

1

$$(1) \quad \triangle ACB = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin \angle ACB = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

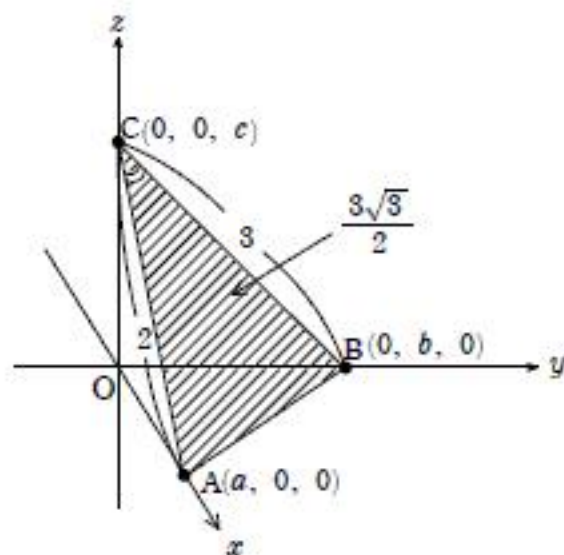
$$\therefore \sin \angle ACB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

($\angle ACB$ は鋭角より $\frac{\pi}{3}$)

余弦定理より,

$$AB^2 = 2^2 + 3^2 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$= 7 \quad \therefore AB = \sqrt{7} \quad (> 0) \quad (\text{答})$$



$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} a^2 + b^2 = 7 & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ b^2 + c^2 = 9 & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \\ c^2 + a^2 = 4 & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} : a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 10 \quad \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

①と④, ②と④, ③と④より,

$$c^2 = 3, a^2 = 1, b^2 = 6$$

$$\therefore a = 1, b = \sqrt{6}, c = \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad (\text{四面体 } OABC \text{ の体積}) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{6} \right) \cdot \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

上記の結果を使い, O から $\triangle ACB$ に下ろした垂線の長さを h とすれば,

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \therefore h = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad t &= \sin \theta + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \\
 &= 2 \left(\sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
 &= 2 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ より, $-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \frac{5}{6}\pi$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore -\frac{1}{2} &\leq \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \leq 1 \\
 \therefore -1 &\leq t \leq 2 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \sin 3\theta &= \sin(2\theta + \theta) \\
 &= \sin 2\theta \cdot \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta \cdot \sin \theta \\
 &= 2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \sin \theta \\
 &= 2 \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + \sin \theta - 2 \sin^3 \theta \\
 &= 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}
 t^3 - 3t &= 8 \sin^3 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - 6 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
 &= -2 \left\{ \underline{\underline{3 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - 4 \sin^3 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right)}} \right\} \\
 &= -2 \sin 3 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\
 \therefore \frac{t^3 - 3t}{2} &= -\sin(3\theta + \pi) \\
 &= \sin 3\theta \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad f(\theta) &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{t^3 - 3t}{2} - t \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} t^3 - 2t \quad (= g(t)) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $g(t) = \frac{1}{3} t^3 - 2t$ ($-1 \leq t \leq 2$) の増減を調べる.

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(t) &= t^2 - 2 \\
 &= (t + \sqrt{2})(t - \sqrt{2})
 \end{aligned}$$

t	-1	...	$\sqrt{2}$	...	2
$g'(t)$		-	0	+	
$g(t)$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$	$\nearrow$	$-\frac{4}{3}$

$$\bullet (\text{最大値}) = g(-1) = \frac{5}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$t = 2 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = -1 \iff \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\bullet (\text{最小値}) = g(\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$t = 2 \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \sqrt{2} \iff \sin \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \theta + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\therefore \theta = -\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12} \text{ のとき} \quad (\text{答})$$

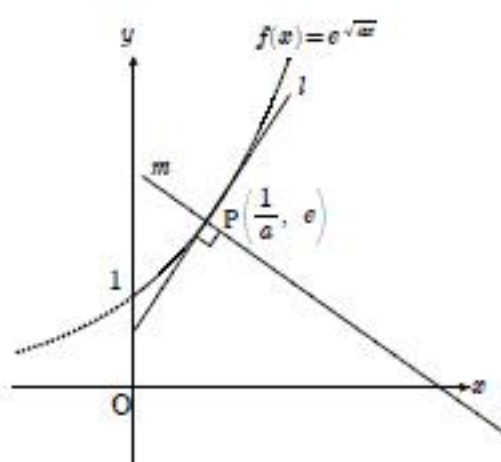
$$(1) \quad f'(x) = e^{\sqrt{ax}} \cdot \frac{a}{2\sqrt{ax}} = \frac{\sqrt{ae}\sqrt{ax}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$l: y = \frac{ae}{2} \left(x - \frac{1}{a} \right) + e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \frac{ae}{2}x + \frac{e}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$m: y = -\frac{2}{ae} \left(x - \frac{1}{a} \right) + e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{2}{ae}x + \frac{2}{a^2e} + e \quad (\text{答})$$



$$(2) \quad I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} f(x) dx \text{ とおく.}$$

ここで, $t = \sqrt{ax}$ ($t^2 = ax$) とおくと, $2t dt = a dx$

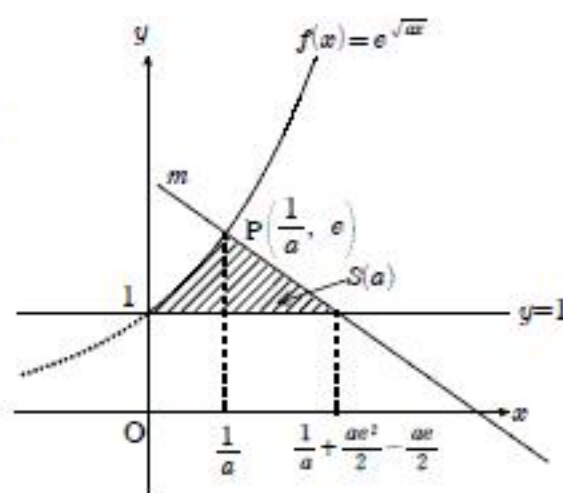
$$\begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{a} \\ \hline t & 0 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} e^{\sqrt{ax}} dx = \int_0^1 e^t \cdot \frac{2t}{a} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 t(e^t)' dt \\ &= \frac{2}{a} [te^t]_0^1 - \frac{2}{a} \int_0^1 e^t dt \\ &= \frac{2e}{a} - \frac{2}{a}(e-1) \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad S(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{ae^2 - ae}{2} \cdot (e-1) \quad ((2) \text{ を利用}) \\ &= \frac{2}{a} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{ae}{4}(e-1)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{a} + \frac{ae(e-1)^2}{4} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

相加平均・相乗平均の関係より,

$$\begin{aligned} S(a) &\geq 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{ae(e-1)^2}{4}} = \sqrt{e}(e-1) \\ \therefore (S(a) \text{ の最小値}) &= \sqrt{e}(e-1) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{等号成立は } \frac{1}{a} = \frac{ae(e-1)^2}{4} \Leftrightarrow a^2 = \frac{4}{e(e-1)^2} \text{ のとき}$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}(e-1)} \text{ のとき} \quad (\text{答})$$

(別解)

相加・相乗を使い最小値を求めているが, 微分してもよい.

$$S'(a) = -\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{e(e-1)^2}{4}$$

a	(0)	...	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}(e-1)}$	...
$S'(a)$		-	0	+
$S(a)$		$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$

4

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} xA + yE &= uA + vE \\ \iff (x-u)A &= (v-y)E \end{aligned}$$

$x \neq u$ とすると, $A = kE$ (k : 実数) となり, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ の成分に矛盾.

よって, $x = u$ となり, $v = y$ とわかる. (証明終)

$$(2) \quad A = a_1 A + b_1 E \text{ は } a_1 = 1, b_1 = 0 \text{ で成立. } (\because (1) \text{ より})$$

ケーリー・ハミルトンの公式により,

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 - 7A + 12E &= 0 \\ \iff A^2 &= \underline{7A - 12E} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$A^2 = a_2 A + b_2 E \text{ は } \textcircled{1} \text{ と } (1) \text{ より, } a_2 = 7, b_2 = -12$$

以上より,

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 7, b_1 = 0, b_2 = -12 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} A^{n+1} &= A \cdot A^n \\ \iff a_{n+1}A + b_{n+1}E &= A(a_n A + b_n E) \\ &= a_n(7E - 12E) + b_n A \quad (\because \textcircled{1} \text{ より}) \\ &= (7a_n + b_n)A - 12a_n E \end{aligned}$$

(1) より,

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = 7a_n + b_n \\ b_{n+1} = -12a_n \end{cases} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

② より,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+2} &= 7a_{n+1} - 12a_n \\ \iff a_{n+2} - 7a_{n+1} + 12a_n &= 0 \\ \therefore \begin{cases} a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} = 4(a_{n+1} - 3a_n) \\ a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - 4a_n) \end{cases} \\ \therefore \begin{cases} a_{n+1} - 3a_n = 4^n \\ a_{n+1} - 4a_n = 3^n \end{cases} &\therefore \underline{a_n = 4^n - 3^n} \quad (n \geq 1) \end{aligned}$$

これを②に代入して,

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n+1} &= -12a_n \\ &= -12(4^n - 3^n) \\ &= 12 \cdot 3^n - 12 \cdot 4^n \\ &= 4 \cdot 3^{n+1} - 3 \cdot 4^{n+1} \\ \therefore \underline{b_n = 4 \cdot 3^n - 3 \cdot 4^n} \quad (n \geq 2, \text{ただし } n=1 \text{ もみたすので } n \geq 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{以上まとめて, } \begin{cases} a_n = 4^n - 3^n \\ b_n = 4 \cdot 3^n - 3 \cdot 4^n \end{cases} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} A + A^2 + A^3 + \dots + A^n &= (a_1 A + b_1 E) + (a_2 A + b_2 E) + (a_3 A + b_3 E) + \dots + (a_n A + b_n E) \\ &= (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n)A + (b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n)E \\ &= \left(\frac{4(4^n - 1)}{4 - 1} - \frac{3(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} \right) A + \left(\frac{12(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} - \frac{12(4^n - 1)}{4 - 1} \right) E \\ &= \underbrace{\left(\frac{4^{n+1} - 4}{3} - \frac{3^{n+1} - 3}{2} \right)}_{c_n} A + \underbrace{(2 \cdot 3^{n+1} - 6 - 4^{n+1} + 4)}_{d_n} E \end{aligned}$$

(1) より,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} c_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n+1} + \frac{1}{6} \\ d_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n+1} - 4^{n+1} - 2 \end{cases} \\ \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_n}{d_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n+1} + \frac{1}{6}}{2 \cdot 3^{n+1} - 4^{n+1} - 2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{n+1} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n+1}}{2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{n+1} - 1 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n+1}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{答})$$