

[I] (1)

$$a_{n+2} = -a_{n+1} + 2a_n \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a_{n+2} + 2a_{n+1} = 1 \quad (a_{n+1} + 2a_n) \\ a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = -2 \quad (a_{n+1} - a_n) \end{cases}$$

数列 $\{a_{n+1} + 2a_n\}$ 为初值 $a_2 + 2a_1 = 6$, 公比 1 的等比数列

$$\therefore a_{n+1} + 2a_n = 6 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

数列 $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ 为初值 $a_2 - a_1 = 3$, 公比 -2 的等比数列

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = 3 \cdot (-2)^{n-1} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$\text{由 ①, ② 得} \quad a_n = 2 - (-2)^{n-1} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore \boxed{(I)} = 2 - (-2)^{n-1}$$

$$(2) \quad C'(x, y) \text{ 为 } C \text{ 上 } \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{3} & \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\sqrt{3} \\ 1+\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \notin \Gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) & -\sin(-\frac{\pi}{3}) \\ \sin(-\frac{\pi}{3}) & \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{3} \\ 1-\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } A \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-\sqrt{3} \\ 2 & 1+\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \notin \Gamma \quad A \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1+\sqrt{3} \\ 2 & 1-\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1-\sqrt{3} \\ 2 & 1+\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\sqrt{3} & 1+\sqrt{3} \\ 1+\sqrt{3} & 1-\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \notin \Gamma$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1+\sqrt{3} \\ 2 & 1-\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{3} & 1-\sqrt{3} \\ 1-\sqrt{3} & 1+\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{(IV)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-\sqrt{3} & 1+\sqrt{3} \\ 1+\sqrt{3} & 1-\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1+\sqrt{3} & 1-\sqrt{3} \\ 1-\sqrt{3} & 1+\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{e^t + 3e^{-t}}{2} \\ y = e^t - 2e^{-t} \end{cases} \quad \text{由 } \begin{cases} e^t = \frac{1}{5}(4x + 3y) \\ e^{-t} = \frac{1}{5}(2x - y) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{5}(4x + 3y) \cdot \frac{1}{5}(2x - y) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x^2 + 2xy - 3y^2 = 25 \quad (\text{曲线 } C)$$

$$\boxed{(I)} = 8, \quad \boxed{(II)} = 2, \quad \boxed{(III)} = -3$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(e^t - 3e^{-t}) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = e^t + 2e^{-t} \end{cases} \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^t + 2e^{-t}}{\frac{1}{2}(e^t - 3e^{-t})}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 } \frac{2(e^t + 2e^{-t})}{e^t - 3e^{-t}} = -2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2e^t + 4e^{-t} = -2e^t + 6e^{-t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4e^t = 2e^{-t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^t = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore t = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \quad \therefore \boxed{(IV)} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$(4) \quad f(x) = x - x^d \quad (d > 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - dx^{d-1}$$

求最大值在 $x \in (0, 1)$ 内

x	0	...	$\frac{1}{d\sqrt{d}}$	...	1
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	
$f(x)$		↗	(极大)	↘	

$$\therefore \text{由 } x(x) = \frac{1}{d\sqrt{d}}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{(I)} = \frac{1}{d\sqrt{d}}$$

$$\therefore \text{求 } \lim_{d \rightarrow +\infty} x(d) = \lim_{d \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{d\sqrt{d}} = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+\beta)\sqrt{1+\beta}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\beta = d-1 \quad (\beta \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \therefore \boxed{(II)} = \frac{1}{e}$$

[II]

$$(1) \quad (0,0) \xrightarrow{1\text{回目}} (1,0) \xrightarrow{2\text{回目}} (0,0) \xrightarrow{3\text{回目}} (1,0)$$

または

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

$$\text{の1回だけだから } P(P\text{が3回後に}(1,0)) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore \boxed{(4)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(0,0) \xrightarrow{1\text{回目}} (-1,0) \xrightarrow{2\text{回目}} (0,0) \xrightarrow{3\text{回目}} (-1,0)$$

または

$$(0,0) \rightarrow (-1,0) \rightarrow (-2,0) \rightarrow \underbrace{(-1,0)}_{\text{戻り}} \leftarrow \dots (\text{同様})$$

または

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

$$\text{あるいはだけだから } P(P\text{が3回後に}(-1,0)) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \boxed{(4)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(2) 点Pが3回の操作の後(ただし、途中も含む)に原点(0,0)に戻りたはらう

$$P(U) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

点Qが3回の操作の後(ただし、途中も含む)に $x > 0$ になりたはらう

$$P(V) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{"Z", } P(U \cap V) = P(U) \cdot P(V) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}_{P \text{ と } Q \text{ の両方に起こるから}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(U \cup V) &= P(U) + P(V) - P(U \cap V) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \quad \therefore \boxed{(5)} = \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $PQ = \sqrt{2}$ の操作1回後に $PQ \neq \sqrt{2}$ とはなる。

操作2回後に $PQ \neq \sqrt{2}$ とはなる。操作3回後に

$PQ \neq \sqrt{2}$ とはなる。結局、Eは正確である。

(操作3回後に $PQ = \sqrt{2}$ とはならない)

(i) $P(1,0), Q(0,1)$ だと

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \right\} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \right\} = \frac{1}{16}$$

(ii) $P(-1,0), Q(0,1)$ だと

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right\} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

(iii) $P(-1,0), Q(0,-1)$ だと

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(iv) $P(1,0), Q(0,-1)$ だと

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(\underbrace{PQ=\sqrt{2}}_{1\text{回目}}, \underbrace{PQ \neq \sqrt{2}}_{2\text{回目}}, \underbrace{PQ=\sqrt{2}}_{3\text{回目}}) = \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(1回目に $PQ=\sqrt{2}$) &= P(1回目に $PQ \neq \sqrt{2}$) \\ &= 1 - \frac{9}{16} \\ &= \frac{7}{16} \quad \therefore \boxed{(2)} = \frac{7}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(4) $PQ = X$ の数値は $X = \sqrt{2}, 2, \sqrt{5}, 2\sqrt{2}$ と考えらる。

$$P(X=\sqrt{2}) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 4 \right\} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 4 \right\} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=\sqrt{5}) = \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 1 \right\} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 4 \right\} \times 2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=2\sqrt{2}) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 4 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(X=2) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

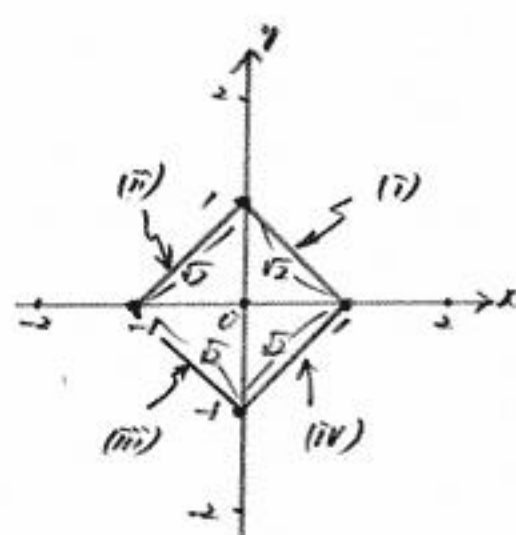
確率分布表をかくと次の通り

X	$\sqrt{2}$	2	$\sqrt{5}$	$2\sqrt{2}$
P(X)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

求めた期待値(E)は、

$$E = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2} + 2 + \sqrt{5} + 2\sqrt{2})$$

$$\therefore \boxed{(4)} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{2} + 2)$$



[III]

(1) 点 $P(-1, 1)$ での CA 法線 EM とおく

$$y = x^2 \text{ より } y' = 2x \quad (\text{接線の傾き}) = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{法線の傾き} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m: y = \frac{1}{2}(x+1) + 1 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

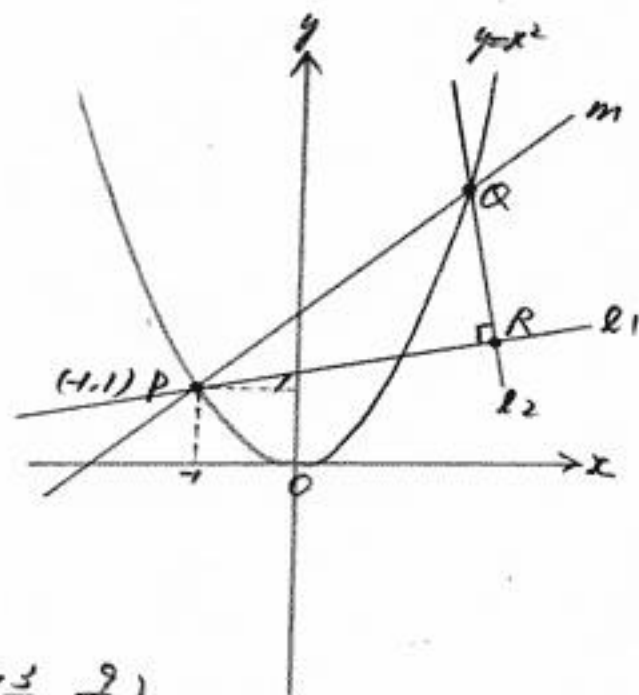
① を用いて, $y = x^2$ と連立

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - x - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2x-3)(x+1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = -1, \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore Q\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{(A)} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad \textcircled{(B)} = \frac{9}{2}$$

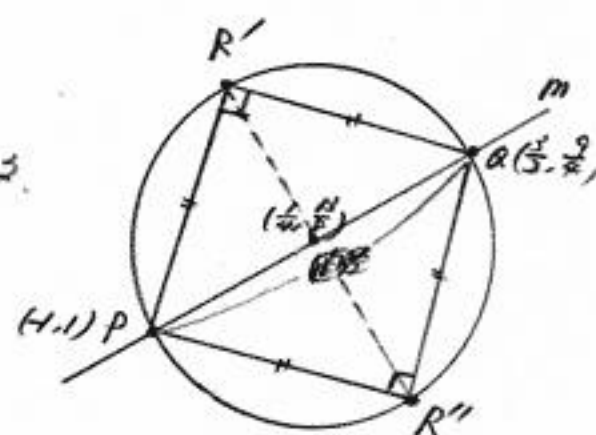


$$(2) \quad PQ = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

つまり, $\triangle PQR$ の面積の最大値は PQ を直径とした円周上に
ある点 R での $PR = QR$ の直二等辺三角形となる場合である。

$$(\text{面積の最大値}) = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{8} \cdot \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{8} = \frac{125}{64}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{(C)} = \frac{125}{64}$$



よってこの点 R は, $\textcircled{A} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{5}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{125}{64}$ と直径 $y = -2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{13}{8}$

$$\textcircled{A} \text{ の交点だから } \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-2x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{125}{64}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 64x^2 - 32x - 21 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (8x+3)(8x-7) = 0 \quad \therefore x = (\text{点 } R \text{ の } x \text{ 座標}) = -\frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$$

$$\therefore R\left(-\frac{3}{8}, \frac{25}{8}\right) \rightarrow \text{傾き } t = 3$$

$$R\left(\frac{7}{8}, \frac{3}{8}\right) \rightarrow \text{傾き } t = -\frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore \textcircled{(2)} = -\frac{1}{3}, 3$$

(3) $T(u, u^2)$ (ただし, $u \neq -1, \frac{3}{2}$) において

$$\overrightarrow{TP} = (-1-u, 1-u^2), \quad \overrightarrow{TQ} = \left(\frac{3}{2}-u, \frac{9}{2}-u^2\right) \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{TP} \cdot \overrightarrow{TQ} &= (-1-u)\left(\frac{3}{2}-u\right) + (1-u^2)\left(\frac{9}{2}-u^2\right) \\ &= u^4 - \frac{9}{4}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{2}, \quad \overrightarrow{TP} \cdot \overrightarrow{TQ} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow u^4 - \frac{9}{4}u^2 - \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{3}{4} < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4u^4 - 9u^2 - 2u + 3 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (u+1)^2(2u-1)(2u-3) < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2u-1)(2u-3) < 0 \quad (\because u \neq -1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < u < \frac{3}{2} \quad (u \neq -1, \frac{3}{2} \text{ である})$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{(B)} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \textcircled{(D)} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(4) (3) から $\overrightarrow{TP} \cdot \overrightarrow{TQ} < 0$ であるから

$$\angle PTQ > \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ であり, } PQ \text{ を直径とする円の内部に}$$

点 $T(u, u^2)$ が存在するといえる。

逆に考えて, $y < x^2$ となる円の一部を含む領域
範囲と読み取ることができるから

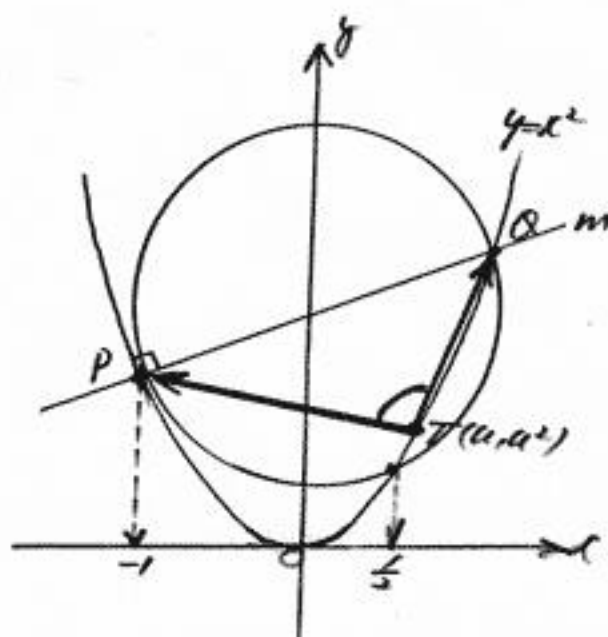
$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < u < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$T\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \text{ である} \rightarrow \text{傾き } t = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}\right) \text{ である} \rightarrow \text{傾き } t = \frac{1}{2}$$

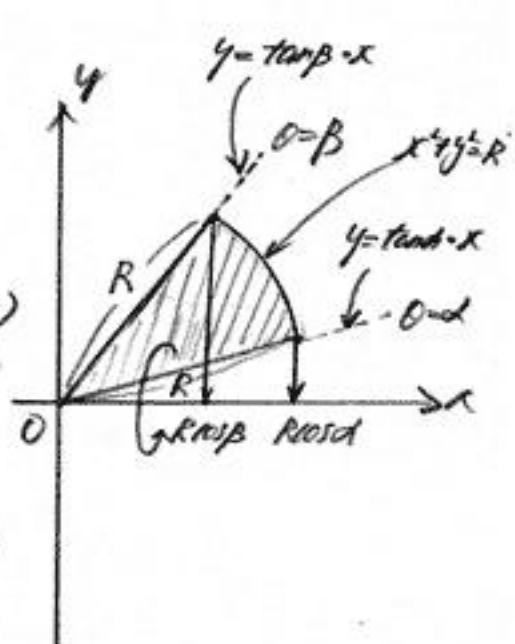
$$\therefore \text{つまり, } -\frac{1}{2} < t < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{(E)} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \textcircled{(F)} = \frac{1}{2}$$



[IV]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad T &= \int_0^{R \cos \beta} \pi (\tan \beta \cdot x)^2 dx + \int_{R \cos \beta}^{R \cos \alpha} \pi (R^2 - x^2) dx \\
 &\quad - \int_0^{R \cos \alpha} \pi (\tan \alpha \cdot x)^2 dx = \pi \tan^2 \beta \cdot \frac{R^3 \cos^3 \beta}{3} + \pi R^2 (R \cos \alpha - R \cos \beta) \\
 &\quad - \frac{\pi}{3} (R^3 \cos^3 \alpha - R^3 \cos^3 \beta) - \pi \tan^2 \alpha \cdot \frac{R^3 \cos^3 \alpha}{3} \\
 &= \frac{\pi R^3}{3} (\sin^2 \beta \cos \beta + 3 \cos \alpha - 3 \cos \beta - \cos^3 \alpha + \cos^3 \beta - \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha) \\
 &= \frac{2\pi R^3}{3} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) \quad \therefore \boxed{(i)} = \frac{2\pi R^3}{3} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)
 \end{aligned}$$



(2) (1)を利用して考え

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} V(\alpha) = V'(\alpha) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{V(\beta) - V(\alpha)}{\beta - \alpha}$$

"2" $f(\beta) \rightarrow f(\alpha)$ ($\beta \rightarrow \alpha$) となる

$$\frac{d}{d\alpha} V(\alpha) = \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\frac{2\pi |f(\alpha)|^3}{3} (\cos \alpha - \cos \beta)}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$= -\frac{2\pi |f(\alpha)|^3}{3} \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{\cos \beta - \cos \alpha}{\beta - \alpha}$$

~~~~~  
"sin" (微分係数) となる

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} |f(\alpha)|^3 \sin \alpha \quad \therefore \boxed{(v)} = \frac{2\pi}{3} |f(\alpha)|^3 \sin \alpha$$

$V'(\alpha) = \frac{2\pi}{3} |f(\alpha)|^3 \sin \alpha$  の辺り  $\alpha \in [0, d]$  で積分  
(ただし,  $V(0) = 0$  となる)

$$\int_0^d V'(\theta) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^d |f(\theta)|^3 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V(\alpha) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^d |f(\theta)|^3 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\therefore \boxed{(2)} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^d |f(\theta)|^3 \sin \theta d\theta$$

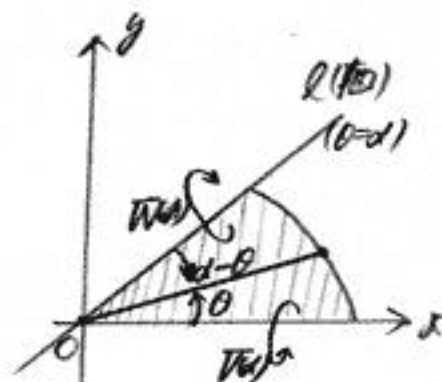
$S$  を  $x$  軸のまわりに回転して得た立体の体積を  $V(\alpha)$



$S$  を  $y$  軸のまわりに回転して得た立体の体積を  $W(\alpha)$

よって  $r = f(\theta) \Leftrightarrow r = f(\alpha - \theta)$  と対応する

$$\therefore W(\alpha) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^d |f(\alpha - \theta)|^3 \sin \theta d\theta \quad \therefore \boxed{(2)} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^d |f(\alpha - \theta)|^3 \sin \theta d\theta$$



$$(3) \quad V\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} \left( 0 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \therefore \boxed{(a)} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$W\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta \right) \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin 2\theta d\theta + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{2}} \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24} \pi^2 \quad \therefore \boxed{(b)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24} \pi^2$$