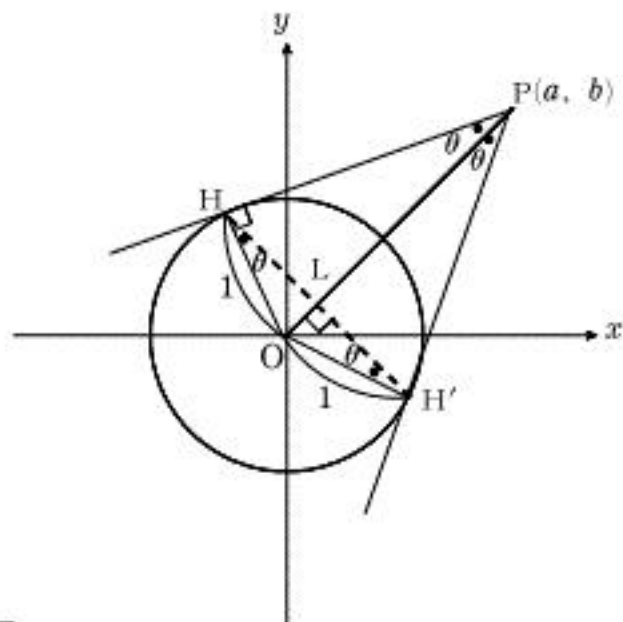


[1]

(1) $OP = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} PH &= \sqrt{OP^2 - 1} \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{1}{OP} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{答})$$



(2) 直線 OP と HH' の交点を L とする.

$$HL (= H'L) = \cos \theta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 - 1}{a^2 + b^2}}$$

ここで, $HH' = OP$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2 - 1}{a^2 + b^2}} &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow 2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 1} &= a^2 + b^2 \\ \therefore 4(a^2 + b^2 - 1) &= (a^2 + b^2)^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 4(a^2 + b^2) + 4 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (a^2 + b^2 - 2)^2 &= 0 \quad \therefore a^2 + b^2 = 2 \quad (a^2 + b^2 > 1 \text{ を満たす}) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 点 $P(a, b)$ は原点 O を中心, 半径 $\sqrt{2}$ の円を描く. (答)

((2)の別解)

$$\begin{aligned} OH &= OH' = OP \sin \theta \\ \therefore HH' &= 2OP \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

条件より,

$$\begin{aligned} 2OP \sin \theta \cos \theta &= OP \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin 2\theta &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $0 < 2\theta < \pi$ つまり, $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{よって, } 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left(\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

これより,

$$\angle OHP = \angle OH'P = \angle HPH' = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

さらに, $OH = OH' = 1$

つまり, 四角形 $OHPH'$ は 1 辺の長さが 1 の正方形

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 = (\sqrt{2})^2$$

$\therefore$ 点 $P(a, b)$ は原点 O を中心, 半径 $\sqrt{2}$ の円を描く.

[2]

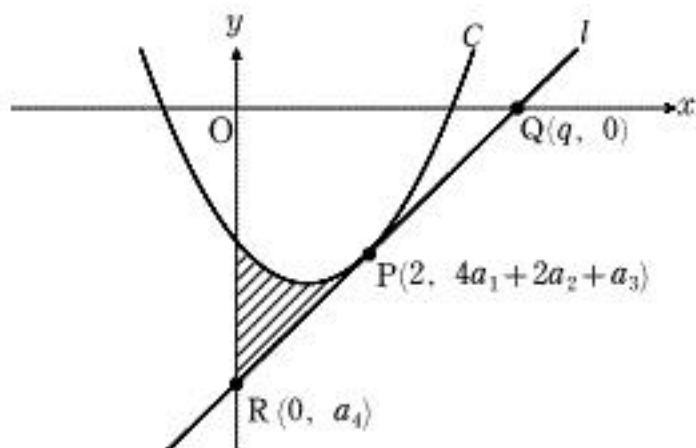
(1) $y' = 2a_1x + a_2$ より,

$$l: y = (4a_1 + a_2)(x - 2) + 4a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = (4a_1 + a_2)x - 4a_1 + a_3$$

$$\therefore a_4 = -4a_1 + a_3 \quad \left(a_4 - a_3 = \underline{\underline{-4a_1}} \right)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_2 = a_1 - 4a_1 = -3a_1 \\ a_3 = a_2 - 4a_1 = -7a_1 \\ a_4 = a_3 - 4a_1 = -11a_1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$



(2) (1)より,

$$0 = (4a_1 + a_2)q - 4a_1 + a_3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1q = 11a_1 \quad \therefore q = 11 \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

$$S = \int_0^2 a_1(x-2)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{a_1}{3}(x-2)^3 \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}a_1 = 11 \quad \therefore a_1 = \frac{33}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$

[3]

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

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

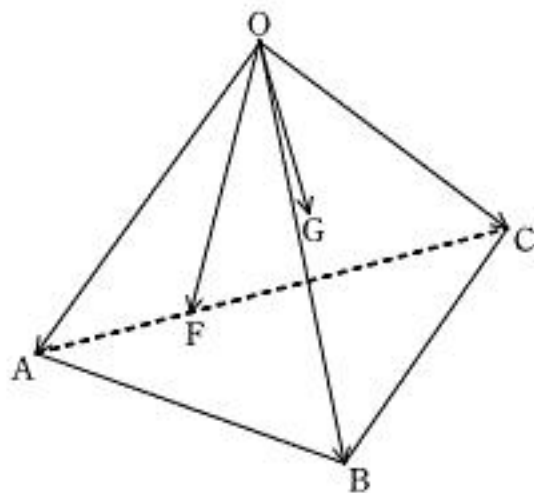
$$\overrightarrow{FG} = \overrightarrow{OG} - \overrightarrow{OF} = \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}) = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{BC}$$

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

$$(3) \quad |\overrightarrow{OB}| = |\overrightarrow{OC}| = 1, \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = 0 \text{ のとき,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{FG}|^2 &= \frac{1}{9}|\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 = \frac{1}{9}|\overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OB}|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{9}(1+1-2\overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC}) \\ &= \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{FG}| = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$



[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]

$$(1) \quad P = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{6 \cdot 6} = \frac{20}{36} = \frac{5}{9} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $P_1P_3P_5$ の正三角形のときだから,

$$P = \frac{2}{6 \cdot 6} \quad \leftarrow ((3, 5) \text{ または } (5, 3))$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

$$P = \frac{12}{6 \cdot 6} \quad \leftarrow (\text{直径 } P_1P_4, P_2P_5, P_3P_6)$$

$$= \frac{12}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

