

[1]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{\overrightarrow{OP_1} + \overrightarrow{OP_2}}{2} \text{ より,} \\ \overrightarrow{OP_2} &= 2\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OP_1} \\ &= 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 \\ -2 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2-a \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots ①\end{aligned}$$

さらに,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OP_2} &= A\overrightarrow{OP_1} = A^2\overrightarrow{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 \\ -2 & b \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a^2-4 & 2a+2b \\ -2a-2b & b^2-4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a^2-4 \\ -2a-2b \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots ②\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{①, ②より, } \begin{cases} 2-a=a^2-4 \\ 2=-2a-2b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (a+3)(a-2)=0 \\ a+b+1=0 \end{cases}$$

ここで, $a > 0$ より,

$$(a, b) = (2, -3) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{v} = (v_1, v_2) = c\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OP_1} \text{ とし, (1)より, } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = (1, 0), \overrightarrow{OP_1} = (2, -2), \overrightarrow{OP_2} = (0, 2) \text{ となる. } (\det A \neq 0)$$

ここで, $A\vec{v} = \vec{v}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Leftrightarrow A(c\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OP_1}) &= c\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OP_1} \\ \Leftrightarrow c\overrightarrow{OP_1} + \overrightarrow{OP_2} &= c\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OP_1} \\ \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OP_2} - \overrightarrow{OP_1} &= c(\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OP_1}) \\ \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{P_1P_2} &= c\overrightarrow{P_1P} \\ \Leftrightarrow (-2, 4) &= c(-1, 2) \quad \therefore c = 2 \quad (\text{答}) \\ &(\vec{v} = (4, -2))\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \overrightarrow{PP_1} = (2, -2) - (1, 0) = (1, -2) (= (w_1, w_2))$$

ここで, $\vec{w} = (1, -2)$ とする.

$$「A^n \vec{w} = (-2)^n \vec{w} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots)」 \dots\dots (*) \text{ を示す.}$$

(I) $n = 1$ のとき

$$A\vec{w} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = -2\vec{w}$$

$n = 1$ において (*) は成立.

(II) $n = k$ で成立を仮定, つまり, $A^k \vec{w} = (-2)^k \vec{w}$ とする.

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}A^{k+1} \vec{w} &= (-2)^k A\vec{w} \\ &= (-2)^{k+1} \vec{w}\end{aligned}$$

$n = k$ で成立すれば, $n = k + 1$ でも (*) は成立.

以上 (I) (II) より, すべての自然数 n に対して (*) は成立. (証明終)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OP} &= s(v_1, v_2) + t(w_1, w_2) \\ &= s(2\overrightarrow{OP} + A\overrightarrow{OP}) + t(A\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OP}) \\ &= (s+t)A\overrightarrow{OP} + (2s-t)\overrightarrow{OP} \\ \Leftrightarrow (s+t)\underbrace{A\overrightarrow{OP}}_{\parallel \overrightarrow{OP_1}} + (2s-t-1)\overrightarrow{OP} &= \vec{0}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで, } \overrightarrow{OP} \neq \vec{0}, \overrightarrow{OP_1} \neq \vec{0}, \overrightarrow{OP} \not\parallel \overrightarrow{OP_1} \text{ より } \begin{cases} s+t=0 \\ 2s-t=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (s, t) = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned}A^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= A^n \overrightarrow{OP} = A^n (s\vec{v} + t\vec{w}) \quad (\vec{v} = (4, -2), \vec{w} = (1, -2)) \\ &= sA^n \vec{v} + tA^n \vec{w} \\ &= s\vec{v} + t(-2)^n \vec{w} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4 - (-2)^n \\ -2 - (-2)^{n+1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

[2]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & f(x) = g(x) \\
 \Leftrightarrow & x \sin x = \sqrt{3}x \cos x \\
 \Leftrightarrow & 2x \sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ より, $-\frac{4}{3}\pi \leq x - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{2}{3}\pi$

$$\therefore x = 0 \quad \text{または} \quad x - \frac{\pi}{3} = -\pi, 0$$

$$\therefore \left(-\frac{2}{3}\pi, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi \right), (0, 0), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi \right) \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) (1)より,

$$a = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ となり, } A \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi \right)$$

$$g'(x) = \sqrt{3} \cos x - \sqrt{3}x \sin x \text{ より, } g' \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$h(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h(x) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) x + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

$$F(x) = h(x) - g(x)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) x + \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sqrt{3}x \cos x \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \text{ とする.}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} \cos x + \sqrt{3}x \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F''(x) &= \sqrt{3} \sin x + \sqrt{3} \sin x + \sqrt{3}x \cos x \\
 &= \sqrt{3}(2 \sin x + x \cos x) \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = F'(x) \text{ は } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ で単調増加} \quad F'(x) \leq F' \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$y = F(x) \text{ は } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ で単調減少} \quad F(x) \geq F \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 0$$

以上より, $f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$ は示された. (証明終)

(4) 求める面積を S とおく.

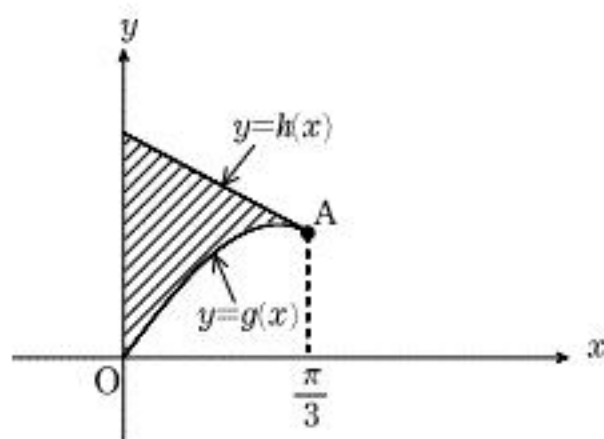
$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \{h(x) - g(x)\} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left\{ \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) x + \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sqrt{3}x \cos x \right\} dx$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) x^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{6} x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x (\sin x)' dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{9} + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} [x \sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{36} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{36} \pi^2 - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$



[3]

$$(1) \quad \overrightarrow{OF} = \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB}) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \overrightarrow{OG} = \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OC}) \text{ より,}$$

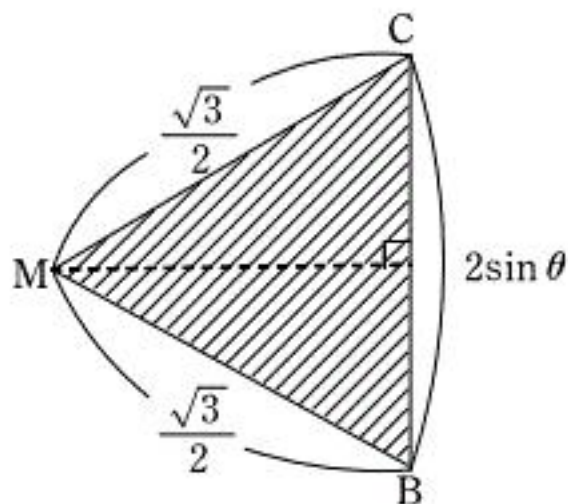
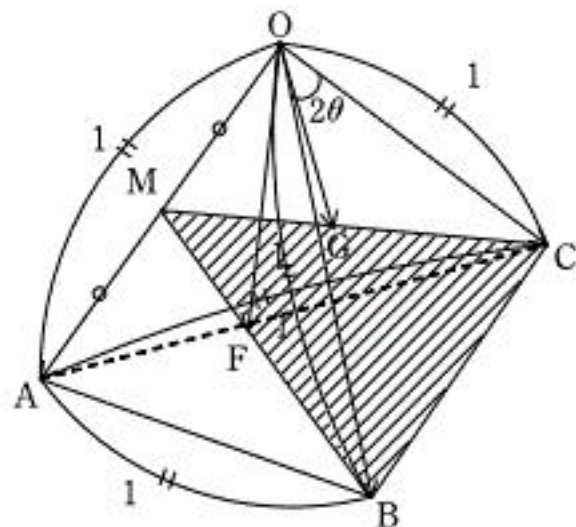
$$\overrightarrow{FG} = \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}) = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{FG} \parallel \overrightarrow{BC} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(3) $BC = 2\sin\theta$ より, 右図の通り.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta MBC &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sin\theta \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2\theta} \\ &= \sin\theta \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - \sin^2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

(答)



[4]

(1) 「 $a_n > 1$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)」……(*)を示す.

(I) $n=1$ のとき, $a_1 = \alpha > 1$ より成立.

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

$$a_{k+1} = \sqrt{\frac{2a_k}{a_k+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{2a_k+2-2}{a_k+1}} = \sqrt{2-\frac{2}{a_k+1}} > \sqrt{2-\frac{2}{1+1}} = 1$$

$n=k$ で成立を仮定すれば, $n=k+1$ でも成立.

以上 (I) (II) より, すべての自然数 n に対して(*)は成立. (証明終)

$$(2) \quad \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - (\sqrt{x}-1) = \frac{1}{2}(x-2\sqrt{x}+1) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{x}-1)^2 \geq 0$$

よって, $\sqrt{x}-1 \leq \frac{1}{2}(x-1)$ は示された. (証明終)

(3) (2) で $x = a_{n+1}^2$ (>1) を代入.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_{n+1}-1}{(+)} &\leq \frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1}^2-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2a_n}{a_n+1}-1\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{a_n-1}{a_n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2(a_n+1)} \frac{(a_n-1)}{(+)} \\ &< \frac{1}{4} \frac{(a_n-1)}{(+)} \qquad \therefore a_{n+1}-1 < \frac{1}{4}(a_n-1) \end{aligned}$$

これより, $n \geq 2$ で, $a_n-1 < \frac{1}{4}(a_{n-1}-1) < \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2(a_{n-2}-1) < \dots < \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}(a_1-1)$

$\therefore a_n-1 \leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}(\alpha-1)$ (等号成立は $n=1$ のとき) は示された. (証明終)

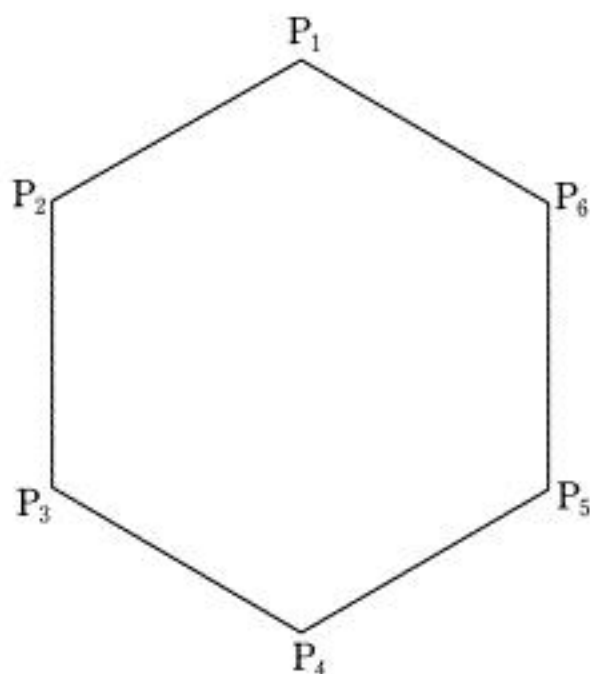
[5]

- (1) $j \cdots \cdots 1$ 以外の 5 通り
 $k \cdots \cdots 1$ と j 以外の 4 通り

$$P(S > 0) = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{5}{9} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (2) $\bullet$ 3 辺の長さ $(1, 1, \sqrt{3}) \cdots \cdots S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$
 $\bullet$ 3 辺の長さ $(1, 2, \sqrt{3}) \cdots \cdots S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
 $\bullet$ 3 辺の長さ $(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}) \cdots \cdots S = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ (最大)

$$\text{より, } P\left(\underbrace{S = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}}_{(\triangle P_1 P_3 P_5)}\right) = \frac{2}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{18} \quad (\text{答})$$



(3)

S	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4}$	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$	計
P		$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{12}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	1

求める期待値 E は,

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{1}{36} \left(\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} + 6\sqrt{3} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{36} \cdot 9\sqrt{3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$