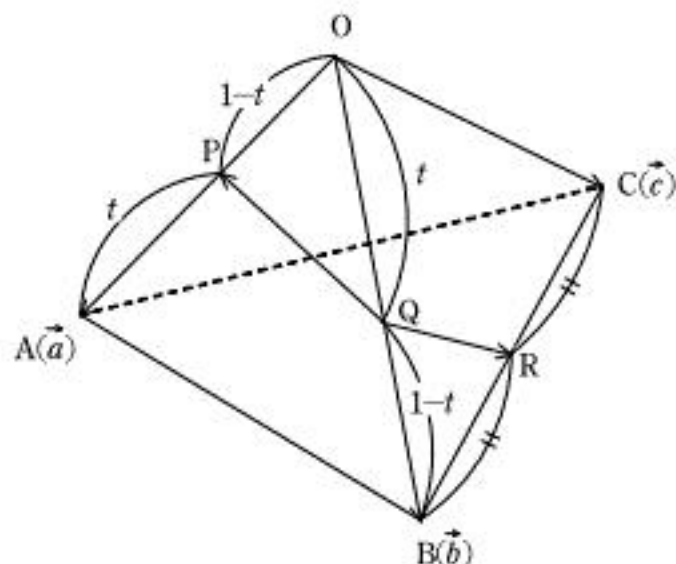


$$(1) \quad \overrightarrow{OP} = (1-t)\vec{a}, \quad \overrightarrow{OQ} = t\vec{b}, \quad \overrightarrow{OR} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \text{ より,}$$

$$\overrightarrow{QP} = \overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OQ} = \underline{(1-t)\vec{a} - t\vec{b}} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{QR} &= \overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OQ} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) - t\vec{b} \\ &= \underline{\left(\frac{1}{2} - t\right)\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{c}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(2)

$$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{QR} &= \left\{ (1-t)\vec{a} - t\vec{b} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} - t \right) \vec{b} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{c} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(1-t)\left(\frac{1}{2} - t \right) + \frac{1}{4}(1-t) - t\left(\frac{1}{2} - t \right) - \frac{t}{4} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6t^2 - 7t + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3t-2)(2t-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore t = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3)

(i) $t = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき

$$\overrightarrow{QP} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \text{ より, } |\overrightarrow{QP}|^2 = \frac{1}{4}\left(1+1-2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \quad \therefore |\overrightarrow{QP}| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\overrightarrow{QR} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{c} \text{ より, } |\overrightarrow{QR}| = \frac{1}{2}|\vec{c}| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \triangle PQR = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{8}}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(ii) $t = \frac{2}{3}$ のとき

$$\overrightarrow{QP} = \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} - 2\vec{b}) \text{ より, } |\overrightarrow{QP}|^2 = \frac{1}{9}\left(1+4-4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{9} \quad \therefore |\overrightarrow{QP}| = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{QR} = \frac{1}{6}(3\vec{c} - \vec{b}) \text{ より, } |\overrightarrow{QR}|^2 = \frac{1}{36}\left(9+1-6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{7}{36} \quad \therefore |\overrightarrow{QR}| = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{6}$$

$$\therefore \triangle PQR = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{7}}{6} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{21}}{36}}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) $f(x) = (2x-1)^3$ 上の点 $(t, (2t-1)^3)$ での接線は,

$$f'(x) = 3(2x-1)^2 \cdot 2 = 6(2x-1)^2 \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 6(2t-1)^2(x-t) + (2t-1)^3 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \underline{\underline{y &= 6(2t-1)^2 x - (4t+1)(2t-1)^2}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$t \neq \frac{1}{2}$ のとき, $y=0$ とおいて,

$$x = \frac{(4t+1)(2t-1)^2}{6(2t-1)^2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}(4t+1)}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 「 $x_n > \frac{1}{2}$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)」…… (※) を示す

(I) $n=1$ のとき, $x_1 = 2 > \frac{1}{2}$ をみたす.

(II) $n=k$ で成立を仮定. つまり, $x_k > \frac{1}{2}$ とする.

$$\text{ここで, } x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{6}(4x_k + 1) > \frac{1}{6}\left(4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

よって, $n=k+1$ でも成立.

以上(I), (II)より, (※) は成立. (証明終)

また,

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= \frac{2}{3}x_n + \frac{1}{6} \quad (x_1 = 2) \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad x_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{2}{3}\left(x_n - \frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \left(x_1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}\right) \\ \therefore x_n - \frac{1}{2} &= \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \\ \therefore x_n &= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}}} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} - x_n &= \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} |x_{n+1} - x_n| &< \frac{3}{4} \cdot 10^{-5} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} &< \frac{3}{4} \cdot 10^{-5} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n &< 10^{-5} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad n(\log_{10} 2 - \log_{10} 3) &< -5 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad n \left(\underbrace{\log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 2}_{(+)} \right) &> 5 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad n &> \frac{5}{\log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 2} \dots\dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\frac{5}{\log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 2}$ を評価すると,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5}{0.478 - 0.301} &< \frac{5}{\log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 2} < \frac{5}{0.477 - 0.302} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad \underbrace{\frac{5}{0.177}}_{28.2\dots} &< \frac{5}{\log_{10} 3 - \log_{10} 2} < \underbrace{\frac{5}{0.175}}_{28.5\dots} \end{aligned}$$

これと, ①より,

最小の n は 29 (答)

- (1)
- $x=1$
- を解に持つので

$$1-a+b=0 \Leftrightarrow b=a-1$$

$$\therefore (a, b) = (\underline{3}, \underline{2}), (\underline{4}, \underline{3}), (\underline{5}, \underline{4}), (\underline{6}, \underline{5}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} (1, 4) (2, 3) (3, 2) (4, 1) \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \nearrow & \nearrow & \nwarrow \\ (1, 1) & (1, 2) (2, 1) & (1, 3) (2, 2) (3, 1) \end{array} \end{array}$$

よって、求める確率を p とすると

$$p = \frac{10}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6} = \frac{5}{108} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (2) (※) が整数解
- $x=\alpha$
- をもつとする、他の解を
- β
- とすると

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = a > 0 \\ \alpha\beta = b > 0 \end{cases} \text{ より, } \underline{\alpha, \beta \text{ ともに正の整数解とわかる.}}$$

$\alpha > 3$, $\beta > 3$ と仮定すると, $\alpha + \beta > 6 \Leftrightarrow a > 6$ となり矛盾.

α , β の少なくとも 1 つは 3 以下の正の整数解である. (証明終)

- (3) (2)より

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha, \beta) = & (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), \\ & (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), \\ & (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), \\ & (4, 1), (4, 2), \\ & (5, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (a, b) = \left. \begin{array}{l} (\underline{2}, 1), (\underline{3}, \underline{2}), (\underline{4}, \underline{3}), (\underline{5}, \underline{4}), (\underline{6}, \underline{5}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} (1, 4) (2, 3) (3, 2) (4, 1) \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \nearrow & \nearrow & \nwarrow \\ (1, 1) & (1, 2) (2, 1) & (1, 3) (2, 2) (3, 1) \end{array} \end{array} \\ (\underline{3}, \underline{2}), (\underline{4}, \underline{4}), (\underline{5}, \underline{6}), (\underline{6}, \underline{8}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} (2, 6) (3, 5) (4, 4) (5, 3) (6, 2) \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \nearrow & \nwarrow & \\ (1, 3) (2, 2) (3, 1) & (1, 5) (2, 4) (3, 3) (4, 2) (5, 1) & \end{array} \end{array} \\ (\underline{4}, \underline{3}), (\underline{5}, \underline{6}), (\underline{6}, \underline{9}) \leftarrow (3, 6) (4, 5) (5, 4) (6, 3) \\ (\underline{5}, \underline{4}), (\underline{6}, \underline{8}) \\ (\underline{6}, \underline{5}) \end{array} \right\} 27 \text{ 通り}$$

よって、求める確率を q とすると

$$\therefore q = \frac{27}{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$