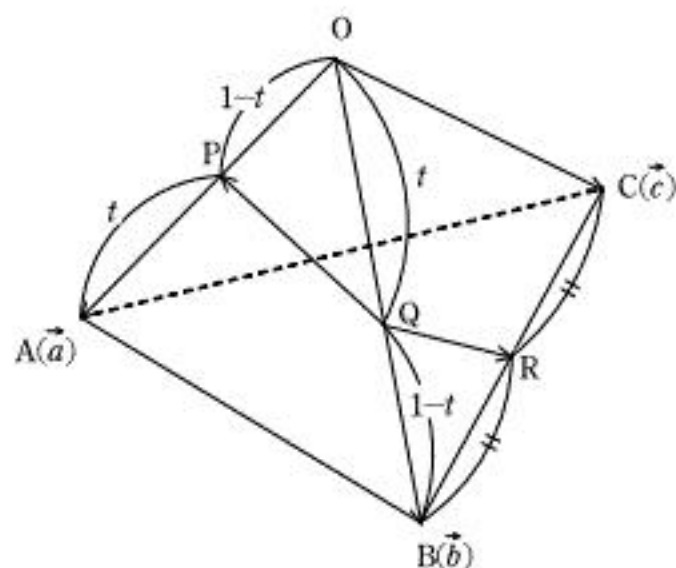


$$(1) \quad \overrightarrow{OP} = (1-t)\vec{a}, \quad \overrightarrow{OQ} = t\vec{b}, \quad \overrightarrow{OR} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{b} + \vec{c}) \text{ より,}$$

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

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



(2)

$$\begin{cases} |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1 \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

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

(3)

(i) $t = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき

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

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

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

(ii) $t = \frac{2}{3}$ のとき

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

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

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

2

(1)

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{k} \left((k-1)x + \frac{1}{x^{k-1}} \right) \quad (k=2, 3, 4, \dots) \quad (x>0)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{k} (k-1 - (k-1)x^{-k})$$

$$= \frac{k-1}{k} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^k} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(k-1)(x^k - 1)}{kx^k}$$

(+))

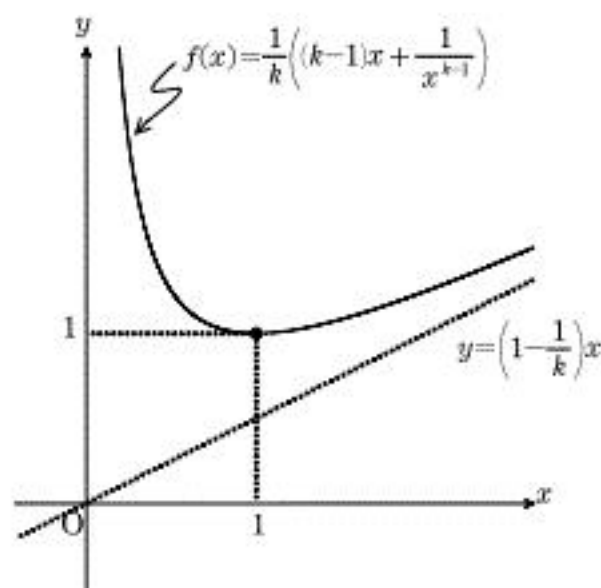
x	(0)		1		($+\infty$)
$f'(x)$		-	0	+	
$f(x)$	($+\infty$)	$\searrow$	1	$\nearrow$	($+\infty$)

さらに,
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ f(x) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) x \right\} = 0$$

より, y 軸と $y = \left(1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) x$ は漸近線

グラフを描くと右図の通り.



(2) 「 $x_n > 1$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)」..... (※) を示す

(I) $n=1$ のとき, $x_1 > 1$ より成立.

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

$$x_{k+1} = f(x_k) > 1 \quad (\because (1) \text{ のグラフ})$$

よって, $n=k+1$ でも成立.

以上(I), (II)より, (※) は成立. $x_n > 1$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$) は示された. (証明終)

(3) 平均値の定理より

$$x_{n+1} - 1 = f'(c)(x_n - 1) \quad (1 < c < x_n \text{ に実数 } c \text{ は存在})$$

$$= \frac{k-1}{k} \left(1 - \frac{1}{c^k} \right) \frac{(x_n - 1)}{(+)} \frac{(+)}{(+)}$$

$$< \frac{k-1}{k} \frac{(x_n - 1)}{(+)} \quad \left(1 - \frac{1}{c^k} < 1 \text{ より} \right)$$

$$\therefore x_{n+1} - 1 < \frac{k-1}{k} (x_n - 1) \text{ は示された. (証明終)}$$

$$\text{これより, } 0 < x_n - 1 < \frac{k-1}{k} (x_{n-1} - 1) < \left(\frac{k-1}{k} \right)^2 (x_{n-2} - 1) < \dots < \left(\frac{k-1}{k} \right)^{n-1} (x_1 - 1)$$

$$(\text{最右辺}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \left(\because 0 < \frac{k-1}{k} < 1 \right)$$

$$\text{はさみうちの原理より, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n - 1) = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 1}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) $x=1$ を解に持つので

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

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

よって、求める確率を p とすると

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

(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, $\alpha + \beta > 6 \iff a > 6$ 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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (a, b) = & (\overset{\times}{2}, 1), (\overset{\circ}{3}, \underline{2}), (\overset{\circ}{4}, \underline{3}), (\overset{\circ}{5}, \underline{4}), (\overset{\circ}{6}, \underline{5}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} (1, 4)(2, 3)(3, 2)(4, 1) \\ \nearrow \quad \nearrow \quad \nwarrow \\ (1, 1) \quad (1, 2)(2, 1) \quad (1, 3)(2, 2)(3, 1) \end{array} \\ & \cancel{(3, 2)}, (\overset{\circ}{4}, \underline{4}), (\overset{\circ}{5}, \underline{6}), (\overset{\circ}{6}, \underline{8}) \\ & \quad \nearrow \quad \nwarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} (2, 6)(3, 5)(4, 4)(5, 3)(6, 2) \\ (1, 3)(2, 2)(3, 1) \quad (1, 5)(2, 4)(3, 3)(4, 2)(5, 1) \end{array} \\ & \cancel{(4, 3)}, \cancel{(5, 6)}, (\overset{\circ}{6}, \underline{9}) \\ & \quad \nwarrow \quad \begin{array}{c} (3, 6)(4, 5)(5, 4)(6, 3) \end{array} \\ & \cancel{(5, 4)}, \cancel{(6, 8)} \\ & \cancel{(6, 5)} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \therefore (a, b) = & (\overset{\times}{2}, 1), (\overset{\circ}{3}, \underline{2}), (\overset{\circ}{4}, \underline{3}), (\overset{\circ}{5}, \underline{4}), (\overset{\circ}{6}, \underline{5}) \leftarrow \begin{array}{c} (1, 4)(2, 3)(3, 2)(4, 1) \\ \nearrow \quad \nearrow \quad \nwarrow \\ (1, 1) \quad (1, 2)(2, 1) \quad (1, 3)(2, 2)(3, 1) \end{array} \right\} 27 \text{ 通り}$$

よって、求める確率を q とすると

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

- (1) $f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 3$ (a, b は実数) と表せて,

$$f(1) = 1 + a + b - 3 = 0 \iff b = -a + 2$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^3 + ax^2 + (2-a)x - 3 \\ &= (x-1)\{x^2 + (a+1)x + 3\} \end{aligned}$$

となり, $x^2 + (a+1)x + 3 = 0$ が共役な虚数解 $x = \alpha, \beta$ ($\beta = \bar{\alpha}$) をもつ.

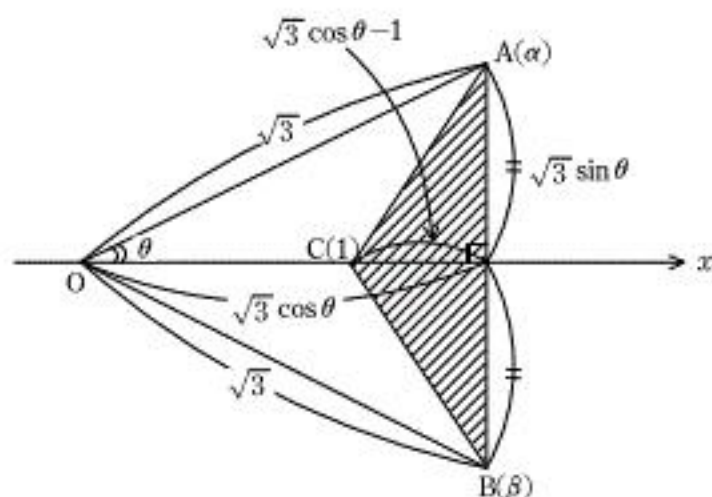
解と係数の関係より

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \alpha + \bar{\alpha} = -(a+1) \\ \alpha\beta = \alpha\bar{\alpha} = |\alpha|^2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore |\alpha| = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{3}}} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (2) 各辺の長さは右図の通り.

$$\begin{aligned} S = \triangle ABC &= (\sqrt{3} \cos \theta - 1) \cdot \sqrt{3} \sin \theta \\ &= \underline{\underline{3 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sqrt{3} \sin \theta}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



- (3) $S(\theta) = 3 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sqrt{3} \sin \theta$ ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$) とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} S'(\theta) &= 3 \cos^2 \theta - 3 \sin^2 \theta - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \\ &= 3 \cos^2 \theta - 3(1 - \cos^2 \theta) - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta \\ &= 6 \cos^2 \theta - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta - 3 \\ &= (3 \cos \theta + \sqrt{3})(2 \cos \theta - \sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ をみたす $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ の θ を φ とおくと, θ の範囲は $0 < \theta < \varphi$

$0 < \frac{\pi}{6} < \varphi$ となるので,

θ	(0)	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	 (φ)
$S'(\theta)$	+	0	-
$S(\theta)$	↗	(最大)	↘

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ にて $S(\theta)$ は最大となる. $\therefore \theta = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{6}}}$ (答)

$\alpha + \beta = -(a+1) = \alpha + \bar{\alpha}$ より,

$$\alpha + \beta = -(a+1) = 2\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\iff -a-1=3$$

$$\iff a=-4$$

$b = -a + 2$ より,

$$b=6$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \underline{\underline{x^3 - 4x^2 + 6x - 3}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) $\overrightarrow{OH} = k(1, 1, 0) = (k, k, 0)$ (k : 実数) と表され,

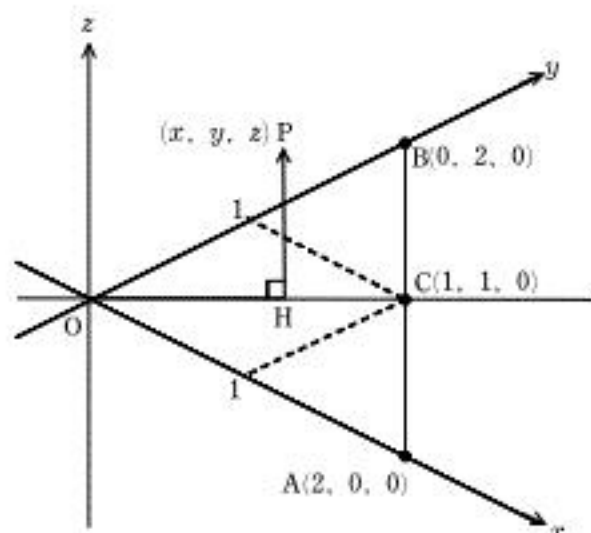
$$\overrightarrow{HP} = \overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OH} = (x - k, y - k, z)$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{HP} \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} &= (x - k, y - k, z) \cdot (1, 1, 0) \\ &= x + y - 2k = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{x + y}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \overrightarrow{OH} &= \frac{x + y}{2}(1, 1, 0) = \left(\frac{x + y}{2}, \frac{x + y}{2}, 0\right) \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{HP} &= \left(\frac{x - y}{2}, \frac{y - x}{2}, z\right)\end{aligned} \quad (\text{答})$$



(2)

$$|\overrightarrow{OH}|^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|x + y|\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}|x + y|^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2$$

$$|\overrightarrow{HP}|^2 = 2\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right)^2 + z^2 = \frac{1}{2}(x - y)^2 + z^2$$

より, 点 P が L の点であるためには

$$\begin{aligned}|\overrightarrow{HP}|^2 &\leq |\overrightarrow{OH}|^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x - y)^2 + z^2 &\leq \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow z^2 &\leq 2xy\end{aligned}$$

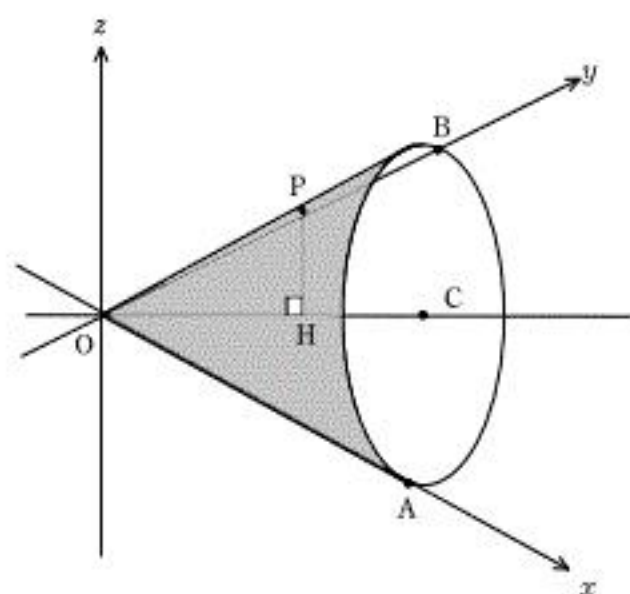
さらに,

$$\begin{aligned}0 &\leq |\overrightarrow{OH}|^2 \leq (\sqrt{2})^2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 &\leq \frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2 \leq 2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 &\leq (x + y)^2 \leq 4 \\ \therefore 0 &\leq x + y \leq 2\end{aligned}$$

以上より, 点 P が L の点であるための条件は

$$\begin{cases} z^2 \leq 2xy \\ 0 \leq x + y \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

となり, 題意は示された. (証明終)



(3) (2)より,

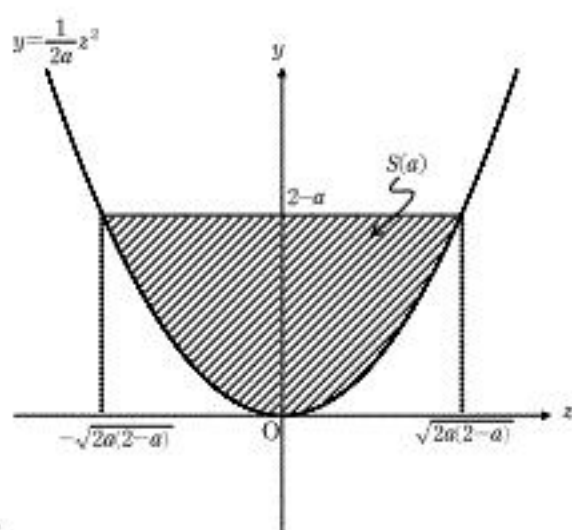
$$L: \begin{cases} z^2 \leq 2xy \\ 0 \leq x + y \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで, $x = a$ ($1 \leq a \leq 2$) を①へ代入

$$\begin{cases} z^2 \leq 2ay \\ 0 \leq y + a \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} y \geq \frac{1}{2a}z^2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 - a \end{cases} \quad (\text{図示})$$

これを図示すると右図の通り.

$$\begin{aligned}S(a) &= -\int_{-\sqrt{2a(2-a)}}^{\sqrt{2a(2-a)}} \frac{1}{2a} (z + \sqrt{2a(2-a)}) (z - \sqrt{2a(2-a)}) dz \\ &= \frac{1}{12a} (2\sqrt{2a(2-a)})^3 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} (2 - a) \sqrt{2a(2-a)} \quad (1 \leq a \leq 2) \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$



(4) 求める体積を V とする.

$$\begin{aligned}V &= \int_1^2 S(a) da = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_1^2 (2 - a) \sqrt{a(2 - a)} da \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_1^2 (2 - a) \sqrt{1 - (a - 1)^2} da \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin \theta) \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a - 1 = \sin \theta \quad \therefore da = \cos \theta d\theta \\ a \mid 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ \theta \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right\} \\ &= \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\sin \theta) \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{9} \quad (\text{答})\end{aligned}$$