

I

(1) $a_1 = b_1 = a$ とおく.

数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ の一般項を,

$$a_n = a \cdot r^{n-1}, \quad b_n = a \cdot R^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

とおくと, $|r| < 1$, $|R| < 1$ が必要であり,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \frac{a}{1-r} = 6 \quad (\Leftrightarrow a = 6 - 6r \quad \dots\dots ①)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \frac{a}{1-R} = 4 \quad (\Leftrightarrow a = 4 - 4R \quad \dots\dots ②)$$

①, ②より,

$$3r = 2R + 1 \quad \dots\dots ③$$

さらに, $\frac{b_n}{a_n} = \frac{a \cdot R^{n-1}}{a \cdot r^{n-1}} = \left(\frac{R}{r}\right)^{n-1}$ について, $\left|\frac{R}{r}\right| < 1$ となり,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{R}{r}} = 3 \Leftrightarrow \frac{r}{r-R} = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2r = 3R \quad \dots\dots ④$$

③, ④より, $r = \frac{3}{5}$, $R = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\therefore a_1 = b_1 = (a) = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{3}{5}, \quad R = \frac{2}{5} \quad (|r| < 1, |R| < 1 \text{ をみたす})$$

$$\therefore \frac{\text{アイ}}{\text{ウ}} = \frac{12}{5}, \quad \frac{\text{エ}}{\text{オ}} = \frac{3}{5}, \quad \frac{\text{カ}}{\text{キ}} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(2)

$$y = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}}$$

$\square = y$ と考えてよく,

$$y = \frac{1}{2+y} \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2y - 1 = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow ay^2 + by + c = 0)$$

$$\therefore a = 1 \quad (> 0), \quad b = 2, \quad c = -1$$

これを解くと, $y = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$ となり, $y > 0$ より,

$$y = -1 + \sqrt{2}$$

次に,

$$x = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{2 + \dots}}}} \quad \square \leftarrow (y \text{ と同じ})$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+y}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1+(-1+\sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ア} = 1, \quad \text{イ} = 2, \quad \text{ウエ} = -1, \quad \text{オカ} = -1, \quad \text{キ} = 2, \quad \text{ク} = 2$$

(3)

$$x \log 2^x - x \log 6 + \log 9 - \log 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 \log 2 - x(\log 2 + \log 3) + 2(\log 3 - \log 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-2)\{\log 2 \cdot x - (\log 3 - \log 2)\} = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 2, \quad \frac{\log 3 - \log 2}{\log 2} \leftarrow x = \alpha, \beta$$

$\alpha = 2$ より,

$$2^\alpha = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\beta = \frac{\log 3 - \log 2}{\log 2} \text{ より, } 2^\beta = 2^{\frac{\log 3 - \log 2}{\log 2}} = p \text{ とおく.}$$

辺々対数をとる,

$$\frac{\log 3 - \log 2}{\log 2} \cdot \log 2 = \log p$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log p = \log \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore p = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{ア} = 4, \quad \frac{\text{イ}}{\text{ウ}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(4)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x' + p \\ y' + q \end{pmatrix} \text{ より, } \begin{cases} x'' = ax + by + p \\ y'' = cx + dy + q \end{cases}$$

条件より,

$$(1, 0) \rightarrow (5, 6)$$

$$(0, 1) \rightarrow (6, -1)$$

$$(1, 1) \rightarrow (9, 3)$$

に移動するから,

$$\begin{cases} 5 = a + p \\ 6 = c + q \\ 6 = b + p \\ -1 = d + q \\ 9 = a + b + p \\ 3 = c + d + q \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ b = 4 \\ c = 4 \\ d = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p = 2, \quad q = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{ア} = 3, \quad \text{イ} = 4, \quad \text{ウ} = 4, \quad \text{エオ} = -3, \quad \text{カ} = 2, \quad \text{キ} = 2$$

(5)

$$\angle CBG = \angle CGB = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

より, $CB = CG = 2$

$\triangle BCF$ と $\triangle GFB$ で

$$2 : x + 2 = x : 2$$

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

$$\therefore x = -1 + \sqrt{5} \quad (> 0)$$

$$\therefore BE = x + 2 = 1 + \sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore BG = x = -1 + \sqrt{5}$$

ここで, 右図の三角形より,

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$\triangle OBC$ で余弦定理を用いて ($OB = OC = y$ とする)

$$y^2 + y^2 - 2y^2 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} y^2 = 4$$

$$\therefore OB^2 = y^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{5} + 10}{5}$$

$$OA^2 = 2^2 - OB^2$$

$$= 4 - \frac{2\sqrt{5} + 10}{5}$$

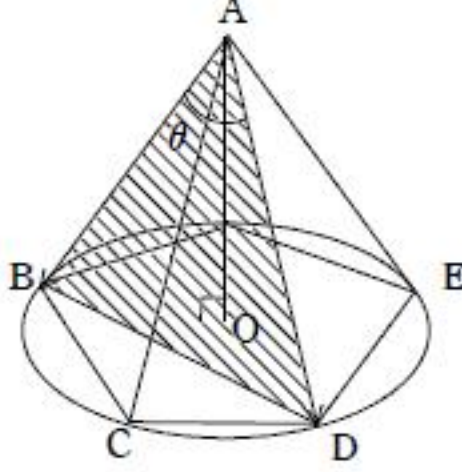
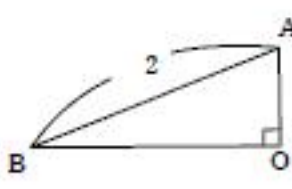
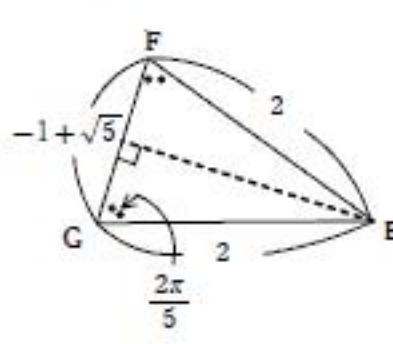
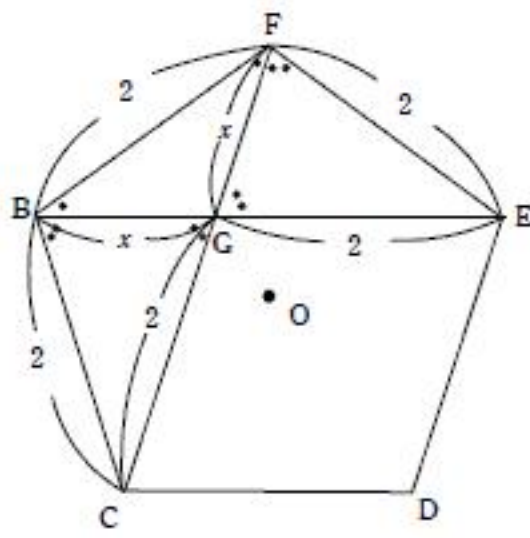
$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{5} + 10}{5}$$

$\angle BAD = \theta$ とすると,

$$2^2 + 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cos \theta = (1 + \sqrt{5})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AD} = 2 \cdot 2 \cos \theta = 1 - \sqrt{5}$$



$$\therefore \text{ア} = 1, \quad \text{イ} = 5, \quad \text{ウエ} = -1, \quad \text{オ} = 5, \quad \text{カキ} = -1, \quad \text{ク} = 5, \quad \text{ケ} = 4, \\ \text{コ} = 2, \quad \text{サ} = 5, \quad \text{シス} = 10, \quad \text{セ} = 5, \quad \text{ソタ} = -2, \quad \text{チ} = 5, \quad \text{ツテ} = 10, \\ \text{ト} = 5, \quad \text{ナ} = 1, \quad \text{ニ} = 5$$

h	0	→	3
$O_k \sim l_k$	$\sqrt{2}$	→	1

$$1 - \sqrt{2} = -(\sqrt{2} - 1) \text{ より, } a = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\Delta AA'B \text{ (増加率)} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{3 - 0} = \frac{-1}{3} a = \frac{-1}{3} a$$

$$(l_h \text{ の長さ}) = x = \frac{2}{3} h$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x : 2 = h : 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow 3x = 2h \end{array} \right)$$

h	0	→	3
$O_k \sim m_k$	1	→	$\sqrt{2}$

$$\text{より, } \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{3 - 0} = \frac{1}{3} a$$

$$\Delta B'AB \text{ (} m_h \text{ の長さ)} = y = \frac{6 - 2h}{3} = \frac{-2}{3} h + 2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} y : 2 = 3 - h : 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow 3y = 6 - 2h \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Delta S = 4 \cdot \left\{ \frac{2}{3} h \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} a \right) + \left(2 - \frac{2}{3} h \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} a \right\} \cdot \Delta h$$

$$= \left(\frac{-16}{9} ah + \frac{8}{3} a \right) \cdot \Delta h$$

$$\therefore \Delta S = \left(\frac{-16}{9} h + \frac{8}{3} \right) a \cdot \Delta h$$

ここで,

$$S(0) = 4$$

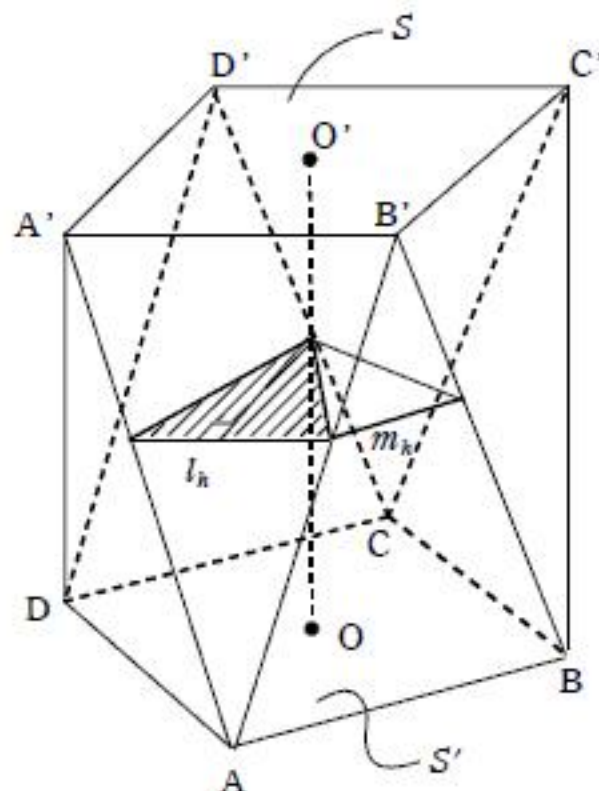
$$\therefore S(h) = \left(\frac{-8}{9} h^2 + \frac{8}{3} h \right) a + 4$$

$$V = \int_0^3 S(h) dh = a \left[-\frac{8}{27} h^3 + \frac{4}{3} h^2 \right]_0^3 + [4h]_0^3$$

$$= 4a + 12$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} + 8 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} a = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{lllll} \therefore & \text{ア} = 2, & \text{イ} = 1, & \text{ウエ} = -1, & \text{オ} = 3, & \text{カ} = 2, \\ & \text{キ} = 3, & \text{ク} = 1, & \text{ケ} = 3, & \text{コサ} = -2, & \text{シ} = 3, \\ & \text{ス} = 2, & \text{セソタ} = -16, & \text{チ} = 9, & \text{ツ} = 8, & \text{テ} = 3, \\ & \text{ト} = 4, & \text{ナニ} = -8, & \text{ヌ} = 9, & \text{ネ} = 8, & \text{ノ} = 3, \\ & \text{ハ} = 4, & \text{ヒ} = 4, & \text{フヘ} = 12, & \text{ホ} = 4, & \text{マ} = 2, \\ & \text{ミ} = 8 & & & & \end{array}$$



III

- (1) 直線 $y = ax + b$ の傾き a
直線 $y = cx + d$ の傾き c

より,

$$\text{「2つの直線が直交」} \iff \text{「(2つの傾きの積) = -1」}$$

$$\therefore ac = -1 \text{ (答)}$$

- (2) (OB の傾き) $= \frac{b^2 - 1}{b + 1} = b - 1$
(AB の傾き) $= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a - b} = a + b$

ただし, $a \neq -1, b \neq -1, b \neq a$

(1) より,

$$(b - 1)(a + b) = -1$$

$$\iff b^2 + (a - 1)b - a + 1 = 0 \quad \dots\dots ①$$

①が $b \neq -1, b \neq a$ に少なくとも1つの実解をもてばよい.

$$D = (a - 1)^2 - 4(-a + 1)$$

$$= a^2 + 2a - 3$$

$$= (a + 3)(a - 1) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore a \leq -3, 1 \leq a \quad \dots\dots ②$$

- (i) $b = a$ のとき

①より,

$$2a^2 - 2a + 1 = 0$$

これをみたす実数 a は存在しない.

- (ii) $a = -1$ のとき

②より, 不適.

- (iii) $b = -1$ のとき

①より,

$$-2(a - 1) = -1 \iff a = \frac{3}{2}$$

逆に $a = \frac{3}{2}$ のとき,

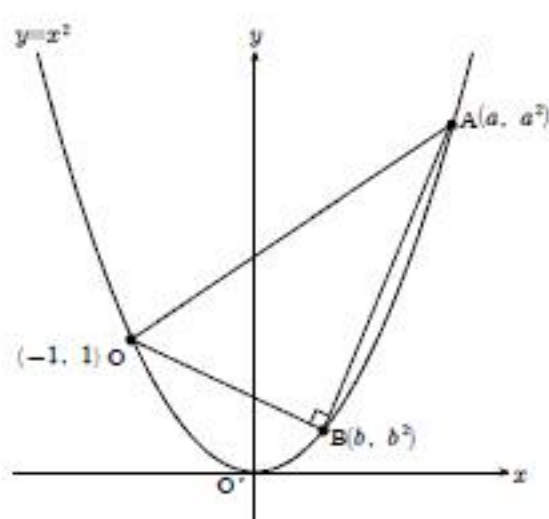
$$① \iff b^2 + \frac{1}{2}b - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\iff 2b^2 + b - 1 = 0$$

$$\iff (2b - 1)(b + 1) = 0 \quad \therefore b = -1, \frac{1}{2}$$

$(a, b) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ のとき, $OB \perp AB$ となるので適.

以上より, $a \leq -3, 1 \leq a$ (答)



- (3) $\angle OBA = 90^\circ$ より,

$$b^2 + (a - 1)b - a + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{1 - a \pm \sqrt{a^2 + 2a - 3}}{2} \quad \dots\dots ②$$

(2)より, 異なる2つの実解をもつには,

$$a < -3, 1 < a \text{ かつ } a \neq \frac{3}{2}$$

$\angle BOA = 90^\circ$ より,

$$(b - 1)(a - 1) = -1$$

$$\iff b = 1 - \frac{1}{a - 1} \quad (a \neq 1) \quad \dots\dots ③$$

$\angle OAB = 90^\circ$ より,

$$(a - 1)(a + b) = -1$$

$$\iff b = \frac{-a^2 + a - 1}{a - 1} \quad (a \neq 1) \quad \dots\dots ④$$

直角三角形が4つできるから, $b \neq -1$ のもとで③, ④より,

$a \neq 1$ で②が異なる2実解をもつこと.

$$\therefore a < -3, 1 < a < \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} < a \text{ (答)}$$