

## 数学 正答表

1	[問1] -5.6	5点	[問5] $x = \frac{7}{10}, y = \frac{1}{10}$	5点
	[問2] $\frac{-7a+7b}{3}$	5点	[問6] 2,6	5点
	[問3] $\frac{-2\sqrt{6}+6}{3}$	5点	[問7] $\frac{5}{36}$	5点
	[問4] -1	5点	[問8] D	5点
[問1] $a = 2, b = 0$				5点
[問2] $\frac{3}{2}$				7点
<p>[問3] <math>BC = t - (-t) = 2t</math>          点Dのy座標は<math>t^2</math>であるから、<math>CD = t^2 - 0 = t^2</math>          四角形ABCDは正方形であるから、<math>BC = CD</math>          よって、<math>2t = t^2</math>  <math>t = 0, 2</math>  <math>t &gt; 0</math>であるから、<math>t = 2</math>          点Aの座標は(-2, 4)であるから、直線OAの傾きは<math>\frac{4-0}{-2-0} = -2</math>となる。          よって、直線nは傾きが-2の直線である。</p>				
2	<p>四角形ABCDの面積は<math>4 \times 4 = 16</math>          したがって、四角形ABFEの面積は<math>16 \times \frac{5}{5+3} = 10</math>          また、四角形ABFEは台形であり、<math>\frac{1}{2} \times (AE + BF) \times AB = 10</math>  <math>AB = 4</math>であるから、<math>AE + BF = 5 \dots \textcircled{1}</math>          直線nの傾きは-2であるから、<math>\frac{AB}{AE-BF} = -2</math>  <math>AB = 4</math>であるから、<math>AE - BF = -2 \dots \textcircled{2}</math></p>			
	<p>①, ②より、<math>BF = \frac{7}{2}</math> よって、点Fの座標は<math>(\frac{3}{2}, 0)</math>          直線nは、点Fを通り、傾きが-2の直線であるから、          直線nの式を<math>y = -2x + b</math>とおくと、  <math>0 = -2 \times \frac{3}{2} + b</math>  <math>b = 3</math></p>			
したがって、求める直線nの式は、 $y = -2x + 3$				8点
答え： $y = -2x + 3$				

3	[問1] $\left(90 - \frac{a}{2}\right)^\circ$	5点
	[問2] (1) △ACPは、△ACBを折り返したものであるから, $AP = AB$ , $\angle APC = \angle ABC$ 平行四辺形の対辺、対角は等しいから, $AB = CD$ , $\angle ADC = \angle ABC$ よって, $AP = CD \cdots \textcircled{1}$ $\angle APC = \angle ADC$ したがって, $\angle APQ = \angle CDQ \cdots \textcircled{2}$ 対頂角は等しいから, $\angle AQP = \angle CQD$ △AQPと△CQDにおいて、2組の内角が等しいから, $\angle PAQ = \angle DCQ \cdots \textcircled{3}$ ①, ②, ③より、1組の辺とその両端の角がそれぞれ等しいから, $\triangle AQP \cong \triangle CQD$	8点
	[問2] (2) $\frac{24}{5} \text{ cm}$	7点
4	[問1] $24\pi \text{ cm}^2$	5点
	[問2] (1) $\frac{7}{3} \text{ cm}$	7点
	[問2] (2) △AEBは、 $\angle AEB = 90^\circ$ の直角三角形で、 $AB : AE = 2 : 1$ であるから, 三平方の定理から、 $BE = 3\sqrt{3} (\text{cm})$ $\triangle AEB = 3 \times 3\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} (\text{cm}^2)$ 点Cと点Pから、線分ABにそれぞれ垂線を下し, その交点をそれぞれF, Gとする。 △AFCにおいて、三平方の定理から, $CF = \sqrt{8^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{15}$ △BCFにおいて、三平方の定理から, $BC = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{15})^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{76}$ $CP = x \text{ (cm)}$ とすると、 $AP = 8 - x \text{ (cm)}$ と表される。 △BCPにおいて、三平方の定理から, $BP^2 = (\sqrt{76})^2 - x^2 = 76 - x^2$ △ABPにおいて、三平方の定理から, $BP^2 = 6^2 - (8 - x)^2 = -28 + 16x - x^2$	8点

$$\text{よって, } 76 - x^2 = -28 + 16x - x^2$$

$$\text{これを解くと, } CP = x = \frac{13}{2} \text{ (cm)}$$

平行線と線分の比の関係から,  $AP : AC = PG : CF$

$$AP = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (cm)} \text{ であるから, } \frac{3}{2} : 8 = PG : 2\sqrt{15}$$

$$\text{よって, } PG = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8} \text{ (cm)}$$

立体 P-AEB の体積は,

$$\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{27\sqrt{5}}{16} \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

答え :  $\frac{27\sqrt{5}}{16} \text{ cm}^3$

## Mathematics Answer Key

1	[Question 1]	-5.6	5 mark	[Question 5]	$x = \frac{7}{10}$ , $y = \frac{1}{10}$	5 mark
	[Question 2]	$\frac{-7a + 7b}{3}$	5 mark	[Question 6]	2, 6	5 mark
	[Question 3]	$\frac{-2\sqrt{6} + 6}{3}$	5 mark	[Question 7]	$\frac{5}{36}$	5 mark
	[Question 4]	-1	5 mark	[Question 8]	D	5 mark
2	[Question 1] $a = 2, b = 0$					
	[Question 2] $\frac{3}{2}$					
	[Question 3] $BC = t - (-t) = 2t$ Since y-coordinate of point D is $t^2$ , $CD = t^2 - 0 = t^2$ Since quadrilateral ABCD is a square, $BC = CD$ Thus, $2t = t^2$ $t = 0, 2$ Since $t > 0$ , $t = 2$					
	Coordinates of point A is $(-2, 4)$ Thus the slope of line OA is $\frac{4-0}{-2-0} = -2$ Therefore, line n is a line with a slope of $-2$ The area of quadrilateral ABCD is $4 \times 4 = 16$ Thus, the area of quadrilateral ABFE is $16 \times \frac{5}{5+3} = 10$ As quadrilateral ABFE is a trapezium, $\frac{1}{2} \times (AE + BF) \times AB = 10$ $AB = 4$ , thus $AE + BF = 5 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$ As the slope of line n is $-2$ , $\frac{AB}{AE-BF} = -2$ As $AB = 4$ , $AE - BF = -2 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$ From $\textcircled{1}$ and $\textcircled{2}$ , $BF = \frac{7}{2}$ Thus the coordinates of point F is $\left(\frac{3}{2}, 0\right)$ As line n is a line with slope of $-2$ and passes through point F, The equation of line n can be expressed as $y = -2x + b$					

$$0 = -2 \times \frac{3}{2} + b$$

$$b = 3$$

Thus, the equation of line n is  $y = -2x + 3$

Answer:  $y = -2x + 3$

	[Question 1] $\left( 90 - \frac{a}{2} \right)^\circ$	5 mark
	[Question 2] (1)  Since triangle ACP is produced by folding triangle ACB, AP = AB, angle APC = angle ABC  As the length of corresponding sides and angles are equal in parallelogram, AB = CD, angle ADC = angle ABC (Properties of parallelogram)  Thus, AP = CD . . . ① angle APC = angle ADC, thus angle APQ = angle CDQ . . . ② $\angle AQP = \angle CQD$ (vertically opposite angles)  As two pairs of internal angles are equal for triangle AQP and triangle CQD, angle PAQ = angle DCQ . . . ③  From ①, ② and ③, as one pair of sides and the angles on both sides are equal, $\triangle AQP \cong \triangle CQD$	8 mark
3	[Question 2] (2) $\frac{24}{5}$ cm	7 mark
	[Question 1] $24\pi$ cm <sup>2</sup>	5 mark
	[Question 2] $\frac{7}{3}$ cm	7 mark
4	[Question 3]  Triangle AEB is a right-angle triangle with angle AEB = $90^\circ$ and AB : AE = 2 : 1. Thus, using Pythagorean theorem, BE = $3\sqrt{3}$ (cm)  Area of triangle AEB = $3 \times 3\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (cm <sup>2</sup> )  Construct perpendicular lines from points C and P to line segment AB and let the intersection of lines be F and G respectively.  For triangle AFC, using Pythagorean Theorem, $CF = \sqrt{8^2 - 2^2} = 2\sqrt{15}$ For triangle BCF, using Pythagorean Theorem, $BC = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{15})^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{76}$  Let CP = x (cm), thus AP = 8 - x (cm) For triangle BCP, using Pythagorean Theorem, $BP^2 = (\sqrt{76})^2 - x^2 = 76 - x^2$ For triangle ABP, using Pythagorean Theorem, $BP^2 = 6^2 - (8 - x)^2 = -28 + 16x - x^2$	8 mark

Therefore,  $76 - x^2 = -28 + 16x - x^2$

Thus,  $CP = x = \frac{13}{2}$  (cm)

Using the ratio of the length of line segments in parallel,  $AP : AC = PG : CF$

Since  $AP = \frac{3}{2}$  (cm),  $\frac{3}{2} : 8 = PG : 2\sqrt{15}$

Thus,  $PG = \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8}$  (cm)

Therefore, the volume of the solid P-AEB is

$$\frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{8} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{27\sqrt{5}}{16} \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$$

Answer:  $\frac{27\sqrt{5}}{16} \text{ cm}^3$