

$$(1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ c+d \end{pmatrix} \text{より, } P'(a+b, c+d)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a+2b \\ 2c+2d \end{pmatrix} \text{より, } Q'(2a+2b, 2c+2d)$$

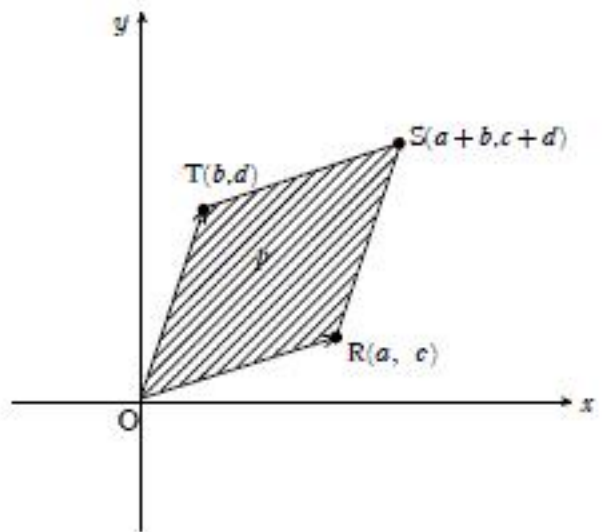
条件より,

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq a+b \leq 2 & \dots\dots ① \\ 1 \leq 2a+2b \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq c+d \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq 2c+2d \leq 2 \dots\dots ② \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \leq a+b \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \leq c+d \leq 1 \end{cases} \dots\dots ③$$

$$①, ②, ③ \text{より, } \underline{a+b=1, c+d=1}$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \text{の結果より, } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-b & b \\ c & 1-c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-b & b \\ c & 1-c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b-b^2-bc \\ bc-c+c^2 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots ④$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{ここで, } (\square \text{ ORST の面積}) &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} |ad-bc| \\ &= |(1-b)(1-c)-bc| \\ &= |1-b-c| = 1-b-c = p \\ &(\because a > c \iff 1-b > c \iff 1-b-c > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$④ \text{より, } A \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b(1-b-c) \\ -c(1-b-c) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} bp \\ -cp \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \underline{A \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} = p \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$(3) \quad (2) \text{の } A \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} = p \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \text{より, } (1) \text{の } A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+b \\ c+d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{より,}$$

$$A^n \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix} = p^n \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -c \end{pmatrix}, A^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{これより, } A^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 1 & -c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & p^n b \\ 1 & -p^n c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_n & b_n \\ c_n & d_n \end{pmatrix} \text{だから,}$$

$$\underline{\begin{cases} a_n = 1 \\ b_n = bp^n \\ c_n = 1 \\ d_n = -cp^n \end{cases}}$$

$$(4) \quad (3) \text{の結果を用いて, } A^3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 1 & -c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & bp^3 \\ 1 & -cp^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \frac{1}{27} \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 13 \\ 13 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b \\ 1 & -c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & bp^3 \\ 1 & -cp^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} 14b-13c=27bp^3 & \dots\dots ⑤ \\ 13b-14c=-27cp^3 & \dots\dots ⑥ \end{cases}$$

$$⑤-⑥: b+c=27p^3(b+c) \quad \left(\because b+c > 0 \right)$$

$$\therefore 1=27p^3$$

$$\therefore p^3 = \frac{1}{27} \quad \left(p = \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$\text{このとき, } ⑤, ⑥ \text{より, } \underline{b=c=\frac{1}{3}} \quad \left(\because 1-b-c=\frac{1}{3} \iff 2b=\frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\therefore \underline{A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$(1) \quad x_n = a \text{ より, } f(a) = a$$

$$\iff a^3 - 3a^2 + 3a = a$$

$$\iff a(a-1)(a-2) = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{a = 0, 1, 2}$$

(2) 「 $x_n < 1$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$)」— (※) を数学的帰納法で示す.

(I) $n = 1$ のとき $x_1 = a < 1$ (条件より) となり成立.

(II) $n = k$ で成立を仮定 つまり, $x_k < 1$ とする.

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k+1} &= f(x_k) = x_k^3 - 3x_k^2 + 3x_k - \underline{\underline{1+1}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{(x_k - 1)^3 + 1}} < 1 \\ &\quad \quad \quad (-) \end{aligned}$$

$n = k$ で成立すれば, $n = k + 1$ でも成立.

以上 (I) (II) より, (※) は成立. $\therefore \underline{x_n < 1 \ (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)}$ は示された (証明終)

$$(3) \quad x_1 = a > 0 \text{ であることと, } x_k > 0 \text{ のとき, } x_{k+1} = \underbrace{3x_k}_{(+)} \underbrace{(1-x_k)}_{(+)} + \underbrace{x_k^3}_{(+)} > 0$$

これより, 帰納的に $x_n > 0$

↑
(2) より $x_k < 1$ だから

$$(2) \text{ と合わせて, } \underline{\underline{0 < x_n < 1}} \quad (0 < a < 1)$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - x_n &= x_n^3 - 3x_n^2 + 3x_n - x_n \\ &= x_n(x_n^2 - 3x_n + 2) \\ &= x_n(x_n - 1)(x_n - 2) \\ &= \underbrace{x_n}_{(+)} \underbrace{(1-x_n)}_{(+)} \underbrace{(2-x_n)}_{(+)} > 0 \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \underline{x_n < x_{n+1} \ (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

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(1)

$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{1+e^x-1}{1+e^x} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+e^x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^x} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

(2)

$$f'(x) = \frac{e^x(1+e^x) - e^x \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^x)^2} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{e^x(1+e^x)^2 - e^x \cdot 2(1+e^x) \cdot e^x}{(1+e^x)^4} \\ &= \frac{e^x(1+e^x)(1-e^x)}{(1+e^x)^4} \end{aligned}$$

増減表を描くと下記の通り.

x	$(-\infty)$	$\cdots$	0	$\cdots$	$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		+	+	+	
$f''(x)$		+	0	-	
$f(x)$	(0)	$\nearrow$	$(0, \frac{1}{2})$	$\searrow$	(1)

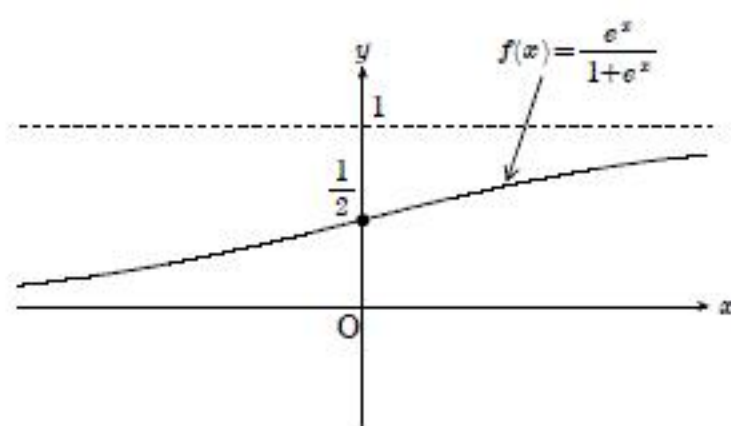
変曲点

(1) の結果より,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0$$

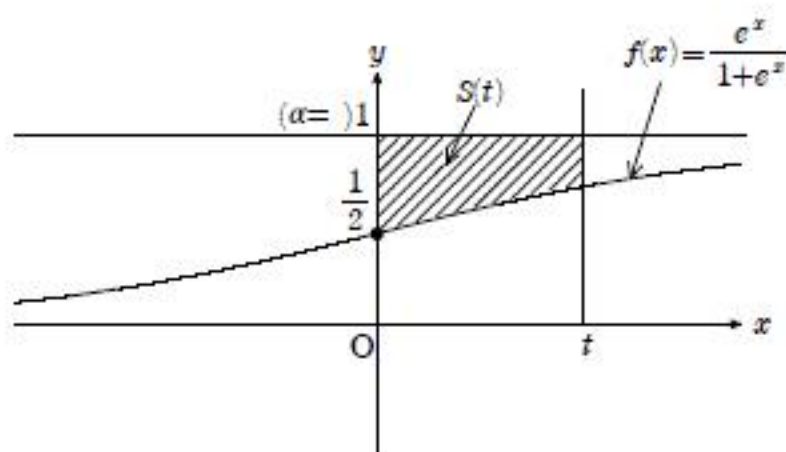
$$\text{変曲点} \left(0, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

グラフを描くと右図の通り.



(3)

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= t \cdot 1 - \int_0^t f(x) dx \\ &= t - \int_0^t \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= t - \left[\log(1+e^x) \right]_0^t \\ &= t - \log(1+e^t) + \log 2 \end{aligned}$$



(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} S(t) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{ t - \log(1+e^t) + \log 2 \} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \{ \log e^t - \log(1+e^t) \} + \log 2 \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(\frac{e^t}{1+e^t} \right) + \log 2 \\ &= \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) (\cos \theta) \overrightarrow{OA} + (\sin \theta) \overrightarrow{OB} = -\overrightarrow{OC} \text{ より,}$$

$$|(\cos \theta) \overrightarrow{OA} + (\sin \theta) \overrightarrow{OB}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{OC}|^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta + \underbrace{(2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)}_{(+)} \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 1$$

$$\therefore \underline{\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 0 \quad (\overrightarrow{OA} \perp \overrightarrow{OB})} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

$$(\because |\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}| = 1)$$

(2)

$$\overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{OA} - \overrightarrow{OC}$$

$$= (\cos \theta + 1) \overrightarrow{OA} + (\sin \theta) \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$\overrightarrow{CB} = \overrightarrow{OB} - \overrightarrow{OC}$$

$$= (\cos \theta) \overrightarrow{OA} + (\sin \theta + 1) \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{CA}|^2 = (\cos \theta + 1)^2 + \sin^2 \theta \quad (\because |\overrightarrow{OA}| = |\overrightarrow{OB}| = 1, \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = 0)$$

$$= 2 + 2 \cos \theta$$

$$= 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\therefore \underline{|\overrightarrow{CA}| = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (> 0)}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{CB}|^2 = \cos^2 \theta + (\sin \theta + 1)^2$$

$$= 2 + 2 \sin \theta$$

$$= 2 + 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right)$$

$$= 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \underline{|\overrightarrow{CB}| = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \quad (> 0)}$$

$$(3) L(\theta) = AB + BC + CA \quad \left(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$L(\theta) = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right) + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 2 \cos \frac{\frac{\theta}{2} + \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{2} \cos \frac{\frac{\theta}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2} \right)}{2} + \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \underbrace{4 \cos \frac{\pi}{8}}_{(+)} \cos \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) + \sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{ここで, } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より, } -\frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} = 0 \quad \left(\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ のとき } L(\theta) \text{ は最大値をとる.}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

