

[ 1 ]

(1)  $y = 2x^2 - 8$  上の点  $(t, 2t^2 - 8)$  での接線は,

$$y' = 4t \text{ より,}$$

$$y = 4t(x - t) + 2t^2 - 8$$

$$\iff y = 4tx - 2t^2 - 8$$

これが,  $A(a, 0)$  を通るから

$$0 = 4at - 2t^2 - 8 \iff t^2 - 2at + 4 = 0 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

①が異なる 2 実解をもてばよく ( $a > 0$  に注意)

$$\frac{D}{4} = a^2 - 4 = \underbrace{(a+2)(a-2)}_{(+)} > 0$$

$$\therefore a > 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) ①より,  $t = a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4}$  より,  $\alpha = a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}$ ,  $\beta = a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}$

$$\beta - \alpha = 3 \iff 2\sqrt{a^2 - 4} = 3$$

$$\therefore a^2 - 4 = \frac{9}{4} \iff a^2 = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{5}{2} (> 0) \quad (\text{答})$$

このとき,  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 4$  つまり  $P(1, -6)$ ,  $Q(4, 24)$

$$l_P: y = 4(x - 1) - 6 \iff y = 4x - 10 \quad (\text{答})$$

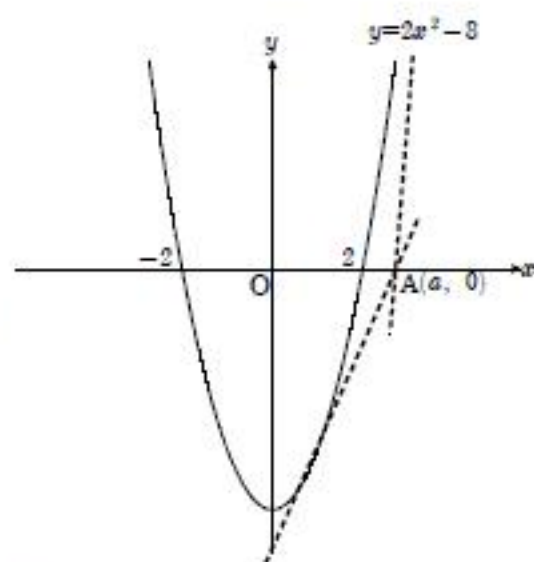
$$l_Q: y = 16(x - 4) + 24 \iff y = 16x - 40 \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) 求める面積を  $S$  とする.

$$S = \int_1^{\frac{5}{2}} 2(x-1)^2 dx + \int_{\frac{5}{2}}^4 2(x-4)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^3 \right]_1^{\frac{5}{2}} + \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x-4)^3 \right]_{\frac{5}{2}}^4$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$



[ 2 ]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} &= (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \cdot (\cos \theta, -\sin \theta) \\
 &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\
 &= \cos 2\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore -1 < \cos 2\theta \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (0 < 2\theta < 2\pi)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{3} \leq 2\theta < \pi, \quad \pi < 2\theta \leq \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

すなわち,

$$\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \theta \leq \frac{5}{6}\pi \quad \dots \text{ (答)}$$

$$(2) \quad \overrightarrow{OP} = 2(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \theta, -\sin \theta)$$

$$= \left( \frac{5}{2} \cos \theta, \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\triangle POQ = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{5}{2} \cos \theta \right| \left| \frac{3}{2} \sin \theta \right|$$

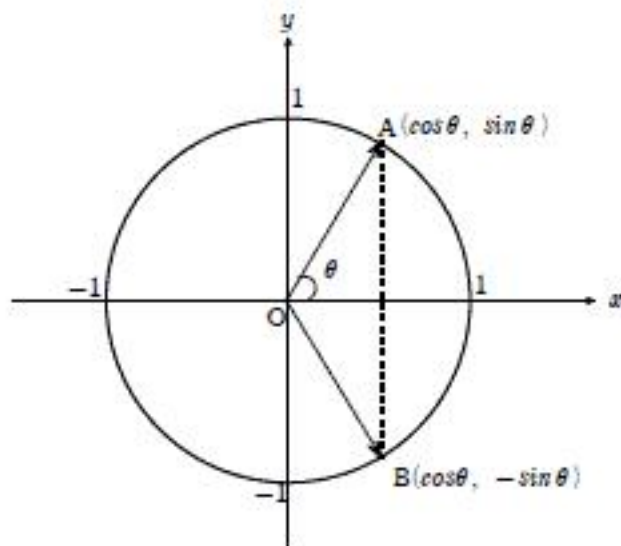
$$= \frac{15}{8} |\sin \theta \cos \theta|$$

$$= \frac{15}{16} |\sin 2\theta|$$

ここで,  $0 < 2\theta < 2\pi$  より,  $2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi \left( \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi \right)$  のとき,

$|\sin 2\theta| = |\pm 1| = 1$  で最大となる.

$$\therefore (\text{最大値}) = \frac{15}{16} \quad (\text{答})$$



[ 3 ]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & f(x) = \frac{k}{2}(f(1) - f(0)) \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \log_2(x+1) = \frac{k}{2}(1-0) \\
 \Leftrightarrow & x+1 = 2^{\frac{k}{2}} \qquad \therefore x = 2^{\frac{k}{2}} - 1 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & k(x_k - x_{k-1}) \\
 &= k \left\{ 2^{\frac{k}{2}} - 1 - \left( 2^{\frac{k-1}{2}} - 1 \right) \right\} \\
 &= k \left( 2^{\frac{k}{2}} - 2^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \right) \\
 &= k \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{2}} - (k-1) \cdot 2^{\frac{k-1}{2}} - 2^{\frac{k-1}{2}} \\
 \therefore S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n k(x_k - x_{k-1}) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \underline{k \cdot 2^{\frac{k}{2}} - (k-1) \cdot 2^{\frac{k-1}{2}}} - (\sqrt{2})^{k-1} \right\} \\
 &= \left( 1 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} - 0 \cdot 2^{\frac{0}{2}} \right) + \left( 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) + \left( 3 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{2}} \right) + \dots \\
 &\quad \dots + \left( n \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - (n-1) \cdot 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \right) - \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \\
 &= n \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}} - 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \\
 &= (n - \sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + \sqrt{2} + 1 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

[ 4 ]

(1)  $R(x, y)$  とおく.  $(x^2 + y^2 = 1 \dots \textcircled{1})$

$$PR = \sqrt{x^2 + (y-1)^2} = \sqrt{2-2y} \quad (\because \textcircled{1} \text{より})$$

$$\text{さらに, } \overrightarrow{PQ} = (s, -1) \text{ で } |\overrightarrow{PQ}| = \sqrt{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OR} = (x, y) = (0, 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2-2y}}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}(s, -1)$$

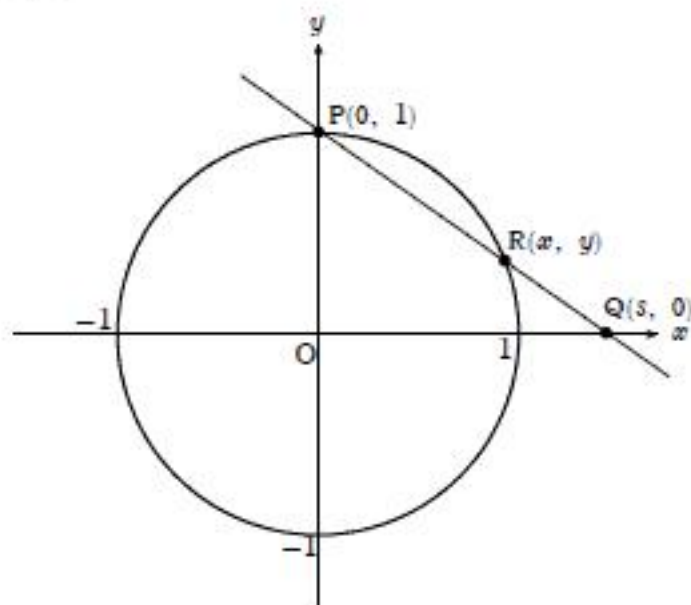
つまり,

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

$$\textcircled{3} \text{より, } y = 1 - \frac{2}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1}$$

これを②に代入して,

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2 - \frac{2(s^2 - 1)}{s^2 + 1}}}{\sqrt{s^2 + 1}}s = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} \quad \therefore R\left(\frac{2s}{s^2 + 1}, \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1}\right) \quad (\text{答})$$

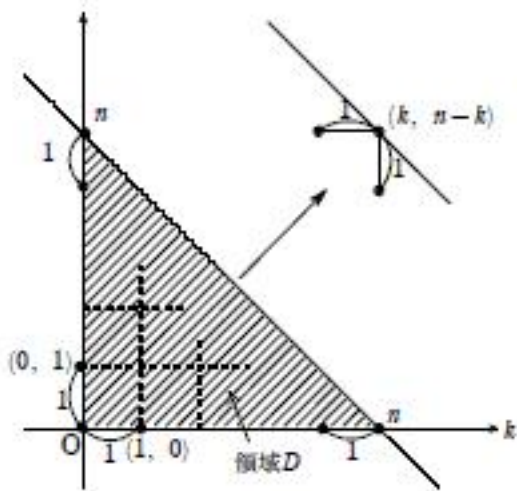


(2)  $s = \frac{q}{p}$  ( $p$  は自然数,  $q$  は整数,  $p$  と  $q$  は互いに素な整数) とおく.

$$\begin{cases} R_x = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{q}{p}}{\frac{q^2}{p^2} + 1} = \frac{2pq}{p^2 + q^2} \dots\dots \text{有理数} \\ R_y = \frac{s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{\frac{q^2}{p^2} - 1}{\frac{q^2}{p^2} + 1} = \frac{q^2 - p^2}{p^2 + q^2} \dots\dots \text{有理数} \end{cases}$$

これより, 点  $R$  は有理点 (証明終)

[ 5 ]  
(1)



(答)

点  $O(0, 0)$  の隣接点は  $(1, 0), (0, 1)$  (答)

$\therefore$ 

$$\begin{cases} P(n, 0) \text{ のとき } (n-1, 0) \text{ の } 1 \text{ 個} \\ P(0, n) \text{ のとき } (0, n-1) \text{ の } 1 \text{ 個} \\ P(k, n-k) \text{ } (k=1, 2, \dots, n-1) \text{ のとき } (k-1, n-k) \text{ と } (k, n-k-1) \text{ の } 2 \text{ 個} \end{cases}$$

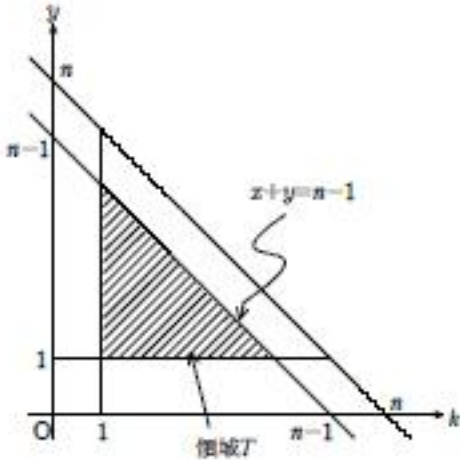
(2) 求める格子点の個数は、右図の  
領域  $T(x \geq 1, y \geq 1, x + y \leq n-1)$  内の格子点の数である。

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

(1)の2点の  $n-1$  個に  
原点  $O$  の1個を加えて

(3)

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



(全格子点の数は、 $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n + (n+1) = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$  個)

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= 1 \cdot \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)} + 2 \cdot \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+2)} + 3 \cdot \frac{2(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} + 4 \cdot \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \\
 &= \frac{4 + 4n + 12(n-1) + 4(n-2)(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \\
 &= \frac{4n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} \\
 &= \frac{4n}{n+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで、

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