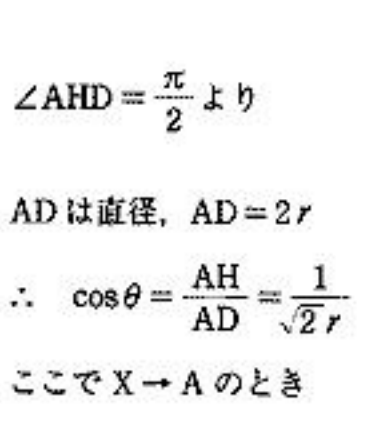
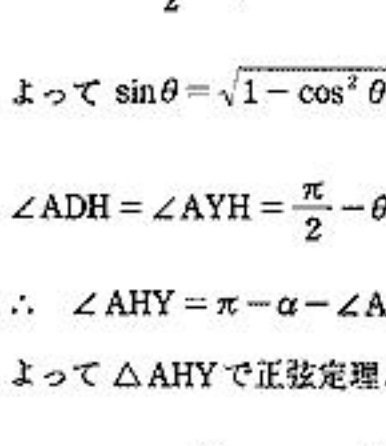


1.

- (1) $z=a$ (a : 実数) とすると
- $$w = \frac{a-i}{a+i} = \frac{(a-i)^2}{a^2+1} = \frac{a^2-1}{a^2+1} + \frac{-2a}{a^2+1}i$$
- $w=x+yi$ とすると
- $$x = \frac{a^2-1}{a^2+1}, \quad y = \frac{-2a}{a^2+1}$$
- $$x=1-\frac{2}{a^2+1} \neq 1$$
- $$x^2+y^2 = \left(\frac{a^2-1}{a^2+1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2a}{a^2+1}\right)^2 = \frac{(a^2+1)^2}{(a^2+1)^2} = 1$$
- よって w の描く図形は
- 円 $x^2+y^2=1$ の $(1, 0)$ 以外… (答)
- (中心 $0, 0$) 半径 1 の円の $(1, 0)$ 以外)
- (2) $\frac{w_1}{w_2} = \frac{z-i}{z+i} \times \frac{\bar{z}+i}{\bar{z}-i} = \frac{z-i}{z+i} \times \frac{\overline{z-i}}{\overline{z+i}} = \frac{|z-i|^2}{|z+i|^2}$: 実数
- よって $\arg\left(\frac{w_1}{w_2}\right) = 0$
- よって, O, P, Q は一直線上。

2.

- (1)
- 
- $\alpha \geq \theta$ のとき
- 
- $\theta \geq \alpha$ のとき
- 直線 BC と円の交点を D とする
- $$\angle AHD = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より}$$
- AD は直径, $AD=2r$
- $$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{AH}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r}$$
- ここで $X \rightarrow A$ のとき
- $$\left. \begin{aligned} \angle DAB &\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ より } 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \text{よって } \sin \theta &= \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2r^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \dots \textcircled{7}$$
- (2) $\angle ADH = \angle AYH = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$
- $$\therefore \angle AHY = \pi - \alpha - \angle AYH = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta - \alpha$$
- よって $\triangle AHY$ で正弦定理より
- $$\begin{aligned} AY &= 2r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta - \alpha\right) \\ &= 2r \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\ &= 2r \cos \theta \cos \alpha + 2r \sin \theta \sin \alpha \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha + 2r \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2r^2}} \sin \alpha \quad (\because \sqrt{2}r \cos \theta = 1 \text{ と } \textcircled{7} \text{ より}) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha + \sqrt{4r^2 - 2} \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$
- また $\angle AXH + \angle ADH = \pi$ より
($\angle AYH$)
- $$\angle AXH = \pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta$$
- $$\therefore \angle AHX = \pi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (\because \angle HAX = \frac{\pi}{4})$$
- $$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \theta$$
- $\triangle AXH$ で正弦定理より
- $$\begin{aligned} AX &= 2r \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right) = 2r \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta\right) \\ &= 1 - \sqrt{2r^2 - 1} \quad (\because \sqrt{2}r \cos \theta = 1) \end{aligned}$$
- よって $AX + AY = \sqrt{2} \cos \alpha + 1 + (\sqrt{2} \sin \alpha - 1)\sqrt{2r^2 - 1} \dots$ (答)
- (3) (2) より $AX + AY$ が r にかかわらず一定なのは
- (このとき $AX + AY$ は 2 で一定)
- $$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad 0 < \alpha < \frac{3}{4}\pi \text{ より,}$$
- $$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき} \dots \text{ (答)}$$

3.

- (1) $x=0$ のとき $f(x) = \frac{1}{18}$
- $$x > 0 \text{ のとき } f(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}x}}{x^2 - 3x + 18}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{4}e^{\frac{1}{4}x}(x^2 - 3x + 18) - e^{\frac{1}{4}x}(2x + 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}x}(x^2 - 3x + 18 - 8x + 12)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}x}(x^2 - 11x + 30)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{\frac{1}{4}x}(x-5)(x-6)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \end{aligned}$$
- $$x < 0 \text{ のとき } f(x) = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}}{x^2 - 3x + 18}$$
- $$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{-\frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}(x^2 - 3x + 18) - e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}(2x - 3)}{(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}(x^2 - 3x + 18 + 8x - 12)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}(x^2 + 5x + 6)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \\ &= \frac{-e^{-\frac{1}{4}x}(x+2)(x+3)}{4(x^2 - 3x + 18)^2} \end{aligned}$$
- 以上より
- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|------|---------|----------------|---------|-----|---------|------------------------------|---------|
| x | $\dots$ | -3 | $\dots$ | -2 | $\dots$ | 0 | $\dots$ | 5 | $\dots$ | 6 | $\dots$ |
| $f'(x)$ | $-$ | 0 | $+$ | 0 | $-$ | | $+$ | 0 | $-$ | 0 | $+$ |
| $f(x)$ | | $\frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{36}$ | | | | $\frac{1}{18}$ | | | | $\frac{e^{\frac{5}{4}}}{36}$ | |
- よって, 極小値は
- $$\frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{36} \quad (x=-3), \quad \frac{1}{18} \quad (x=0), \quad \frac{e^{\frac{5}{4}}}{36} \quad (x=6) \dots \text{ (答)}$$
- (2) $\frac{e^{\frac{3}{2}}}{36} > \frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{36}$ は明らか,
- $$\frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{36} \text{ と } \frac{1}{18} \text{ の大小比較}$$
- $$\frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{36} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{1}{36}(e^{\frac{3}{4}} - 2)$$
- $$e^{\frac{3}{4}} > 0, \quad 2 > 0 \text{ より}$$
- $$(e^{\frac{3}{4}})^4 = e^3 \text{ と } 2^4 = 16 \text{ の大小でくらべる。}$$
- $$e > 2.7 \text{ より, } e^3 > 2.7^3 = 19.656$$
- $$\text{よって } e^3 > 2^4 \therefore e^{\frac{3}{4}} > 2$$
- $$\text{よって } \frac{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}{36} > \frac{1}{18}$$
- よって最小値 $\frac{1}{18}$ ($x=0$ のとき) … (答)

4.

- (1) $\int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx$
- $$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^\pi f(x)(-\cos x)' \, dx \\ &= [-f(x)\cos x]_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi f'(x)\cos x \, dx \\ &= +f(x) - f(0) + \int_0^\pi f'(x)(\sin x)' \, dx \\ &= 0 + [f'(x)\sin x]_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f''(x)\sin x \, dx \quad (\because f(\pi) = f(0) = 0) \\ &= -\int_0^\pi f''(x)\sin x \, dx \quad (\because f'(x)\sin \pi = 0, \quad f'(0)\sin 0 = 0) \end{aligned}$$
- (2) $F(a) = a^2 \int_0^\pi (f(x))^2 \, dx$
- $$\begin{aligned} &\quad - 2a \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^\pi \sin^2 x \, dx \\ &= a^2 \int_0^\pi x^2 (x - \pi)^2 \, dx \\ &\quad + 2a \int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, dx \\ &= a^2 \int_0^\pi (x^4 - 2\pi x^3 + \pi^2 x^2) \, dx \\ &\quad + 2a \int_0^\pi 2 \sin x \, dx \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right]_0^\pi \quad (\because f'(x) = 2) \\ &= a^2 \left[\frac{1}{5} x^5 - \frac{\pi}{2} x^4 + \frac{\pi^2}{3} x^3 \right]_0^\pi \\ &\quad + 4a[-\cos x]_0^\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi^5}{30} a^2 + 8a + \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi^5}{30} \left(a + \frac{120}{\pi^5} \right)^2 - \frac{480}{\pi^5} + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$
- よって, $a = -\frac{120}{\pi^5}$ のとき
- $F(a)$ は最小… (答)
- 5.
- (1) $p = n - 2q > 0 \quad \therefore 0 < q < \frac{n}{2}$
- q が整数のとき p も整数
- よって
- (i) n : 偶数のとき
- $$q = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 1$$
- がありえるので
- $$\frac{n}{2} - 1 \text{ (個)}$$
- (ii) n : 奇数のとき
- $$q = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2}$$
- がありえるので
- $$\frac{n-1}{2} \text{ (個)}$$
- (答)
- (2) $q=k$ のとき $0 < p < n - 2k$
- $\therefore q=k$ 上の格子点は $n - 2k - 1$ 個。
- (i) n : 偶数のとき
- $$q = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 1$$
- なので b_n は
- $$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (n - 2k - 1) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} (n-1) - 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} k \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right)(n-1) - \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right) \cdot \frac{n}{2} \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right)^2 \text{ (個)} \end{aligned}$$
- (ii) n : 奇数のとき
- $$q = 1, 2, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2}$$
- なので b_n は
- $$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (n - 2k - 1) \\ &= \frac{n-1}{2}(n-1) - \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-3}{2} = \frac{1}{4}(n-1)(n-3) \text{ (個)} \end{aligned}$$
- (答)
- $$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} n: \text{奇数} \quad \frac{1}{4}(n-1)(n-3) \text{ 個} \\ n: \text{偶数} \quad \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right)^2 \text{ 個} \end{array} \right.$$
- (3) (i) n : 偶数のとき
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n-1}{2}}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} = 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right)^2}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$
- (ii) n : 奇数のとき
- $$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n-1}{2}}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} = 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{n^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{4}(n-1)(n-3)}{n^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{3}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$
- 以上より
- $$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2} = 0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4} \dots \text{ (答)}$$