

1.

(1)

$$f(x) = \sin x - nx^2 + \frac{1}{9}x^3$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x - 2nx + \frac{1}{3}x^2$$

$$f''(x) = \underline{\underline{-\sin x - 2n + \frac{2}{3}x}}$$

ここで、 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ において、

$$-2n < \underline{\underline{\frac{2}{3}x - 2n}} < \frac{\pi}{3} - 2n < \frac{4}{3} - 2n < 0$$

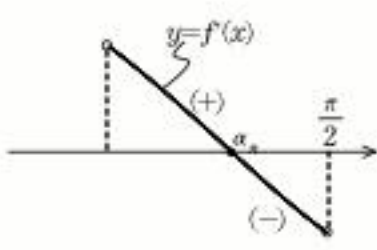
これより、

$$f''(x) = \underline{\underline{\underset{(-)}{-\sin x} + \underset{(-)}{\frac{2}{3}x - 2n}}} < 0 \quad \left(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (\text{証明終})$$

(2)

x	(0) $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
$f''(x)$	—
$f'(x)$	(1) ↘ $\frac{\pi^2}{12} - n\pi \leftarrow$

$$f'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - n\pi = \frac{\pi}{12}(\pi - 12n) < 0$$



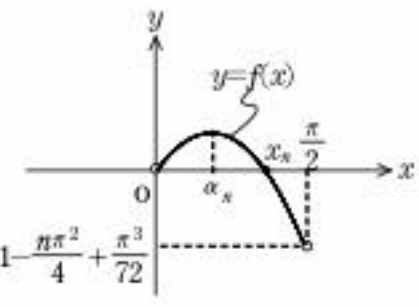
これより、 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ に $f'(x)=0$ をみたす実数 $x = \alpha_n$

がただ 1 つ存在する。

x	(0) ... α_n ... $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
$f''(x)$	+ 0 -
$f(x)$	(0) ↗ ↘ $1 - \frac{n\pi^2}{4} + \frac{\pi^3}{72} \leftarrow$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 - \frac{n\pi^2}{4} + \frac{\pi^3}{72} < 1 - \frac{1 \cdot 3^2}{4} + \frac{4^3}{72} = -\frac{13}{36} < 0$$



よって、 $f(x)=0$ は $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ に、唯一の実数解 $\underline{\underline{x = \alpha_n}}$ をもつ。 (証明終)

^
(3)で使われる文字を先取りしてある)

$$(3) \quad f(x_n) = 0 \iff \sin x_n - nx_n^2 + \frac{1}{9}x_n^3 = 0$$

$$\iff x_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin x_n + \frac{1}{9}x_n^3 \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < \sin x_n < 1 \\ 0 < \frac{1}{9}x_n^3 < \frac{1}{9}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3 \end{cases} \text{より, } 0 < x_n^2 < \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{\pi^3}{72} \right)$$

(最右辺) $\rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$ はさみうちの原理より、

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0 \quad (\text{証明終})$$

さらに、

$$x_n = \frac{\sin x_n + \frac{1}{9}x_n^3}{nx_n}$$

$$\iff nx_n = \frac{\sin x_n + \frac{1}{9}x_n^3}{x_n}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} + \frac{1}{9}x_n^2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ (x_n \rightarrow 0)}} nx_n = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ (x_n \rightarrow 0)}} \left(\frac{\sin x_n}{x_n} + \frac{x_n^2}{9} \right) = 1 \quad (\text{答})$$

2.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k e^{-kx} &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-e^{-x})^k = \frac{1 - (-e^{-x})^{n+1}}{1 + e^{-x}} \quad (\because -e^{-x} < 0) \\ \therefore \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k e^{-kx} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} &= \frac{1 - (-e^{-x})^{n+1}}{1 + e^{-x}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} \quad (\text{証明終})\end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)より,

$$\begin{aligned}&\int_0^1 \left[1 + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k e^{-kx} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(-1)^n e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx \\ \Leftrightarrow &\int_0^1 dx + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \int_0^1 e^{-kx} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx = (-1)^n \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx \\ \Leftrightarrow &1 + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \left[-\frac{e^{-kx}}{k} \right]_0^1 - [\log(e^x + 1)]_0^1 = (-1)^n \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx \\ \Leftrightarrow &\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k (1 - e^{-k})}{k} - \underbrace{\left[\log \frac{e+1}{2} - 1 \right]}_S = (-1)^n \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx \\ &\therefore S = \log \frac{e+1}{2e} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

(3) $0 \leq x \leq 1$ において,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} &\leq \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{e}} = \frac{e}{e+1} < 1 \\ \therefore \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} &\leq e^{-(n+1)x} \quad (\because e^{-(n+1)x} > 0) \\ \therefore \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx &\leq \int_0^1 e^{-(n+1)x} dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{n+1} e^{-(n+1)x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{n+1} (1 - e^{-(n+1)}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n+1} \quad (\text{証明終})\end{aligned}$$

$$0 < \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

(最右辺) $\rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\text{はさみうちの原理より, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = 0$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (1 - e^{-k})}{k} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^k (1 - e^{-k})}{k} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\log \frac{e+1}{2e} + (-1)^n \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-(n+1)x}}{1 + e^{-x}} dx}_{\rightarrow 0} \right] \leftarrow ((2) \text{ の結果を利用}) \\ &= \log \frac{e+1}{2e} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$

3.

(1)

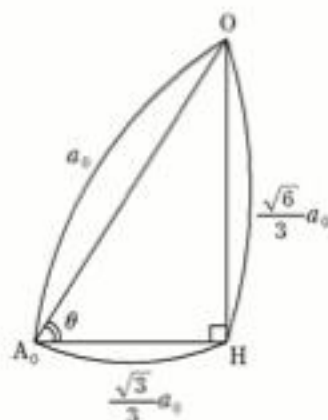
$$A_0H = \left(\frac{a_0}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}\right) \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a_0$$

$$OA_0 = a_0$$

これより,

$$OH = \sqrt{a_0^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a_0\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}a_0^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a_0$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $A_1B_1 = a_1$ より,

$$A_1B_1' = A_1A_1' = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}(a_0 - a_1)$$

よって,

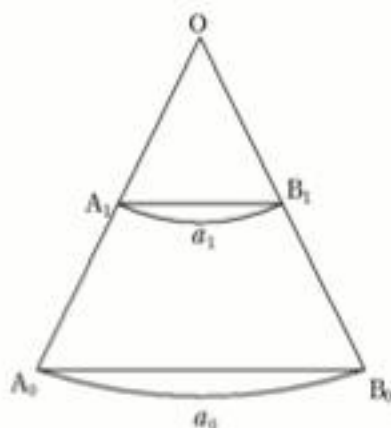
$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}(a_0 - a_1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3a_1 = \sqrt{6}a_0 - \sqrt{6}a_1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3 + \sqrt{6}}a_0$$

$$= (\sqrt{6} - 2)a_0$$

$$\therefore a_1 = (\sqrt{6} - 2)a_0 \quad (\text{答})$$



(3)

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}a_1^2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot a_1$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a_1^3$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 a_0^3$$

正三角柱 $A_1B_1C_1 - A_1'B_1'C_1'$ と正三角柱 $A_2B_2C_2 - A_2'B_2'C_2'$ は相似.相似比は, $a_0 : a_1$, 体積比, $a_0^3 : a_1^3$

$$V_k = V_1 \left\{ (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 \right\}^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 a_0^3 \cdot \left\{ (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 \right\}^{k-1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a_0^3(\sqrt{6} - 2)^{3k} \quad (\text{答}) \quad \left(= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a_0^3 \cdot (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 \cdot \underbrace{\left\{ (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 \right\}^{k-1}}_{(\text{224})} \right)$$

 $0 < (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3 < 1$ に注意して,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} V_k = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}a_0^3 \cdot (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3}{1 - (\sqrt{6} - 2)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18}(3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3})a_0^3 \quad (\text{答})$$

4.

$$\vec{v}_1 = (1, 1, 1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの1の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (1, -1, -1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの2の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = (-1, 1, -1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの3の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_4 = (-1, -1, 1) \quad \leftarrow \text{サイコロの4の目} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

(1) 2回のサイコロの目の出方を $\{\bullet, \bullet\}$ と表すと,

「点 P_2 が x 軸上」 $\Leftrightarrow$ 「1回目と2回目の y と z の成分の和が "0"」

$$\{1, 2\}, \{2, 1\}, \{3, 4\}, \{4, 3\}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{4} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_1 = (2, 2, 2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_2 = (2, -2, -2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_3 = (-2, 2, -2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_4 = (-2, -2, 2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{16} \right)$$

条件をみたすようには作れない

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 (= \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_1) = (2, 0, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_3 (= \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_1) = (0, 2, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_4 (= \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_1) = (0, 0, 2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 (= \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_2) = (0, 0, -2) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_4 (= \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_2) = (0, -2, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_4 (= \vec{v}_4 + \vec{v}_3) = (-2, 0, 0) \quad \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)$$

(平行でない2つのベクトルの
内積は "0")

$${}_4C_2 - 3 = 12 \quad (\text{通り})$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{8} \right)^2 \cdot 12 \cdot 2 = \frac{24}{64} = \frac{3}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$

(順番を入れ替えて)

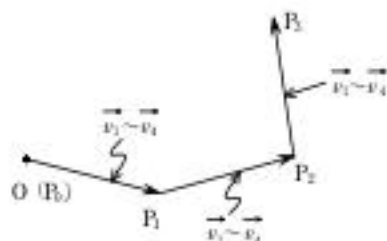
(3) 4点 P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3 が同一平面上に ない 確率を使い、余事象の確率を用いて考える。

$$\therefore 1 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 \cdot ({}_4C_3 \cdot 3!)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{4 \cdot 6}{64}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{5}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$



(4) $\vec{v}_1$ (1回), $\vec{v}_2$ (1回), $\vec{v}_3$ (1回), $\vec{v}_4$ (1回) $\leftarrow$ (4回するときだけ)

のとき,

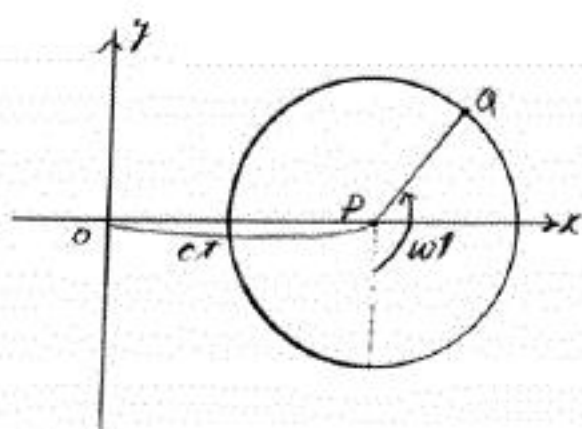
$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 + \vec{v}_4 = \vec{0}$$

求める確率は,

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^4 \cdot 4! = \frac{24}{256} = \frac{3}{32} \quad (n=4 \text{ のとき})$$

$$0 \quad (n=1, 2, 3, 5, 6 \text{ のとき})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5 (1) \quad \vec{OQ} &= (x(t), y(t)) \\
 &= \vec{OP} + \vec{PQ} \\
 &= (ct, c) + t \left(\cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}), \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}) \right) \\
 \therefore Q: \begin{cases} x(t) = ct + t \sin \omega t \\ y(t) = -t \cos \omega t \end{cases} \quad (2)
 \end{aligned}$$



$$(2) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = c + t \omega \cos \omega t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = t \omega \sin \omega t \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = c + t \omega \cos \omega t = t \omega \left(\cos \omega t + \frac{c}{t \omega} \right)$$

$$\text{IV. } \frac{c}{t \omega} \geq 1 \quad (c \geq t \omega) \text{ とき, } \frac{dx}{dt} \geq 0 \text{ となり } x(t) \text{ は}$$

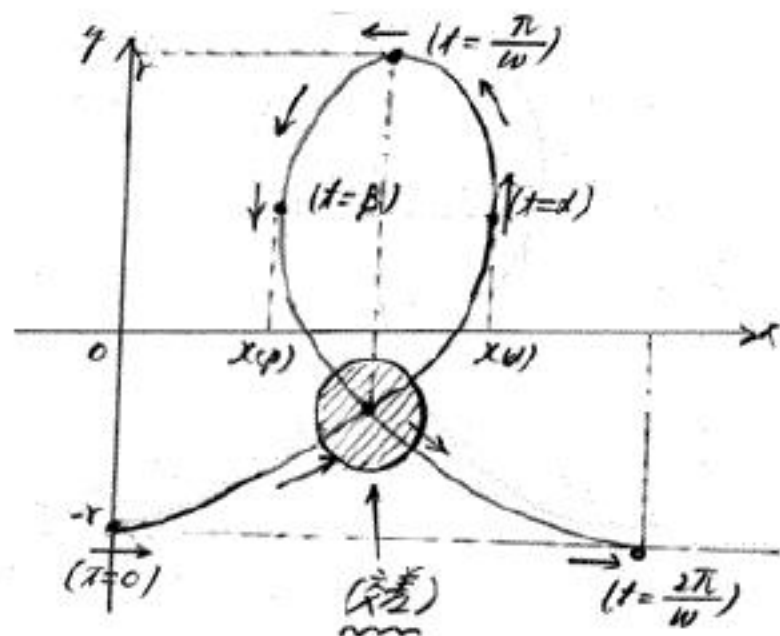
増加するため 交差しない. 1.2. $0 < \frac{c}{t \omega} < 1$ のとき交差する.

$$0 \leq t \leq \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \quad (\text{1周}) \text{ までとし, }$$

$$\cos \omega t = -\frac{c}{t \omega} \text{ となる } t = \alpha, \beta \quad (0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{\omega} < \beta < \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) \text{ のとき}$$

t	0	α	$\frac{\pi}{\omega}$	β	$\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$				
$\frac{dx}{dt}$	+	+	0	-	-	0	+	+	
$x(t)$	0	$x(\alpha)$	$\frac{c\pi}{\omega}$	$x(\beta)$	$\frac{2c\pi}{\omega}$				
$\frac{dy}{dt}$	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	0	
$y(t)$	-t	$y(\alpha)$	t	$y(\beta)$	-t				
$(x(t), y(t))$	(0, -t)	$(x(\alpha), y(\alpha))$	$(\frac{c\pi}{\omega}, t)$	$(x(\beta), y(\beta))$	$(\frac{2c\pi}{\omega}, -t)$				
$\vec{v}$	$\rightarrow$	$\nearrow$	$\uparrow$	$\nwarrow$	$\leftarrow$	$\swarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\searrow$	$\rightarrow$

グラフを描くと、次の図のようになる



以上より、本問より、 $c \geq t \omega$ (3)