

[1]

(1)

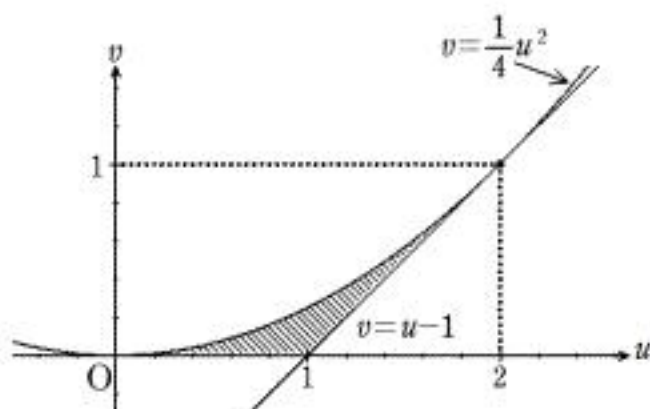
$$f(t) = t^2 - ut + v$$

$$= \left(t - \frac{u}{2}\right)^2 + v - \frac{u^2}{4} \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = xy \end{cases} \text{ で } 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{cases} D = u^2 - 4v \geq 0 \\ 0 \leq \frac{u}{2} \leq 1 \\ f(0) = v \geq 0 \\ f(1) = 1 - u + v \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} v \leq \frac{1}{4}u^2 \\ 0 \leq u \leq 2 \\ v \geq 0 \\ v \geq u - 1 \end{cases}$$

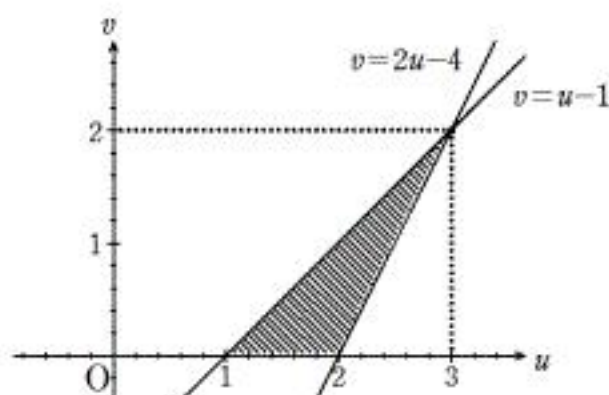
uv 平面に図示すると、右図の斜線部分
(ただし、境界を含む)。



(2)

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = v \geq 0 \\ f(1) = 1 - u + v \leq 0 \\ f(2) = 4 - 2u + v \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} u \geq 0 \\ v \leq u - 1 \\ v \geq 2u - 4 \end{cases}$$

uv 平面に図示すると、右図の斜線部分
(ただし、境界を含む)。



(3) $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2$ より,

$$\begin{cases} u = x + y \\ v = xy \end{cases} \text{ の点 } (u, v) \text{ をみたす条件は,}$$

条件(A) または 条件(B)となる.

点 (u, v) を uv 平面上に図示すると、右図のとおり.

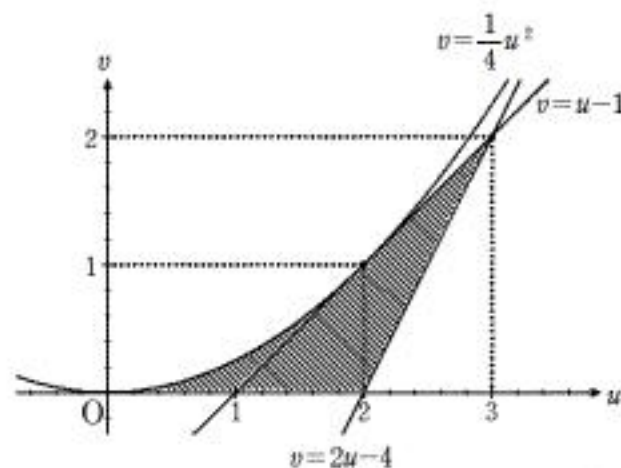
求める面積 T は,

$$T = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4} u^2 du + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} [u^3]_0^2 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{8}{12} + \frac{1}{2}$$

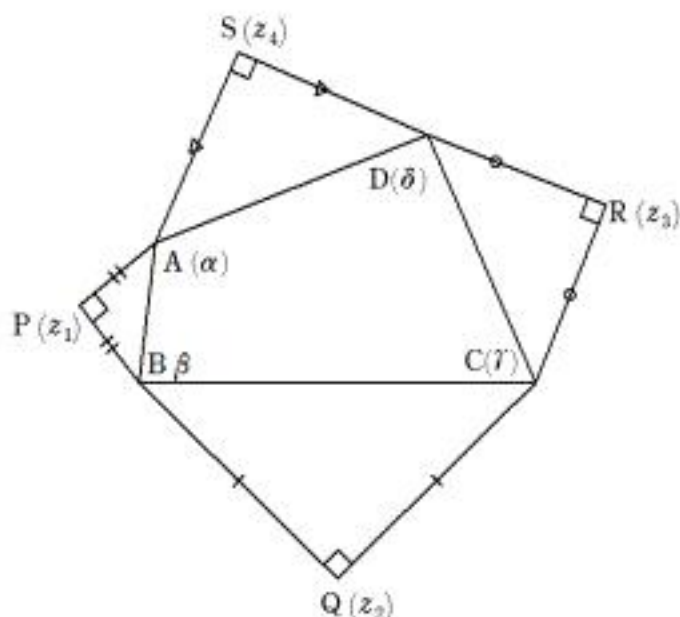
$$= \frac{7}{6} \quad (\text{答})$$



[2] $P(z_1), Q(z_2), R(z_3), S(z_4)$ とする.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 - \beta &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) (\alpha - \beta) \\ \Leftrightarrow z_1 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right) (\alpha - \beta) + \beta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\alpha + (1-i)\beta \} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(2) (1)と同様にして,

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\beta + (1-i)\gamma \}$$

$$z_3 = \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\gamma + (1-i)\delta \}$$

$$z_4 = \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\delta + (1-i)\alpha \}$$

「四角形 PQRS が平行四辺形」

$$\Leftrightarrow [z_2 - z_1 = z_3 - z_4] \dots\dots ①$$

①より,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\beta + (1-i)\gamma \} - \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\alpha + (1-i)\beta \} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\gamma + (1-i)\delta \} - \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\delta + (1-i)\alpha \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -(1+i)\alpha + 2i\beta + (1-i)\gamma = -(1-i)\alpha + (1+i)\gamma - 2i\delta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta + \delta = \alpha + \gamma$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta - \alpha = \gamma - \delta$$

つまり,

四角形 ABCD が平行四辺形であること (答)

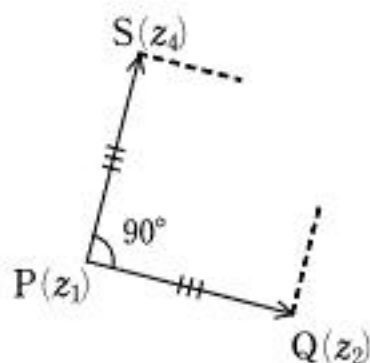
(3) (2)より, $\beta - \alpha = \gamma - \delta \dots\dots ②$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} z_4 - z_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\delta + (1-i)\alpha \} - \frac{1}{2} \{ (1+i)\alpha + (1-i)\beta \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ -2i\alpha - (1-i)\beta + (1+i)\delta \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ -2i\alpha - (1-i)\beta + (1+i)(\alpha - \beta + \gamma) \} \quad (\text{②より}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (1-i)\alpha - 2\beta + (1+i)\gamma \} \\ &= i(z_2 - z_1) \end{aligned}$$

よって,

四角形 PQRS は正方形 (証明終)



[3]

(1) $f(t) = e^t - (1+t)$ とおく.

$$f'(t) = e^t - 1$$

t	$(-\infty)$		0		$(+\infty)$
$f'(t)$		-	0	+	
$f(t)$		$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$	

よって,

$$f(t) \geq f(0) = 0$$

$\therefore 1+t \leq e^t$ は示された (証明終)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\ &= [\tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \left[-\frac{1}{\cos x} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= \underline{2-\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) (1) の結果を用いて,

$$1 - \sin x \leq e^{-\sin x} \quad \dots\dots ①$$

さらに, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ において,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1+\sin x}{(+)} &\leq e^{\sin x} \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+\sin x} &\geq \frac{1}{e^{\sin x}} \\ \Leftrightarrow e^{-\sin x} &\leq \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \quad \dots\dots ② \end{aligned}$$

以上①, ②より, $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ において,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \sin x &\leq e^{-\sin x} \leq \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \\ \therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \sin x) dx &\leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\sin x} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx \\ \Leftrightarrow \underline{\frac{\pi}{4} - 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} &\leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\sin x} dx \leq 2 - \sqrt{2} \quad (\text{証明終}) \end{aligned}$$

[4]

(1)

$$(\alpha^0 = 1)$$

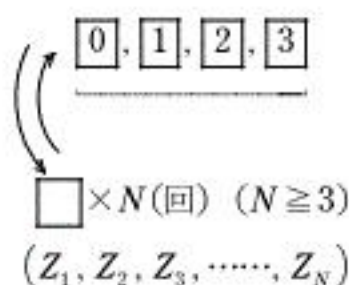
$$\alpha = \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\alpha^2 = \cos \frac{4}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi$$

$$\alpha^3 = 1$$

ここで, $X_1 = \alpha^{Z_1} = \alpha$ つまり, $Z_1 = 1$ のとき,

$$\therefore \underline{P_1 = \frac{1}{4}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $\alpha^{Z_{n+1}} = 1$ より,

$$Z_{n+1} = 0, 3$$

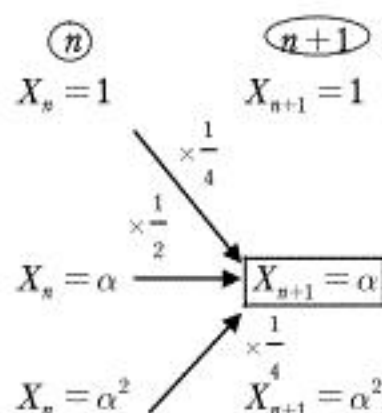
$$\therefore \underline{\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ に対して, $X_n = 1$ or α or α^2 のいずれか.

ここで, $P(X_n = \alpha) = P_n, P(X_n = \alpha^2) = Q_n$ より,

$$\underline{P(X_n = 1) = 1 - P_n - Q_n} \quad (\text{答})$$

(4)



(推移図)

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} P_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{4}(1 - P_n - Q_n) + \frac{1}{2}P_n + \frac{1}{4}Q_n \\ &= \frac{1}{4}P_n + \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{P_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}P_n + \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N-1)} \quad (\text{答})$$

(5) ①より,

$$P_{n+1} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4} \left(P_n - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

数列 $\left\{ P_{n+1} - \frac{1}{3} \right\}$ は, 初項 $P_1 - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12}$, 公比 $\frac{1}{4}$ の等比数列

$$\therefore P_n - \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}$$

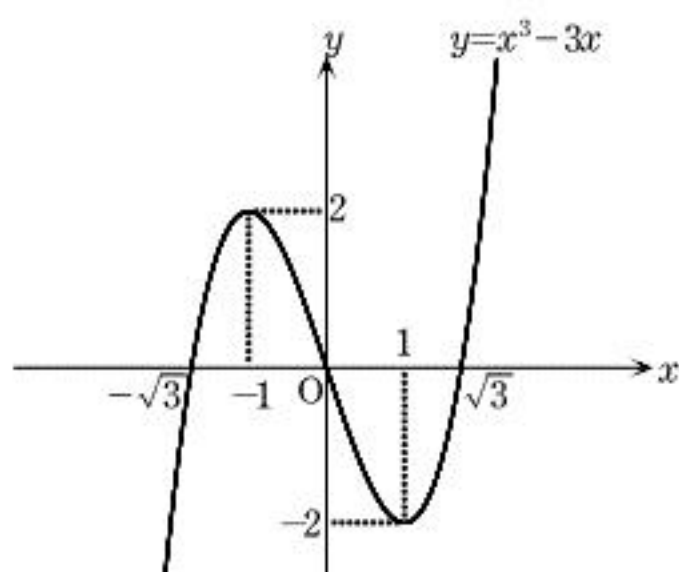
$$\therefore \underline{P_n = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right\}} \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N) \quad (\text{答})$$

[5]

- (1) $y = x^3 - 3x$ (奇関数) ← (原点对称)

$$y' = 3x^2 - 3 = 3(x+1)(x-1)$$

x	$(-\infty)$		-1		1		$(+\infty)$
y'		+	0	-	0	+	
y		↗	2	↘	-2	↗	

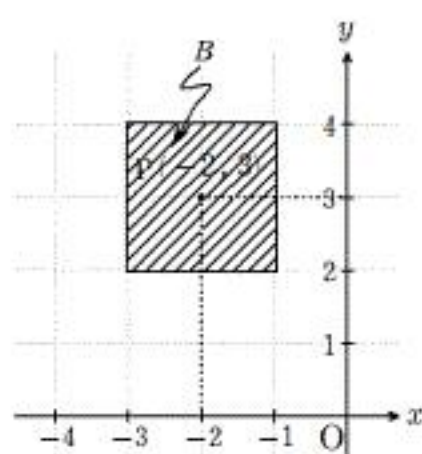


曲線 $C: y = x^3 - 3x$ の概形は右図の通り.

次に $P(-2, 3)$ のとき, $\begin{cases} a = -2 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$ より,

$$B: \begin{cases} |x+2| \leq 1 \\ |y-3| \leq 1 \end{cases} \iff B: \begin{cases} -3 \leq x \leq -1 \\ 2 \leq y \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

領域 B は右図の斜線部分(ただし, 境界を含む).



- (2) $P(a, b)$ に対し, 点 $(a+1, b-1)$ が

曲線 C 上 $(a+1 < -1 \iff a < -2)$

$$\begin{cases} x = a+1 \\ y = b-1 \end{cases} \quad (x, y) \text{ を } y = x^3 - 3x \text{ へ代入}$$

$$b-1 = (a+1)^3 - 3(a+1) \quad (a < -2)$$

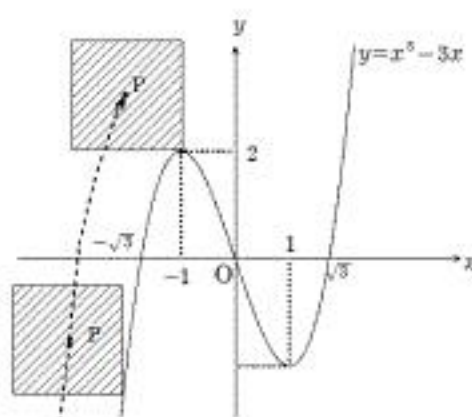
$$\iff b = a^3 + 3a^2 - 1 \quad (a < -2)$$

点 P の軌跡は, $y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 \quad (x < -2)$ (答)

- (3)(i) $P(a, b)$ に対し, 接点 $(a+1, b-1)$ のとき

(右図のケース)

(2)より, $y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 \quad (x \leq -2)$



- (ii) $P(a, b)$ に対し, $\begin{cases} -1 \leq a+1 \\ a-1 \leq -1 \end{cases} \iff (-2 \leq a \leq 0)$

$\therefore y = 3 \quad (-2 \leq x \leq 0)$

- (iii) $P(a, b)$ に対し, 接点 $(a-1, b-1)$ のとき

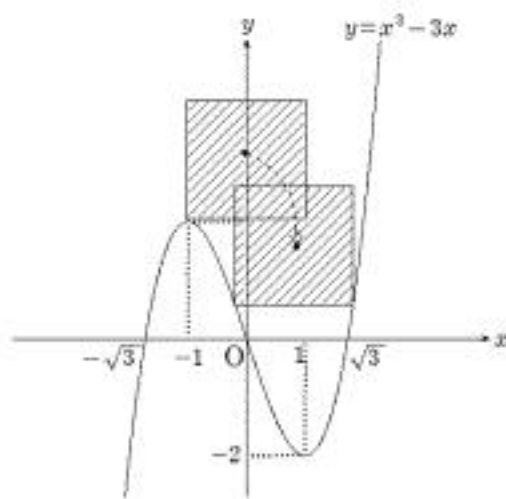
(右図のケース)

$$\begin{cases} x = a-1 \\ y = b-1 \end{cases} \quad (x, y) \text{ を } y = x^3 - 3x \text{ へ代入}$$

$$b-1 = (a-1)^3 - 3(a-1) \quad \left(0 \leq a \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$$

$$\iff b = a^3 - 3a^2 + 3 \quad \left(0 \leq a \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$$

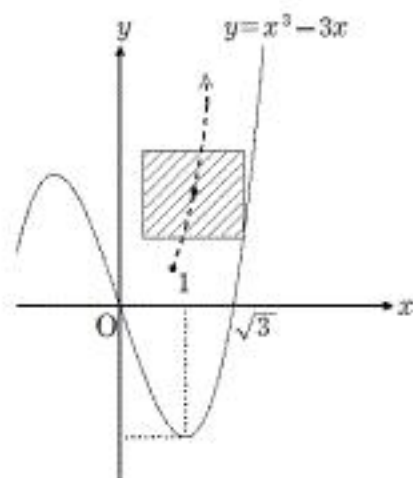
$$\therefore \underline{y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3 \quad \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)}$$



- (iv) $P(a, b)$ に対し, 接点 $(a+1, b-1)$ のとき

(i)と同じ, $y = x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 \quad \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \leq x\right)$

(注 (i)とは x の変域に相違あり)



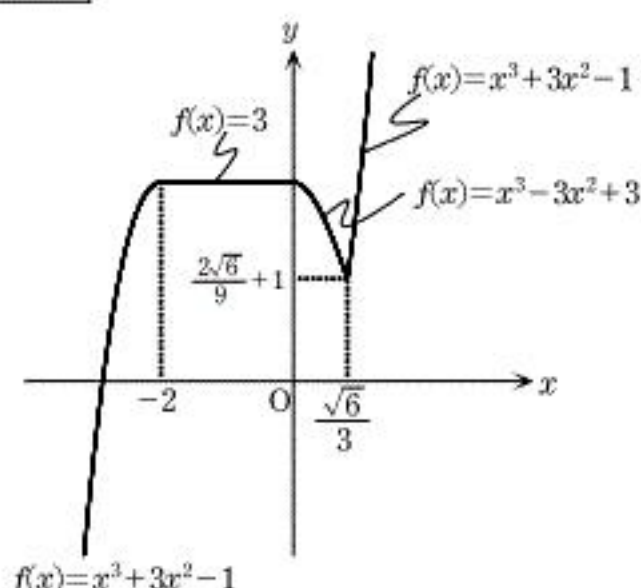
以上まとめて, $y = f(x)$ とすると, 下の通り ((4)で $y = f(x)$ は与えられる).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 + 3x^2 - 1 & \left(x \leq -2, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \leq x\right) \\ 3 & (-2 \leq x \leq 0) \\ x^3 - 3x^2 + 3 & \left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 6x = 3x(x+2) & \left(x < -2, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < x\right) \\ 0 & (-2 < x < 0) \\ 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2) & \left(0 < x < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \end{cases}$$

x	$(-\infty)$		-2		0		$\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$		$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		+		0	-		+		
$f(x)$	$(-\infty)$	↗	3	→	3	↘	$\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9} + 1$	↗	$(+\infty)$

$y = f(x)$ を図示すると右図のとおり.



- (4)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = 0 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h+0) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3 - 3h^2 + 3 - 3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h^2 - 3h) = 0 \\ & \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f'(x) \end{aligned}$$

よって, $y = f(x)$ は $x = 0$ で微分可能. (証明終)