

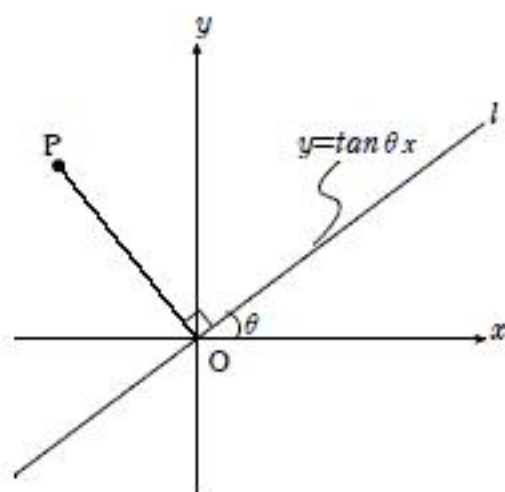
[1]

(1) $\overrightarrow{OP} = k(-\sin \theta, \cos \theta)$ ($k \neq 0$) と表せるから、

点 P ($-k \sin \theta, k \cos \theta$) の像 (x', y') は

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -k \sin \theta \\ k \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= k \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ -\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

よって、点 P の像は原点 $O(0, 0)$ (答)



(2) 座標平面上の任意の点 Q を (x, y) とする。その点 Q の像が $R(x', y')$ より、

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x \cos^2 \theta + y \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ x \sin \theta \cos \theta + y \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

ここで、

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{OQ}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{OR}|^2 &= x^2 + y^2 - (x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= x^2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) + y^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 2xy \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= x^2 \sin^2 \theta + y^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2xy \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ &= (x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{OQ}|^2 \geq |\overrightarrow{OR}|^2 \quad \therefore |\overrightarrow{OQ}| \geq |\overrightarrow{OR}| \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(等号成立は、 $x \sin \theta = y \cos \theta \iff y = \tan \theta x$ つまり、点 Q が l 上にあるとき成立)

(3) $S(x, y)$ とすれば、

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \\ \therefore |\overrightarrow{OS}|^2 &= (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= \sin 2\theta + 1 \end{aligned}$$

ここで、

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より、 } -\pi < 2\theta < \pi$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq |\overrightarrow{OS}|^2 \leq 2 \quad (0 \leq |\overrightarrow{OS}| \leq \sqrt{2})$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{(最大のとき)} \end{array} \quad 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{(最小のとき)} \end{array} \quad 2\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

まとめて、

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{(最大値)} = \sqrt{2} & \left(\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき} \right) \\ \text{(最小値)} = 0 & \left(\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{答})$$

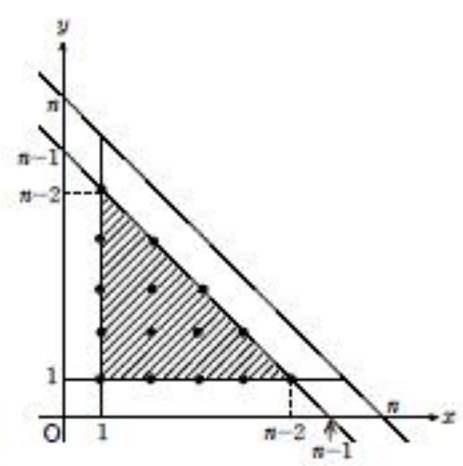
[2]

(1) $\sum_{k=1}^{n-2} k = \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}$ 個 (答)

(2)

個数(N)	1	2	3	4
$p(N)$	$\frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)}$	$\frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)}$	$\frac{2(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+2)}$	$\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+2)}$

$(n, 0)$ と $(0, n)$ $(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), \dots, (n-1, 0)$
 $(0, 1), (0, 2), (0, 3), \dots, (0, n-1)$
 $(k, n-k) (k=1, 2, \dots, n-1)$
 と $O(0, 0)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} \left(1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot n + 3 \cdot 2(n-1) + 4 \cdot \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{4n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \\
 &= \frac{4n}{n+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$E \geq 3 \iff \frac{4n}{n+2} \geq 3 \therefore n \geq 6 \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

$\bullet$ タイプは $1+2+3+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 組
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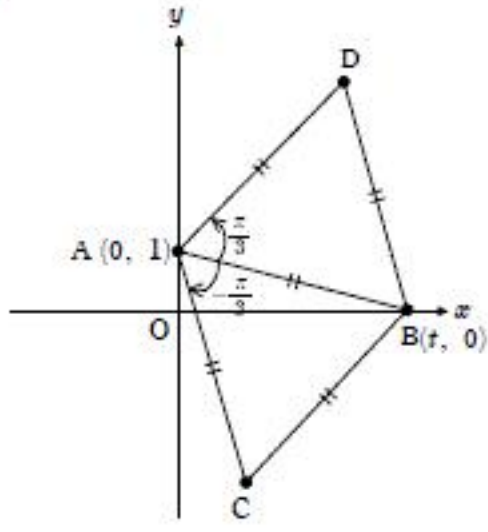
合計 $n(n+1)$ 組

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore P &= \frac{n(n+1)}{\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} C_2} \\
 &= \frac{2n(n+1)}{\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \left(\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} - 1 \right)} \\
 &= \frac{8n}{(n+2)(n^2+3n)} \\
 &= \frac{8}{(n+2)(n+3)} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 2点 $A(0, 1), B(t, 0)$ の中点を M とおく. $M\left(\frac{t}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$

ここで, $\overrightarrow{AB}=(t, -1)$ より $\overrightarrow{AB}$ に垂直な単位ベクトルは $\frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} (\pm 1, \pm t)$ (複合同順)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OC} &= \left(\frac{t}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} (-1, -t) \\ &= \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) \\ \overrightarrow{OD} &= \left(\frac{t}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} (1, t) \\ &= \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)\end{aligned}$$



以上より, 頂点の座標は, $\left(\frac{t+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}t+1}{2}\right), \left(\frac{t-\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-\sqrt{3}t+1}{2}\right)$ (答)

- (2) $C(x, y)$ とすると, (1) を用いて

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{t-\sqrt{3}}{2} & \dots\dots ① \\ y = \frac{-\sqrt{3}t+1}{2} & \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

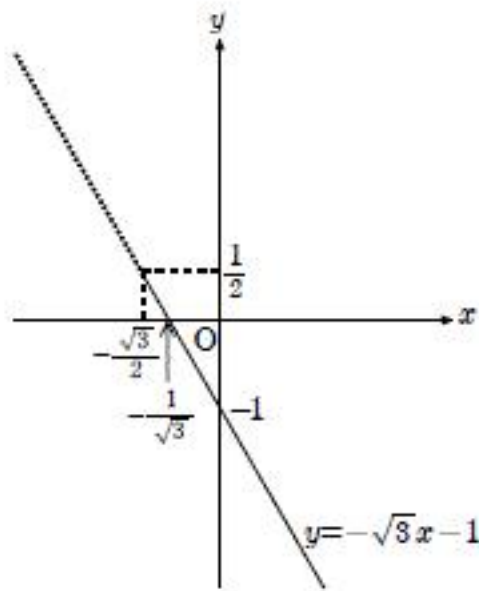
①, ② を同時に満たす $t \geq 0$ の実数 t が存在するから t を消去して,

$$\therefore y = -\sqrt{3}x - 1 \quad \left(x \geq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad (\text{答})$$

- (3) (2) を同様に $D(x, y)$ の軌跡を求めると,

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{t+\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{3}t+1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y = \sqrt{3}x - 1 \quad \left(x \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad (\text{答})$$

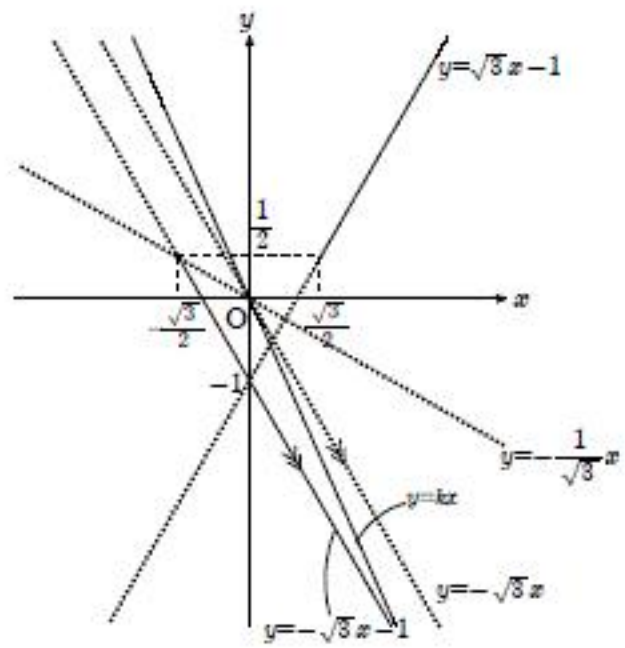


$C(x, y)$ の軌跡 $y = -\sqrt{3}x - 1 \quad \left(x \geq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right),$

$D(x, y)$ の軌跡 $y = \sqrt{3}x - 1 \quad \left(x \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ を下図に同時に描く.

これと, $y = kx$ が共有点をもてばよいから,

$$k < -\sqrt{3}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leq k \quad (\text{答})$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad S &= (t+1)\Delta OAB \\
 &= \frac{t+1}{2} \sin \theta \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad |\overline{OC}| &= t |\overline{OM}| = 1 \text{ のとき,} \\
 |\overline{OM}| &= \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \text{ より, } \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{1}{t} \\
 0 < \frac{\theta}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より,}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t}$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin 2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = \frac{2\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t^2} \text{ だから,}$$

$$S = \frac{t+1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t^2} = \frac{(t+1)\sqrt{t^2 - 1}}{t^2} \quad (t > 1) \quad (\text{答})$$

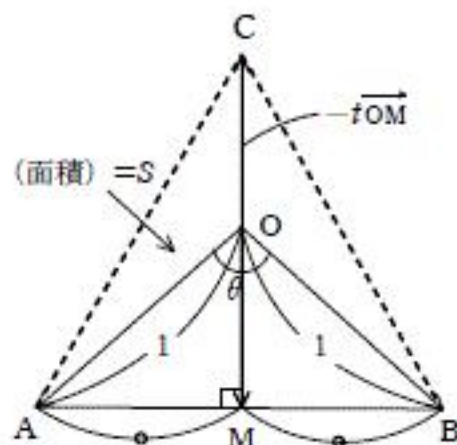
$$(3) \quad (2) \text{ を用いて, } S^2 = \frac{(t+1)^2(t^2 - 1)}{t^4} = T(t) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T'(t) &= \frac{(4t^3 + 6t^2 - 2) \cdot t^4 - (t^4 + 2t^3 - 2t - 1) \cdot 4t^3}{t^8} \\
 &= \frac{4t^4 + 6t^3 - 2t - 4t^4 - 8t^3 + 8t + 4}{t^5} \\
 &= \frac{-2t^3 + 6t + 4}{t^5} \\
 &= \frac{-2(t+1)^2(t-2)}{t^5}
 \end{aligned}$$

t	(1)	...	2	...
$T'(t)$		+	0	-
$T(t)$		↗	(最大)	↘

増減表より, $t=2$ で $T(t)$ は最大, つまり S^2 は最大,
つまり, S は最大となる.

$\therefore t=2$ (答)



[5]

(1) $f(x) = x^4 e^{-3x}$ ($x \geq 2$) とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 4x^3 e^{-3x} + x^4 \cdot (-3e^{-3x}) \\ &= x^3(4-3x)e^{-3x} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

つまり, $y = f(x)$ は $x \geq 2$ で単調減少

$$\therefore f(x) \underset{(x \geq 2)}{\leq} f(2) \iff x^4 e^{-3x} \underset{(x \geq 2)}{\leq} 16e^{-6} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

さらに, $x \geq 2$ に対して,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < x^4 e^{-3x} &\leq 16e^{-6} \\ \iff 0 < \boxed{x^3 e^{-3x}} &\leq \frac{16e^{-6}}{x} \\ (\text{最右辺}) &\rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

はさみうちの原理より, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^3 e^{-3x} = 0$ (答)

(2) $x > 0$ において,

$$\begin{aligned} x e^{-3x} &= \frac{k}{x^2} \\ \iff x^3 e^{-3x} &= k \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

①の異なる実解 $x = \alpha, \beta$ ($\alpha < \beta$) を, 2 関数 $\begin{cases} g(x) = x^3 e^{-3x} \\ y = k \end{cases}$ に分離して考える.

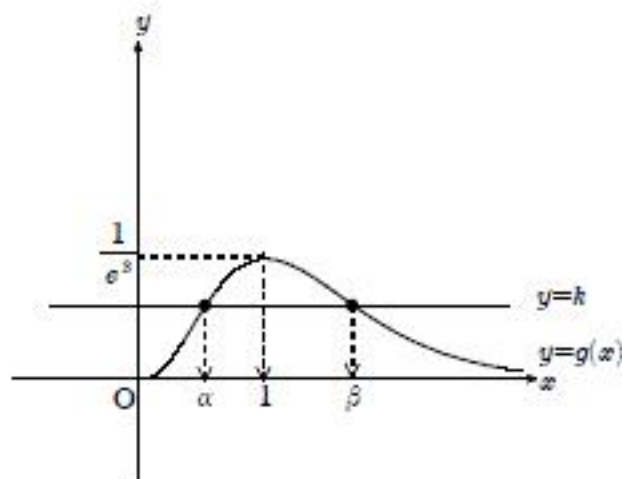
$$\begin{aligned} g'(x) &= 3x^2 e^{-3x} + x^3 (-3e^{-3x}) \\ &= 3x^2(1-x)e^{-3x} \end{aligned}$$

x	(0)	...	1	...	($+\infty$)
$g'(x)$		+	0	-	
$g(x)$	(0)	$\nearrow$	$\frac{1}{e^3}$	$\searrow$	(0)

(1)の結果より

右のグラフより, k の値の範囲は,

$$0 < k < \frac{1}{e^3} \quad (\text{答})$$



(3) (2) より,

$$\begin{aligned} x e^{-3x} &= \frac{k}{x^2} \\ \iff x^3 e^{-3x} &= k \quad (x = \alpha, \beta) \\ \therefore \alpha^3 e^{-3\alpha} &= \beta^3 e^{-3\beta} \quad (=k) \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\beta = 2\alpha$ を代入

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^3 e^{-3\alpha} &= 8\alpha^3 e^{-6\alpha} \\ \iff e^{3\alpha} &= 8 \\ \iff 3\alpha &= \log 8 \quad \therefore \underline{\alpha = \log 2} \\ \therefore k &= \alpha^3 e^{-3\alpha} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\alpha^3}{8}}} \end{aligned}$$

次に $h(x) = x e^{-3x}$ ($x > 0$) と $y = \frac{k}{x^2}$ ($x > 0$) を描く.

$$\begin{aligned} h'(x) &= e^{-3x} + x(-3e^{-3x}) \\ &= (1-3x)e^{-3x} \end{aligned}$$

x	(0)	...	$\frac{1}{3}$	...	($+\infty$)
$h'(x)$		+	0	-	
$h(x)$	(0)	$\nearrow$	$\frac{1}{3e}$	$\searrow$	(0)

求める面積を S とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{\alpha}^{2\alpha} \left(x e^{-3x} - \frac{k}{x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{2\alpha} x \left(-\frac{1}{3} e^{-3x} \right)' dx + k \left[\frac{1}{x} \right]_{\alpha}^{2\alpha} \\ &= \left[-\frac{x}{3} e^{-3x} \right]_{\alpha}^{2\alpha} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{2\alpha} e^{-3x} dx + k \left(\frac{1}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \\ &= -\frac{2\alpha}{3} e^{-6\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{3} e^{-3\alpha} - \frac{1}{9} (e^{-6\alpha} - e^{-3\alpha}) - \frac{k}{2\alpha} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \log 2 \cdot \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{3} \log 2 \cdot \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{1}{64} - \frac{1}{8} \right) - \frac{(\log 2)^2}{16} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \alpha = \log 2, e^{-3\alpha} = \frac{1}{8} \\ k = \frac{\alpha^3}{8} \end{array} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{96} \log 2 + \frac{1}{24} \log 2 + \frac{7}{576} - \frac{1}{16} (\log 2)^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{16} (\log 2)^2 + \frac{1}{32} \log 2 + \frac{7}{576} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

