

[I] $x^3 + 6x^2 - px - q = 0$ の異なる 3 実解を $x = \alpha, \beta, 4$ ($\alpha \neq 4, \beta \neq 4, \alpha \neq \beta$)

解と係数の関係により,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -10 \\ \alpha\beta + 4(\alpha + \beta) = -p \\ 4\alpha\beta = q \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -10 \\ \alpha\beta = 40 - p \dots\dots ① \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{q}{4} \end{cases}$$

$x = \alpha, \beta, 4$ は適当に並べると等比数列であることと①より, $\alpha, \beta, 4$
(+) (-) (+)

または, $\alpha, 4, \beta$ について考える. (α と β は文字の対称性あり)
(-) (+) (-)

(i) $\alpha, \beta, 4$ のとき,
(+) (-) (+)

$$\begin{aligned} \beta^2 &= 4\alpha \\ \Leftrightarrow \beta^2 + 4\beta &= -40 \\ \Leftrightarrow \beta^2 + 4\beta + 40 &= 0 \quad D/4 < 0 \text{ となり不適} \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $\alpha, 4, \beta$ のとき, $16 = \alpha\beta$
(-) (+) (-)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①より, } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -10 \\ \alpha\beta = 16 \end{cases} &\therefore (\alpha, \beta) = (-2, -8), (-8, -2) \\ &\quad (p = 24, q = 64) \end{aligned}$$

以上 (i), (ii)より, 残りの 2 解 $x = -2, -8, p = 24, q = 64$ (答)

[II]

問 1 $A(a, a^2), B(b, b^2), C(c, c^2)$ とする.

$$\overline{AB} = (b-a, b^2-a^2), \overline{AC} = (c-a, c^2-a^2) \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} |(b-a)(c^2-a^2) - (c-a)(b^2-a^2)| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)| \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

問 2 $1 \leq a < b < c \leq 6$ としてもよい.

(i) 最大値について, $a=1, c=6$ で調べればよい.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{5}{2} |(1-b)(b-6)| \\ &= \frac{5}{2} |-b^2+7b-6| \\ &= \frac{5}{2} \left| -\left(b-\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{4} \right| \quad b=3, 4 \text{ のとき } S_{\max.} = 15 \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 最小値について, $(a, b, c) = (\underset{S=1}{1}, \underset{S=1}{2}, \underset{S=1}{3}), (\underset{S=1}{2}, \underset{S=1}{3}, \underset{S=1}{4}), (\underset{S=1}{3}, \underset{S=1}{4}, \underset{S=1}{5}), (\underset{S=1}{4}, \underset{S=1}{5}, \underset{S=1}{6})$ で調べればよい.

いずれにせよ $S_{\min.} = 1$ (答)

問 3

(a, b, c)	(1, 2, 3)	(1, 2, 4)	(1, 2, 5)	(1, 2, 6)	(1, 3, 4)	(1, 3, 5)	(1, 3, 6)	(1, 4, 5)	(1, 4, 6)	(1, 5, 6)	(2, 3, 4)
S の値	1	3	° 6	° 10	3	° 8	15	° 6	15	° 10	1
(2, 3, 5)	(2, 3, 6)	(2, 4, 5)	(2, 4, 6)	(2, 5, 6)	(3, 4, 5)	(3, 4, 6)	(3, 5, 6)	(4, 5, 6)			
3	° 6	3	° 8	° 6	1	3	3	1			

よって, $\frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$ (答)

$$[\text{III}] \quad f(x) = \log(x+1) + \underbrace{\int_0^x f(x-t) \sin t \, dt}_{\text{②}} \quad (x > -1) \quad \dots\dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{②で,} \quad x-t=u \quad \therefore -dt=du \quad \frac{t}{u} \left| \begin{array}{l} 0 \rightarrow x \\ x \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(\text{②}) = \int_x^0 f(u) \sin(x-u) \cdot (-1) du = \int_0^x f(t) \sin(x-t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{①} \Leftrightarrow f(x) &= \log(x+1) + \int_0^x f(t) (\sin x \cos t - \cos x \sin t) dt \\ &= \log(x+1) + \sin x \int_0^x f(t) \cos t \, dt - \cos x \int_0^x f(t) \sin t \, dt \quad \dots\dots \text{①}' \end{aligned}$$

①' の辺々を x で微分して,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{x+1} + \cos x \int_0^x f(t) \cos t \, dt + \sin x \cdot f(x) \cos x + \sin x \int_0^x f(t) \sin t \, dt \\ &\quad - \cos x \cdot f(x) \sin x \\ \Leftrightarrow f'(x) &= \frac{1}{x+1} + \cos x \int_0^x f(t) \cos t \, dt + \sin x \int_0^x f(t) \sin t \, dt \quad \dots\dots \text{③} \end{aligned}$$

③の辺々を x で微分して,

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= -\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \sin x \int_0^x f(t) \cos t \, dt + \cos x \cdot f(x) \cos x + \cos x \int_0^x f(t) \sin t \, dt \\ &\quad + \sin x \cdot f(x) \sin x \quad \dots\dots \text{④} \end{aligned}$$

①' , ④より,

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) + f(x) &= \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + f(x) \\ \therefore f''(x) &= \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \int \left\{ \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right\} dx \\ &= (x+1) \log(x+1) - x + \frac{1}{x+1} + c_1 \\ f'(0) &= 1 + c_1 = 1 \quad \therefore c_1 = 0 \\ \therefore f'(x) &= (x+1) \log(x+1) - x + \frac{1}{x+1} \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int \left\{ (x+1) \log(x+1) - x + \frac{1}{x+1} \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^2 \log(x+1) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) - \frac{x^2}{2} + \log(x+1) + c_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^2 \log(x+1) + \log(x+1) - \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + c_2 \\ f(0) &= c_2 = 0 \quad \therefore c_2 = 0 \\ \therefore f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^2 \log(x+1) + \log(x+1) - \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \quad (x > -1) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

[IV]

問1 $w = \frac{1}{|z|^2 - 2z} \quad (z \neq 0, 2)$

$z = x + yi$ (x, y は実数) とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned} |z|^2 - 2z &= x^2 + y^2 - 2(x + yi) \\ &= x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2yi \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$w = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 2yi}{(x^2 + y^2 - 2x)^2 + 4y^2}$$

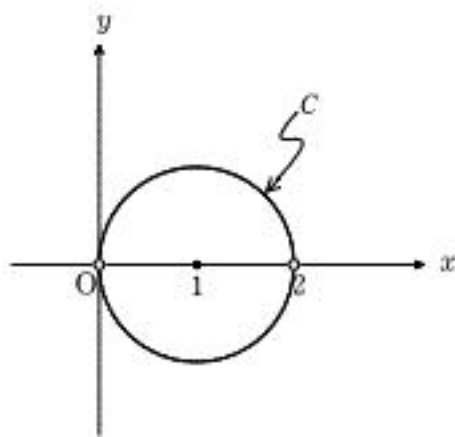
ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(w) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

ただし, $\operatorname{Im}(w) \neq 0$ より $y \neq 0$

図示すると右図のとおり,

z は 1 を中心, 半径 1 の円を描く. (ただし, $z \neq 0, 2$)



問2 $P(z)$ に対して, $Q(z^2)$ とし, $R\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)$ とする.

右図の角 θ ($0 < \theta < \pi$) とおく,

$z = 1 + \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ と表せて,

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 &= 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)^2 \\ &= 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin \theta \\ &= \frac{5}{12} \sin \theta + 2 \cdot \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} - \frac{5}{3} \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \sin \theta (2 \cos \theta + 7) = T(\theta) \quad (0 < \theta < \pi) \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} T'(\theta) &= \frac{1}{12} \cos \theta (2 \cos \theta + 7) + \frac{1}{12} \sin \theta \cdot (-2 \sin \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \{ 2 \cos^2 \theta + 7 \cos \theta - 2(1 - \cos^2 \theta) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (4 \cos^2 \theta + 7 \cos \theta - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \underbrace{(4 \cos \theta - 1)}_{(+)} \underbrace{(\cos \theta + 2)}_{(+)} \end{aligned}$$

$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{4}$ をみたす実数 θ は $0 < \theta < \pi$ にただ 1 つ存在し, それを α とくと,

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \quad \left(\sin \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \right)$$

θ	(0)		α		(π)
$T'(\theta)$		+	0	-	
$T(\theta)$		↗	(最大)	↘	

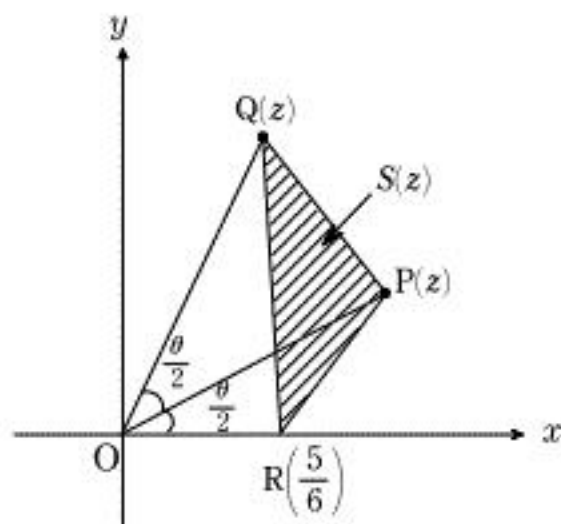
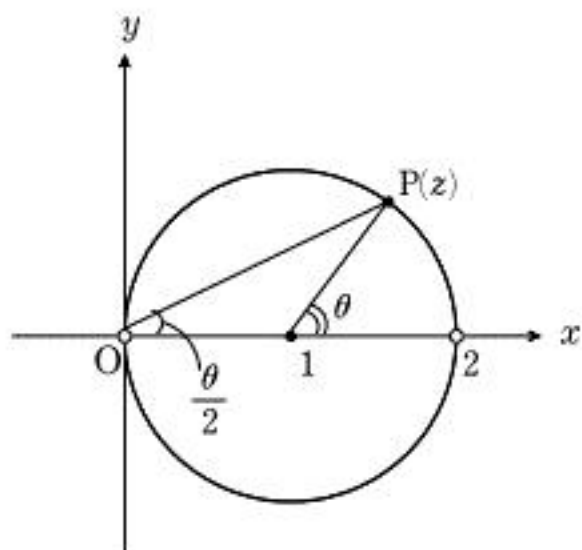
$\theta = \alpha$ にて $T(\theta)$ (つまり $S(z)$) は最大となる.

このとき

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 1 + \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha \\ &= \frac{5}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} i \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \quad \underline{z = \frac{5}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} i} \quad (\text{答})$$

(図形の対称性より)

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\max.} = T(\alpha) &= \frac{1}{12} \sin \alpha (2 \cos \alpha + 7) \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 7 \right) \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{15}}{32} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



[V] $A(-\sqrt{3}, 0), B(\sqrt{3}, 0)$ とし、座標軸に

あてはめて考える、

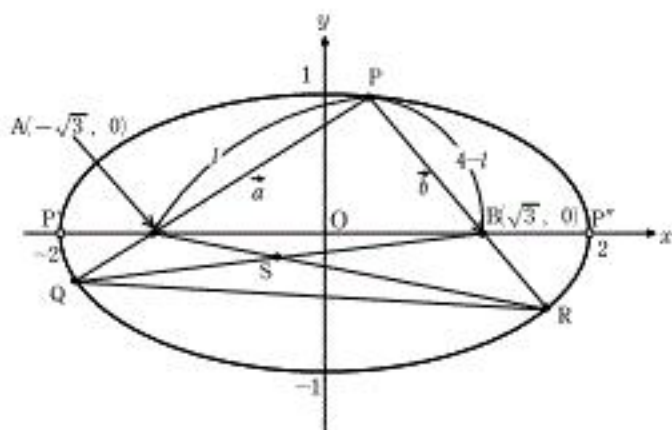
楕円の方程式は

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1 \quad \dots\dots ①$$

問1 点Pが図中のP', P''にある場合を考えて

(ただし、Pはx軸(長軸)上にないことに注意)

$$2 - \sqrt{3} < l < 2 + \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{答})$$



問2

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PQ} &= (1+s)\overrightarrow{PA} \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{PQ} - \overrightarrow{PA} = s\overrightarrow{PA} \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{AQ} = -s\overrightarrow{AP} \\ \therefore \underline{\underline{|\overrightarrow{AQ}| = sl}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{これより, } |\overrightarrow{PQ}| = l + sl = (1+s)l$$

$$\text{さらに, } |\overrightarrow{QB}| = 4 - |\overrightarrow{QA}| = 4 - sl$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle PAB = \frac{l^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 - (4-l)^2}{2l \cdot 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2l-1}{\sqrt{3}l}$$

($l \rightarrow sl$ に置き換える)

$$\therefore \cos \angle BAQ = \frac{2sl-1}{\sqrt{3}sl}$$

ここで, $\angle PAB + \angle BAQ = \pi$ より,

$$\cos \angle PAB = \cos(\pi - \angle BAQ)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \angle PAB = -\cos \angle BAQ$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \angle PAB + \cos \angle BAQ = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{2l-1}{\sqrt{3}l} + \frac{2sl-1}{\sqrt{3}sl} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4sl - s - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore s = \frac{1}{4l-1} \quad (\text{答})$$

次に, $s \rightarrow t, l \rightarrow 4-l$ に置き換えると,

$$t = \frac{1}{4(4-l)-1} = \frac{1}{15-4l} \quad (\text{答})$$

問3 メネラウスの定理を用いると

$$\frac{1+s}{s} \cdot \frac{AS}{SR} \cdot \frac{t}{1} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{AS}{SR} = \frac{s}{(1+s)t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{1}{4l-1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{4l-1}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{15-4l}} \quad (\because \text{問2より}) \\ &= \frac{15-4l}{4l} \end{aligned}$$

これより,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PS} &= \frac{4l\overrightarrow{PA} + (15-4l)\overrightarrow{PR}}{(15-4l) + 4l} \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \left\{ 4l\overrightarrow{a} + (15-4l) \cdot \frac{16-4l}{15-4l} \overrightarrow{b} \right\} \\ &= \frac{4l}{15} \overrightarrow{a} + \frac{16-4l}{15} \overrightarrow{b} \quad (=u\overrightarrow{a} + v\overrightarrow{b}) \end{aligned}$$

$\overrightarrow{a} \neq \overrightarrow{0}, \overrightarrow{b} \neq \overrightarrow{0}, \overrightarrow{a} \neq \overrightarrow{b}$ より,

$$u = \frac{4l}{15}, v = \frac{16-4l}{15} \quad (\text{答})$$

問4

$$\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{AS}{SR} \cdot \frac{BS}{SQ} = \frac{15-4l}{4l} \cdot \frac{4l-1}{16-4l} = \frac{-16l^2 + 64l - 15}{16l(4-l)} = \frac{3}{8}$$

↑

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{問3と同様にメネラウスの定理を用いると} \\ \frac{BS}{SQ} = \frac{4l-1}{16-4l} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -128l^2 + 512l - 120 = 192l - 48l^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 80l^2 - 320l + 120 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2l^2 - 8l + 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2} \quad (\text{問1の範囲をみたら}) \quad (\text{答})$$

