

[1]

(1) $a_n = ar^{n-1}$ ($a > 0, r > 0$) より,

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n+1} &= ar^n b_n \quad (n \geq 1) \\ \therefore b_n &= ar^{n-1} b_{n-1} \\ &= ar^{n-1} \cdot ar^{n-2} b_{n-2} \\ &= \dots\dots\dots \\ &= ar^{n-1} \cdot ar^{n-2} \cdot ar^{n-3} \dots\dots\dots ar^1 \underbrace{a_1}_a \\ &= a^n r^{1+2+3+\dots+(n-1)} \\ &= a^n r^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \quad (n \geq 2) \end{aligned}$$

$n=1$ のとき, $b_1 = a^1 = a$ より, $n=1$ もみたす.

$$\therefore b_n = a^n r^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$c_n = \frac{\log_2 b_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \log_2 a^n r^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} = \log_2 ar^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = \log_2 a + \frac{n-1}{2} \log_2 r$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} c_{n+1} - c_n &= \left(\log_2 a + \frac{n}{2} \log_2 r \right) - \left(\log_2 a + \frac{n-1}{2} \log_2 r \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log_2 r \quad (\text{一定の値}) \end{aligned}$$

これより, 数列 $\{c_n\}$ は初項 $c_1 = \log_2 a$, 公差 $\frac{1}{2} \log_2 r$ の等差数列. (証明終)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n \left\{ 2 \log_2 a + (n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log_2 r \right\}}{2} \\ &= \log_2 a + \frac{n-1}{4} \log_2 r \\ &= \log_2 ar^{\frac{n-1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

これより, $d_n = 2^{M_n} = 2^{\log_2 ar^{\frac{n-1}{4}}} = a \left(r^{\frac{1}{4}} \right)^{n-1}$

$$\therefore d_{n+1} = r^{\frac{1}{4}} d_n$$

これより, 数列 $\{d_n\}$ は初項 $d_1 = a$, 公差 $r^{\frac{1}{4}}$ の等比数列. (証明終)

[2]

$$(1) \quad P_4(a_1 - a_3, a_2 - a_4) = (0, 0) \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = a_3 \\ a_2 = a_4 \end{cases} \dots\dots N \cdot N = N^2 \text{ 通り}$$

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

$$(2) \quad P_4(a_1 - a_3, a_2 - a_4) \text{ が } x \geq 0, y \leq 0 \text{ に含まれるなら,}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 \geq a_3 \\ a_2 \leq a_4 \end{cases} \dots\dots (N + (N-1) + (N-2) + \dots\dots + 2 + 1)^2 = \left\{ \frac{N + (N+1)}{2} \right\}^2 = \frac{N^2}{4} (N+1)^2 \text{ 通り}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{N^2}{4} (N+1)^2}{N^4} = \frac{(N+1)^2}{4N^2} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad P_4(a_1 - a_3, a_2 - a_4) \text{ が } y = x \text{ 上に存在するなら,}$$

$$a_2 - a_4 = a_1 - a_3$$

$$(\iff a_1 + a_4 = a_2 + a_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dots\dots 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots\dots + (N-1)^2 + N^2 + (N-1)^2 + \dots\dots + 2^2 + 1^2 &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} k^2 + N^2 \\ &= \frac{N}{3} (2N^2 + 1) \text{ 通り} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{N}{3} (2N^2 + 1)}{N^4} = \frac{2N^2 + 1}{3N^3} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad P_4(a_1 - a_3, a_2 - a_4) = (0, 0) \text{ より, } \begin{cases} a_1 = a_3 \\ a_2 = a_4 \end{cases}$$

つまり,

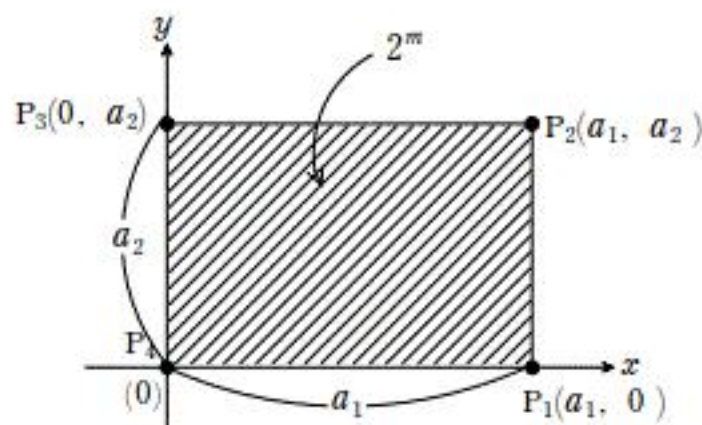
$$\underline{P_1(a_1, 0), P_2(a_1, a_2), P_3(0, a_2), P_4(0, 0)}$$

さらに,

$$a_1 a_2 = 2^m \dots\dots m+1 \text{ 通りあり各々の } (a_1, a_2)$$

$$(N = 2^m) \quad \text{に対し, } (a_3, a_4) \text{ は一意的に決まる.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{m+1}{N^4} = \frac{m+1}{2^{4m}} \quad (\text{答})$$



[3]

$$f(x) = (1-x)\cos x + x\sin x - e^x \int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

(1) ①において、 $x=0$ を代入

$$f(0)=1 \text{ (答)}$$

①の辺々を x で微分すると、

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= -\cos x - (1-x)\sin x + \sin x + x\cos x - e^x \int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt - e^x \cdot e^{-x} f(x) \\ &= (x-1)\cos x + x\sin x - \underbrace{f(x) - e^x \int_0^x e^{-t} f(t) dt}_{\textcircled{1} \text{より}} \\ &= (x-1)\cos x + x\sin x + (x-1)\cos x - x\sin x \\ &= 2(x-1)\cos x \qquad \therefore f'(x) = 2(x-1)\cos x \quad \text{(答)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)の結果より、

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int 2(x-1)\cos x dx \\ &= \int 2(x-1)(\sin x)' dx \\ &= 2(x-1)\sin x - \int 2\sin x dx \\ &= 2(x-1)\sin x + 2\cos x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、

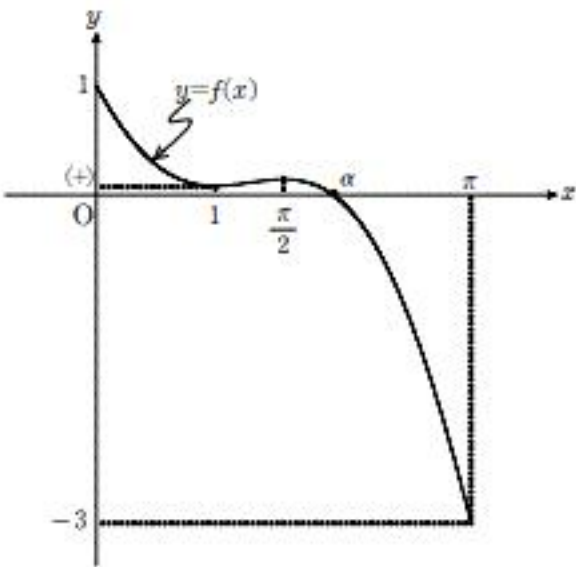
$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 2 + C = 1 \qquad \therefore C = -1 \\ \therefore f(x) &= 2(x-1)\sin x + 2\cos x - 1 \quad \text{(答)} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 関数 $f(x) = 2(x-1)\sin x + 2\cos x - 1 \quad (0 < x < \pi)$ の増減表を調べる。

$$f'(x) = 2(x-1)\cos x$$

x	(0)		1		$\frac{\pi}{2}$		(π)
$f'(x)$		-	0	+	0	-	
$f(x)$	(1)	$\searrow$	(+)	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	(-3)

ここで、 $f(1) = 2\cos x - 1 > 2\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 = 0$
 グラフより、方程式 $f(x) = 0$ は $0 < x < \pi$ に
 ただ1つの実数解 ($x = \alpha$) をもつ。(証明終)



(4)

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 - S_2 &= \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx - \int_\alpha^\pi \{-f(x)\} dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \{2(x-1)\sin x + 2\cos x - 1\} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi (x-1)(-\cos x)' dx + [2\sin x - x]_0^\pi \\ &= 2[(1-x)\cos x]_0^\pi + 2 \int_0^\pi \cos x dx - \pi \\ &= -2(1-\pi) - 2 - \pi \\ &= \pi - 4 < 0 \qquad \therefore S_1 < S_2 \quad \text{(答)} \end{aligned}$$

[4]

- (1) 実数 x, y を用いて, $z = x + yi$ とおくと,

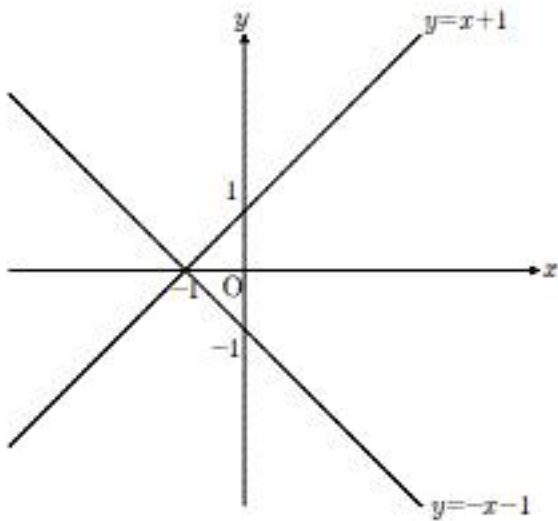
$$w = z^2 + 2z + 1 - 2i$$

$$= (z + 1)^2 - 2i$$

$$= (x + 1 + yi)^2 - 2i$$

$$= \underbrace{(x + 1)^2 - y^2}_{\downarrow} + 2\{(x + 1)y - 1\}i$$

$$\therefore y = \pm(x + 1)$$
(右図の2直線)



- (2) (1)より,

$$w = 0 \iff \begin{cases} y^2 = (x + 1)^2 \\ (x + 1)y = 1 \end{cases}$$
 $x + 1 \neq 0, y \neq 0$ より, $x + 1 = \frac{1}{y}$
 これより,

$$y^2 = (x + 1)^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} \iff y^4 = 1 \quad \therefore y = \pm 1$$
 これより,
 $(x, y) = (0, 1), (-2, -1) \quad \therefore z = \frac{i}{(\alpha)}, \frac{-2 - i}{(\beta)} \quad (\text{答})$

- (3) $0 \leq t \leq 1$ の実数 t を用いて,

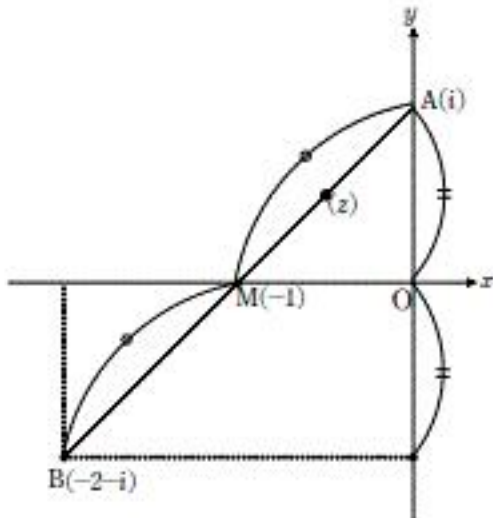
$$z = (1 - t) \cdot (-1) + t \cdot i = t - 1 + ti$$

$$(\overrightarrow{OX} = (1 - t)\overrightarrow{OM} + t\overrightarrow{OA})$$
 このとき,

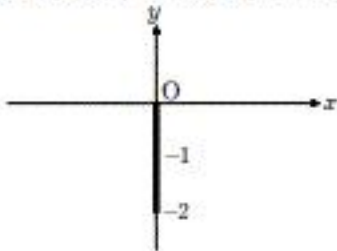
$$w = (t + ti)^2 - 2i$$

$$= t^2 - t^2 + 2t^2i - 2i$$

$$= 2(t^2 - 1)i \leftarrow (-2 \leq 2(t^2 - 1) \leq 0)$$



複素数 w の描く図形は下記の線分となる.



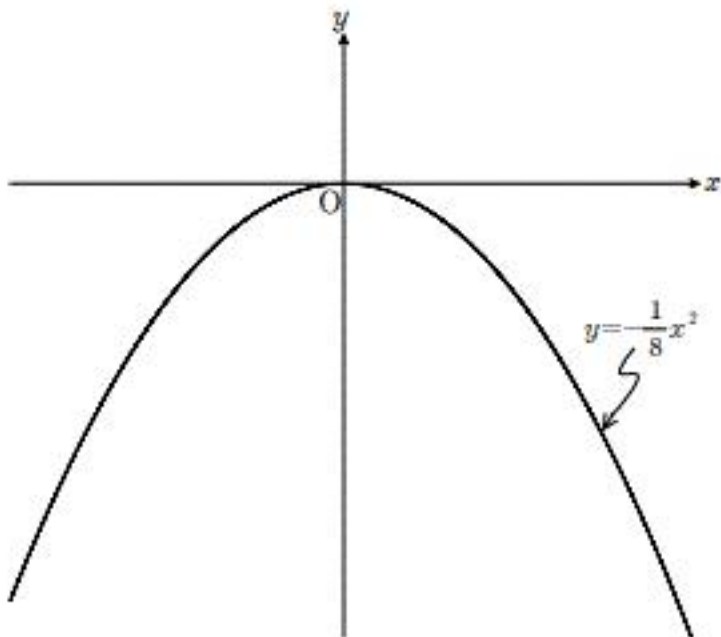
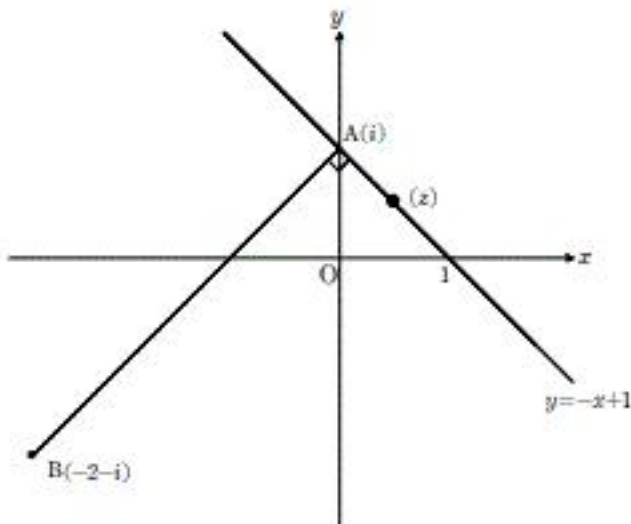
- (4) $z = u + (1 - u)i$ (u は実数) と表せる.

$$w = \{u + 1 + (1 - u)i\}^2 - 2i$$

$$= (u + 1)^2 - (1 - u)^2 - 2(u^2 - 1)i - 2i$$

$$= 4u - 2u^2i$$
 ここで, $\begin{cases} \operatorname{Re}(w) = 4u = x \\ \operatorname{Im}(w) = -2u^2 = y \end{cases}$ とおけば,

$$y = -2 \cdot \left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 \iff y = -\frac{1}{8}x^2 \quad (x \text{ は実数全体})$$
 複素数 w の描く図形は下記の放物線 $y = -\frac{1}{8}x^2$ となる.



つまり, $f(t)$ は最大値をとることが示された. (証明終)