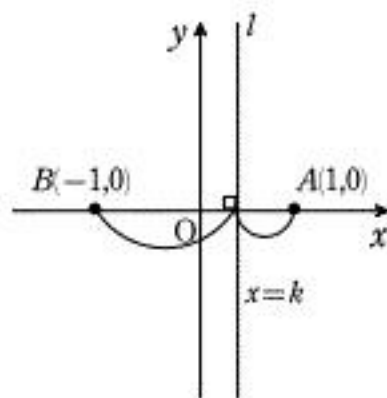


1.

(1)  $l$ が $y$ 軸平行だとする

$x = k$  (ただし,  $k \geq 1, k \leq -1$ は明らかに不適より  
 $-1 < k < 1$ で考える)

ここで,  $A$ と $l$ の距離と $B$ と $l$ の距離の和を $L$ とすれば,  
 $L = (1-k) + (k+1) = 2$   
 となり矛盾, つまり,  $l$ は $y$ 軸平行ではない (証明終)

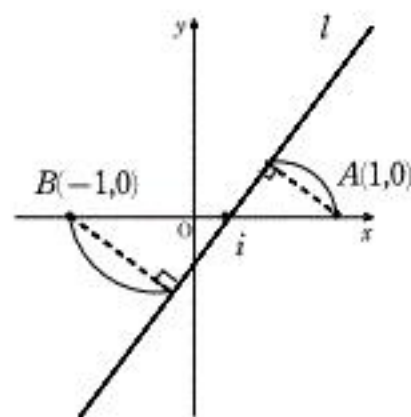


(2)  $-1 \leq i \leq 1$ の実数 $i$ を用いて,

$l: y = m(x-i)$  (ただし, 実数 $m$ は傾き)

$$\Leftrightarrow mx - y - mi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{|-m-mi|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} + \frac{|m-mi|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \\ &= \frac{|1+i||m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} + \frac{|1-i||m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \quad (\because -1 \leq i \leq 1) \\ &= \frac{(1+i+1-i)|m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \\ &= \frac{2|m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} \end{aligned}$$



ここで,  $L = 1$ より  $2|m| = \sqrt{m^2+1}$

$$\therefore 4m^2 = m^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow m^2 = \frac{1}{3} \therefore m = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore (l \text{の傾き}) = m = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

(3) (2)を用いて考える

$i > 1$ または $i < -1$ とする

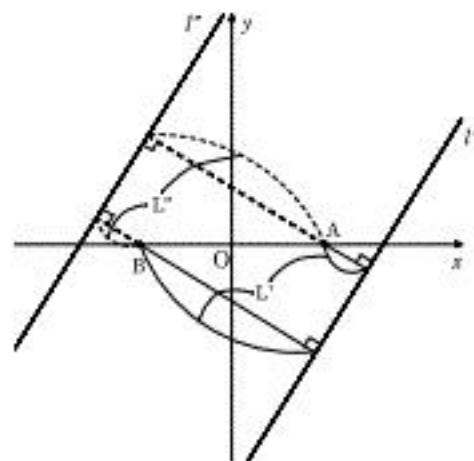
$$L = \frac{(|1+i|+|1-i|)|m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}$$

と表せる

ここで, 図形対称性 (右図の  $L = L'$ )  
 より  $i > 1$ としても一般性は失わない

$$L = \frac{(1+i-1+i)|m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \frac{2i|m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}$$

ここで,  $L = 1$ より  $2i|m| = \sqrt{m^2+1}$  ..... ①



$$(l \text{と原点 } O \text{との距離}) = \frac{|-mi|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \frac{i|m|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{これは } l \text{が } x \text{軸平行な場合も満たす} \right)$$

(  $\because$  ① )

2.

$$(1) \quad P = A - xE = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4-x & -1 \\ 2 & 1-x \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

ケーリー・ハミルトンの公式より

$$P^2 - (5-2x)P + (x^2-5x+6)E = 0 \dots\dots\dots ②$$

ここで,  $P^2 = P$  より ②は  $(4-2x)P = (x-2)(x-3)E$ 

$$\iff 2(2-x)P = (2-x)(3-x)E$$

(i)  $x=2$  のとき ②は  $P^2 = P$  で成立

$$(ii) \ x \neq 2 \text{ のとき } P = \frac{3-x}{2}E = kE \quad (\text{実数 } k \text{ は } k = \frac{3-x}{2})$$

$$\text{ここで, } P^2 = P \iff (k^2 - k)E = 0 \quad \therefore k = 0, 1$$

$$(k=0)P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(k=1)P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

いずれも①の成分に矛盾

以上 (i)(ii)より  $x=2$ 

$$(2) \ (1) \text{より } P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ここで } AP = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 \\ 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 3P$$

 $A^n = a_n P + b_n E$  の左より行列  $A$  を掛ける

$$A \cdot A^n = a_n AP + b_n AE$$

$$\iff A^{n+1} = 3a_n P + b_n A \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = A - 2E \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3a_n P + b_n (P + 2E) \\ &= \underbrace{(3a_n + b_n)}_{a_{n+1}} P + \underbrace{2b_n}_{b_{n+1}} E \end{aligned}$$

だから

$$\text{これより } \begin{cases} a_{n+1} = 3a_n + b_n \\ b_{n+1} = 2b_n \end{cases} \quad (\text{ただし, } a_1 = 1, b_1 = 2)$$

$$\text{これより, 一般項 } \{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \text{ を求めると } \begin{cases} a_n = 3^n - 2^n \\ b_n = 2^n \end{cases} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

3.

$$(1) \quad f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \text{ より } \quad \underline{\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad g(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ より } \quad \frac{d}{dx} g(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{-1} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{x^2+1} \qquad \therefore \underline{\frac{d}{dx} g(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2+1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad F(x) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) + \frac{d}{dx} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} = 0$$

つまり,  $F(x) = C$  ( $C$ : 積分定数)

ここで,

$$F(1) = f(1) + f(1) = 2f(1) = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$t = \tan \theta \quad \therefore dt = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \qquad \left. \begin{array}{l} t=0 \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta=0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$F(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}} (=C)$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{F(x) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

4.

$$(1) \quad e^3 < \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 27}}{3^3} < \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ 32}}{2^5} \text{ より } e^3 < 2^5$$

辺々対数をとる (ただし, 底は  $e$  ).

$$\log e^3 < \log 2^5 \iff 3 < 5 \log 2 \iff \underline{\log 2 > \frac{3}{5}} \text{ (証明終)}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} - x \quad (x \neq (2n+1)\pi)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x(1 + \cos x) - \sin x \cdot (-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} - 1$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \cos x} - 1$$

$$\therefore \underline{f'(x) = -\frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$(3) \quad I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \left[ -\log(1 + \cos x) \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left[ \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad \left( \because (2) \right)$$

$$= \log 2 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore \underline{I = \log 2 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$(4) \quad I = \log 2 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$> \frac{3}{5} + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \left( \because (1) \text{ の } \log 2 > \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}(16 - 5\pi)$$

$$> \frac{1}{10}(16 - 5 \times 3.2) \quad (\because \pi < 3.2)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{I > 0} \quad \left( I = \log 2 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ は正} \right)$$

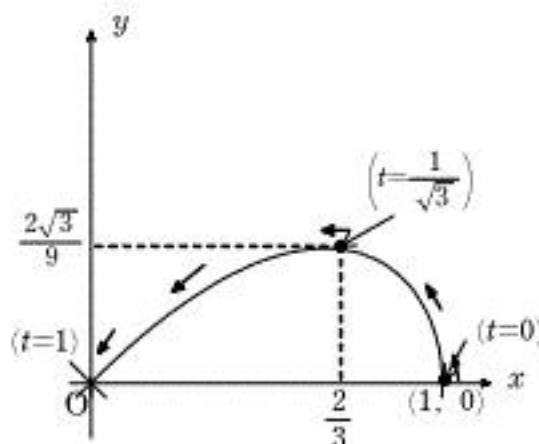
5.

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

増減表を描くと下図の通り

ただし、 $\vec{v} = \left( \frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$  とする.

|                 |        |     |                                      |     |        |
|-----------------|--------|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|--------|
| $t$             | 0      | ... | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$                 | ... | 1      |
| $\frac{dx}{dt}$ | 0      | -   | -                                    | -   | -      |
| $x$             | 1      |     | $\frac{2}{3}$                        |     | 0      |
| $\frac{dy}{dt}$ | +      | +   | 0                                    | -   | -      |
| $y$             | 0      |     | $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}$                |     | 0      |
| $(x, y)$        | (1, 0) |     | $(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9})$ |     | (0, 0) |
| $\vec{v}$       | ↑      | ↖   | ←                                    | ↙   | ↓      |



曲線  $C$  の概形は右図の通り.

(2) 求める回転体の体積を  $V_y$  とおく.

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 - t^2 \\ y = t - t^3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdots x = x_1 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leq t \leq 1 \cdots x = x_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{に対して} \quad dy = (1 - 3t^2)dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}} x_1^2 dy - \pi \int_{\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9}}^0 x_2^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} (1 - t^2)^2 (1 - 3t^2) dt - \pi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 (1 - t^2)^2 (1 - 3t^2) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1 - t^2)^2 (1 - 3t^2) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (-3t^6 + 7t^4 - 5t^2 + 1) dt \\ &= \pi \left[ -\frac{3}{7}t^7 + \frac{7}{5}t^5 - \frac{5}{3}t^3 + t \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{32}{105} \pi \end{aligned} \quad \therefore V_y = \frac{32}{105} \pi$$