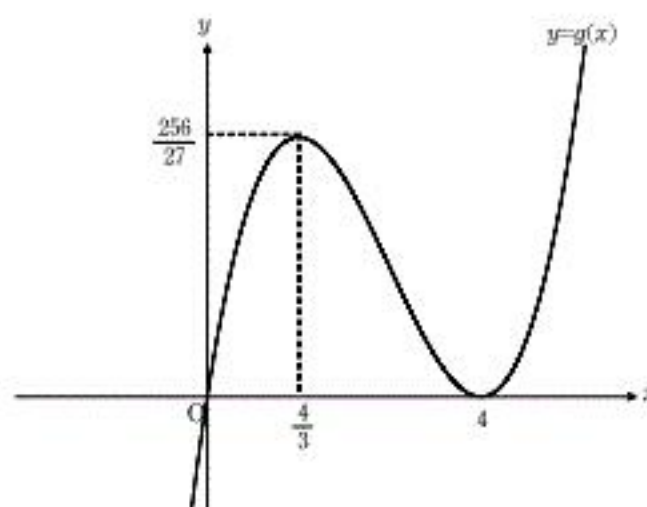


(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(x) &= x(x-4)^2 \\
 &= x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x \\
 g'(x) &= 3x^2 - 16x + 16 \\
 &= (3x-4)(x-4)
 \end{aligned}$$

x	...	$\frac{4}{3}$	...	4	...
$g'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$g(x)$	$\nearrow$	(極大)	$\searrow$	(極小)	$\nearrow$

$$\begin{cases}
 (\text{極大値}) = g\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{256}{27} \\
 (\text{極小値}) = g(4) = 0
 \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$



グラフを描くと右図の通り,

(2) $f(x) = ax^2$ と $g(x) = x(x-4)^2$ を連立して,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(x-4)^2 &= ax^2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow x \{ \underline{x^2 - (a+8)x + 16} \} &= 0 \quad \dots\dots ①
 \end{aligned}$$

線部分について,

$x^2 - (a+8)x + 16 = 0$ は,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= (a+8)^2 - 4 \cdot 16 \\
 &= a^2 + 16a > 0 \quad (\because a > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$x \neq 0$ の異なる 2 実数解 $x = \alpha, \beta$ ($\alpha < \beta$) をもつ,

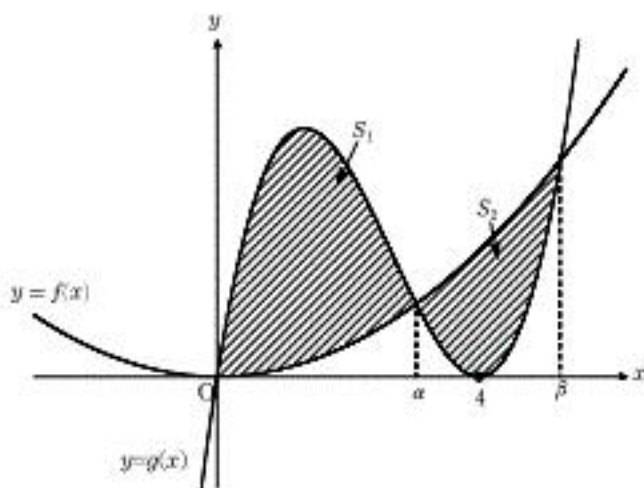
$$\begin{cases}
 \alpha + \beta = a + 8 > 0 \\
 \alpha\beta = 16 > 0
 \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots ②$$

より, $0 < \alpha < \beta$ と考えてよい,

①は異なる 3 つの実数解 $x = 0, \alpha, \beta$ をもつ.

つまり, 2 つの曲線 $y = f(x)$ と $y = g(x)$ は相異なる 3 点で交わることが示された.

(証明終)



(3) (2) のように S_1 と S_2 を定める.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 - S_2 &= \int_0^\alpha x(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)dx - \int_\alpha^\beta -x(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)dx \\
 &= \int_0^\beta x(x-\alpha)(x-\beta)dx \\
 &= \int_0^\beta (x^3 - \beta x^2)dx - \alpha \int_0^\beta x(x-\beta)dx \\
 &= \frac{\beta^4}{4} - \frac{\beta^4}{3} + \frac{\alpha}{6}\beta^3 \\
 &= \frac{\alpha}{6}\beta^3 - \frac{\beta^4}{12} = 0 \\
 \therefore 2\alpha &= \beta \quad \dots\dots ③
 \end{aligned}$$

②, ③より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\alpha^2 &= 16 & \therefore (\alpha, \beta) &= (2\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2}) \\
 & & \therefore \underline{a} &= \underline{6\sqrt{2} - 8} \quad (> 0) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

このとき,

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 6\sqrt{2}x + 16) &= 0 \\
 \therefore \underline{x = 0, 2\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{2}} &\quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$$p_2 = 0, q_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right) \cdot 6 = \frac{2}{3}, r_2 = 0$$

$$p_3 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}, q_3 = 0, r_3 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$\begin{cases} p_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}q_n \\ q_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}p_n + r_n \\ r_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}q_n \end{cases} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{n+2} &= \frac{2}{3}p_{n+1} + r_{n+1} \\ &= \frac{4}{9}q_n + \frac{1}{3}q_n \\ &= \frac{7}{9}q_n \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $q_1 = 0, q_2 = \frac{2}{3}$ より、

$$q_n = \begin{cases} 0 & (n:\text{奇数}) \\ \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}-1} & (n:\text{偶数}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$

これを①に代入して、 $p_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}q_n$ より、

$$p_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{9}\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{\frac{n-3}{2}} & (n:\text{奇数}) \\ 0 & (n:\text{偶数}) \end{cases} \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots) \quad (\text{答})$$

$r_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}q_n$ より、

$$r_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{9}\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{\frac{n-3}{2}} & (n:\text{奇数}) \\ 0 & (n:\text{偶数}) \end{cases} \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots) \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) $s_m = \frac{1}{3}p_{2m-1}$ より、

$$s_m = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{9}\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{\frac{2m-1-3}{2}} = \frac{4}{27}\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-2} \quad (m=2, 3, 4, \dots)$$

$$\left(\text{ただし, } s_1 = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) a, b, c は全て自然数で, $1 \leq a < b < c$ より, $\frac{1}{c} < \frac{1}{b} < \frac{1}{a}$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} < \frac{3}{a} \quad \therefore a < 6 \quad (a=1, 2, 3, 4, 5) \leftarrow \text{(\underline{絞り込み})}$$

(i) $a=1$ のとき $(1 < b < c)$

$$\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{不適})$$

(ii) $a=2$ のとき $(2 < b < c)$

$$\frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 0 \quad (\text{不適})$$

(iii) $a=3$ のとき $(3 < b < c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} &= \frac{1}{6} \\ \iff bc - 6b - 6c &= 0 \\ \iff (b-6)(c-6) &= 36 \quad (-3 < b-6 < c-6) \\ (b-6, c-6) &= (1, 36)(2, 18)(3, 12)(4, 9) \\ \therefore (b, c) &= (7, 42)(8, 24)(9, 18)(10, 15) \\ \therefore (a, b, c) &= (3, 7, 42)(3, 8, 24)(3, 9, 18)(3, 10, 15) \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $a=4$ のとき $(4 < b < c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} &= \frac{1}{4} \\ \iff bc - 4b - 4c &= 0 \\ \iff (b-4)(c-4) &= 16 \quad (0 < b-4 < c-4) \\ (b-4, c-4) &= (1, 16)(2, 8) \\ \therefore (b, c) &= (5, 20)(6, 12) \\ \therefore (a, b, c) &= (4, 5, 20)(4, 6, 12) \end{aligned}$$

(v) $a=5$ のとき $(5 < b < c)$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} &= \frac{3}{10} \\ \iff 3bc - 10b - 10c &= 0 \\ \iff (3b-10)(3c-10) &= 100 \quad (5 < 3b-10 < 3c-10) \\ \text{これをみたす整数の組 } (3b-10, 3c-10) &\text{は存在せず, (不適)} \end{aligned}$$

以上, (i) ~ (v)より,

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b, c) &= (3, 7, 42)(3, 8, 24)(3, 9, 18)(3, 10, 15) \\ &\quad \underline{(4, 5, 20)(4, 6, 12)} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 自然数の組 (a, b, c) を用いて,

$$\begin{cases} pa = 2n \\ qb = 2n \\ rc = 2n \end{cases} \text{をみたす組 } (a, b, c) \text{ は 1 つ定まり, } p = \frac{2n}{a}, q = \frac{2n}{b}, r = \frac{2n}{c} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2n}{a} > \frac{2n}{b} > \frac{2n}{c} \\ \frac{2n}{a} + \frac{2n}{b} + \frac{2n}{c} = n \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a < b < c \\ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \leftarrow \text{(1) と同一の条件) } \dots\dots \text{①}$$

①の組は(1)の結果はより,

$$\begin{aligned} (a, b, c) &= (3, 7, 42)(3, 8, 24)(3, 9, 18) \\ &\quad (3, 10, 15)(4, 5, 20)(4, 6, 12) \end{aligned}$$

(i) $(a, b, c) = (3, 7, 42)$ のとき

$$p = \frac{2n}{3}, q = \frac{2n}{7}, r = \frac{2n}{42} \left(= \frac{n}{21} \right) \text{ より, } \underline{n \text{ は } 21 \text{ の倍数}}$$

(ii) $(a, b, c) = (3, 8, 24)$ のとき

$$p = \frac{2n}{3}, q = \frac{2n}{8} \left(= \frac{n}{4} \right), r = \frac{2n}{24} \left(= \frac{n}{12} \right) \text{ より, } \underline{n \text{ は } 12 \text{ の倍数}}$$

(iii) $(a, b, c) = (3, 9, 18)$ のとき

$$p = \frac{2n}{3}, q = \frac{2n}{9}, r = \frac{2n}{18} \left(= \frac{n}{9} \right) \text{ より, } \underline{n \text{ は } 9 \text{ の倍数}}$$

(iv) $(a, b, c) = (3, 10, 15)$ のとき

$$p = \frac{2n}{3}, q = \frac{2n}{10} \left(= \frac{n}{5} \right), r = \frac{2n}{15} \text{ より, } \underline{n \text{ は } 15 \text{ の倍数}}$$

(v) $(a, b, c) = (4, 5, 20)$ のとき

$$p = \frac{2n}{4} \left(= \frac{n}{2} \right), q = \frac{2n}{5}, r = \frac{2n}{20} \left(= \frac{n}{10} \right) \text{ より, } \underline{n \text{ は } 10 \text{ の倍数}}$$

(vi) $(a, b, c) = (4, 6, 12)$ のとき

$$p = \frac{2n}{4} \left(= \frac{n}{2} \right), q = \frac{2n}{6} \left(= \frac{n}{3} \right), r = \frac{2n}{12} \left(= \frac{n}{6} \right) \text{ より, } \underline{n \text{ は } 6 \text{ の倍数}}$$

以上, (i) ~ (vi)を全てみたす最小の自然数 n は, 1260(最小公倍数)

$$\therefore \underline{M = 6 \text{ ((i) ~ (v)), } n = 1260} \quad (\text{答})$$