

[1]

P2/1 1. 证明:  $a_n > 0$ 

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{3a_n + 1} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{3a_n + 1}{a_n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_1} + (n-1) \cdot 3$$

$$= 3 + 3n - 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{3n-1} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (\text{证})$$

$$P2/2 \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k a_{k+1} a_{k+2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)(3k+5)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{(3k-1)(3k+2)} - \frac{1}{(3k+2)(3k+5)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 8} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{5 \cdot 8} - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 11} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)} - \frac{1}{(3n+2)(3n+5)} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{n(3n+2)}{20(3n+2)(3n+5)} \quad (\text{证})$$

$$P2/3 \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n a_{n+1} a_{n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(3n+2)}{20(3n+2)(3n+5)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + \frac{2}{n}}{20(3 + \frac{2}{n})(3 + \frac{5}{n})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{60} \quad (\text{证})$$

[II]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P291} \quad z &= \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ s.t. } z^2 = \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= \cos \pi + i \sin \pi \\ &= -1 \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{P292} \quad z^7 + 1 = \underbrace{(z+1)}_0 (z^6 - z^5 + z^4 - z^3 + z^2 - z + 1) = 0 \quad (\because z^2 = -1)$$

$$\text{11. } z^6 - z^5 + z^4 - z^3 + z^2 - z + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore z^6 - z^5 + z^4 - z^3 + z^2 - z = -1 \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P293} \quad \begin{cases} z = \cos 0 + i \sin 0 \\ \bar{z} = \cos 0 - i \sin 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{14. } \cos 0 &= \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2} = \frac{z - z^6}{2} \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P294} \quad \begin{cases} z^2 = \cos 20 + i \sin 20 \\ \bar{z}^2 = \cos 20 - i \sin 20 \end{cases} \quad \text{14. } \cos 20 &= \frac{z^2 + \bar{z}^2}{2} = \frac{z^2 - z^5}{2} \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P295} \quad \begin{cases} z^3 = \cos 30 + i \sin 30 \\ \bar{z}^3 = \cos 30 - i \sin 30 \end{cases} \quad \text{14. } \cos 30 &= \frac{z^3 + \bar{z}^3}{2} = \frac{z^3 - z^4}{2} \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{P296} \quad z^2 = -1, \quad |z|^2 = 1 \quad \text{E-EX-17.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 0 \cdot \cos 20 \cdot \cos 30 &= \frac{1}{8} (z - z^6)(z^2 - z^5)(z^3 - z^4) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (z^3 - z^6 + z^2 - z^4)(z^3 - z^4) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} (\underbrace{z^6 - z^5 + z^4 - z^3 - z^2 + z + 1}_{0} + 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P297} \quad \cos 0 + \cos 20 + \cos 30 &= \frac{z - z^6}{2} + \frac{z^2 - z^5}{2} + \frac{z^3 - z^4}{2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (\underbrace{z^6 - z^5 + z^4 - z^3 + z^2 - z}_{-1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \quad \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

[Ⅳ]  $\circ x > \sqrt{\pi}$  のとき, 区間  $[\sqrt{\pi}, x]$  上で  $f(x) = \frac{(x + \sqrt{\pi})e^x}{(x - \sqrt{\pi})(x + \pi) \cdot \log x}$

連続関数に適用. 積分平均値の定理より,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^x f(u) du &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} (x - \sqrt{\pi}) \cdot f(c) \leftarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\pi} < c < x \\ \text{上存在} \end{array} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} (x - \sqrt{\pi}) \cdot \frac{(x + \sqrt{\pi}(c))e^c}{(x - \sqrt{\pi})(x + \pi) \cdot \log c} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi} \\ (c \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi})}} \frac{(x + \sqrt{\pi}(c))e^c}{(x + \pi) \cdot \log c} \leftarrow (x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi} \text{ のとき, } c \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}) \\ &= \frac{(\pi + \pi)e^{\pi}}{2\pi \cdot \pi \log \sqrt{\pi}} \\ &= \frac{2e^{\pi}}{\pi \log \pi} \quad \text{--- ①} \end{aligned}$$

$\circ x < \sqrt{\pi}$  のとき, 区間  $[x, \sqrt{\pi}]$  上で  $f(x)$  と同様に変化

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ - \int_x^{\sqrt{\pi}} f(u) du \right\} &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} (\sqrt{\pi} - x) \cdot f(c) \leftarrow \left( \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\pi} < c < x \\ \text{上存在} \end{array} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} (x - \sqrt{\pi}) \cdot f(c) = \frac{2e^{\pi}}{\pi \log \pi} \quad \text{--- ②} \end{aligned}$$

よって ①, ② より,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\sqrt{\pi}}^x f(u) du = \frac{2e^{\pi}}{\pi \log \pi} \quad (\text{答})$$

[IV]

問1 XとYの互換性

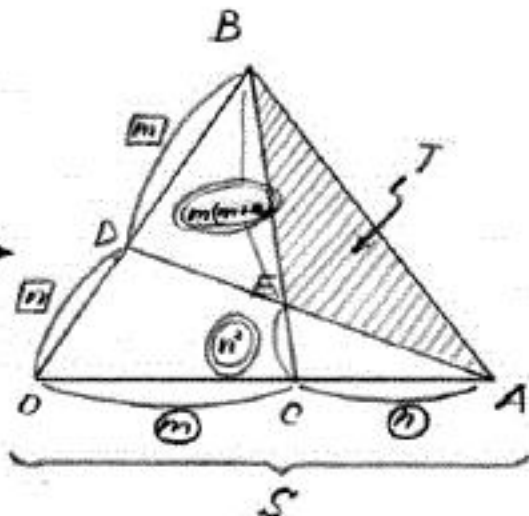
$$\frac{CA}{AC} \cdot \frac{CE}{EB} \cdot \frac{BD}{DO} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{m+n}{n} \cdot \frac{CE}{EB} \cdot \frac{n}{m} = 1 \quad \therefore \frac{CE}{EB} = \frac{n^2}{m(m+n)} \rightarrow$$

面糖。到150℃重之。

$$T = S \cdot \frac{n}{m + n} \cdot \frac{m(m+1)}{m(m+1) + 12}$$

$$\therefore \frac{T}{S} = \frac{mn}{m^2 + mn + n^2} \quad \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$



1872  $\frac{T}{5} = \frac{1}{\frac{m}{n} + \frac{n}{m} + 1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{m}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{m}} + 1} = \frac{1}{3}$  (~~3-5-10~~  $m=n$ )

$\therefore P = \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) \leftarrow (m, n) = (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)$   
 $\text{or } 6 \text{ pairs}$

1.2.  $P(M=\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{6}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$  ( $\frac{1}{6}$ )

1273  $x = \frac{m}{n} \left( = \frac{1}{6}, \dots, 6 \right)$  とおく.  $\frac{1}{6} \leq x \leq 6$  の連続した値  $x$  について

1274  $x = \frac{1}{6}, \dots, 6$  のとき  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x + \frac{1}{x} + 1} = \frac{x}{x^2 + x + 1} \quad \left( \frac{1}{6} \leq x \leq 6 \right)$  とおく.

$$f'(a) = \frac{1 \cdot (x^2 + 2x + 1) - 2 \cdot (2x + 1)}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2} = \frac{(1+x)(1-x)}{(x^2 + 2x + 1)^2}$$

|         |                |            |                         |
|---------|----------------|------------|-------------------------|
| $x$     | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $1$        | $6$                     |
| $f'(x)$ | $+$            | $0$        | $-$                     |
| $f(x)$  | $\frac{6}{25}$ | $\nearrow$ | $\searrow \frac{6}{25}$ |

52.

$$\left( \frac{T}{s} \cdot \frac{B}{A} \right) = \frac{6}{9} \quad (10)$$

$$\therefore (m, n) = (1, 6), (6, 1) \quad (6^3)$$

[V]

問1  $p + PF' = 2a$  ( $PF' = 2a - p$ )

$q + QF' = 2b$  ( $QF' = 2b - q$ )

余弦定理を用いて計算する。

$p^2 + (2d)^2 - 2 \cdot p \cdot 2d \cos 2\theta = (2a - p)^2$

$\Leftrightarrow p^2 + 4d^2 - 4pd \cos 2\theta = 4a^2 - 4ap + p^2$

$\therefore p = \frac{a^2 - d^2}{a - d \cos 2\theta}$  (※)

$q^2 + (2d)^2 - 2 \cdot q \cdot 2d \cos 2\theta = (2b - q)^2$

$\Leftrightarrow q^2 + 4d^2 - 4qd \cos 2\theta = 4b^2 - 4bq + q^2$

$\therefore q = \frac{b^2 - d^2}{b - d \cos 2\theta}$  (※)

問2

$\frac{q}{p} = \frac{\frac{b^2 - d^2}{b - d \cos 2\theta}}{\frac{a^2 - d^2}{a - d \cos 2\theta}} = \frac{b^2 - d^2}{a^2 - d^2} \cdot \frac{a - d \cos 2\theta}{b - d \cos 2\theta}$

よって、 $t = \cos 2\theta$  ( $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$  より  $0 < t < 1$ ) とし、

$f(t) = \frac{a - d(2t^2 - 1)}{b - dt} = \frac{2dt^2 - a - d}{dt - b}$  ( $0 < t < 1$ ) とおく。

$f'(t) = \frac{4dt(dt - b) - (2dt^2 - a - d) \cdot d}{(dt - b)^2}$   
 $= \frac{d(2dt^2 - 4bt + a + d)}{(dt - b)^2}$

$f(t)$  が  $0 < t < 1$  で最大値をとるためには、 $g(t) = 2dt^2 - 4bt + a + d$

が  $0 < t < 1$  で  $(+)$  から  $(-)$  に変化する必要がある。

$\begin{cases} g(0) = a + d > 0 \\ g(1) = 3d + a - 4b \end{cases}$

$= 2d(1 - \frac{b}{d})^2 + \dots$  ( $0 < t < 1$ )  
 (70)  $t = \frac{b}{d}$  (21)

よって、 $g(1) = 3d + a - 4b < 0$

$\Leftrightarrow d < \frac{4b - a}{3}$

さらに、 $g(t) = 0$  となる  $t$  は  $t = \frac{b}{d}$

が  $0 < t < 1$  となるためには、

必要。

| $t$     | 10                | ...        | $\frac{b}{d}$ | ...        | 11                |
|---------|-------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| $f'(t)$ | +                 | 0          | -             |            |                   |
| $f(t)$  | $\frac{a+d}{b-d}$ | $\nearrow$ | 極大            | $\searrow$ | $\frac{a-d}{b-d}$ |

さらに、最大値をとるためには、1.2 が必要 (0 < d < \frac{4b-a}{3}) (26)

問3 (i)  $g(1) = 3d + a - 4b < 0$  ( $d < \frac{4b-a}{3}$ ) のとき、  
 問2より最大値は存在する。

(ii)  $g(1) = 3d + a - 4b \geq 0$  ( $d \geq \frac{4b-a}{3}$ ) のとき、

$g(t) \geq 0$  より、 $f(t) \geq 0$  であり、 $f(0) = \frac{a+d}{b-d} > 0$  かつ  $0 < t < 1$  での最大値は  $t = \frac{b}{d}$  である。

よって (i)、(ii) より最大値は存在する (証明終)

