

〔1〕

(1)

$$a_2 = \frac{a_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + 1} + 1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{3} + 1} + 1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3}}{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}} + 1} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{6}} = \tan \frac{\pi}{6} \left(= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \quad (\text{証明終})$$

$$a_3 = \frac{a_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2 + 1} + 1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{6} + 1} + 1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}} + 1} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \tan \frac{\pi}{12} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(2) 「 $a_n = \tan \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1}}$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)」……(*)と推定.

(I) $n=1$ のとき, $a_1 = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$ となり, 成立.

(II) $n=k$ で成立と仮定. つまり, $a_k = \tan \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{k-1}}$ とする.

$$a_{k+1} = \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{a_k^2 + 1} + 1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{k-1}}}{\sqrt{\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{k-1}} + 1} + 1} = \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{k-1}}}{\frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{k-1}}} + 1} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^k}$$

$n=k$ で成立すれば, $n=k+1$ でも成立.

以上(I)(II)より, 自然数 n に対して(*)は成立 (証明終)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n a_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1}}}{\frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1}}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2^{n-1}}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = t$ とおくと, $n \rightarrow \infty$ のとき, $t \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n a_n &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{t} \cdot \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} t}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3} t}{\frac{\pi}{3} t} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3} t} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

〔2〕

(1)

$$f(t) = t^3 - 2at + 1 \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$f'(t) = 3t^2 - 2a$$

t	0	...	$\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}}$	...
$f'(t)$		-	0	+
$f(t)$	1	$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$

$$\therefore (\text{最小値}) = f\left(\sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}}\right) = -\frac{4a}{9}\sqrt{6a} + 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$(\text{最小値}) = -\frac{4a}{9}\sqrt{6a} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a\sqrt{6a} = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore 6a^3 = \frac{81}{16} \left(a^3 = \frac{27}{32} \right) \quad \therefore A^3 = \frac{27}{32} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) $y = x^4$ と $x^2 + (y - a)^2 = a^2$ を連立して,

$$x^2 + (x^4 - a)^2 = a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^8 - 2ax^4 + x^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^6 - 2ax^2 + 1) = 0$$

ここで, $x^6 - 2ax^2 + 1 = 0$ の実数解を $t = x^2$ (≥ 0) として考える.

$$t^3 - 2at + 1 = 0 \quad (t \geq 0) \quad \leftarrow (1) \text{ のグラフを利用}$$

(i) $-\frac{4a}{9}\sqrt{6a} + 1 > 0$ $\left(0 < a < \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right)$ のとき, $x = 0$ の 1 個(ii) $-\frac{4a}{9}\sqrt{6a} + 1 = 0$ $\left(a = \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right)$ のとき, $t = x^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{3}}$ の 2 個と $x = 0$ の 1 個を合わせて 3 個(iii) $-\frac{4a}{9}\sqrt{6a} + 1 < 0$ $\left(a > \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right)$ のとき, $x^6 - 2ax^2 + 1 = 0$ からの 4 個と $x = 0$ の 1 個を合わせて 5 個

以上まとめて,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 (\text{個}) & \left(0 < a < \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right) \\ 3 (\text{個}) & \left(a = \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right) \\ 5 (\text{個}) & \left(a > \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{答})$$

(4) 点 $P(x, x^4)$ とおくと, 点 $(0, a)$ との距離 l について,

$$l^2 = x^2 + (x^4 - a)^2 \geq a^2 \quad \leftarrow (l \geq a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2(x^6 - 2ax^2 + 1) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^6 - 2ax^2 + 1 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow ((1) \text{ の最小値}) \geq 0 \quad \therefore 0 < a \leq \frac{3}{2\sqrt[3]{4}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)より

[3]

(1)

$$P_2 = p(1-p) + (1-p)p = \underline{2p(1-p)} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$P_3 = p^3 + (1-p)^3 = \underline{3p^2 - 3p + 1} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$(A) \rightarrow \underbrace{B \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow C \rightarrow B}_{2m-1 \text{ (回)}} \rightarrow A$$

or

$$(A) \rightarrow \underbrace{C \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow B \rightarrow C}_{2m-1 \text{ (回)}} \rightarrow A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P_{2m} &= p\{p(1-p)\}^{m-1} \cdot (1-p) + (1-p)\{(1-p)p\}^{m-1} \cdot p \\ &= \underline{2\{p(1-p)\}^m} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

同様に考えて,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{2m+1} &= p\{p(1-p)\}^{m-1} \cdot p \cdot p + (1-p)\{(1-p)p\}^{m-1} \cdot (1-p)(1-p) \\ &= \{p^3 + (1-p)^3\}\{p(1-p)\}^{m-1} \\ &= \underline{(3p^2 - 3p + 1)\{p(1-p)\}^{m-1}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) $p = \frac{1}{2}$ より, (2)の結果を用いて,

$$P_{2m} = 2\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^m = \underline{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m-1}}, \quad P_{2m+1} = \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{m-1} = \underline{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m}}$$

1回目に A に戻るのが $2m$ 回目 ($1 \leq m \leq N$) かつ 残り $2N+3-2m$ 回で再び A に戻る.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{2m} \cdot P_{2N+3-2m} &= P_{2m} \cdot P_{2(N-m+1)+1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(N-m+1)} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2N+1} \quad (1 \leq m \leq N) \end{aligned}$$

1回目に A に戻るのが $2m+1$ 回目 ($1 \leq m \leq N$) かつ 残り $2N-2m+2$ 回で再び A に戻る.

$$\begin{aligned} P_{2m+1} \cdot P_{2(N-m+1)} &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2m} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2(N-m+1)-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2N+1} \quad (1 \leq m \leq N) \end{aligned}$$

以上より,

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \sum_{m=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2N+1} + \sum_{m=1}^N \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2N+1} \\ &= \frac{N}{2^{2N+1}} + \frac{N}{2^{2N+1}} \\ &= \underline{\frac{N}{2^{2N}}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

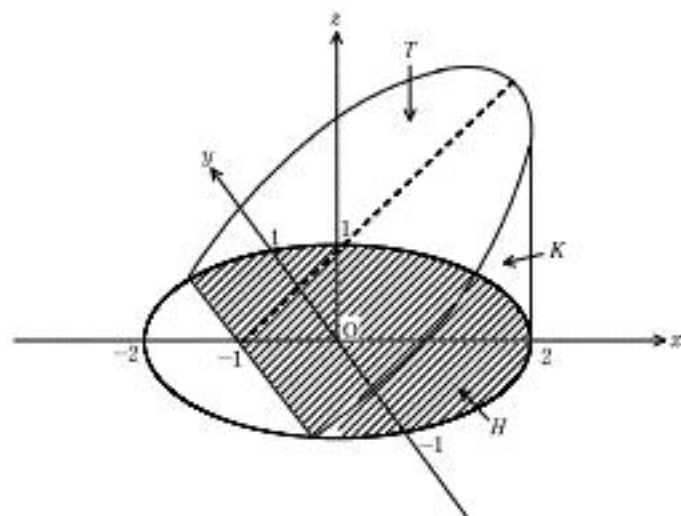
[4]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 &\iff y = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2}\end{aligned}$$

求める右図の斜線部分の面積を S とすると,

$$\begin{aligned}S &= 2 \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

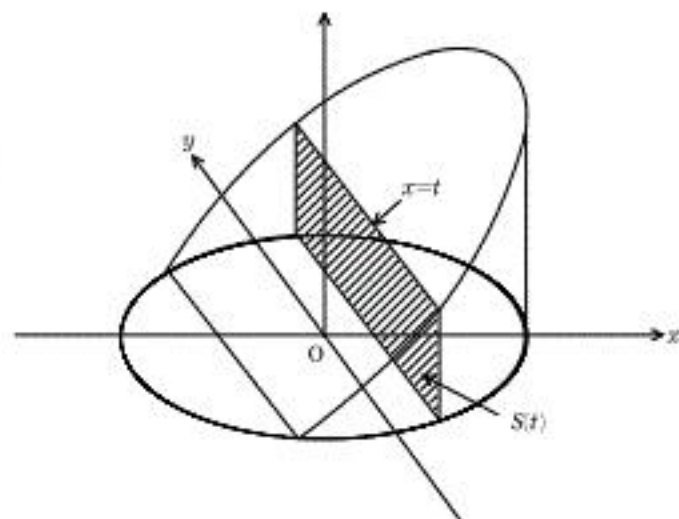


(2) $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ において, $x=t$ ($-1 < t < 2$) を代入,

$$y^2 = 1 - \frac{t^2}{4} \quad \therefore y = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 - t^2}$$

次に, 平面 T の方程式は, $z = x + 1$ より,
 $x=t$ ($-1 < t < 2$) を代入, $z = t + 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore S(t) &= \sqrt{4 - t^2} (t + 1) \\ &= (t + 1) \sqrt{4 - t^2} \quad (-1 < t < 2) \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$



(3)

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \int_{-1}^2 S(t) \, dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 t \sqrt{4 - t^2} \, dt + \int_{-1}^2 \sqrt{4 - t^2} \, dt \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{3} (4 - t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{-1}^2 + \frac{4}{3} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{(1) を利用} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{3} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi + \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

[5]

- (1) $P(s, t)$ (ただし, s と t は整数) とすると, $\overrightarrow{OA} = (50, 14)$ に対して,

$$\overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} = 50s + 14t = 6$$

解の 1 組として,

$$(s, t) = (-1, 4) \quad \therefore \underline{P(-1, 4)} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (2) $P(x, y)$ (ただし, x と y は整数) とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} = 50x + 14y = 6 &\iff 50(x+1) = 14(4-y) \\ &\iff 25(x+1) = 7(4-y) \dots\dots ① \end{aligned}$$

①において, 25 と 7 は互いに素な整数より, 整数 l を用いて,

$$\begin{cases} x+1=7l \\ 4-y=25l \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} x=7l-1 \\ y=4-25l \end{cases} \quad (l: \text{整数})$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP}^2 &= (7l-1)^2 + (4-25l)^2 \\ &= 674l^2 - 214l + 17 \\ &= 674 \left(l - \frac{107}{674} \right)^2 + \dots\dots \\ &\quad \left(0 < \frac{107}{674} < \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(l=0) \rightarrow P_1(-1, 4)$$

$$(l=1) \rightarrow \underline{P_2(6, -21)} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (3) $0 < \frac{107}{674} < \frac{1}{2}$ に注意すれば, $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, \dots\dots$ の順から,

$$\begin{aligned} &P_{2k}(7k-1, 4-25k), P_{2k+1}(-7k-1, 4+25k), P_{2k+2}(7k+6, -21-25k) \\ \therefore \underline{\overrightarrow{P_{2k}P_{2k+1}} = (-14k, 50k), \overrightarrow{P_{2k}P_{2k+2}} = (7, -25)} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

- (4) (3)を用いると,

$$P_{14}(48, -171), P_{16}(55, -196)$$

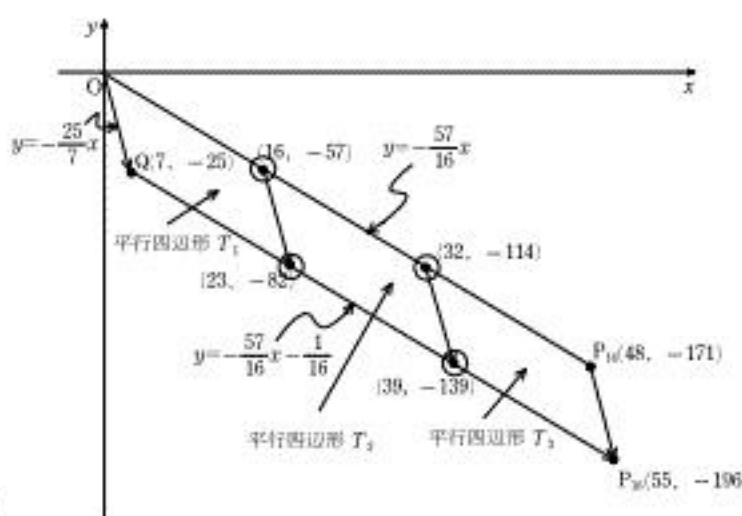
$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OQ} = (7, -25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{平行四边形 } OQP_{16}P_{14} \text{ の面積}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 |48 \cdot (-25) - 7 \cdot (-171)| \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

さらに, 右図の通り各平行四边形 $T_1 \sim T_3$ を決める.

$$(T_1 \text{ の面積}) = (T_2 \text{ の面積}) = (T_3 \text{ の面積}) = 1$$

面積が 1 の T_1, T_2, T_3 の内部には格子点は存在しない.



(証明)

面積が 1 の 4 頂点が全て格子点の平行四辺形の内部に少なくとも 1 点
格子点 (m, n) が存在するとした場合,

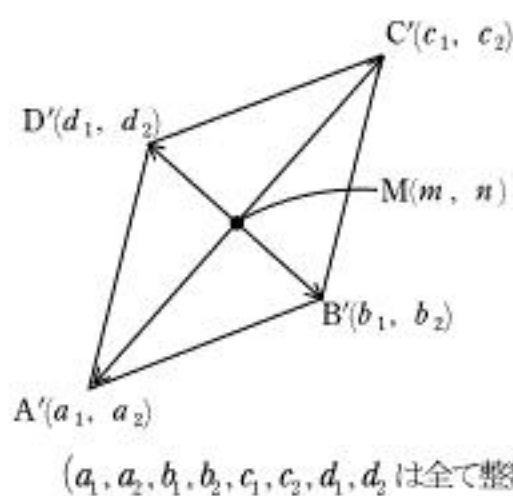
$$\triangle MA'B' = \frac{1}{2} |(a_1 - m)(b_2 - n) - (a_2 - n)(b_1 - m)| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{同様に, } \triangle MB'C' \geq \frac{1}{2}, \triangle MC'D' \geq \frac{1}{2}, \triangle MD'A' \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{となり, (平行四辺形 } A'B'C'D' \text{ の面積)} \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2$$

となり矛盾.

面積 1 の 4 頂点が全て格子点の平行四辺形の内部には
格子点は存在しない.



よって, 求める格子点は右上図を参考に,

$$\underline{(0, 0), (7, -25), (16, -57), (23, -82), (32, -114), (39, -139), (48, -171), (55, -196)} \quad (\text{答})$$