

第1問

(1) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ①

$$\begin{aligned}(x, y, z) &= (2, -1, 0) + t(-1, a, a) \\ &= (2-t, -1+at, at) \quad \text{..... ②}\end{aligned}$$

①と②を連立して,

$$\begin{aligned}(2-t)^2 + (-1+at)^2 + (at)^2 &= 1 \\ \iff (2a^2+1)t^2 - 2(a+2)t + 4 &= 0 \quad \text{..... ③}\end{aligned}$$

③が異なる2つの実数解をもてばよく,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{D}{4} &= (a+2)^2 - 4(2a^2+1) > 0 \\ \iff 7a\left(a - \frac{4}{7}\right) &< 0 \quad \quad \quad \underline{\therefore 0 < a < \frac{4}{7}}\end{aligned}$$

(2) 原点 O から ℓ に下ろした垂線の足を H とすると, 実数 s を用いて,

$$\overrightarrow{OH} = (2-s, -1+as, as)$$

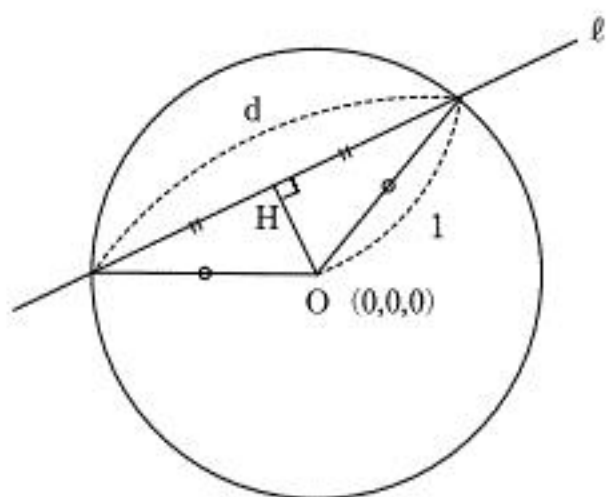
と表せる.

$\overrightarrow{OH}$ と ℓ は垂直なので,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OH} \cdot (-1, a, a) &= 0 \quad \therefore s = \frac{a+2}{2a^2+1} \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{OH} &= \left(\frac{4a^2-a}{2a^2+1}, \frac{-a^2+2a-1}{2a^2+1}, \frac{a^2+2a}{2a^2+1} \right) \\ \therefore |\overrightarrow{OH}|^2 &= \frac{18a^4 - 8a^3 + 11a^2 - 4a + 1}{(2a^2+1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned}d &= 2\sqrt{1 - |\overrightarrow{OH}|^2} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{-(2a^2+1)(7a^2-4a)}{(2a^2+1)^2}} \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{-7a^2+4a}{2a^2+1}} \quad \left(0 < a < \frac{4}{7} \right)\end{aligned}$$



(3) $f(a) = \frac{-7a^2+4a}{2a^2+1} \quad \left(0 < a < \frac{4}{7} \right)$ ($d = 2\sqrt{f(a)}$ のこと) とすると,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(a) &= \frac{(-14a+4)(2a^2+1) - (-7a^2+4a) \cdot 4a}{(2a^2+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2(4a-1)(a+2)}{(2a^2+1)^2}\end{aligned}$$

増減表を描くと次の通り:

a	(0)	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	...	$\left(\frac{4}{7}\right)$
$f'(a)$		+	0	-	
$f(a)$	(0)	↗	$\frac{1}{2}$	↘	(0)

増減表より, $a = \frac{1}{4}$ のとき, (d の最大値) $= 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2}}}$

第2問

$$(1) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} \quad \text{とする.} \quad (f(-x) = f(x) \text{ より, } f(x) \text{ は偶関数})$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2} = \frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{(e^x + e^{-x})^2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{(-e^{-x} - e^x)(e^x + e^{-x})^2 - (e^{-x} - e^x) \cdot 2(e^x + e^{-x})(e^x - e^{-x})}{(e^x + e^{-x})^4}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2x} - 6 + e^{-2x}}{(e^x + e^{-x})^3}$$

ここで,

$$e^{2x} - 6 + \frac{1}{e^{2x}} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{4x} - 6e^{2x} + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore e^{2x} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} \log(3 \pm 2\sqrt{2})$$

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

増減表を書くと次の通り,

x	$(-\infty)$	$\cdots$	$\log(\sqrt{2} - 1)$	$\cdots$	0	$\cdots$	$\log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$	$\cdots$	$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		+	+	+	0	-	-	-	
$f''(x)$		+	0	-	-	-	0	+	
$f(x)$	(0)	$\nearrow$	(変曲点)	$\nearrow$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\searrow$	(変曲点)	$\searrow$	(0)

$$\therefore (\text{点Pの}x\text{座標}) = \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$$

$$(2) \quad b = \log(\sqrt{2} + 1) \quad \text{となり,}$$

$$\tan \theta = e^b$$

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

ここで,

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$$

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

$$= -1$$

$$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より, } 0 < 2\theta < \pi \text{ だから,}$$

$$2\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{3}{8}\pi$$

$$(3) \quad (1) \text{ の増減表より, } y = f(x) \text{ のグラフは右図の通り.}$$

求める面積を S とおく.

$$S = \int_0^b \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^b \frac{e^x}{e^{2x} + 1} dx$$

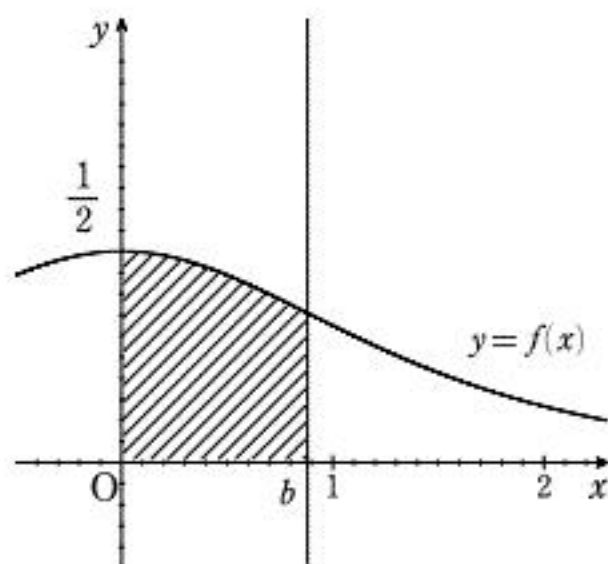
ここで, $e^x = \tan \theta$ と置換

$$\therefore e^x dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow b \\ \hline \theta & \frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3}{8}\pi \end{array}$$

$$S = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi} \frac{1}{\tan^2 \theta + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \left[\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{8}\pi}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{8}}}$$



第3問

(1) $P = \begin{pmatrix} x & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & y \end{pmatrix}$ に対し、ケーリー・ハミルトンの公式により、

$$\begin{cases} P^2 - (x+y)P + \left(xy - \frac{2}{9}\right)E = O & \cdots\cdots\textcircled{1} \\ P^2 = P & \cdots\cdots\textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

①、②より、 $(x+y-1)P = \left(xy - \frac{2}{9}\right)E$

(i) $x+y-1 \neq 0$ のとき、 $P = kE$ (k : 実数) となり不適

(ii) $x+y-1 = 0$ のとき、 $xy - \frac{2}{9} = 0$

つまり、

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ xy=\frac{2}{9} \end{cases} \quad \therefore (x, y) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

以上(i), (ii)より、 $(x, y) = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$

(2) $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$

このとき、

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 P_2 &= \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ (P_1 P_2)^2 &= \frac{4}{81} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{16}{81} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(= \frac{8}{9} P_1 P_2\right) \end{aligned}$$

これを繰り返し行えば、

$$\begin{aligned} (P_1 P_2)^n &= \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^{n-1} P_1 P_2 \\ \therefore (P_1 P_2)^n P_1 &= \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^{n-1} P_1 P_2 P_1 \\ &= \left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n P_1 \quad \left(\because P_1 P_2 P_1 = \frac{8}{9} P_1\right) \\ \therefore \underline{r_n} &= \underline{\left(\frac{8}{9}\right)^n} \end{aligned}$$

(3) (1)より、

$$\begin{cases} P_1^2 - P_1 = O & (P_1^2 = P_1) \\ P_2^2 - P_2 = O & (P_2^2 = P_2) \end{cases}$$

これより、 $P_1, P_1 P_2, P_1 P_2 P_1, P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2, P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2 P_1, P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2$ の6個から調べればよい。

$$\begin{cases} \text{(i)} \ P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} & \text{(iv)} \ P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2 = (P_1 P_2)^2 = \frac{8}{9} P_1 P_2 = \frac{16}{81} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{(ii)} \ P_1 P_2 = \frac{2}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} & \text{(v)} \ P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2 P_1 = \frac{64}{81} P_1 = \frac{64}{81} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{(iii)} \ P_1 P_2 P_1 = \frac{8}{9} P_1 = \frac{8}{9} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} & \text{(vi)} \ P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2 P_1 P_2 = (P_1 P_2)^3 = \frac{64}{81} P_1 P_2 = \frac{128}{729} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$

これらは全て異なるので、6 (個)

第4問

① | ①② | ①②③ | ①②③④ | ①②③…
 群 1 2 3 4 …
 と群分して考える.

(1) 数 100 が書かれた玉は第 100 群の 100 番目に初めて現れる.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{100} k = \frac{100}{2} \cdot 101 = 5050 \qquad \underline{\qquad \therefore 5050 \text{番目} \qquad}$$

(2) $2n^2$ 番目の玉は第 k 群に存在するとして,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(k-1)k}{2} < 2n^2 \leq \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \\ \iff (k-1)k \leq 4n^2 \leq k(k+1) \qquad \therefore k = 2n (\text{群}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ここで, } 2n^2 - \frac{(2n-1) \cdot 2n}{2} &= 2n^2 - (2n^2 - n) = n \text{ (番目)} \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{\qquad \therefore n \qquad} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

数	個数	数	個数
1 … 2n		n+1 … n-1	
2 … 2n-1		n+2 … n-2	
3 … 2n-2		n+3 … n-3	
n … 2n-(n-1)		2n-1 … 1	
	= n+1		

数 $k (1 \leq k \leq n)$ の個数は, $2n - (k - 1)$ 個

数 $k (n + 1 \leq k \leq 2n)$ の個数は, $2n - k$ 個

求める確率 P は

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{1}{2n^2 C_2} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n {}_{2n+1-k} C_2 + \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n-2} {}_{2n-k} C_2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{2}{2n^2 (2n^2 - 1)} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(2n+1-k)(2n-k)}{2} + \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n-2} \frac{(2n-k)(2n-k-1)}{2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2n^2 (2n^2 - 1)} \left\{ \frac{n}{6} (n+1)(2n+1) - (4n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{2} (n+1) + 2n(2n+1) \cdot n \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \left. + \frac{n-2}{6} (n-1)(2n-3) + \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{16n^3 - 6n^2 + 2n}{12n^2 (2n^2 - 1)} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{8n^2 - 3n + 1}{6n(2n^2 - 1)}}} \end{aligned}$$