

1

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} \right) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\log(1 + \sin \theta) - \log(1 - \sin \theta)]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^n \theta} \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\tan \theta)' \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^{n-2} \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \left[\tan \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^{n-2} \theta} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan \theta \cdot (n-2) \cdot \frac{(-\sin \theta)}{\cos^{n-1} \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \cdot 2^{n-2} - (n-2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^n \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \cdot 2^{n-2} - (n-2)(I_n - I_{n-2}) \\
 \therefore I_n &= \frac{n-2}{n-1} I_{n-2} + \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot 2^{n-2}}{n-1} \quad (n \geq 3) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 直円錐の $z=t$ 面 $\left(0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}\right)$ での切り口を

面積を $T(t)$ として求める.

$z=t$ 面での切り口の図のように

角 θ を定めると,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos \theta &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-t} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2(1-t)}
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2}$ の変化に伴い

$\frac{1}{2} \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$ と変化に注意.

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(t) &= \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 \cdot 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 \sin 2\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (1-t)^2 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

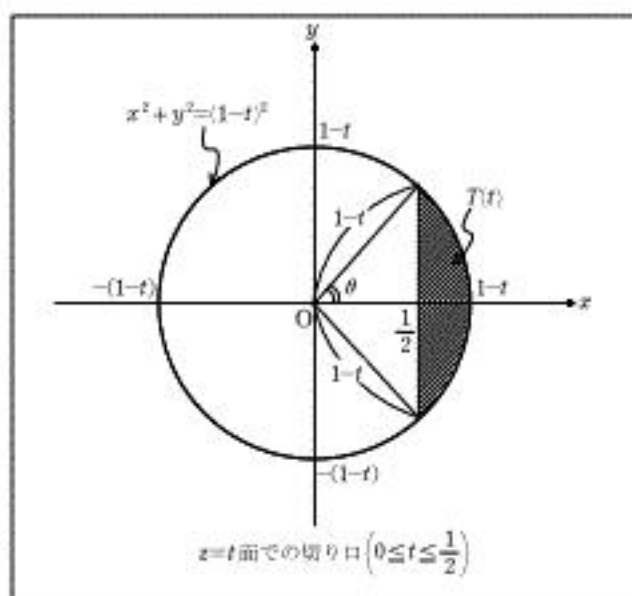
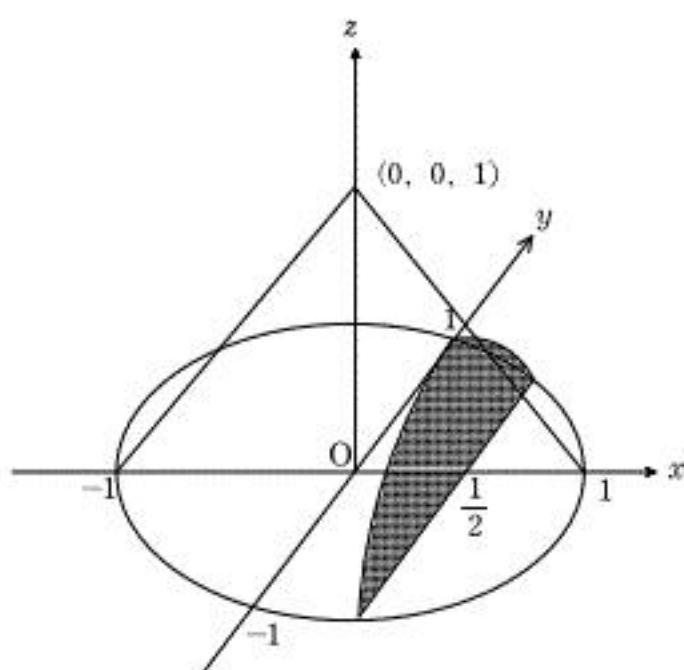
したがって, 求める立体 S の体積(V)は

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} T(t) dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^2 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2(1-t)}$ より, $-\sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2(1-t)^2} dt$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc}
 t & 0 & \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \\
 \theta & \frac{\pi}{3} & \rightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

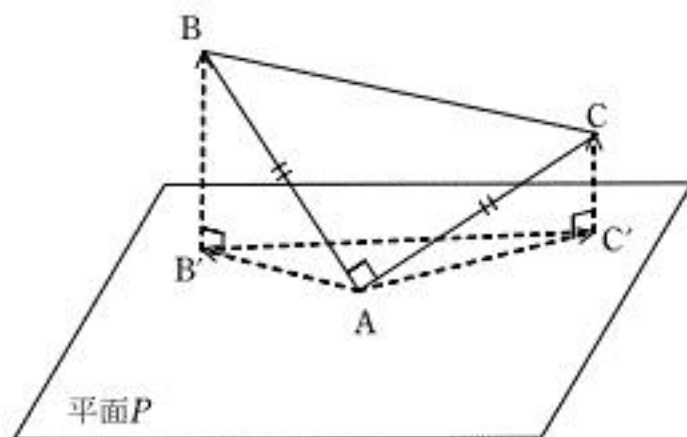
$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore V &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 \left(\frac{1}{2 \cos \theta} \right)^2 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \cdot \left\{ -2 \sin \theta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2 \cos \theta} \right)^2 \right\} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\theta \sin \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} d\theta - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{\cos^4 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^{-3} \theta \right)' \cdot \theta d\theta - \frac{1}{8} (I_3 - I_1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{8}{9} \pi - \frac{1}{3} I_3 \right) - \frac{1}{8} I_3 + \frac{1}{8} I_1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3} \right\} + \frac{1}{8} \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{9} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{1}{24} \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} I_1 = \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) \\ I_2 = \sqrt{3} \\ I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \log(2 + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} + \overrightarrow{B'B} \cdot \overrightarrow{C'C} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} + (\overrightarrow{AB} - \overrightarrow{AB'}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AC'}) \\
 &= 2\overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} + \underbrace{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} - \overrightarrow{AC'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB'}}_{\parallel} \\
 &= \overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC'} - \overrightarrow{AC}) + \overrightarrow{AC'} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AB'} - \overrightarrow{AB}) \\
 &= \underbrace{\overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{CC'}}_{\parallel} + \underbrace{\overrightarrow{AC'} \cdot \overrightarrow{BB'}}_{\parallel} \\
 &= 0 \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$



(2) (1)より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} + \overrightarrow{B'B} \cdot \overrightarrow{C'C} = 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow & \overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} = -\overrightarrow{B'B} \cdot \overrightarrow{C'C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで, } \overrightarrow{B'B} \cdot \overrightarrow{C'C} = |\overrightarrow{B'B}| |\overrightarrow{C'C}| \cos 0 > 0$$

つまり, $\overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} < 0$ となり, $\angle B'AC' > \frac{\pi}{2}$ は示された. (証明終)

(3) (2)より, $B'C' = 7$ ($AB' = 4, AC' = \sqrt{21}$ としても一般性は失わない)

余弦定理を用いて,

$$49 = 16 + 21 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt{21} \cos \angle B'AC'$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{(\overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'})}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} = -6$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{B'B}| |\overrightarrow{C'C}| = \overrightarrow{B'B} \cdot \overrightarrow{C'C} = -\overrightarrow{AB'} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC'} = 6$$

ここで, $|\overrightarrow{B'B}| = h$ (> 0) とすると, $|\overrightarrow{C'C}| = \frac{6}{h}$

$$AB^2 = AC^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h^2 + 4^2 = \left(\frac{6}{h}\right)^2 + (\sqrt{21})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h^4 - 5h^2 - 36 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (h^2 - 9)(h^2 + 4) = 0 \quad \therefore h^2 = 9 \quad (h = 3)$$

$$\therefore AB = \sqrt{9 + 16} = 5 \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) $\lfloor \sqrt{n} \rfloor = m$ (≥ 1) とおく. $\sqrt{n}$ は整数ではないので,

$$m < \sqrt{n} < m+1$$

$$\therefore m^2 < n < (m+1)^2$$

つまり, $n = m^2 + 1, m^2 + 2, m^2 + 3, \dots, m^2 + 2m$ で調べる.

ただし, $\sqrt{m^2+1}, \sqrt{m^2+2}, \dots$ の小数第1位が "0" を見つけるためには

この中で最小の $\sqrt{m^2+1}$ だけを考えればよい.

$$m < \sqrt{m^2+1} < m + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\therefore m^2 < m^2 + 1 < m^2 + \frac{1}{5}m + \frac{1}{100} \left(\begin{array}{l} m^2 + 1 < m^2 + \frac{1}{5}m + \frac{1}{100} \text{ より} \\ m > \frac{99}{20} = 4.95 \end{array} \right)$$

これより, $m = 5, 6, 7, \dots$ と順に調べる.

$$(m=5) \quad \sqrt{25+1} = \sqrt{26} \text{ について, } 5.01 = \sqrt{25.1001} < \sqrt{26} < \sqrt{26.01} = 5.1$$

n の最小性より, $n = 26$ (答)

↑

 小数第1位は "0"
 小数第2位は "0" 以外

(2) (1)と同様に調べてみると,

$$m = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, \dots \text{ に応じて,}$$

$$n = 26, 37, 50, 65, 82, 101, 122, 145, \dots$$

ただし, $m = 10, 11$ のケースでは, $\sqrt{m^2+2}$ についても条件を満たす.

$$10.01 = \sqrt{100.2001} < \sqrt{102} < \sqrt{102.01} = 10.1$$

$$11.01 = \sqrt{121.2201} < \sqrt{123} < \sqrt{123.21} = 11.1$$

よって,

$$n = 26, 37, 50, 65, 82, 101, \textcircled{102}, 122, \textcircled{123}, 145$$

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)

$$\therefore n = 145 \quad (\text{答})$$

(1) $n=3$ のとき,

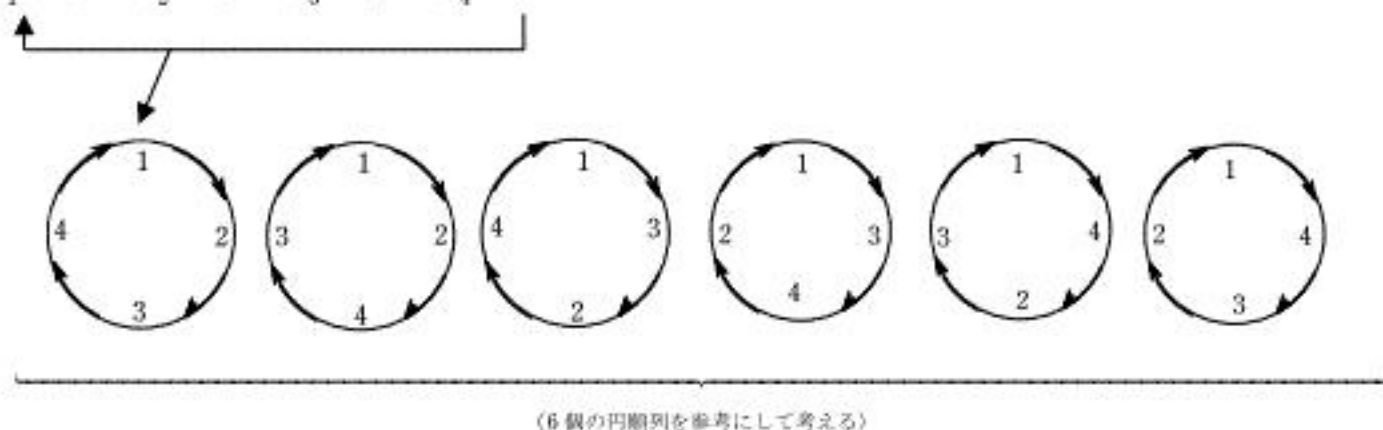
$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) = ({}^\circ 1, 2, 3)({}^\circ 1, 3, 2)({}^\circ 2, 1, 3)(2, 3, 1) \\ (3, 1, 2)({}^\circ 3, 2, 1)$$

長さ 1 のサイクルを含むのは ${}^\circ$ 印の 4 通り. $P = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ (答)

(2) $a_1 \neq 1, a_2 \neq 2, a_3 \neq 3, a_4 \neq 4$ に注意して並べると,

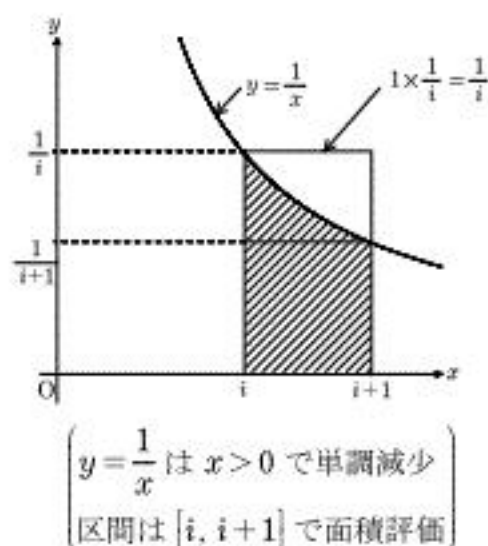
$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = (2, 3, 4, 1)(2, 4, 1, 3)(3, 4, 2, 1)(3, 1, 4, 2) \\ (4, 3, 1, 2)(4, 1, 2, 3) \quad (\text{答})$$

(例) $a_1 = 2 \rightarrow a_2 = 3 \rightarrow a_3 = 4 \rightarrow a_4 = 1$



(3)

$$\sum_{i=k}^n \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \\ > \sum_{i=k}^n \int_i^{i+1} \frac{dx}{x} \\ = \int_k^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} \\ = \log(n+1) - \log k \quad (\text{証明終})$$



(4) 長さ $n-k$ $\left(0 \leq k \leq \frac{n-1}{2}\right)$ のサイクルを含む順列の数を b_k

ここで, $2(n-k) > n$ より, 長さ $n-k$ のサイクルは 1 つだけと考えてよい.

$$\therefore b_k = \underbrace{{}_n C_{n-k}}_{\text{(数を選ぶ)}} \cdot \underbrace{(n-k-1)!}_{\text{(円順列)}} \cdot \underbrace{k!}_{\text{(それ以外の数の並び)}}$$

$$\therefore p = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{\frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!} \cdot (n-k-1)! \cdot k!}{n!} \\ = \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \frac{1}{n-k} \\ = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n-2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\frac{n+1}{2}} \\ = \sum_{j=\frac{n+1}{2}}^n \frac{1}{j} > \log(n+1) - \log \frac{n+1}{2} = \log 2 \quad (\because (3)) \\ \therefore p > \log 2 \quad (\text{証明終})$$