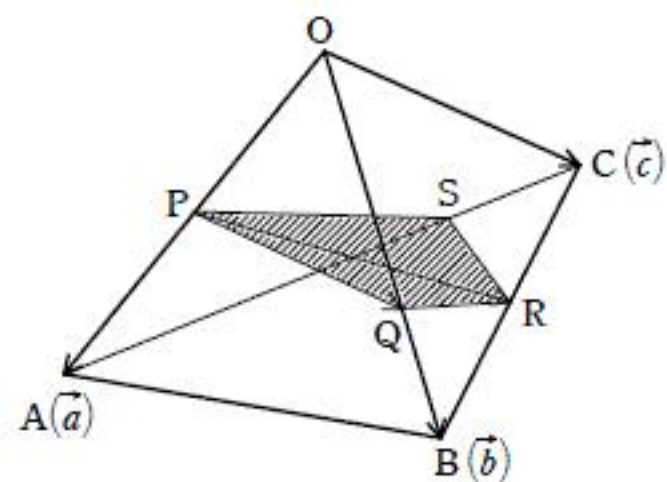


1.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{PQ} &= \overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OP} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \\ \overrightarrow{PR} &= \overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OP} \\ &= \frac{\vec{b} + \vec{c}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c} - \vec{a}) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})\end{aligned}$$



(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OS} &= \overrightarrow{OP} + x\overrightarrow{PQ} + y\overrightarrow{PR} \quad (x, y: \text{実数}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + x\left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\right) + y\left(\frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{c} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\right) \\ &= \frac{1-x-y}{2}\vec{a} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{y}{2}\right)}_0\vec{b} + \frac{y}{2}\vec{c}\end{aligned}$$

点 S は辺 AC 上にあるので,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{1-x-y}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{x = -1, y = \frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OS} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{c} = \frac{\overrightarrow{OA} + 2\overrightarrow{OC}}{2+1}$$

より,

$$\underline{\underline{|\overrightarrow{AS}| : |\overrightarrow{SC}| = 2 : 1}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(3)

$$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1, \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

となる.

$$\overrightarrow{QS} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{c} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{b} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + 2\vec{c} - 2\vec{b})$$

より,

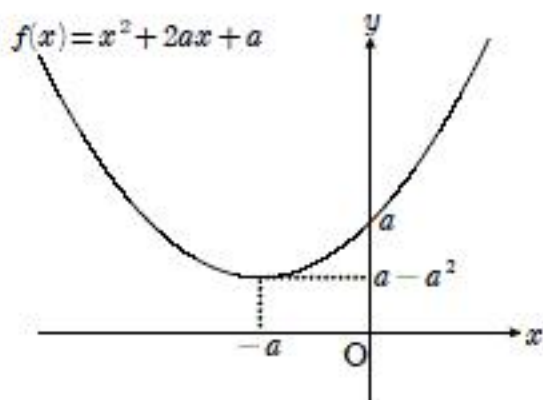
$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{QS} &= \frac{1}{9}\left(1 + 4 + 4 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{9} \quad (\because \textcircled{1}) \\ \therefore \underline{\underline{|\overrightarrow{QS}| = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

2.

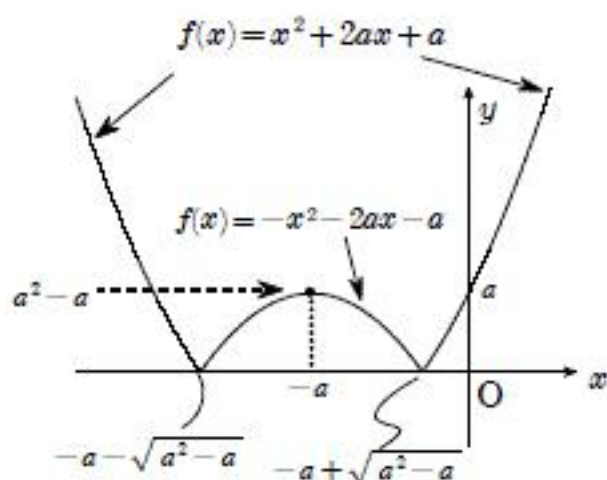
(1)

○ $(0 < a \leq 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= |x^2 + 2ax + a| \\
 &= x^2 + 2ax + a \\
 &= (x+a)^2 + a - a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

 $y = f(x)$ のグラフを描くと右図の通り。○ $(a \geq 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= |x^2 + 2ax + a| \\
 &= \begin{cases} x^2 + 2ax + a = (x+a)^2 + a - a^2 & (x \leq -a - \sqrt{a^2 - a}, -a + \sqrt{a^2 - a} \leq x) \\ -x^2 - 2ax - a = -(x+a)^2 + a^2 - a & (-a - \sqrt{a^2 - a} \leq x \leq -a + \sqrt{a^2 - a}) \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

 $y = f(x)$ のグラフを描くと右図の通り。(2) $f(x) = x^2 + 4x + 2$ 上の点 $(t, t^2 + 4t + 2)$ での接線で、傾き m を調べると

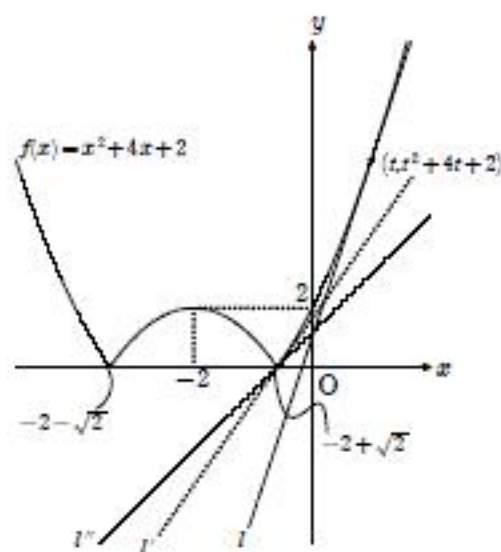
$$m = f'(t) = 2t + 4$$

$$(\text{右図の } l' \text{ の傾き}) = m' = 2\sqrt{2} > 2$$

 $(-2 + \sqrt{2}, 0)$ を通り、傾き 2 の(直線) l'' 方程式は

$$l'' : y = 2x + 4 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \underline{b \leq 4 - 2\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{答})$$



(3)

○ $(0 < a \leq 1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x^2 + 2ax + a &= 2x + b \\
 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2(a-1)x + a - b &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = (a-1)^2 - (a-b) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore b \leq -(a-1)^2 + a$$

$$\underline{\underline{(b \leq -a^2 + 3a - 1)}}$$

○ $\left(1 \leq a \leq \frac{3}{2}\right)$ $f(x) = x^2 + 2ax + a$ 上の点 $(t, t^2 + 2at + a)$ での接線で、傾き m を調べると

$$m = f'(t) = 2t + 2a$$

$$(\text{右図の } l' \text{ の傾き}) = 2\sqrt{a^2 - a} < 2$$

$$\left(\because 1 \leq a \leq \frac{3}{2} \text{ において, } 0 \leq a^2 - a \leq \frac{3}{4} \right)$$

 $f(x) = x^2 + 2ax + a$ と $y = 2x + b$ が接する場合を調べればよい。

$$x^2 + 2ax + a = 2x + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2(a-1)x + a - b = 0$$

$$\frac{D}{4} = (a-1)^2 - (a-b) = 0 \quad (b = -a^2 + 3a - 1)$$

接線の x 座標は $x = 1 - a$

$$l'' : y = 2(x - 1 + a) + (1 - a)^2 + 2a(1 - a) + a$$

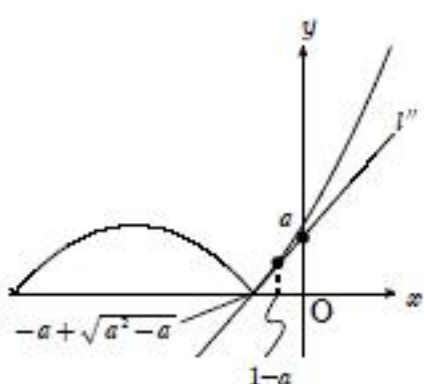
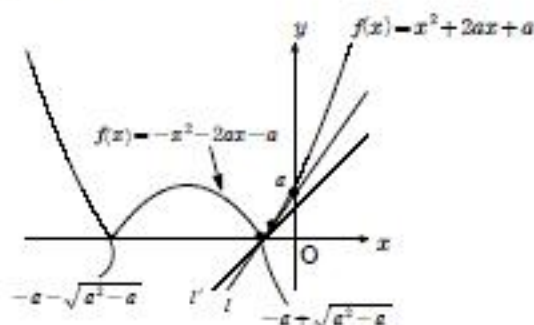
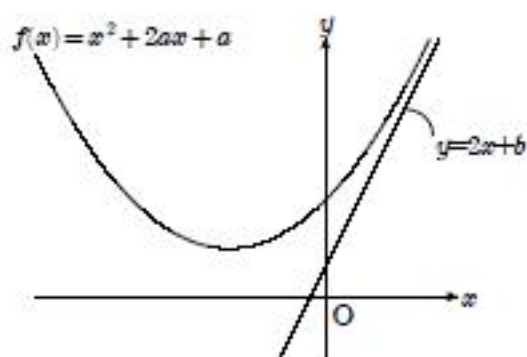
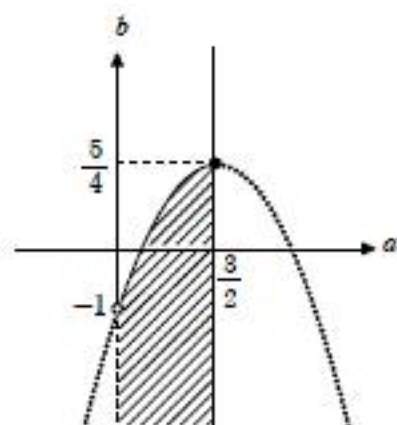
$$\Leftrightarrow y = 2x - a^2 + 3a - 1 \quad \underline{\underline{(b \leq -a^2 + 3a - 1)}}$$

以上より、

$$b \leq -a^2 + 3a - 1 \quad \left(b \leq -\left(a - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{5}{4} \right)$$

 $\left(0 < a \leq \frac{3}{2}\right)$ を図示すると、右図の通り。

(実線は境界を含み、破線は境界を含まず)



3.

(1) 接点 P の x 座標を $t(>0)$ をおく。

$$\begin{cases} \log t = at^2 & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \end{cases}$$

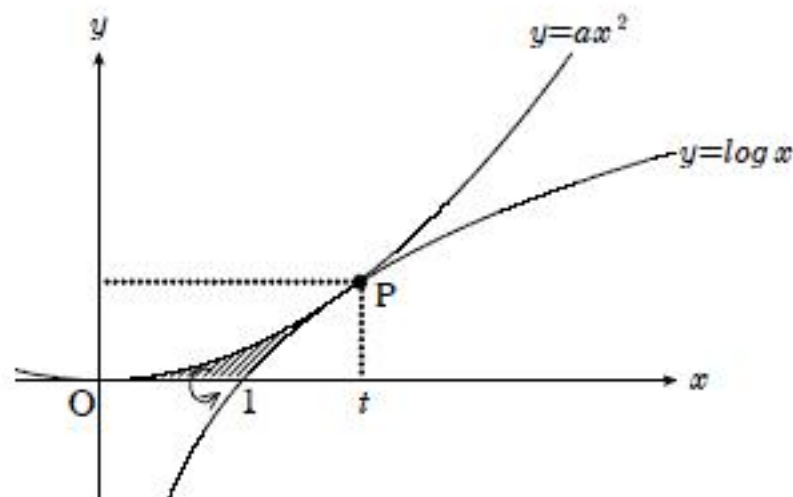
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{t} = 2at & \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{より, } at^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

これを $\textcircled{1}$ へ代入する。

$$\log t = \frac{1}{2} \iff t = \sqrt{e}$$

$$\therefore \underline{P\left(\sqrt{e}, \frac{1}{2}\right), a = \frac{1}{2e}} \quad (\text{答})$$



(2)

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{1}{4e^2} x^4 dx - \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} (\log x)^2 dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4e^2} \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^{\sqrt{e}} - \pi \left[x(\log x)^2 \right]_1^{\sqrt{e}} + \pi \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} x \cdot 2 \log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi e^2 \sqrt{e}}{20e^2} - \pi \sqrt{e} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 2\pi [x \log x - x]_1^{\sqrt{e}} \\ &= \frac{\pi \sqrt{e}}{20} - \frac{\pi \sqrt{e}}{4} + 2\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} - \sqrt{e} + 1 \right) \\ &= \underline{\left(2 - \frac{6}{5} \sqrt{e} \right) \pi} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

4.

(1)(i)

$$\begin{cases} a=18=2\cdot 3^2 \\ b=30=2\cdot 3\cdot 5 \\ c=-42=-2\cdot 3\cdot 7 \end{cases} \begin{cases} > S=\{1, 2, 3, 6, -1, -2, -3, -6\} \dots\dots(\text{答}) \\ > \underline{T=\{1, 2, 3, 6, -1, -2, -3, -6\}} \dots\dots(\text{答}) \end{cases}$$

(ii) $a=pb+c$ (a, b, c, p は 0 以外の整数)

○ a と b の公約数を m とおく。

$$\begin{cases} a=ma' \\ b=mb' \end{cases} \quad (a', b' \text{ は整数})$$

$$c=ma'-pmb'=m(a'-pb') \quad \leftarrow m \text{ は } c \text{ の約数}$$

つまり、 a と b の公約数 m は c の約数

$$\therefore M \leq N \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

○ b と c の公約数を n とおく。

$$\begin{cases} b=nb'' \\ c=nc'' \end{cases} \quad (b'', c'' \text{ は整数})$$

$$a=pcb''+nc''=n(pb''+c'') \quad \leftarrow n \text{ は } a \text{ の約数}$$

つまり、 b と c の公約数 n は a の約数

$$\therefore N \leq M \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

以上①, ②より、 $M=N$ (証明終)

(2) 2つの自然数 a と b の最大公約数を (a, b) で表す。

$a_{n+2}=6a_{n+1}+a_n$ ($a_1=3, a_2=4$) より、帰納的に a_n は自然数

(i) $(a_{n+2}, a_{n+1})=(a_{n+1}, a_n)$ なので、

$$\begin{aligned} (a_{n+1}, a_n) &= (a_2, a_1) \\ &= (4, 3) \\ &= \underline{1} \dots\dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+4} &= 6a_{n+3} + a_{n+2} \\ &= 6(6a_{n+2} + a_{n+1}) + a_{n+2} \\ &= 37a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} - a_n \\ &= \underline{38a_{n+2} - a_n} \dots\dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(iii)

○ n が奇数のとき

$$\begin{aligned} (a_{n+2}, a_n) &= (a_3, a_1) \\ &= (27, 3) \\ &= 3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} (a_3 = 6\cdot 4 + 3 = 27)$$

○ n が偶数のとき

$$\begin{aligned} (a_{n+2}, a_n) &= (a_4, a_2) \\ &= (166, 4) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} (a_4 = 6\cdot 27 + 4 = 166)$$

以上まとめて、

$$(a_{n+2}, a_n) = \begin{cases} 3 & (n \text{ が奇数}) \\ 2 & (n \text{ が偶数}) \end{cases} \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

5.

(1)

$$\begin{cases} x = (1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ y = (1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{d\theta} &= -\sin \theta \cos \theta + (1 + \cos \theta)(-\sin \theta) \\ &= -\sin \theta (2 \cos \theta + 1) \quad \leftarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0, \frac{2}{3}\pi, \pi, \frac{4}{3}\pi, 2\pi$$

$$\therefore (2, 0), \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right), (0, 0), \left(-\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{d\theta} &= -\sin^2 \theta + (1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta \\ &= 2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 1 \\ &= (2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 1) \quad \leftarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right), (0, 0), \left(\frac{3}{4}, -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\right) \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{(2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 1)}{-\sin \theta (2 \cos \theta + 1)}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sin^2 \theta (2 \sin \theta - 1)}{-\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta) (2 \cos \theta + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta (1 - 2 \cos \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta) (2 \cos \theta + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(3) $x = x(\theta)$, $y = y(\theta)$ とおくと,

$$\begin{cases} x(2\pi - \theta) = x(\theta) \\ y(2\pi - \theta) = y(\theta) \end{cases}$$

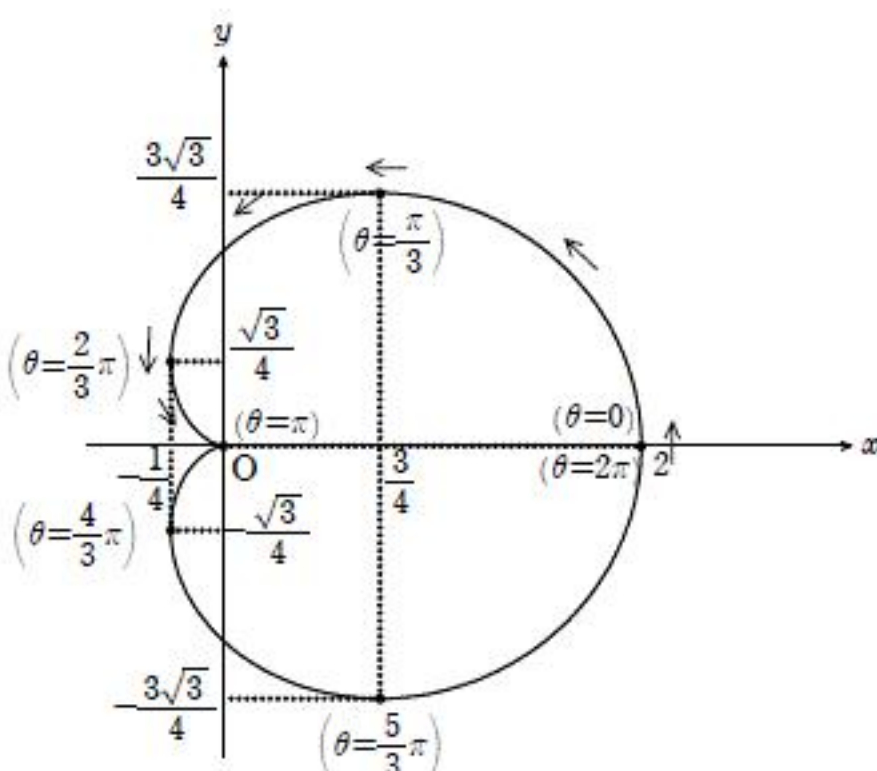
$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ の部分と $\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ の部分は x 軸対称である。

したがって, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ で調べればよい。

θ	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	...	$\frac{2}{3}\pi$	...	π
$\frac{dx}{d\theta}$	0	-	-	-	0	+	0
x	2		$\frac{3}{4}$		$-\frac{1}{4}$		0
$\frac{dy}{d\theta}$	+	+	0	-	-	-	0
y	0		$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$		$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$		0
(x, y)	(2, 0)		$(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4})$		$(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4})$		(0, 0)
$\vec{v}$	$\uparrow$	$\nwarrow$	$-$	$\swarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\searrow$	$\cdot$

ただし, $\vec{v} = \left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}, \frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)$ とする。

増減表より, 曲線 C を描くと下図の通り。



(4)

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{v}|^2 &= \left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 \\ &= \sin^2 \theta (2 \cos \theta + 1)^2 + (2 \cos \theta - 1)^2 (\cos \theta + 1)^2 \\ &= (1 - \cos^2 \theta) (4 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \cos \theta + 1) + (4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \cos \theta + 1) (\cos^2 \theta + 2 \cos \theta + 1) \\ &= 2 \cos \theta + 2 \\ &= 2 \left(2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 1\right) + 2 \\ &= 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{v}| = 2 \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L &= \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \left| \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right| d\theta \quad \left(u = \frac{\theta}{2} \therefore du = \frac{1}{2} d\theta \quad \begin{array}{c|c} \theta & 0 & - & 2\pi \\ \hline u & 0 & - & \pi \end{array} \right) \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi |\cos u| \cdot 2 du \\ &= 4 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u du \\ &= \underline{8} \dots\dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$