

[1]

$$(1) \quad I = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} dx = \int (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$x = a \sin t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = a \cos t \Leftrightarrow dx = a \cos t dt$$

$$I = \int (a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot a \cos t dt$$

$$= a^{-2} \int \frac{1}{\cos^3 t} dt = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{a^2} \tan t + C}} \quad (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

$$(2) \quad x = a \sin t \text{ より, } \sin t = \frac{x}{a}, \quad a^2 \cos^2 t = a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t = a^2 - x^2$$

$$I = \frac{1}{a^2} \tan t + C = \frac{1}{a} \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{a \cos t} + C$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{x}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + C}} \quad (\because -\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より } \cos t > 0)$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = \frac{a^4}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} \text{ は } f(0) = a^{\frac{5}{2}} (> 1) \text{ で, } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ において単調増加な } \checkmark \text{ 関数であるから}$$

$$S(a) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{a^4}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}} dx$$

$$= \left[a^4 \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}}}$$

$$S(a) = a^2 (a^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$S'(a) = 2a (a^2 - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + a^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) (a^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2a$$

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

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

$$= a (a^2 - 1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (a + \sqrt{2})(a - \sqrt{2})$$

a	1	$\sqrt{2}$	
$S'(a)$	-	0	+
$S(a)$	$(+\infty) \searrow$	極小	$\nearrow (+\infty)$

$S(a)$ は $a = \sqrt{2}$ のとき, 極小値

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

をとる.

[II]

$$A(0, 3, 1), B(1, 0, 0), C(2, 1, 1), D(-1, 0, 0)$$

$$(1) \quad \overrightarrow{CA} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{CB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } \overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = (-2) \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot (-1) = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

$$(2) \quad \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \quad (a > 0) \text{ と } a < 2,$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CA} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -2a + 2b = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = a \quad \cdots \text{①}$$

$$\vec{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Leftrightarrow -a - b - c = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = -(a + b) \quad \cdots \text{②}$$

$$|\vec{n}|^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1 \quad \cdots \text{③}$$

$$\text{①, ②, ③より } a = b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad c = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$$

よ, て,

$$\underline{\underline{\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$(3) \quad \overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OC} + s\overrightarrow{CA} + t\overrightarrow{CB}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2s-t \\ 1+2s-t \\ 1-t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DP} = \overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OD} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-2s-t \\ 1+2s-t \\ 1-t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よ, て, } |\overrightarrow{DP}|^2 &= (3-2s-t)^2 + (1+2s-t)^2 + (1-t)^2 \\ &= (9+4s^2+t^2-12s-6t+4st) + (1+4s^2+t^2+4s-2t-4st) + (1-2t+t^2) \\ &= 11+8s^2+3t^2-8s-10t \\ &= 8(s^2-s) + 3(t^2-\frac{10}{3}t) + 11 \\ &= 8(s-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3(t-\frac{5}{3})^2 - 2 - \frac{25}{3} + 11 \\ &= 8(s-\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3(t-\frac{5}{3})^2 + \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

点Pは平面π上を任意に動くので, s, tは任意の実数をとる

ゆえに, $|\overrightarrow{DP}|^2$ は $s=\frac{1}{2}, t=\frac{5}{3}$ のとき, 最小値 $\frac{2}{3}$ ($=\frac{4}{6}$) $|\overrightarrow{DP}|$ は $\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$ をとる.

$$(4) \quad s=\frac{1}{2}, t=\frac{5}{3} \text{ のとき,}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DP} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \\ 1+2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \\ 1-\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \vec{n}$$

より, このとき, $\overrightarrow{DP} \perp \pi$. よ, て, 四面体ABCDの面積をVとすると,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot |\overrightarrow{DP}| \cdot \Delta ABC \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{CA}|^2 |\overrightarrow{CB}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{CA} \cdot \overrightarrow{CB})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \sqrt{8 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot 2\sqrt{6} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}}} \end{aligned}$$

[III]

(1) ① $\frac{1}{15}$ ② $\frac{2}{3}$

(2) ③ $\frac{3}{5}p_n + \frac{1}{15}$

(3) ④ $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{6}$

(4) $\frac{5}{4}$

[IV]

(1) ① 2 ② 4

(2) ③ 360

(3) ④ -3

(4) ⑤ $(-\frac{1}{2}-\sqrt{3}, 1-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ ⑥ $(-\frac{1}{2}+\sqrt{3}, 1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ (⑤, ⑥ は順子同)

(5) ⑦ $\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{x}{2}}(1-\frac{x}{2})$