



2014年第1問

1 $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ とする. 関数 $f(x) = (x - \cos\theta + \sin\theta)^2 + 2\sin^2\theta - 1$ について, 次の問いに答えよ.

- (1) 方程式 $f(x) = 0$ が実数解を持つような θ の範囲を求めよ.
 (2) 方程式 $f(x) = 0$ が実数解を持つとき, その二つの解を α, β とする. このとき, $\alpha + \beta$ の最大値および最小値を求めよ.
 (3) 関数 $y = f(x)$ のグラフと x 軸で囲まれる部分の面積が $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ となるときの θ の値を求めよ.

$$(1) f(x) = \{x - (\cos\theta - \sin\theta)\}^2 + 2\sin^2\theta - 1$$

$$= x^2 - 2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)x + (\cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2 + 2\sin^2\theta - 1$$

$$= x^2 - 2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)x - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2\sin^2\theta \quad (*)$$

$$\therefore \text{判別式を } D \text{ とおくと, } \frac{D}{4} = (\cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2 - (-2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2\sin^2\theta)$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$$

$$\therefore 1 - 2\sin^2\theta \geq 0 \text{ と解くと}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \sin\theta \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ より, } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi //$$

(2) (1) の (*) より.

$$\text{解と係数の関係から, } \alpha + \beta = 2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta)$$

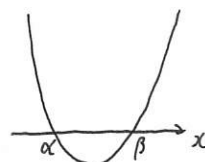
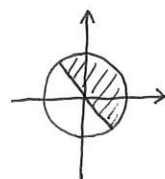
$$= -2(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2}(\sin\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

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

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ より, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{最大値 } 2 \text{ } (\theta = 0) \\ \text{最小値 } -2\sqrt{2} \text{ } (\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{10em}} //$$



$$(3) S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\text{これから, } (\beta - \alpha)^2 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore (\beta - \alpha)^2 = 2$$

$$\text{ここで, } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = 2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \\ \alpha\beta = -2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2\sin^2\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha + \beta = 2(\cos\theta - \sin\theta) \\ \alpha\beta = -2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2\sin^2\theta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\therefore (\beta - \alpha)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta$$

$$= 4(1 - 2\sin\theta\cos\theta) - 4 \cdot (-2\sin\theta\cos\theta + 2\sin^2\theta)$$

$$= 4 - 8\sin^2\theta$$

$$\therefore 8\sin^2\theta = 2$$

$$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ } (\because 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{6}\pi //$$