

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta) \\
 &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta + i(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \\
 &= \cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta) \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & z \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\cos \frac{2\pi k}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi k}{n} \right) \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \cos \frac{2\pi(k+1)}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi(k+1)}{n} \right\} \\
 &= \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{8\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{8\pi}{n} \right) + \dots \\
 &\quad \dots + \left(\cos \frac{2n\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2n\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{2(n+1)\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2(n+1)\pi}{n} \right) \\
 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{n} \right) + \dots \\
 &\quad \dots + \left(\cos \frac{2n\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2n\pi}{n} \right) \\
 &= z \quad \left(\because \cos \frac{2(n+1)\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2(n+1)\pi}{n} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

(証明終)

$$(3) \quad (2) \text{ より, } z \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} - 1 \right) = 0$$

ここで, $n \geq 2$ より, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} \neq 1$, $\sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \neq 0$ とわかり, $\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} - 1 \neq 0$

$$\therefore z = 0$$

つまり,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{6\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{n} \right) + \dots \\
 & \quad \dots + \left(\cos \frac{2n\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2n\pi}{n} \right) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + \dots + \cos \frac{2n\pi}{n} \right)}_{(\text{実部})} + i \underbrace{\left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{2n\pi}{n} \right)}_{(\text{虚部})} = 0$$

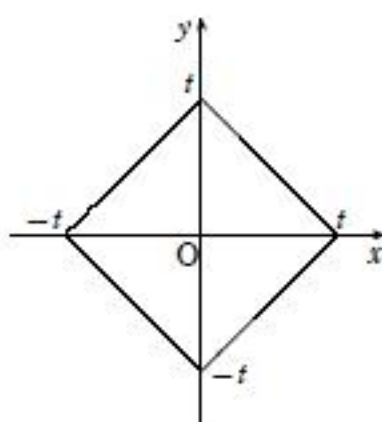
複素数相当の原理より

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi k}{n} = 0 \quad \text{かつ} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{2\pi k}{n} = 0 \quad (\text{証明終})$$

2.
(1)

$$|x|+|y|=t \text{ は } \begin{cases} x+y=t & (x \geq 0, y \geq 0) \\ x-y=t & (x \geq 0, y \leq 0) \\ -x+y=t & (x \leq 0, y \geq 0) \\ -x-y=t & (x \leq 0, y \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

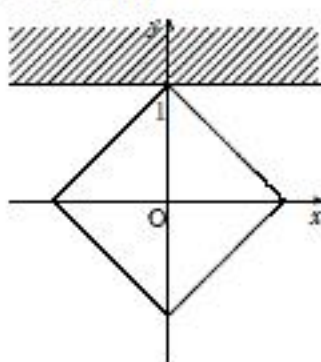
図示すると右図の通り.



- (2) 領域 $\begin{cases} ax+(2-a)y \geq 2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$ と $|x|+|y|=t$ が共有点を (x, y) をもつように変化するときの実数 t の最小値 (m) を求める. (ただし, $a \geq 0$)

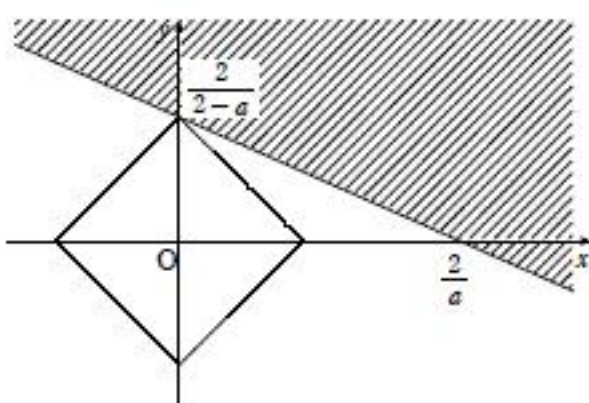
(i) $a=0$ のとき,

$$\text{領域 } \begin{cases} y \geq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{m=1}$$



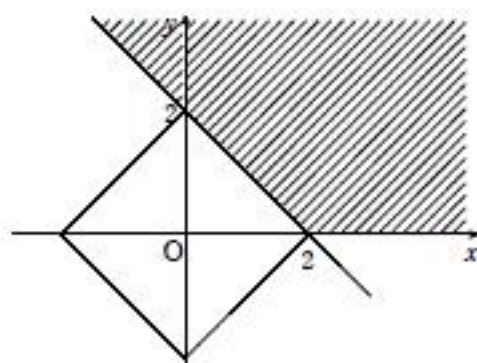
(ii) $0 < a < 1$ のとき,

$$\text{領域 } \begin{cases} y \geq -\frac{a}{2-a}x + \frac{2}{2-a} \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{m = \frac{2}{2-a}}$$



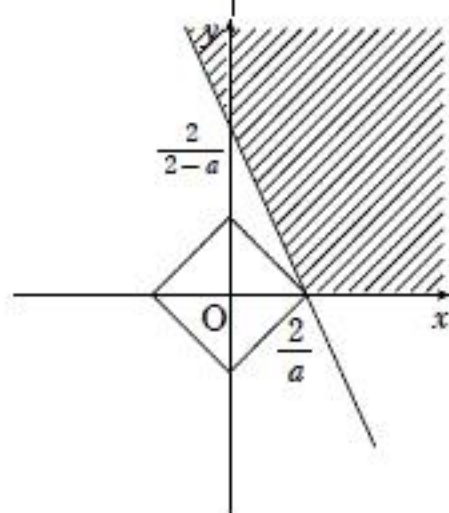
(iii) $a=1$ のとき,

$$\text{領域 } \begin{cases} y \geq -x+2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{m=2}$$



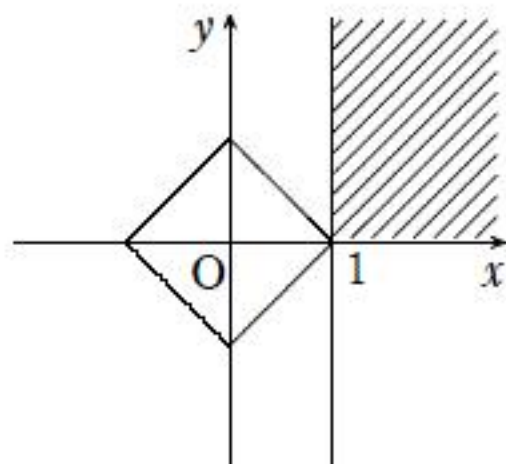
(iv) $1 < a < 2$ のとき,

$$\text{領域 } \begin{cases} y \geq -\frac{a}{2-a}x + \frac{2}{2-a} \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{m = \frac{2}{a}}$$



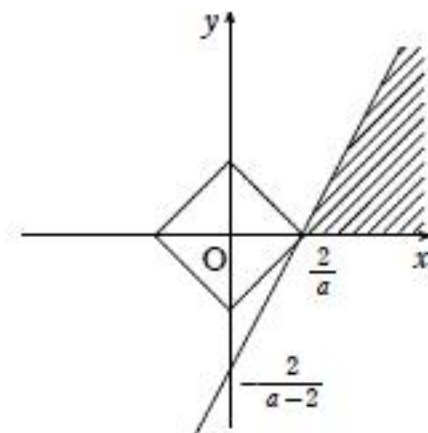
(v) $a=2$ のとき,

$$\text{領域 } \begin{cases} x \geq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{m=1}$$



(vi) $a > 2$ のとき,

$$\text{領域 } \begin{cases} y \leq \frac{a}{a-2}x - \frac{2}{a-2} \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{m = \frac{2}{a}}$$



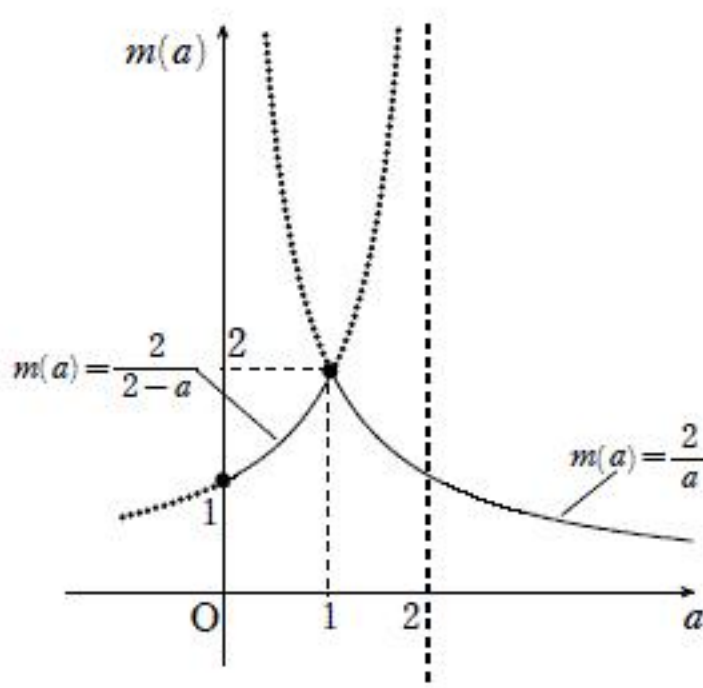
以上 (i) ~ (vi) をまとめて,

$$\therefore m = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2-a} & (0 \leq a \leq 1) \\ \frac{2}{a} & (a > 1) \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3) (2) の結果を用いて,

$$m(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{2-a} & (0 \leq a \leq 1) \\ \frac{2}{a} & (a > 1) \end{cases}$$

とする. $m(a)$ は $a=1$ にて連続である.
グラフに描くと右図の通り. グラフより,
 $\therefore \underline{(\text{最大値}) = m(1) = 2} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$



3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_n^{n^3} \frac{dx}{x \log x} &= [\log(\log x)]_n^{n^3} = \log(\log n^3) - \log(\log n) \\
 &= \log 3 + \log(\log n) - \log(\log n) \\
 &= \underline{\log 3} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

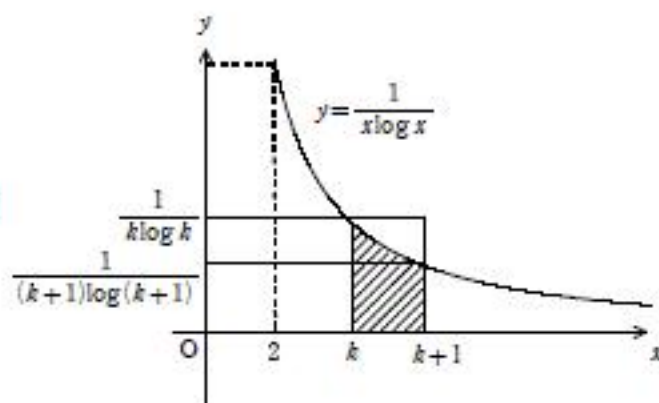
$$(2) \quad y = \frac{1}{x \log x} \quad (x \geq 2) \text{ について}$$

$$y' = \frac{-\left(1 \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}\right)}{(x \log x)^2} = -\frac{\log x + 1}{(x \log x)^2} < 0 \text{ より}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x \log x} \text{ は, } x \geq 2 \text{ において単調減少.}$$

区間 $[k, k+1]$ において, 右図のグラフより,

$$\frac{1}{(k+1) \log(k+1)} < \int_k^{k+1} \frac{dx}{x \log x} < \frac{1}{k \log k} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$



と表せる (評価できる) (証明終)

(3) ①で $k = n, n+1, n+2, \dots, n^3-1$ を代入し辺々和をとる.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{(n+1) \log(n+1)} + \frac{1}{(n+2) \log(n+2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^3 \log n^3} \\
 &< \int_n^{n^3} \frac{dx}{x \log x} < \frac{1}{n \log n} + \frac{1}{(n+1) \log(n+1)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n^3-1) \log(n^3-1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_n - \frac{1}{n \log n} + \frac{1}{n^3 \log n^3} < \log 3 < S_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log 3 < S_n < \log 3 + \frac{1}{n \log n} - \frac{1}{n^3 \log n^3} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

(②の最右辺) $\rightarrow \log 3 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

はさみうちの原理より $\underline{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \log 3} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & x^3 + 3x^2 - 14x + 16 \\
 & = (x^2 - 2x)(x + 5) - 4x + 6 \\
 & \therefore \underline{(\text{商}) = x + 5, (\text{余り}) = -4x + 6} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x + 5 \\
 x^2 - 2x \overline{) x^3 + 3x^2 - 14x + 6} \\
 \underline{x^3 - 2x^2} \\
 5x^2 - 14x \\
 \underline{5x^2 - 10x} \\
 -4x + 6
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & (1) \text{より,} \\
 & X = (a^2 - 2a)(a + 5) - 4a + 6 \\
 & = Y(a + 5) - 4a + 6 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow X - 5Y - 6 + (4 - Y)a = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{これより, } \begin{cases} X - 5Y - 6 = 0 \\ 4 - Y = 0 \end{cases} & \quad \therefore \underline{(X, Y) = (26, 4)} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & (2) \text{より, } Y = 4 \text{ を用いて} \\
 & a^2 - 2a = 4 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 2a - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{a = 1 + \sqrt{5}} \quad (> 0) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$(1) \quad f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x} \quad (x \geq 1) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \log x \cdot 1}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - \log x}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

増減表を描くと右の通り.

これより,

$$f(x) \leq f(e) \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$\iff \frac{\log x}{x} \leq \frac{1}{e} \left(< \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore 2 \log x < x \quad (x \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore x > 2 \log x \quad (x \geq 1) \text{ は示された.} \quad (\text{証明終})$$

x	1	...	e	...	$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	
$f(x)$	0	$\nearrow$	$\frac{1}{e}$	$\searrow$	(0)

$$(2) \quad n \text{ は自然数より } n \geq 1$$

(1) の結果を用いて,

$$2 \log n < n$$

$$\iff 2n \log n < n^2$$

$$\therefore (2n \log n)^n < (n^2)^n$$

$$\iff (2n \log n)^n < n^{2n}$$

$n = e^{\log n}$ より,

$$\iff (2n \log n)^n < (e^{\log n})^{2n}$$

$$\therefore (2n \log n)^n < e^{2n \log n} \text{ は示された.} \quad (\text{証明終})$$