

1 空欄を埋めよ。(9点)

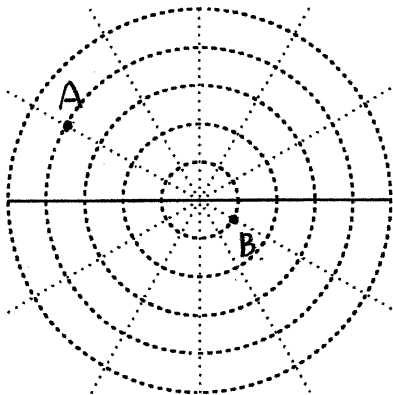
- ① (1) 「きよくけいしき」を漢字で書くと 極形式
- ① (2) 「ふくそすう」を漢字で書くと 複素数
- ① (3) 「へんかく」を漢字で書くと 偏角
- ② (4) 加法定理 $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta}$
- ② (5) 加法定理 $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \underline{\cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta}$
- ② (6) 公式 $(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n = \cos \underline{n\theta} + i\sin \underline{n\theta}$

2 次の「ふくそすう」を図示せよ。(11点)

① (1) A: $-2\sqrt{3} + 2i$
 $= 4\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right) = 4(\cos 150^\circ + i\sin 150^\circ)$

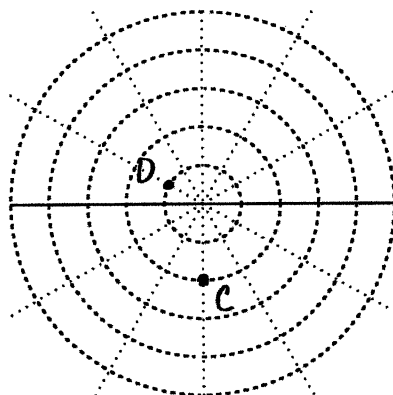
(2) B: $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$

② $= \cos \frac{11}{6}\pi + i\sin \frac{11}{6}\pi$



(3) C: $(1-i)^2$
 $= \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i \right) \right\}^2 = 2 \left(\cos \frac{7}{4}\pi + i\sin \frac{7}{4}\pi \right)^2$
 $= 2 \left(\cos \frac{7}{2}\pi + i\sin \frac{7}{2}\pi \right)$

(4) D: $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)$
 $= (\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)(\cos 120^\circ + i\sin 120^\circ)$
 $= \cos 150^\circ + i\sin 150^\circ$



3 次の「ふくそすう」を「きよくけいしき」で表せ。(20点)

(1) $2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2}i$
 $= 4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$

(2) $-3i$
 $= 3(\cos 270^\circ + i\sin 270^\circ)$

(3) $(\sqrt{3} + 3i)^4$
 $= \left\{ 2\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) \right\}^4$
 $= 2\sqrt{3}^4 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \right)^4$
 $= 144 \left(\cos \frac{4}{3}\pi + i\sin \frac{4}{3}\pi \right)$ ①

(4) $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ の2解
 $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ ②

$\cos 60^\circ + i\sin 60^\circ$ $\cos 300^\circ + i\sin 300^\circ$

(5) 1の3乗根すべて

$x^3 = 1$
 $x^3 - 1 = 0$
 $(x-1)(x^2+x+1) = 0$
 $x = 1$ ①
 $x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ or ②

$\cos 0^\circ + i\sin 0^\circ$ $\cos 120^\circ + i\sin 120^\circ$ $\cos 240^\circ + i\sin 240^\circ$

4 次の角度を求めよ。(20点) 各4

(1) 弧度法 $\frac{13}{24}\pi$ の度数法
 97.5°

(2) $106i$ の「へんかく」
 90°

(3) $(\sqrt{3} + i)^{36}$ の「へんかく」
 $= 2^{36} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right)^{36}$
 $= 2^{36} (\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)^{36}$
 $= 2^{36} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^{36}$

$\frac{\pi}{6} \times 36 = \underline{6\pi}$

(4) 3点 $A(1+i), B(\sqrt{3}+1+2i), C(1+3i)$ について $\angle BAC$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{3}+1+2i - (1+i) &= \sqrt{3}+i \\ 1+3i - (1+i) &= 2i \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}+i}{2i} = \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{-2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = -60^\circ, 300^\circ, -\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

(5) 方程式 $z^3 = i$ の解の「へんかく」すべて
 $z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$ とおく

$$z^3 = r^3(\cos 3\theta + i\sin 3\theta) = \cos 90^\circ + i\sin 90^\circ$$

$$r=1, \quad \begin{array}{lll} 3\theta = 90^\circ & 3\theta = 450^\circ & 3\theta = 810^\circ \\ \theta = 30^\circ & \theta = 150^\circ & \theta = 270^\circ \end{array}$$

$$\langle 0^\circ \leq \theta < 360^\circ \text{ かつ } 0^\circ \leq 3\theta < 1080^\circ \rangle$$

$$\frac{30^\circ}{\quad} \quad \frac{150^\circ}{\quad} \quad \frac{270^\circ}{\quad}$$

5 次の値求めよ。(20点) 各4

(1) $195 \times 24 \div 360$

$$= 13$$

(2) $|7-3i|$

$$= \sqrt{7^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{49+9} = \sqrt{58}$$

(3) $\alpha = i, \beta = 1-2i$ の α, β 間の距離

$$\beta - \alpha = 1-2i - i = 1-3i$$

$$\sqrt{1^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

(4) $(1+\sqrt{3}i)^7$ の絶対値

$$= 2^7 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)^7$$

$$2^7 = 128$$

(5) $(\cos 30^\circ + i\sin 30^\circ)^6$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^6$$

$$= \cos \pi + i\sin \pi$$

$$= -1$$

6 次の「ふくそすう」を求めよ。(20点) 各4

(1) $\frac{3+2i}{2-3i}$

$$= \frac{(3+2i)(2+3i)}{(2-3i)(2+3i)}$$

$$= \frac{6+9i+4i-6}{4+9}$$

$$= \frac{13i}{13} = i$$

(2) 絶対値が 2 でへんかくが $\frac{5\pi}{6}$

$$2 \left(\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i\sin \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= 2 \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)$$

$$= -\sqrt{3} + i$$

(3) $(\cos \frac{5}{12}\pi + i\sin \frac{5}{12}\pi)^3$

$$= \cos \frac{5}{4}\pi + i\sin \frac{5}{4}\pi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i$$

(4) $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)^7$

$$= \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^7$$

$$= \cos \frac{7}{3}\pi + i\sin \frac{7}{3}\pi$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

(5) $\alpha = -2+3i$ の周りに $\beta = 5+4i$ を $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 回転させた点

$$\beta - \alpha = 5+4i - (-2+3i) = 7+i$$

$$(7+i) \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i\sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + (-2+3i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7+i)(1+\sqrt{3}i) - 2+3i$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(7+7\sqrt{3}i+i-\sqrt{3}) - 2+3i$$

$$= \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{7+7\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

1 空欄を埋めよ。(19点)

●加法定理 $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \underline{\text{ア}}$ より

$\text{ア } \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$ ②

●倍角の公式 $\cos 2\theta = \underline{\text{イ}}$ が導ける

$\text{イ } \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta$ ②

● $y = 2^{x+2}$ の逆関数は $y = \log_2 x - \underline{\text{ウ}}$ ウ 2 ②

● $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$ の逆関数は $y = \underline{\text{エ}}$ $x + \underline{\text{オ}}$ エ 2 オ 10

● $f(x) = 3x, g(x) = x + 2$ のとき

$(f \circ g)(x) = \underline{\text{カ}}$ $x + \underline{\text{キ}}$ カ 3 キ 6 ②

$(f \circ f)(x) = \underline{\text{ク}}$ $x + \underline{\text{ケ}}$ ク 9 ケ 0 ②

$(g \circ f)(x) = \underline{\text{コ}}$ $x + \underline{\text{サ}}$ コ 3 サ 2 ②

●循環小数 $0.242424\dots = \frac{\underline{\text{シ}}}{\underline{\text{ス}}}$ シ 8 ス 33 ③

● $(a+b)^8$ に二項定理を利用し, $a=1, b=1$ として

$2^8 = 1 + 8 + 28 + 56 + \underline{\text{セ}}$ $+ 56 + 28 + 8 + 1$ セ 70 ②

2 方程式, 不等式を解け。(12点)

(1) $\frac{2}{x+3} = x + 4$

$2 = (x+4)(x+3)$

$x^2 + 7x + 12 - 2 = 0$

$x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$

$(x+2)(x+5)$

$x = -2, -5$

(2) $\sqrt{x-2} = 8-x$

$x-2 = (8-x)^2$

$x-2 = x^2 - 16x + 64$

$x^2 - 17x + 66 = 0$

$(x-11)(x-6) = 0$

$x = 11, 6$

$x-2 > 0$

$8-x > 0$ より

$2 < x < 8$

$x = 6$

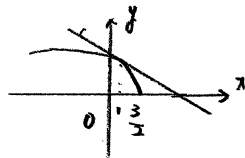
(3) $\sqrt{3-2x} < -x+2$

$\sqrt{3-2x} = -x+2$ とし

$3-2x = x^2 - 4x + 4$

$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$x = 1$



$x < 1, 1 < x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

(4) $\frac{3x-6}{x-1} > -x+2$

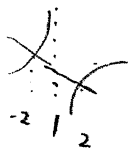
$\frac{3x-6}{x-1} = -x+2$ とし

$3(x-2) = -(x-2)(x-1)$

$x \neq 2$ とし

$3 = -x+1$

$x = -2$



$-2 < x < 1$

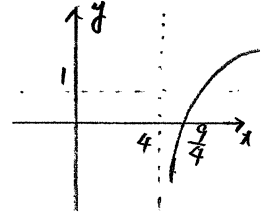
$x > 2$

3 次のグラフをかけ。(12点) 各3

(1) $y = \log_2 2(x-4)$

$y = \log_2 2 + \log_2(x-4)$

$y = 1 + \log_2(x-4)$

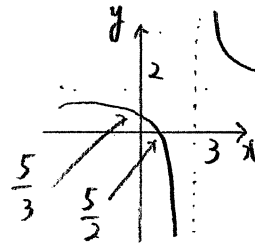


(2) $y = \frac{1}{x-3} + 2$

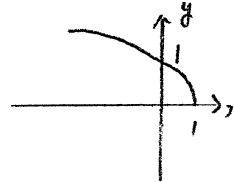
$y=0$ のとき $\frac{1}{x-3} = -2$

$x-3 = -\frac{1}{2}$

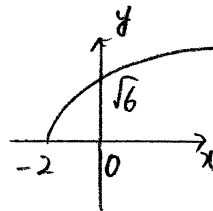
$x = 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$



(3) $y = \sqrt{1-x}$



(4) $y = \sqrt{3x+6}$



4 次の数列の極限(値)を求めよ。(15点)

(1) $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}a_n + 2, a_1 = 1$ ④

$x = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$ $a_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{1}{3}(a_n - 3)$

$\frac{2}{3}x = 2$ 数列 $\{a_n - 3\}$ は初項 -2 公比 $\frac{1}{3}$ の

$x = 3$ ② 等比数列

$a_n - 3 = -2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$

$a_n = -2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} + 3$ ③

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ -2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} + 3 \right\} = 3$

1 空欄を埋めよ。(19点)

● $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x^2 - 1} = 5 \dots$ ① について
 分母: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1) = \boxed{\text{ア}}$ $\boxed{\text{ア}}$ 0 ② であるから
 分子: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + ax + b) = \boxed{\text{ア}}$ となり

① = $\frac{\text{ウ} + \text{イ}}{\text{ウ}}$ となる。よって イ 2 ウ 2 ②

$a = \boxed{\text{エ}}$, $b = \boxed{\text{オ}}$ 8 オ -9 ③

● $y = 2^{x+2}$ の逆関数は $y = \log_2 x - \boxed{\text{カ}}$ カ 2 ④

● $y = \frac{1}{2}x - 5$ の逆関数を微分すると $y' = \boxed{\text{キ}}$ キ 2 ⑤

● $f(x) = 3x, g(x) = x + 2$ のとき
 $\{(f \circ g)(x)\}' = \boxed{\text{ク}}$ ク 3 ⑥

$\{(f \circ f)(x)\}' = \boxed{\text{ケ}}$ ケ 9 ⑦

● 循環小数 $0.242424 \dots = \frac{\boxed{\text{コ}}}{\boxed{\text{サ}}} = \frac{8}{33}$ ⑧

● $(a+b)^8$ に二項定理を利用し, $a=1, b=1$ として

$2^8 = 1 + 8 + 28 + 56 + \boxed{\text{シ}} + 56 + 28 + 8 + 1$ シ 70 ⑨

2 方程式, 不等式を解け。(12点) 各3

(1) $\frac{2}{x+3} = x+4$

$2 = (x+4)(x+3)$

$x^2 + 7x + 12 - 2 = 0$

$x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$

$(x+2)(x+5)$

$x = -2, -5$

(2) $\sqrt{x-2} = 8-x$

$x-2 = (8-x)^2$

$x-2 = x^2 - 16x + 64$

$x^2 - 17x + 66 = 0$

$(x-11)(x-6) = 0$

$x = 11, 6$

$x-2 > 0$
 $8-x > 0$ ①)

$2 < x < 8$

$x = 6$

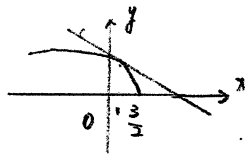
(3) $\sqrt{3-2x} < -x+2$

$\sqrt{3-2x} = -x+2$ ①

$3-2x = x^2 - 4x + 4$

$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$

$x = 1$



$x < 1, 1 < x \leq \frac{3}{2}$

(4) $\frac{3x-6}{x-1} > -x+2$

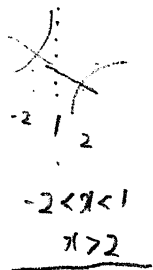
$\frac{3x-6}{x-1} = -x+2$ ①

$3(x-2) = -(x-2)(x-1)$

$x \neq 2$ ①

$3 = -x+1$

$x = -2$



$-2 < x < 1$

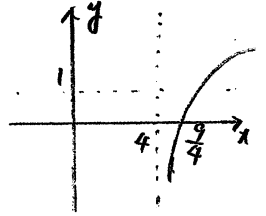
$x > 2$

3 次のグラフをかけ。(12点) 各3

(1) $y = \log_2 2(x-4)$

$y = \log_2 2 + \log_2 (x-4)$

$y = 1 + \log_2 (x-4)$

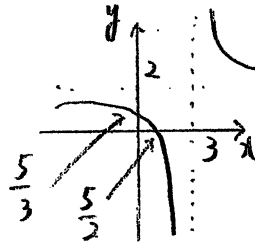


(2) $y = \frac{1}{x-3} + 2$

$y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-3} = -2$

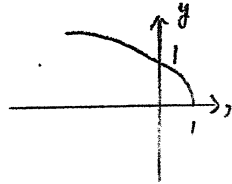
$x-3 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x = 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$

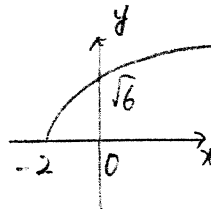


$x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{-3} + 2 = \frac{5}{3}$

(3) $y = \sqrt{1-x}$



(4) $y = \sqrt{3x+6}$



4 次の数列の極限(値)を求めよ。(15点)

(1) $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}a_n + 2, a_1 = 1$

$x = \frac{1}{3}x + 2$

$a_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{1}{3}(a_n - 3)$

$\frac{2}{3}x = 2$

数列 $\{a_n - 3\}$ は初項 -2 公比 $\frac{1}{3}$ の

$x = 3$

等比数列

$a_n - 3 = -2 \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^{n-1}$

$a_n = -2(\frac{1}{3})^{n-1} + 3$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{-2(\frac{1}{3})^{n-1} + 3\} = 3$

$$\textcircled{2} (2) a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+3)}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+3)} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) \textcircled{1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} (3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3}{n^4}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) \right\}^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n^4} (n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2) \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} (4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 - n} - n) \quad \text{分子有理化に } \sqrt{n^2 - n} + n \text{ を掛ける} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 - n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

5 次の関数の極限(値)を求めよ。(15点) 各3

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 3} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ の形} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+1)}{(x-1)(x-3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x+7} - 3}{x-2} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ の形} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+7-9}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x+7}+3)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+7}+3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9}+3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

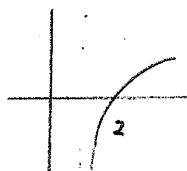
$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin 3x} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ の形} \textcircled{1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{\sin 3x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} \log_3(x-1) \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ の形} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= -\infty$$



$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-2^x}{1+2^x} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ の形} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^x} - 1}{\frac{1}{2^x} + 1} = \frac{0-1}{0+1} = -1$$

6 微分せよ。(27点)

$$\textcircled{2} (1) y = \sqrt[5]{x^3}$$

$$y = x^{\frac{3}{5}} \quad y' = \frac{3}{5} x^{-\frac{2}{5}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (2) y = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 2x + 5)$$

$$y' = 2x(x^2 + 2x + 5) + (x^2 - 1)(2x + 2) \textcircled{2}$$

$$= 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 10x + 2x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 2$$

$$= 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 8x - 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} (3) y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - x + 3}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x(x^2 - x + 3) - (x^2 + 1)(2x - 1)}{(x^2 - x + 3)^2} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \frac{-2x^3 + 6x^2 + x^2 - 2x + 1}{(x^2 - x + 3)^2} = \frac{-x^3 + 4x^2 + 1}{(x^2 - x + 3)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (4) y = (2x + 3)^3$$

$$y' = 3(2x + 3)^2 \cdot 2$$

$$y' = 6(2x + 3)^2$$

$$\textcircled{2} (5) y = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$y' = \frac{3\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 3x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2x}{x^2 + 1} \textcircled{2}$$

$$= \frac{3(x^2 + 1) - 3x^2}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{3}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (6) y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$y = u^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = -2u^{-3}$$

$$u = \sin x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$y' = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} \cdot \cos x = \frac{-2\cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (7) y = \tan \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = \tan u$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u}$$

$$u = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} (8) y = \sqrt{\tan x}$$

$$y = u^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2} u^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u = \tan x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\tan x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x \sqrt{\tan x}}$$