

数学 正答表

1	〔問1〕	$\frac{43}{4}$	5点	〔問5〕	$x = 2, y = -1$	5点
	〔問2〕	$\frac{20a - 10b}{7}$	5点	〔問6〕	± 1	5点
	〔問3〕	$\frac{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}}{6}$	5点	〔問7〕	$\frac{1}{4}$	5点
	〔問4〕	-7	5点	〔問8〕	D	5点
2	〔問1〕	12 cm^2				5点
	〔問2〕 (1)	$b = 4, c = 0$				7点
	〔問2〕(2)	<p>点Sの座標を(0, s)とする。</p> <p>点Bは、点Aの原点に対する対称点だから、座標は(-2, -2)</p> $AB^2 = \{2 - (-2)\}^2 + \{2 - (-2)\}^2 = 32$ $SA^2 = (2 - 0)^2 + (2 - s)^2 = 4 + 4 - 4s + s^2 = s^2 - 4s + 8$ $SB^2 = (-2 - 0)^2 + (-2 - s)^2 = 4 + 4 + 4s + s^2 = s^2 + 4s + 8$ <p>△ABSにおいて、三平方の定理より、$SB^2 = SA^2 + AB^2$</p> $(s^2 + 4s + 8) = (s^2 - 4s + 8) + 32$ $8s = 32$ $s = 4$ <p>S(0, 4)</p> <p>AB // ST のとき、△ABS=△ABTとなる。</p> <p>直線 AB $y = \frac{2 - (-2)}{2 - (-2)}x = x$</p> <p>直線 ST $y = x + 4$</p> <p>点Tは曲線m上の点であり、直線ST上の点であるから、点Tのx座標をtとすると、それぞれ $(t, \frac{1}{2}t^2), (t, t + 4)$ と表される。y座標は等しいから、</p> $\frac{1}{2}t^2 = t + 4$ $\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t - 4 = 0$ $t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0$ $(t + 2)(t - 4) = 0$ $t = -2, 4$ <p>したがって、T(-2, 2), (4, 8)</p>				8点

3	[問1] $(b-a)^\circ$	5点
	[問2] (1) $\triangle CHF$ と $\triangle BHA$ において, 線分 AH は辺 BC の垂線だから, $\angle CHF = \angle BHA = 90^\circ \dots \textcircled{1}$ $\triangle EBC$ は $BE = CE$ の二等辺三角形だから, $\angle ECB = \angle EBC$ よって, $\angle FCH = \angle ABH \dots \textcircled{2}$ $\textcircled{1}$, $\textcircled{2}$ より, 2組の角がそれぞれ等しいから, $\triangle CHF \sim \triangle BHA$	7点
	[問2] (2) $S:T = 1:8$	8点
4	[問1] $(32\sqrt{2} + 16) \text{ cm}^2$	5点
	[問2] (1) $8 + 2\sqrt{5}$	7点
	[問2] (2) 頂点 A と点 F から底面 $BCDE$ にそれぞれ垂線を下し, その交点をそれぞれ I と J とする。 立体 $F-DEH$ の体積が $8\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$ であるから, $\frac{1}{3} \times 8 \times FJ = 8\sqrt{2}$ よって, $FJ = 3\sqrt{2}$ $\triangle BCD$ は直角二等辺三角形であるから, 辺の比より, $BD = 4\sqrt{2}$ $BI = \frac{1}{2}BD = 2\sqrt{2}$ $\triangle ABI$ において, 三平方の定理から, $AI = \sqrt{6^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$ $\triangle DFJ \sim \triangle DAI$ であるから, $DF : DA = FJ : AI$ $(6-x) : 6 = 3\sqrt{2} : 2\sqrt{7}$ よって, $x = 6 - \frac{9\sqrt{14}}{7}$	8点

答え: $6 - \frac{9\sqrt{14}}{7}$

Mathematics Answer Key

1	[Question 1]	$\frac{43}{4}$	5 marks	[Question 5]	$x = 2,$ $y = -1$	5 marks
	[Question 2]	$\frac{20a - 10b}{7}$	5 marks	[Question 6]	± 1	5 marks
	[Question 3]	$\frac{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}}{6}$	5 marks	[Question 7]	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 marks
	[Question 4]	-7	5 marks	[Question 8]	D	5 marks
2	[Question 1]	12 cm^2				5 marks
	[Question 2] (1)	$b = 4, \quad c = 0$				7 marks
	[Question 2] (2)	<p>Let the coordinates of point S be $(0, s)$.</p> <p>Since point B is the reflection of point A about the origin, its coordinates are $(-2, 2)$.</p> $AB^2 = \{2 - (-2)\}^2 + \{2 - (-2)\}^2 = 32$ $SA^2 = (2 - 0)^2 + (2 - s)^2 = 4 + 4 - 4s + s^2 = s^2 - 4s + 8$ $SB^2 = (-2 - 0)^2 + (-2 - s)^2 = 4 + 4 + 4s + s^2 = s^2 + 4s + 8$ <p>For triangle ABS, by using the Pythagorean theorem:</p> $SB^2 = SA^2 + AB^2$ $s^2 + 4s + 8 = (s^2 - 4s + 8) + 32$ $8s = 32$ $s = 4$ <p>$S(0, 4)$</p> <p>When line segment AB is parallel to line segment ST, the area of triangle ABS = the area of triangle ABT.</p> <p>Equation of line AB:</p> $y = \frac{2 - (-2)}{2 - (-2)}x = x$ <p>Equation of line ST:</p> $y = x + 4$				8 marks

Let the x -coordinate of point T be t . Since point T lies on both curve m and line ST, the coordinates of point T can be expressed as $(t, \frac{1}{2}t^2)$ and $(t, t + 4)$, respectively. Since the y -coordinates are equal in both expressions,

$$\frac{1}{2}t^2 = t + 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}t^2 - t - 4 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0$$

$$(t + 2)(t - 4) = 0$$

$$t = -2, 4$$

Therefore, $T(-2, 2), (4, 8)$

Answer: $T(-2, 2), (4, 8)$

	[Question 1]	$(b - a)^\circ$	5 marks
3	[Question 2] (1)		
	For triangles CHF and BHA, since line segment AH is perpendicular to side BC, $\angle CHF = \angle BHA = 90^\circ \dots (1)$ Since triangle EBC is isosceles with $BE = CF$, $\angle ECB = \angle EBC$. Therefore, $\angle FCH = \angle ABH \dots (2)$ From (1) and (2), two pairs of corresponding angles are equal. Thus, triangle CHF is similar to triangle BHA.		7 marks
	[Question 2] (2)	$S:T = 1:8$	8 marks
	[Question 1]	$(32\sqrt{2} + 16) \text{ cm}^2$	5 marks
	[Question 2] (1)	$8 + 2\sqrt{5}$	7 marks
4	[Question 2] (2)		
	Construct perpendicular lines from vertex A and point F to base BCDE, and let the intersections of the perpendicular lines and the base be I and J, respectively. Since the volume of the solid F-DEH is $8\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}^3$, $\frac{1}{3} \times 8 \times FJ = 8\sqrt{2}$ Therefore, $FJ = 3\sqrt{2}$ Since triangle BCD is an isosceles right triangle, by using the ratio of its sides, $BD = 4\sqrt{2}$ $BI = \frac{1}{2}BD = 2\sqrt{2}$ For triangle ABI, by using the Pythagorean theorem, $AI = \sqrt{6^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2} = 2\sqrt{7}$		8 marks

Since triangle DFJ is similar to triangle DAI,

$$DF:DA = FJ:AI$$

$$(6-x):6 = 3\sqrt{2}:2\sqrt{7}$$

Therefore,

$$x = 6 - \frac{9\sqrt{14}}{7}$$

Answer: $6 - \frac{9\sqrt{14}}{7}$
