OMN = 三角すい O-BMN</p> $\frac{1}{3} \times \triangle OMN \times BE = \frac{1}{3} \times \triangle BMN \times OH$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times MN \times h_1\right) \times BE = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times MN \times h_2\right) \times OH$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \times BE = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \times 6$ <p><math>BE = 6</math></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto; padding: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">答え : 6 cm</p> </div>	10 点

# Mathematics Answer Key

<b>1</b>	[Question 1]	$\sqrt{5}x + \sqrt{5}$	5 mark	[Question 5] 	5 mark
	[Question 2]	$x = -30,$ $y = -53$	5 mark		
	[Question 3]	$x = 5, 6$	5 mark		
	[Question 4]	$\frac{13}{18}$	5 mark		
<b>2</b>	[Question 1]	$a = \frac{1}{6}$	7 mark		
	[Question 2] (1)	$y = -\frac{7}{2}x + 15$	8 mark		
	[Question 2] (2)	<p>The <math>x</math> coordinate of point A is <math>-6</math>.</p> <p>Let D be a point on <math>y</math>-axis such that the area of triangle BDC = 32.</p> <p>Since the length of line segment CD = 16, the coordinates of point D are (0, 8).</p> <p>Thus, point P will be on the line <math>y = -2x + 8</math>.</p> <p>Let the coordinates of point P be <math>(p, p^2)</math>.</p> $p^2 = -2p + 8$ $p = -4, 2$ $x = -4, 2$ <p><b>【Alternative Solution】</b></p> <p>As point P is the intersection of the line <math>y = -2x + 8</math> and the function <math>y = x^2</math>,</p> $x^2 = -2x + 8$ $x = -4, 2$ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">           Answer: <math>x = -4, 2</math> </div>	10 mark		

	[Question 1]	11S	8 mark
3	[Question 2] (1)		
	For triangles ABI and BDG, angle BCD = angle BGD = 90° (defined in the question) . . . ① angle AIB = 90° (defined in the question) . . . ② From ① and ②, angle AIB = angle BGD . . . ③ Since sides AB and DC are parallel, angle ABI = angle CDB (alternate interior angles) . . . ④ angle GDB = angle CDB (defined in the question) . . . ⑤ From ④, ⑤ angle ABI = angle BDG . . . ⑥ From ③ and ⑥, as two corresponding angles are equal, $\triangle ABI \sim \triangle BDG$		7 mark
	[Question 2] (2)	$\frac{39}{2} \text{ cm}^2$	10 mark
4	[Question 1]	$36 + 36\sqrt{5} \text{ cm}^2$	7 mark
	[Question 2]	$l = 2\sqrt{30}$	8 mark
	[Question 3]		
	MN = $3\sqrt{2}$ Drop a perpendicular from O to MN and let the length of the perpendicular be $h_1$ , $h_1 = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}$ Let the length of the perpendicular dropped from B to MN be $h_2$ , $h_2 = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{2}$ OH = $\sqrt{54 - 18} = 6$ volume of triangular pyramid B – OMN = volume of triangular pyramid O – BMN $\frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of OMN} \times \text{length of BE} = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{area of BMN} \times \text{length of OH}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \text{length of MN} \times h_1\right) \times \text{BE} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \text{length of MN} \times h_2\right) \times \text{OH}$ $\frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \times \text{BE} = \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \times 6$ length of line segment BE = 6		
		Answer: 6 cm	10 mark