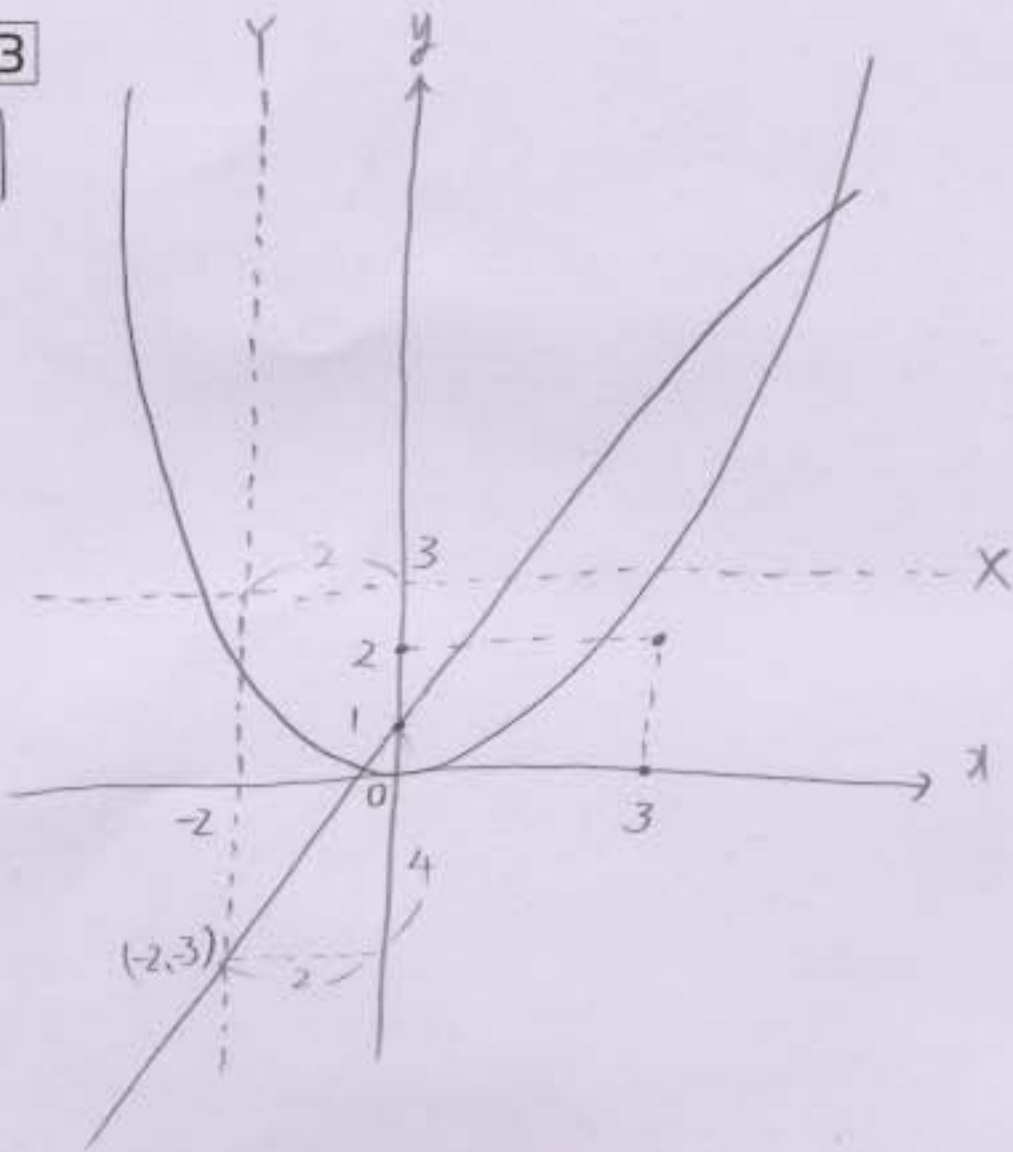


※採点者記入欄

3
[A]



(1) $x: 3+2=5$

$y: -3+2=-1$

A. (5, -1)

(2) $-3+(3)=-6$

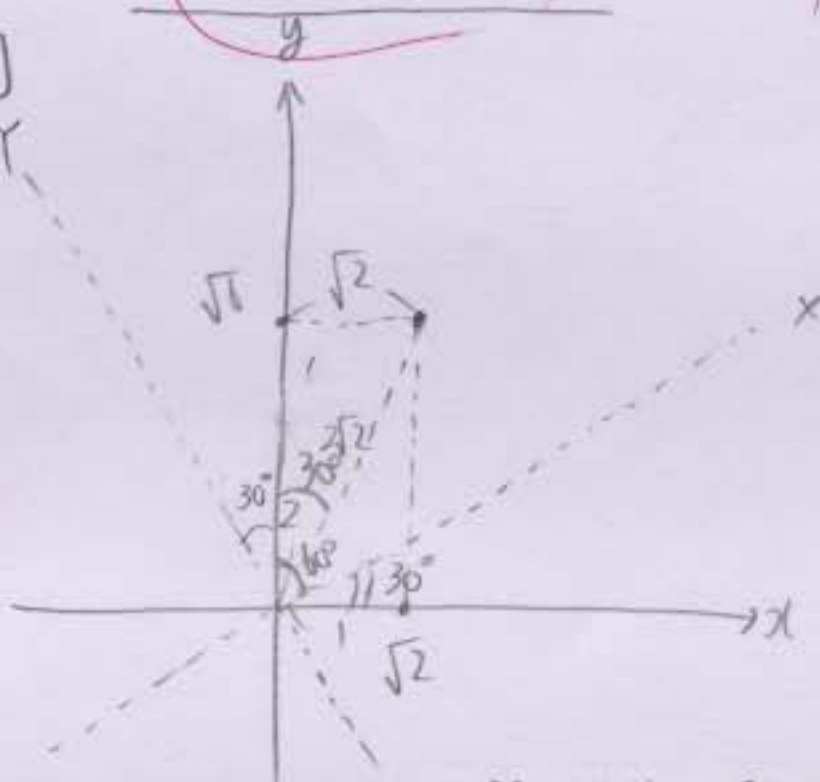
A. $y = 2x - 6$

(3) xy平面 → 頂点 (0, 0)

X'Y'平面 → 頂点 (2, -3)

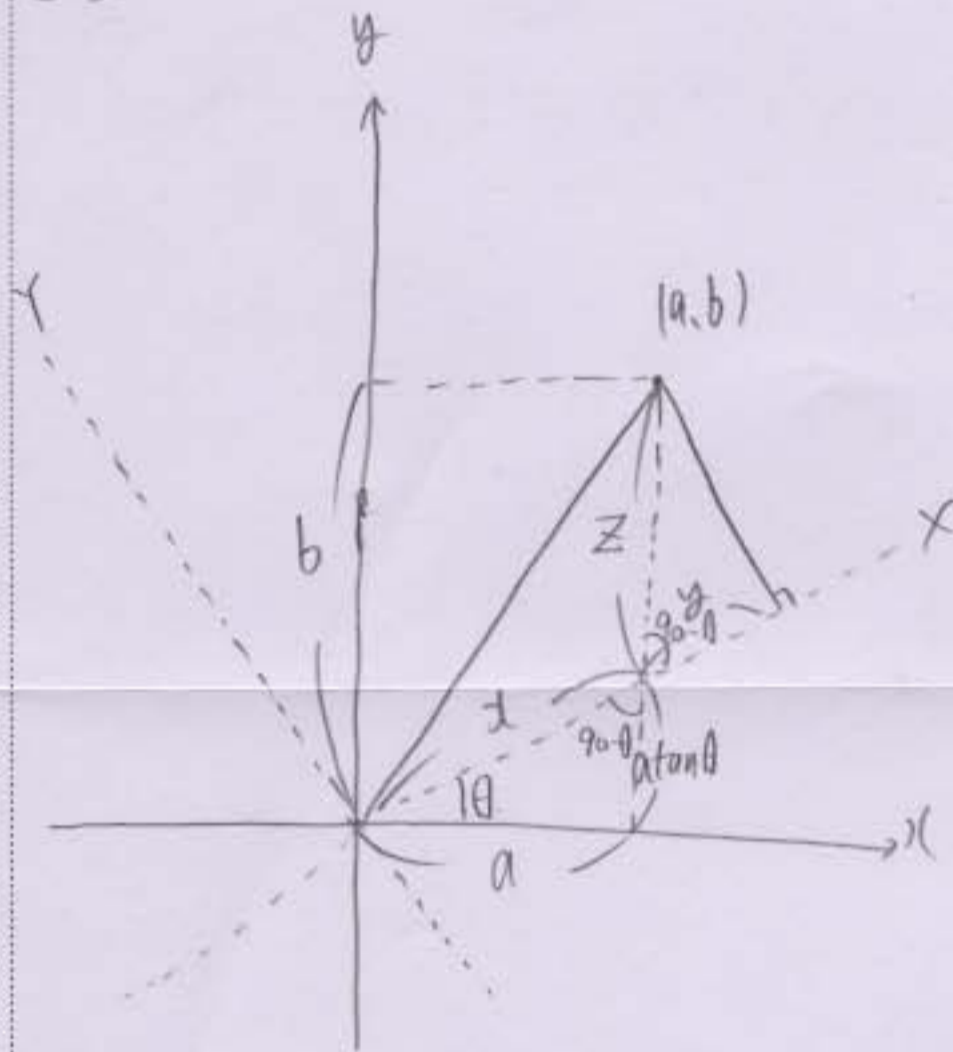
A. $y = (x-2)^2 - 3$

[B]



xy平面で $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ と表される点を
 $P(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ とする。xy平面の原点をOとすると
 $OP^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2 = 8$
 $OP = 2\sqrt{2}$ $1:\sqrt{3}=2$ の関係が成り立つため。
 OP が X 軸のなす角は 30° であるから $x = \sqrt{2}$
 $2\sqrt{2} \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{6}$
 $(X, Y) = (\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{2})$ (+11)

[C]



[C] θ は鋭角である
 $\sin \theta > 0, \cos \theta > 0$
 $\frac{b}{a} > \tan \theta$ より
 $z = b - a \tan \theta > 0$
 と書いておく
 E, Z だけ。

+8

+11

very good!

$x \cos \theta = a$
 $x \frac{a}{\cos \theta} = 0$
 $z \cos(90-\theta) = y$
 $z \sin \theta = y$
 $z = \frac{y}{\sin \theta} = \theta$

$b - z = a \sin \theta$ $\textcircled{1}$ $z = b - a \tan \theta$ $\textcircled{2}$
 $= \frac{a}{\cos \theta} \times \sin \theta$
 $= \tan \theta \times a$
 $\frac{y}{\sin \theta} = b - a \tan \theta$
 $y = b \sin \theta - a \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$

$x + y = \frac{a}{\cos \theta} + b \sin \theta - a \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}$
 $= \frac{a}{\cos \theta} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + b \sin \theta$
 $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
 $\cos^2 \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$
 $\frac{a}{\cos \theta} \times \cos^2 \theta + b \sin \theta = a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta$

$z \cos \theta = \cos \theta (b - a \tan \theta)$
 $= b \cos \theta - a \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \cos \theta$
 $= b \cos \theta - a \sin \theta$

得点 3	
3	0

採点者	確認者

A. $(X, Y) = (a \cos \theta + b \sin \theta, b \cos \theta - a \sin \theta)$