

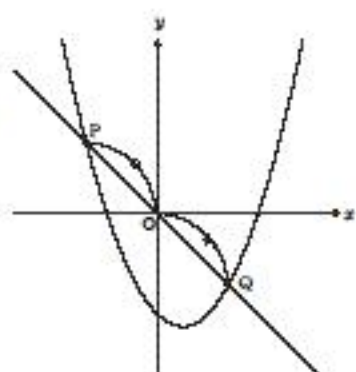
問1 $P(p, p^2 - p - 2), Q(q, q^2 - q - 2)$ (ただし, $p < q$) とおく.

(a) 2点 P, Q の中点は原点 $O(0, 0)$ より,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{p+q}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{(p^2 - p - 2) + (q^2 - q - 2)}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} p+q=0 \\ pq=-2 \end{cases}$$

p と q を2解にもつ x の2次方程式 $x^2 - 2 = 0$ を解いて,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \pm\sqrt{2} \\ \therefore P(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}), Q(\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) \\ \therefore (\text{直線 } PQ \text{ の方程式}) \quad y &= -x \end{aligned}$$

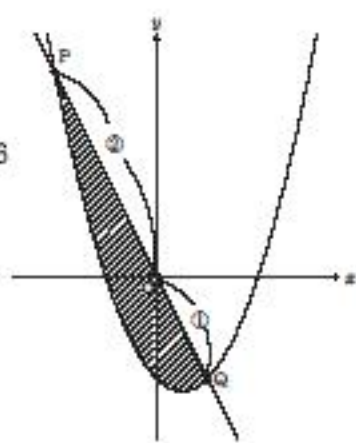


(b) 2点 P, Q を2:1に内分する点が原点 $O(0, 0)$ より,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{p+2q}{3} = 0 \\ \frac{(p^2 - p - 2) + 2(q^2 - q - 2)}{3} = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} p+2q=0 \\ p^2 + 2q^2 = 6 \end{cases}$$

これより, $p = -2, q = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P(-2, 4), Q(1, -2) \\ \therefore (\text{直線 } PQ \text{ の方程式}) \quad y &= -2x \end{aligned}$$



(c) (b) の結果を用いて, 求める面積 S は,

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_{-2}^1 \{-2x - (x^2 - x - 2)\} dx \\ &= -\int_{-2}^1 (x+2)(x-1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3^3 = \frac{9}{2} \quad \therefore \underline{S = \frac{9}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

問2

(a) 整数 j を $1 \leq j \leq n$ で固定すると,

$(j, 1), (j, 2), (j, 3), \dots, (j, n)$ の n 組の場合

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{和}) &= j \times 1 + j \times 2 + j \times 3 + \dots + j \times n \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} j \end{aligned}$$

次に, 整数 j を $1 \leq j \leq n$ まで変化させて和をとると,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{n(n+1)}{2} j = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n j = \left\{ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right\}^2$$

(b) 整数 k を $2 \leq k \leq n$ で固定すると, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k-1$ となり,

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{和}) &= 1 \times k + 2 \times k + 3 \times k + \dots + (k-1) \times k \\ &= \frac{(k-1)k}{2} \cdot k = \frac{(k-1)k^2}{2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} k=1 \text{ のときは, } (\text{和})=0 \text{ となり, 題意を} \\ \text{満たすので, } 1 \leq k \leq n \text{ と考えてよい} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(k-1)k^2}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3 - k^2) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right\}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{6} (n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= \frac{n}{24} (n+1)(n-1)(3n+2) \end{aligned}$$

(c) 整数 k を $3 \leq k \leq n$ で固定すると, $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k-2$ となり,

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{和}) &= 1 \times k + 2 \times k + 3 \times k + \dots + (k-2) \times k \\ &= \frac{(k-2)(k-1)}{2} \cdot k = \frac{k^3 - 3k^2 + 2k}{2} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} k=1, 2 \text{ のときは, } (\text{和})=0 \text{ となり, 題意を} \\ \text{満たすので, } 1 \leq k \leq n \text{ と考えてよい} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^3 - 3k^2 + 2k}{2} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right\}^2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{6} (n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{n}{2} (n+1) \\ &= \frac{n}{8} (n+1)(n-1)(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

問3

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 - 6 \\ &= 3(x + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

x	$\dots$	$-\sqrt{2}$	$\dots$	$\sqrt{2}$	$\dots$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	$4\sqrt{2}$	$\searrow$	$-4\sqrt{2}$	$\nearrow$

(極小)

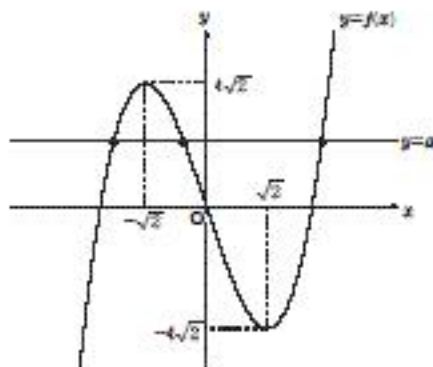
$$\therefore \underline{x = \sqrt{2}} \quad \text{で } f(x) \text{ は最小値をとる.}$$

(b) $f(x)$ が奇関数であることに注意して

グラフを描くと右図の通り.

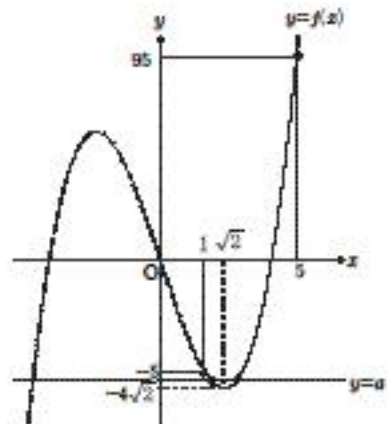
$$f(x) = a \text{ を2関数 } \begin{cases} y = f(x) \\ y = a \end{cases} \text{ に分離して}$$

$$\text{調べると, } \underline{-4\sqrt{2} \leq a \leq 4\sqrt{2}}$$



(c) (b) と同様に考える.

$$\therefore \underline{-4\sqrt{2} < a \leq -5}$$



$$\text{問 1 } A_k \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + k\alpha \right), \sin \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + k\alpha \right) \right), A_{k+1} \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (k+1)\alpha \right), \sin \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (k+1)\alpha \right) \right)$$

より,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{A_k A_{k+1}} &= \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (k+1)\alpha \right) - \cos \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + k\alpha \right), \sin \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (k+1)\alpha \right) - \sin \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + k\alpha \right) \right) \\ &= \left(-2 \sin k\alpha \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, 2 \cos k\alpha \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\cos \left(k\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \sin \left(k\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \\ &\quad \underline{\underline{r(\cos \theta_k, \sin \theta_k)}} \end{aligned}$$

これより, $r = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$, $\theta_k = k\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)

$$\therefore \theta_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_1 = \alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

問 2 上の結果を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OA_0} + \overrightarrow{A_0 A_1} + \overrightarrow{A_1 A_2} + \dots + \overrightarrow{A_n A_{n+1}} &= \overrightarrow{OA_{n+1}} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n \overrightarrow{A_k A_{k+1}} &= \overrightarrow{OA_{n+1}} - \overrightarrow{OA_0} \\ \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(-\sum_{k=0}^n \sin k\alpha, \sum_{k=0}^n \cos k\alpha \right) \\ &= \left(\cos \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (n+1)\alpha \right) - \cos \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} \right), \sin \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} + (n+1)\alpha \right) - \sin \left(-\frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right) \\ \therefore \sum_{k=0}^n \cos k\alpha &= \frac{\sin \frac{2n+1}{2}\alpha + \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}, \sum_{k=0}^n \sin k\alpha = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2}\alpha}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

問 3 問 2 より,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \sin k\alpha = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2}\alpha}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \text{ だから,}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \sin 2k\alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos(2n+1)\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha} \text{ となる.}$$

$$\text{よって, } \sum_{k=0}^n \cos k\alpha \sin k\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \sin 2k\alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos(2n+1)\alpha}{4 \sin \alpha}$$

問 4

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha \cos k\alpha + \sin k\alpha)^2 &= \alpha^2 \cos^2 k\alpha + \sin^2 k\alpha + 2\alpha \cos k\alpha \sin k\alpha \\ &= (\alpha^2 - 1) \cos^2 k\alpha + \alpha \sin 2k\alpha + 1 \\ &= (\alpha^2 - 1) \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2k\alpha}{2} + \alpha \sin 2k\alpha + 1 \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2} \cos 2k\alpha + \alpha \sin 2k\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{k=0}^n (\alpha \cos k\alpha + \sin k\alpha)^2 &= \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^n \cos 2k\alpha + \alpha \sum_{k=0}^n \sin 2k\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2} (n+1) \\ &\quad \frac{\sin(2n+1)\alpha + \sin \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha} \quad \text{(問3の利用)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin(2n+1)\alpha + \sin \alpha}{2 \sin \alpha} + \alpha \cdot \frac{\cos \alpha - \cos(2n+1)\alpha}{2 \sin \alpha} + \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2} (n+1) \end{aligned}$$

※ここだけ後戻りすればよい

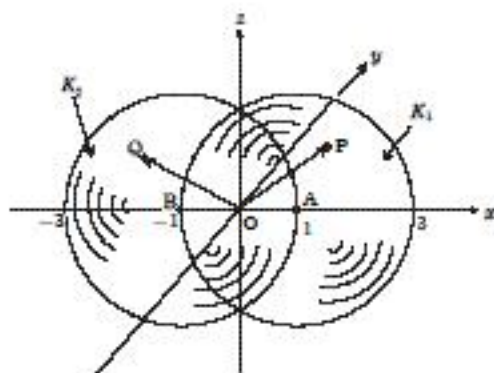
$$-1 \leq \sin(2n+1)\alpha \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos(2n+1)\alpha \leq 1 \text{ だから, } \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2} (n+1) \text{ だけ考えればよい.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n (\alpha \cos k\alpha + \sin k\alpha)^2 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2} (n+1) \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{\alpha^2 + 1}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

(Ⅲ)
問 1

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OP} &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AP} \\ &= (1, 0, 0) + \overrightarrow{AP} \quad (\text{ただし, } |\overrightarrow{AP}| \leq 2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OQ} &= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BQ} \\ &= (-1, 0, 0) + \overrightarrow{BQ} \quad (\text{ただし, } |\overrightarrow{BQ}| \leq 2)\end{aligned}$$



これより,

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OX} &= \overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OQ} \\ &= (1, 0, 0) + \overrightarrow{AP} + (-1, 0, 0) + \overrightarrow{BQ} \\ &= \overrightarrow{AP} + \overrightarrow{BQ}\end{aligned}$$

半径2の球面および内部の任意の点を中心に, さらに半径2の球面および内部を描くから, 中心をO, 半径4の球面および内部と考えられる.

$$\therefore (\text{求める立体の体積}) = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 4^3 = \frac{256}{3}\pi$$

問 2

$$\overrightarrow{OY} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\underbrace{\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OQ}}_{(1) \text{を使えば } \overrightarrow{OX}} + \overrightarrow{OR} \right) \iff \overrightarrow{OY} = \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OX} + \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OR}$$

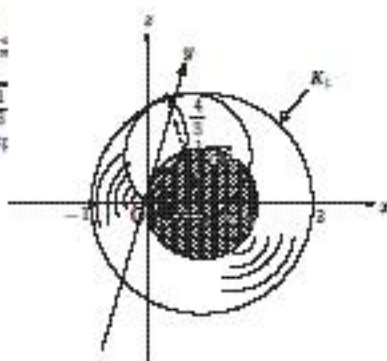
$$\iff \overrightarrow{OY} - \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OR} = \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OX} \quad \therefore \left| \overrightarrow{OY} - \frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OR} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$$

中心の位置ベクトル $\frac{1}{3}$
半径 $\frac{4}{3}$ の球面および内部

これを満たすYが K_1 に属するから, $\frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OR}$ は点Aを

中心とした, 半径 $2 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ の球面および内部となり,

$\overrightarrow{OR}$ のRは半径2の球面および内部を描くとわかる.



$$\therefore (\text{求める立体の体積}) = \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 2^3 = \frac{32}{3}\pi \quad \left(\text{または } \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 \cdot 3^3 = \frac{32}{3}\pi \text{ でもOK} \right)$$

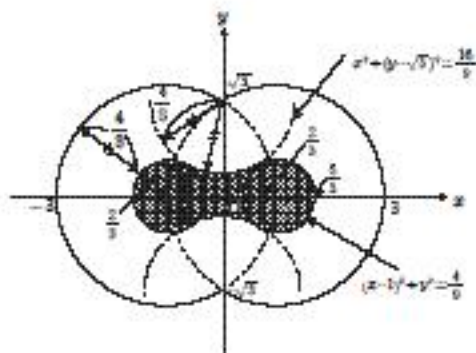
(球の比)

問 3 xy平面上で図示し, 問2と同様に考えれば,

和集合は右図の通りで, そこから $\frac{4}{3}$ 以上

内側となる.

これをxyz空間で考えて,



$\left(\frac{1}{3} \overrightarrow{OR} \right)$ の示す立体の体積

$$= 2 \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \pi \left(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{\frac{16}{9} - x^2} \right)^2 dx + \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \pi \left(\frac{4}{9} - (x-1)^2 \right) dx \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \pi \int_0^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\frac{43}{9} - x^2 - 2\sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{16}{9} - x^2} \right) dx + \pi \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}} \left(\frac{4}{9} - (x-1)^2 \right) dx \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x = \frac{4}{3} \sin \theta \\ dx = \frac{4}{3} \cos \theta d\theta \\ \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \sim \frac{2}{3} \\ \theta & 0 \sim \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{43}{9}x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{2}{3}} - 4\sqrt{3}\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{4}{3} \cdot \cos \theta \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cos \theta d\theta + 2\pi \left[\frac{4}{9}x - \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 \right]_{\frac{2}{3}}^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{36}{27} - \frac{8}{81} \right) - \frac{64\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} + 2\pi \left(\frac{20}{27} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{8}{27} - \frac{8}{27} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{27} \right)$$

$$= \frac{338}{81}\pi - \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{27}\pi^2$$

$$\therefore (\text{求める立体の体積}) = \left(\frac{338}{81}\pi - \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{27}\pi^2 \right) \cdot 3^3$$

$$= \frac{338}{3}\pi - 16\sqrt{3}\pi^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} (338 - 48\sqrt{3}\pi)$$