

(1) 2点P, Qは実数 s, t を用いて

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = (0, 1, 0) + s(-1, -1, 0) \quad \therefore P(-s, 1-s, 0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{OQ} = t(0, 0, 1) \quad \therefore Q(0, 0, t)$$

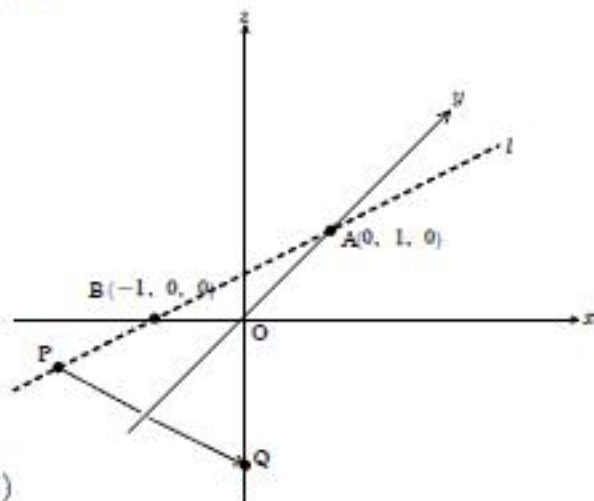
これより,

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = (s, s-1, t) // (3, 1, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} s = 3k \\ s-1 = k \\ t = -k \end{cases} \quad (k: \text{実数})$$

$$\therefore s = \frac{3}{2}, \quad t = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad k = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore P\left(-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \quad Q\left(0, 0, -\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$



(2) (1)の $P \rightarrow R, Q \rightarrow S$ と置き換えてみれば, 実数 s', t' を用いて

$R(-s', 1-s', 0), S(0, 0, t')$ と表せる.

$$\overrightarrow{RS} = (s', s'-1, t')$$

ここで,

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{RS} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = (s', s'-1, t') \cdot (-1, -1, 0) \\ \quad = -s' - s' + 1 = 0 \\ \overrightarrow{RS} \cdot (0, 0, 1) = t' = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore s' = \frac{1}{2}, t' = 0$$

$$\therefore R\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right), \quad S(0, 0, 0) \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

(3) (1)の $P \rightarrow T, Q \rightarrow U$ と置き換えてみれば, 実数 s'', t'' を用いて

$T(-s'', 1-s'', 0), U(0, 0, t'')$

$$\overrightarrow{TU} = (s'', s''-1, t'')$$

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{v} = (a, b, c) \neq (0, 0, 0) \\ \overrightarrow{v} \cdot \overrightarrow{RS} = (a, b, c) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{b}{2} \neq 0 \quad (a \neq b) \end{cases} \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで,

$$\overrightarrow{TU} // \overrightarrow{v}$$

$$\iff (s'', s''-1, t'') // (a, b, c)$$

$$\begin{cases} s'' = k'a \\ s''-1 = k'b \\ t'' = k'c \end{cases} \quad (k': \text{実数})$$

$$\therefore s'' = \frac{a}{a-b}, \quad t'' = \frac{c}{a-b}, \quad k' = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

$$\therefore T\left(-\frac{a}{a-b}, -\frac{b}{a-b}, 0\right), \quad U\left(0, 0, \frac{c}{a-b}\right) \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

$P(p, p^2)$ と $R(r, r^2)$ の (距離)² は,

$$(r-p)^2 + (r^2 - p^2)^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (r-p)^2 \{1 + (r+p)^2\} = 1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで, $-r < p < r$ ($|p| < r$) より,

$$p^2 < r^2$$

(長方形 PQRS の面積) $= (r-p)(r^2 - p^2)$

$$= (r-p)^2 (r+p) \quad \textcircled{1} \text{より}$$

$$= \frac{r+p}{1 + (r+p)^2}$$

ここで, $x = r+p$ ($0 < r+p < 2r$ より $0 < x < 2r$) とおくと,

$$(\text{長方形 PQRS の面積}) = \frac{x}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x} + x} \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x}} = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{最大値})$$

(相加・相乗平均の関係より)

等号成立 (最大値をとるとき) は,

$$x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 1 \quad (> 0) \quad \therefore r+p=1$$

このとき, ①より,

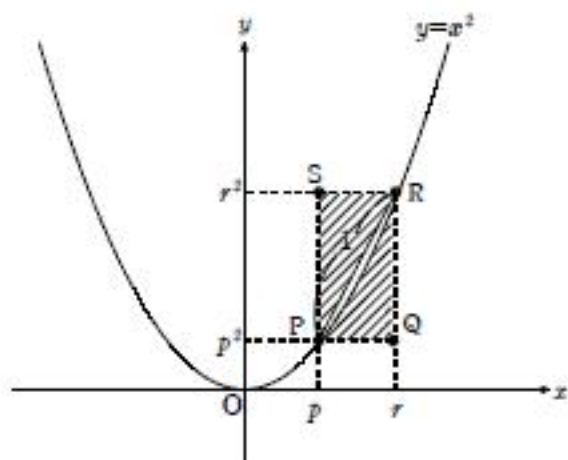
$$r-p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (r-p > 0 \text{ だから})$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}, p = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\therefore [(\text{長方形 PQRS の面積}) \text{の最大値}] = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

このときの点 P, R の x 座標 P_x, R_x は,

$$P_x = \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{4}, R_x = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4} \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$



- (1) 点 $(0, 0)$ を $y=f(x)$ が通るから, $f(x)=px^2+qx$ (p と q は実数) とする.

$$f(c)=pc^2+qc=c^3-2c \quad \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(1)=p+q=-1 \quad \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

②を①に代入して,

$$pc^2+c(-p-1)=c^3-2c$$

$$\therefore p=c+1, q=-c-2$$

$$\therefore f(x)=(c+1)x^2-(c+2)x \quad (c \text{ は } 0 < c < 1 \text{ を満たす実数}) \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

- (2) $g(x)=x^3-2x$ とおくと,

$y=f(x)$ と $y=g(x)$ は右図の通り.

ここで,

$$x^3-2x=(c+1)x^2-(c+2)x$$

$$\iff x^3-(c+1)x^2+cx=0$$

$$\iff x(x-1)(x-c)=0$$

$$\therefore x=0, 1, c \quad (0 < c < 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} g(x) \geq f(x) & (0 \leq x \leq c) \\ f(x) \geq g(x) & (c \leq x \leq 1) \end{cases}$$

$$S = \int_0^c \{g(x) - f(x)\} dx + \int_c^1 \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx$$

$$= \int_0^c \{x^3 - (c+1)x^2 + cx\} dx - \int_c^1 \{x^3 - (c+1)x^2 + cx\} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{c+1}{3}x^3 + \frac{cx^2}{2} \right]_0^c - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{c+1}{3}x^3 + \frac{cx^2}{2} \right]_c^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{c+1}{3}x^3 + \frac{cx^2}{2} \right]_0^c - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{c+1}{3}x^3 + \frac{cx^2}{2} \right]_c^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}c^4 + \frac{1}{3}c^3 - \frac{1}{6}c + \frac{1}{12} \quad (0 < c < 1) \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

- (3) $S=S(c)$ とする.

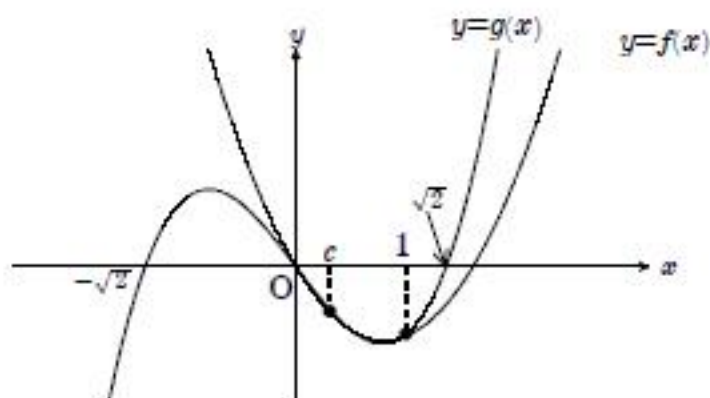
$$S'(c) = -\frac{2}{3}c^3 + c^2 - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}(4c^3 - 6c^2 + 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6}(2c-1)\underbrace{(2c^2-2c-1)}_{(-)}$$

c	(0)	$\cdots$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\cdots$	(1)
$S'(c)$		-	0	+	
$S(c)$		$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$	

$$c = \frac{1}{2} \text{ にて, } S(c) \text{ は最小となる. } \therefore c = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

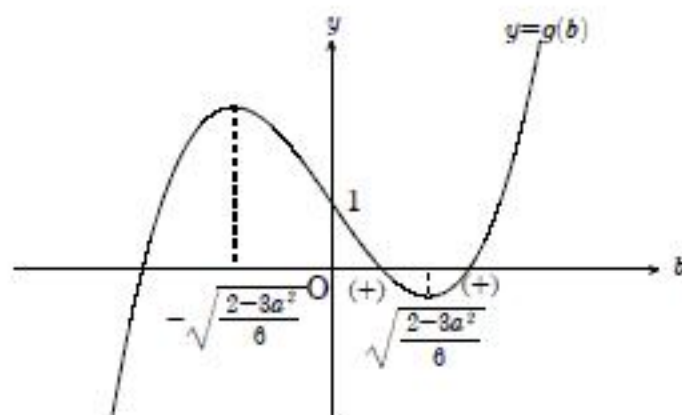


$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\pi} \{f(x)\}^3 dx \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \int_0^{\pi} (a \cos x + b) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\pi} (a^3 \cos^3 x + 3a^2b \cos^2 x + 3ab^2 \cos x + b^3) dx \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \int_0^{\pi} (a \cos x + b) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \int_0^{\pi} \left(a^3 \frac{\cos 3x + 3 \cos x}{4} + 3a^2b \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + 3ab^2 \cos x + b^3 \right) dx \\
 \Leftrightarrow & [a \sin x + bx]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \left[\frac{a^3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3x + 3 \sin x \right) + \frac{3a^2b}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right) + 3ab^2 \sin x + b^3 x \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & b\pi = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3a^2b}{2}\pi + b^3\pi \\
 \therefore & 4b^3 + 2(3a^2 - 2)b + 1 = 0 \quad \dots \text{ (答)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & g(b) = 4b^3 + 2(3a^2 - 2)b + 1 \quad \text{とおく.} \\
 & g'(b) = 12b^2 + 2(3a^2 - 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(i) \quad -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < a < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{ のとき}$$

b	$\dots$	$-\sqrt{\frac{2-3a^2}{6}}$	$\dots$	$\sqrt{\frac{2-3a^2}{6}}$	$\dots$
$g'(b)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$g(b)$	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$		$\nearrow$



ここで,

$$g\left(\sqrt{\frac{2-3a^2}{6}}\right) = 1 - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9}(2-3a^2)\sqrt{2-3a^2} \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{27}{8} \leq (2-3a^2)^3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 \leq \frac{1}{6} \quad \therefore -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \leq a \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \quad \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} < a < \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{ を満たす}\right)$$

$$(ii) \quad a \leq -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \leq a \text{ のとき } g'(b) \geq 0 \text{ となり, } g(0) = 1 \text{ より, 不適.}$$

$$\text{以上, (i), (ii) より, } -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \leq a \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \quad \dots \text{ (答)}$$

- (1) 事象(E) $\cdots \leftrightarrow$ (辺 AB と平行な移動) $\cdots \frac{1}{3}$
 事象(F) $\cdots \uparrow$ (辺 AD と平行な移動) $\cdots \frac{2}{3}$

とする.

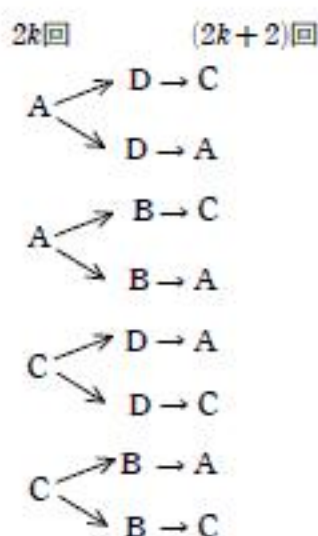
$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \leftarrow (F \rightarrow F \text{ or } E \rightarrow E) \\ &= \frac{5}{9} \quad \cdots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

- (2) 「さいころを $2n$ 回振る. 動点 P は A or C にいる ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$).」 $\cdots$ (※) を示す.

- (I) $n=1$ のとき

$$\begin{cases} A \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \\ A \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \\ A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \\ A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \end{cases} \quad 2 \text{ 回振った後は動点 } P \text{ は } A \text{ or } C \text{ のいずれか.}$$

- (II) $n=k$ で成立を仮定する. つまり, $2k$ 回振った後に動点 P は A or C のいずれかにいると仮定して, $2k+2$ 回振った後を考える.

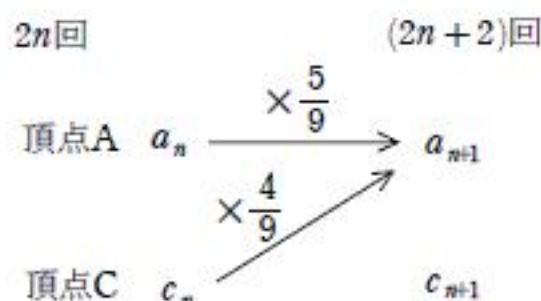


これより, $(2k+2)$ 回後も A or C のいずれかとなる.

以上, (I)(II)より, 題意 (※) は示された. (証明終)

- (3) (2)より, $a_n + c_n = 1$

$2n$ 回と $(2n+2)$ 後の推移図を考える.



$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_{n+1} = \frac{5}{9}a_n + \frac{4}{9}c_n & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ a_n + c_n = 1 & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

- ②より, $c_n = 1 - a_n$ だから, ①へ代入して,

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{5}{9}a_n + \frac{4}{9}(1 - a_n)$$

$$\iff a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{9}a_n + \frac{4}{9}$$

$$\iff a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{9}\left(a_n - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

数列 $\left\{a_n - \frac{1}{2}\right\}$ は初項 $a_1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{9} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{18}$, 公比 $\frac{1}{9}$ の等比数列より,

$$a_n - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left\{1 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n\right\}, \quad c_n = \frac{1}{2} \left\{1 - \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n\right\} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

- (4) $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left\{1 + \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n\right\} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdots (\text{答})$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left\{1 - \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n\right\} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cdots (\text{答})$$

$$\left(\because \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \right)$$