

(1)

$$y = a - 1 - \log x \quad (x > 0)$$

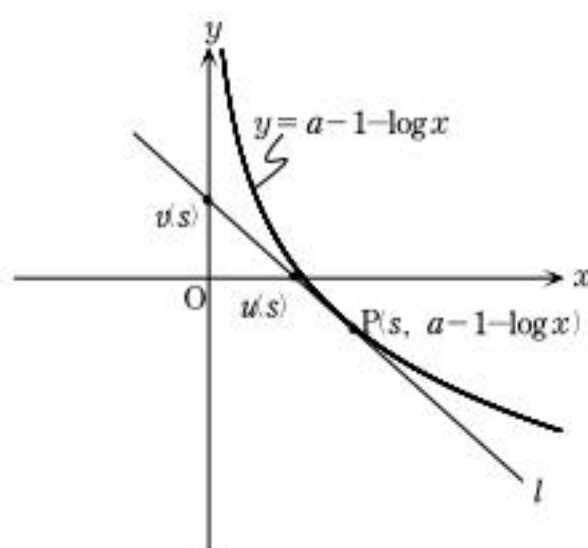
$$y' = -\frac{1}{x}$$

点 $P(s, a - 1 - \log s)$ での接線 l は,

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\frac{1}{s}(x-s) + a - 1 - \log s \\ \Leftrightarrow y &= -\frac{1}{s}x + a - \log s \end{aligned}$$

これより,

$$\begin{cases} u(s) = s(a - \log s) \\ v(s) = a - \log s \end{cases} \quad (s > 0) \quad (\text{答})$$



(2) ◦ $u(s) = s(a - \log s) \quad (s > 0)$ について,

$$\begin{aligned} u'(s) &= a - \log s + s \left(-\frac{1}{s} \right) \\ &= a - 1 - \log s \end{aligned}$$

$$u''(s) = -\frac{1}{s} < 0$$

s	(0)	...	e^{a-1}	...	$(+\infty)$
$u'(s)$		+	0	-	
$u''(s)$		-	-	-	
$u(s)$	(0)	↗	e^{a-1}	↘	$(-\infty)$

(極大)

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow +0} u(s) = 0, \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} u(s) = -\infty$$

$$(\text{極大値}) = u(e^{a-1}) = e^{a-1}$$

◦ $v(s) = a - \log s \quad (s > 0)$ について,

$$v'(s) = -\frac{1}{s} < 0$$

$$v''(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} > 0$$

s	(0)	...	...	...	$(+\infty)$
$v'(s)$			-		
$v''(s)$			+		
$v(s)$	$(+\infty)$		↘		$(-\infty)$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow +0} v(s) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} v(s) = -\infty$$

ここで,

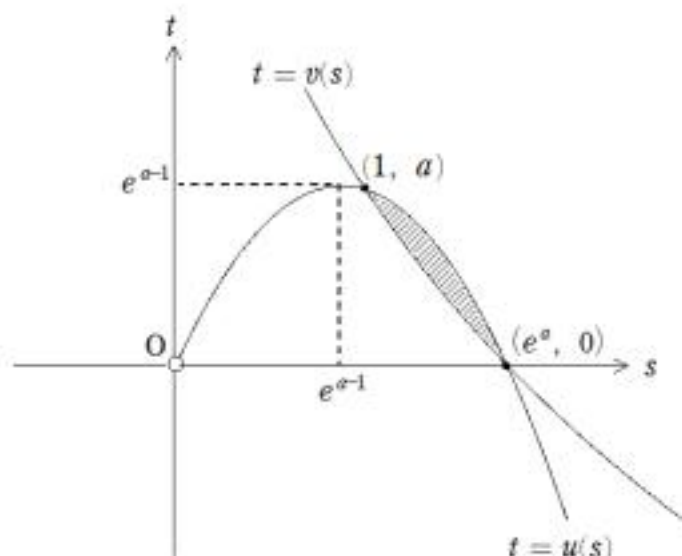
$$\begin{aligned} u(s) &= v(s) \\ \Leftrightarrow s(a - \log s) &= a - \log s \\ \Leftrightarrow (s-1)(a - \log s) &= 0 \\ \therefore s &= 1, e^a \end{aligned}$$

2つの交点 $(1, a)(e^a, 0)$ に注意してグラフを描くと、右図の通り。

$$\begin{aligned} u(s) &= v(s) \\ \Leftrightarrow s(a - \log s) &= a - \log s \\ \Leftrightarrow (s-1)(a - \log s) &= 0 \\ \therefore s &= 1, e^a \end{aligned}$$

(3) 求める体積を V とする。

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \underbrace{\int_0^a \pi s^2 dt}_{t=u(s)} - \underbrace{\int_0^a \pi s^2 dt}_{t=v(s)} \\ &= \int_{e^a}^1 \pi s^2 \cdot (a - 1 - \log s) ds - \int_{e^a}^1 \pi s^2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{s} \right) ds \\ &= \pi \int_{e^a}^1 s^2 (a - 1 - \log s) ds + \pi \int_{e^a}^1 s ds \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{s^3}{3} (a - 1 - \log s) \right]_{e^a}^1 + \pi \int_{e^a}^1 \frac{s^2}{3} ds + \pi \int_{e^a}^1 s ds \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{3} (a - 1) + \frac{e^{3a}}{3} \right] + \frac{\pi}{9} (1 - e^{3a}) + \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{2a}) \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{9} e^{3a} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2a} + \frac{a}{3} + \frac{5}{18} \right] \pi \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



2

(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,

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

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

(4) $t_2 = (s_1)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}, s_2 = \frac{4}{27}$ より,

$$\frac{t_2}{\left(\frac{3}{27}\right)} < \frac{s_2}{\left(\frac{4}{27}\right)}$$

$$t_3 = (s_1 \cdot s_2) \cdot 2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{27}\right) \cdot 2 = \frac{8}{81}, s_3 = \frac{28}{243} \text{ より,}$$

$$\frac{t_3}{\left(\frac{24}{243}\right)} < \frac{s_3}{\left(\frac{28}{243}\right)}$$

(m ≥ 4)

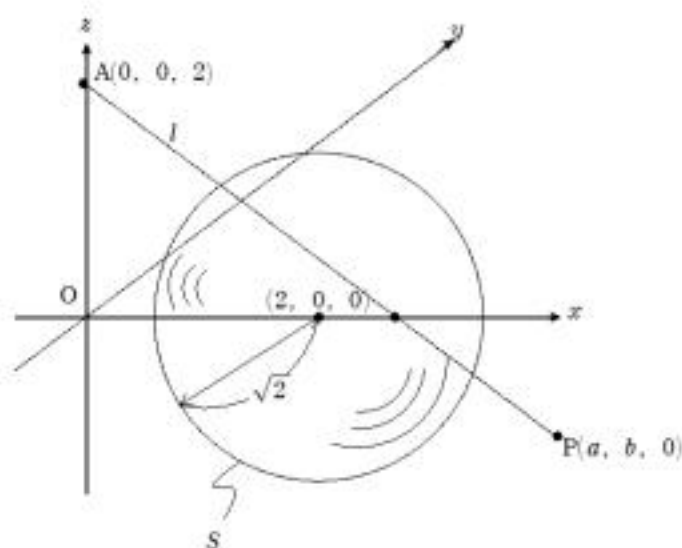
$$\begin{aligned} t_m &= \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} s_k \cdot s_{m-k} \\ &= (s_1 \cdot s_{m-1}) \cdot 2 + \sum_{k=2}^{m-2} s_k \cdot s_{m-k} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{27} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-3} \right\} \cdot 2 + \sum_{k=2}^{m-2} \frac{4}{27} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{k-2} \cdot \frac{4}{27} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-k-2} \\ &= \frac{8}{81} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-3} + \sum_{k=2}^{m-2} \frac{16}{729} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-4} \\ &= \frac{8}{81} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-3} + \frac{16(m-3)}{729} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-4} \\ &= \frac{8(2m+1)}{729} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-4} \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{t_m}{s_m} &= \frac{\frac{8(2m+1)}{729} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-4}}{\frac{4}{27} \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{m-2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{27} (2m+1) \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{-2} \\ &= \frac{6}{49} (2m+1) > 1 \quad (\because m \geq 4) \quad \text{つまり, } \underline{\underline{t_m > s_m}} \quad (\text{不適}) \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{AQ} &= t \overrightarrow{AP} \\
 \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OA} &= t(\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OA}) \\
 \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OQ} &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{OA} + t\overrightarrow{OP} \\
 &= (1-t)(0, 0, 2) + t(a, b, 0) \\
 \therefore Q(at, bt, 2(1-t)) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 球面 $S: (x-2)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ ① $Q(at, bt, 2(1-t))$ を①に代入.

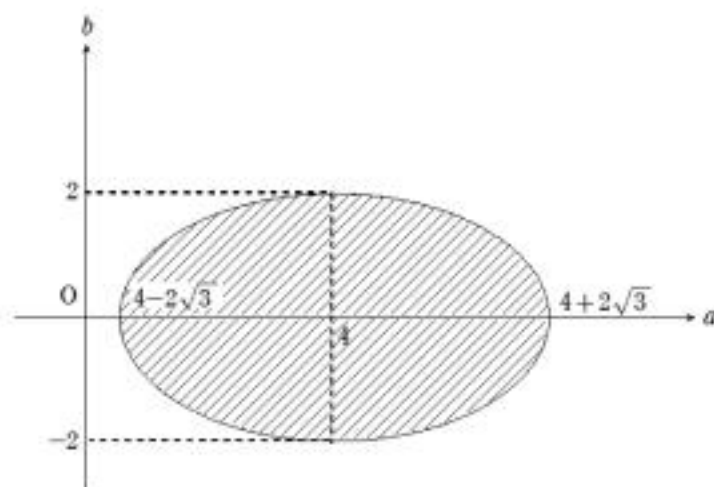
$$\begin{aligned}
 (at-2)^2 + b^2t^2 + 4(1-t)^2 &= 2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{(a^2 + b^2 + 4)}_{(+)}t^2 - 4(a+2)t + 6 &= 0 \quad \text{.....②}
 \end{aligned}$$

②が異なる2実数解をもてばよい.

$$D/4 = 4(a+2)^2 - 6(a^2 + b^2 + 4) > 0$$

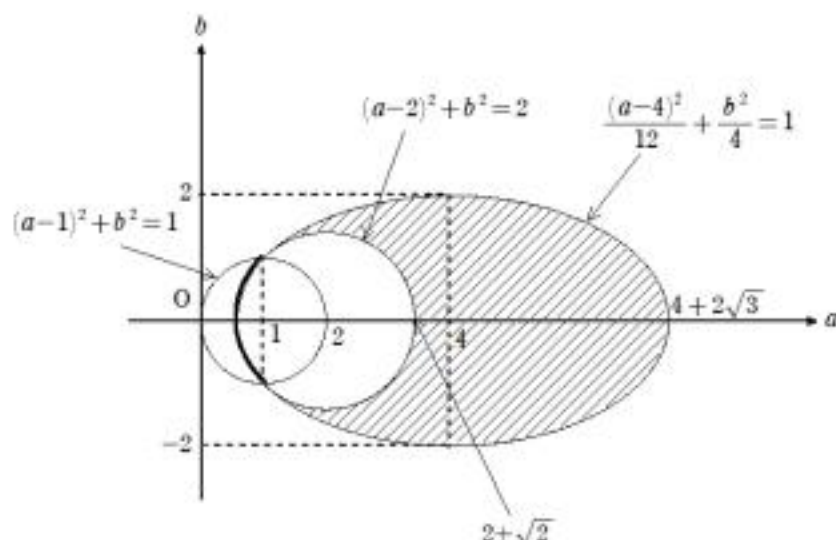
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(a-4)^2}{12} + \frac{b^2}{4} < 1$$

(右図の斜線部分. ただし, 境界は含まず)

(3) $Q_z = 2(1-t) > 0 \quad t < 1$ ②が $t < 1$ に異なる2実数解をもてばよい.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{(a-4)^2}{12} + \frac{b^2}{4} < 1 \\ \frac{2(a+2)}{a^2 + b^2 + 4} < 1 \\ a^2 + b^2 + 4 - 4(a+2) + 6 > 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \frac{(a-4)^2}{12} + \frac{b^2}{4} < 1 \\ (a-1)^2 + b^2 > 1 \\ (a-2)^2 + b^2 > 2 \end{cases}$$

図示すると, 右図の斜線部分. ただし, 境界線は含まず.



$$\left(\begin{aligned} &\frac{(a-4)^2}{12} + \frac{b^2}{4} = 1 \text{ と } (a-1)^2 + b^2 = 1 \text{ は } (1, \pm 1) \text{ を通り,} \\ &\frac{(a-4)^2}{12} + \frac{b^2}{4} = 1 \text{ と } (a-2)^2 + b^2 = 2 \text{ は } (1, \pm 1) \text{ で接する} \end{aligned} \right)$$

(1) $z \in M$ ($M \neq \emptyset$) より, (II) から, $\frac{1}{z}, -z$ も M の要素である.

(III) より, $z \cdot \frac{1}{z} \in M, -z \cdot \frac{1}{z} \in M$ となるので, $\pm 1 \in M$ (証明終)

(2) $z \in M$ ($M \neq \emptyset$) に対して, $-z$ ($\neq z$) も M の要素となり, この 2 つの集合 $\{z, -z\}$ (部分集合) の和集合 となるため, M の要素の数 n は偶数. (証明終)

(共通なものはなし)

(3) $n=4$ のとき, $M = \{\pm 1, \pm z\}$ ($z \neq \pm 1$) とおける.

(III) より, $z^2 = 1, z^2 = -1, z^2 = z, z^2 = -z$ より, $z \neq 0, \pm 1$ を考えれば,

$z^2 = -1$ より, $z = \pm i$ つまり, $M = \{\pm 1, \pm i\}$ となり, (一意的に定まる)

いずれの要素も条件(I) ~ (III)をみたす.

$$\therefore \underline{M = \{\pm 1, \pm i\}} \quad (\text{答})$$

(4) $n=6$ のとき, $M = \{\pm 1, \pm z, \pm w\}$ ($z \neq \pm 1, z \neq \pm w, w \neq \pm 1$)

ここで, zw も M の要素より, $z \neq \pm 1, w \neq \pm 1$ から, $\underline{zw = \pm 1}$

$$\therefore M = \left\{ \pm 1, \pm z, \pm \frac{1}{z} \right\} \quad (z \neq \pm 1)$$

ここで, $z^2 \in M$ より,

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 = \pm \frac{1}{z} &\iff z^3 \mp 1 = 0 \\ &\iff (z \mp 1)(z^2 \pm z + 1) = 0 \\ \therefore z &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

つまり, $M = \left\{ \pm 1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right\}$ となり, (一意的に定まる)

いずれの要素も条件(I) ~ (III)をみたす.

$$\therefore \underline{M = \left\{ \pm 1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2} \right\}} \quad (\text{答})$$