

【I】

〔解答〕

- (1) $\boxed{\text{ア}}$ 2 $\boxed{\text{イ}}$ 1 $\boxed{\text{ウ}}$ $\frac{\log(2+\sqrt{5})}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$
- (2) $\boxed{\text{エ}}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\boxed{\text{オ}}$ $(e-1)$ $\boxed{\text{カ}}$ $\left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$ $\boxed{\text{キ}}$ $\frac{e-1}{2}$
- $\boxed{\text{ク}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\boxed{\text{ケ}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\boxed{\text{コ}}$ $\frac{e}{2}$

〔解説〕

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \log(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 1}) &= \frac{1}{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \times \left(2 + \frac{8x}{2\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} + 4x}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \quad \dots \text{①}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} (x\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}) &= \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} + x \frac{8x}{2\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{4x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}} \quad \dots \text{②}\end{aligned}$$

① $\times \frac{1}{4} + \text{②} \times \frac{1}{2}$ より,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \frac{\log(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 1})}{4} + \frac{x\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}{2} \right\} = \sqrt{4x^2 + 1}$$

この両辺を区間 $[0, 1]$ で積分して,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \sqrt{4x^2 + 1} dx &= \left[\frac{\log(2x + \sqrt{4x^2 + 1})}{4} + \frac{x\sqrt{4x^2 + 1}}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\log(2 + \sqrt{5})}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^2(\pi y) dy &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\pi y}{2} dy \\ &= \left[\frac{y}{2} - \frac{\sin 2\pi y}{4\pi} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots \text{③}\end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$f(x) = Ae^{2x} + B \quad \dots \text{④}$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 e^{-y} f(y) dy &= \int_0^1 (Ae^y + Be^{-y}) dy \\ &= [Ae^y - Be^{-y}]_0^1 \\ &= (e-1)A + \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)B \quad \dots \text{⑤}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(y) dy &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (Ae^{2y} + B) dy \\ &= \left[\frac{A}{2} e^{2y} + By \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{e-1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}B \quad \dots \text{⑥}\end{aligned}$$

したがって,

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{2(e-1)} \int_0^1 e^{-y} f(y) dy + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(y) dy + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin^2(\pi y) dy$$

に③～⑥を代入すると

$$\begin{aligned}Ae^{2x} + B &= \frac{e^{2x}}{2(e-1)} \left\{ (e-1)A + \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)B \right\} + \frac{e-1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}B + \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \left(\frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2e} \right) e^{2x} + \left\{ \frac{e-1}{2}A + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{2e}, B = \frac{e-1}{2}A + \frac{B}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{e}{2}$$

[Ⅱ]

(1)

原点を O とすると

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{ON} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OC} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OD}$$

と表せるので,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{MN} &= \overrightarrow{ON} - \overrightarrow{OM} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OC} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OD} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OB} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{OC} + \overrightarrow{OD} - \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OB}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{BD})\end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{答}) \quad \overrightarrow{MN} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{BD})$$

(2)

$|\overrightarrow{AC}| = |\overrightarrow{BD}|$ より,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{MN} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{BD}) &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{BD}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{BD}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BD}|^2) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

(答) 0

(3)

(2)より

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} &= \overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} \\ \Leftrightarrow |\overrightarrow{MN}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{AC}| \cos \alpha &= |\overrightarrow{MN}| \cdot |\overrightarrow{BD}| \cos \beta\end{aligned}$$

$|\overrightarrow{AC}| = |\overrightarrow{BD}|, |\overrightarrow{MN}| \neq 0$ より,

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \beta$$

$0 \leq \alpha \leq \pi, 0 \leq \beta \leq \pi$ より,

$$\alpha = \beta$$

となる。

(証明終)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{KL} &= \overrightarrow{OL} - \overrightarrow{OK} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OC} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OD} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OD}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{BD})\end{aligned}$$

(2)より

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{MN} \cdot \overrightarrow{KL} &= \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{MN} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{BD}) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

であるから, $\overrightarrow{MN}$ と $\overrightarrow{KL}$ のなす角は $\frac{\pi}{2}$ である。

(答) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

[Ⅲ]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 - 5A + 4E &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - 5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= O \end{aligned}$$

(証明終)

(2)

$Z^2 = A$ が成り立つとき,

$$\begin{aligned} Z^2 - A &= (xA + yE)^2 - A \\ &= x^2 A^2 + 2xyA + y^2 E - A \\ &= x^2 (5A - 4E) + 2xyA + y^2 E - A \\ &= (5x^2 + 2xy - 1)A + (y - 2x)(y + 2x)E \\ &= O \end{aligned}$$

$A \neq kE$ より,

$$\begin{cases} 5x^2 + 2xy - 1 = 0 \\ (y - 2x)(y + 2x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

ここで, x, y は正の実数なので, 2 つ目の式より

$$y = 2x$$

よって 1 つ目の式は

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 + 4x^2 - 1 &= (3x - 1)(3x + 1) = 0 \\ \therefore x &= \frac{1}{3} \quad (\because x > 0) \end{aligned}$$

以上から,

$$(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$(\text{答}) \quad (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

(3)

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \text{とおくと,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} BW &= WB \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} r & s \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & p \\ 0 & r \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore r &= 0, s = p \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ 0 & p \end{pmatrix} = qB + pE$$

ここで, $q = u$, $s = p = v$ とおけば

$$W = uB + vE$$

となる。よって示された。

(証明終)

(4)

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{とおくと,}$$

$$Y^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & b(a + d) \\ c(a + d) & d^2 + bc \end{pmatrix}$$

したがって $B = Y^2$ が成り立つと仮定すると,

$$\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & b(a + d) \\ c(a + d) & d^2 + bc \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

となる。ここで

$$c(a + d) = 0, b(a + d) = 1$$

より,

$$c = 0$$

よって,

$$a^2 + bc = 0, d^2 + bc = 0$$

より

$$a = 0, d = 0$$

となるが, これは $b(a + d) = 0 \neq 1$ となり, 矛盾する。

ゆえに $B = Y^2$ をみたす Y は存在しない。

(証明終)

[IV]

(1)

$$|x^2| < 1 \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-x^2)^k \\ &= 1 + \frac{-x^2}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{答}) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

(2)

$x = \tan \theta$ とおくと,

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

x	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$
θ	0	$\rightarrow$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$

であるから,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\ &= [\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}f_n(x) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-x^2)^k - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ &= 1 + \frac{-x^2 - (-x^2)^{2n+1}}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{x^{4n+2}}{1+x^2}\end{aligned}$$

ここで, $0 < x < 1$ より, $0 < \frac{x^{4n+2}}{1+x^2} < x^{4n+2}$ なので,

$$\begin{aligned}0 &< \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(f_n(x) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\ \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(f_n(x) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx &< \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} x^{4n+2} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^{4n+3}}{4n+3} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4n+3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{4n+3}\end{aligned}$$

よって示された。

(証明終)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_n(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left\{ 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k x^{2k} \right\} dx \\ &= \left[x + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1}\end{aligned}$$

よって示された。

(証明終)

(5)

(3)で示した不等式において $n \rightarrow \infty$ として, はさみうちの原理から,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(f_n(x) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = 0$$

である。ここで,

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1}$$

と表すことにすると, m を自然数として,

[1] $n = 2m$ と表せるとき

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{2m} &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1} \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_m(x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_m(x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\end{aligned}$$

[2] $n = 2m-1$ と表せるとき

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{2m-1} &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2m-1} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1} \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^{2m} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1} - \frac{(-1)^{2m}}{4m+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{4m+1} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_m(x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} - 0 \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_m(x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\end{aligned}$$

以上[1], [2]より,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_n(x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

となるので, (2), (4)より,

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^k &= \sqrt{3} \times \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{2k+1} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \times \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} f_n(x) dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \times \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - 1 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{答}) \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi - 1$$