

1

$$x^3 + (2t-2)x^2 + (t^3 - 3t + 2)x + 1 = 0$$

3次方程式の解を α, β, γ とする. 解と係数の関係より,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2 - 2t \\ \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = t^3 - 3t + 2 \quad \dots\dots ① \\ \alpha\beta\gamma = -1 \end{cases}$$

ここで, $I = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$ とおくと,

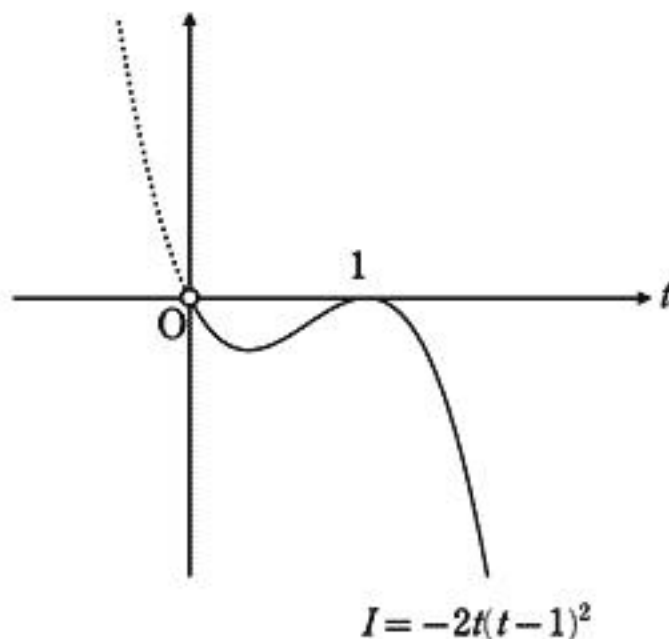
$$\begin{aligned} I &= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha) \\ &= (2 - 2t)^2 - 2(t^3 - 3t + 2) \quad (\because ①) \\ &= -2t^3 + 4t^2 - 2t \\ &= -2t(t-1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$t > 0$ でグラフを描くと右図の通り.

これより, $I \leq 0 \quad (t > 0)$

$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 \leq 0 \quad (t > 0)$ は示された.

(証明終)



$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \vec{u} \cdot \vec{a} &= \{-\vec{x} + 2(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a})\vec{a}\} \cdot \vec{a} \\
 &= -\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} \\
 &= \vec{x} \cdot \vec{a} \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad |\vec{u}|^2 &= |-\vec{x} + 2(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a})\vec{a}|^2 \\
 &= |\vec{x}|^2 - 4(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a})^2 + 4(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a})^2 \\
 &= |\vec{x}|^2 \quad \therefore \underline{|\vec{u}| = |\vec{x}|} \quad \dots\dots ①
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\vec{v}|^2 &= |-\vec{y} + 2(\vec{y} \cdot \vec{a})\vec{a}|^2 \\
 &= |\vec{y}|^2 - 4(\vec{y} \cdot \vec{a})^2 + 4(\vec{y} \cdot \vec{a})^2 \\
 &= |\vec{y}|^2 \quad \therefore \underline{|\vec{v}| = |\vec{y}|} \quad \dots\dots ②
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} &= \{-\vec{x} + 2(\vec{x} \cdot \vec{a})\vec{a}\} \cdot \{-\vec{y} + 2(\vec{y} \cdot \vec{a})\vec{a}\} \\
 &= \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} \quad \therefore \underline{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}} \quad \dots\dots ③
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$|\vec{u} - \vec{v}|^2 = |\vec{u}|^2 - 2\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} + |\vec{v}|^2$$

①, ②, ③ より,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\vec{u} - \vec{v}|^2 &= |\vec{x}|^2 - 2\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} + |\vec{y}|^2 \\
 &= |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より, $|\vec{u} - \vec{v}| = |\vec{x} - \vec{y}|$ は示された. (証明終)

$$(1) \quad a_{n+1}^2 + b_{n+1}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b_n \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}b_n \right)^2$$

$$= a_n^2 + b_n^2$$

これより、数列 $\{a_n^2 + b_n^2\}$ は初項 $a_1^2 + b_1^2 = 1$ と全て同じ.

$$\therefore \underline{a_n^2 + b_n^2 = 1} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b_n \iff b_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}a_n\right)$$

これを $b_{n+1} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}b_n$ へ代入すると,

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(a_{n+2} - \frac{1}{2}a_{n+1}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}a_n\right)$$

$$\iff 2a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = -\frac{3}{2}a_n + a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}a_n$$

$$\iff a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} - a_n \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore a_{n+3} = a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = -a_n$$

$$\therefore \underline{a_{n+3} = -a_n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$b_{n+1} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}b_n \iff a_n = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2}b_n - b_{n+1}\right)$$

これを $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b_n$ へ代入すると,

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2}b_{n+1} - b_{n+2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{1}{2}b_n - b_{n+1}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b_n$$

$$\iff b_{n+1} - 2b_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}b_n - b_{n+1} + \frac{3}{2}b_n$$

$$\iff b_{n+2} = b_{n+1} - b_n \quad (n \geq 1)$$

$$\therefore b_{n+3} = b_{n+2} - b_{n+1} = -b_n$$

$$\therefore \underline{b_{n+3} = -b_n} \quad (n \geq 1) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, a_3 = 0 \\ b_1 = \frac{1}{2}, b_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, b_3 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{と(2)より,}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{3n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ a_{3n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ a_{3n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & (n \text{ は } 3 \text{ で割って } 1 \text{ 余る数}) \\ (-1)^{\frac{n-2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & (n \text{ は } 3 \text{ で割って } 2 \text{ 余る数}) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \\ 0 & (n \text{ は } 3 \text{ で割り切れる数}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{3n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ b_{3n-1} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ b_{3n} = (-1)^n \end{cases} \quad \therefore b_n = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\frac{n-1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} & (n \text{ は } 3 \text{ で割って } 1 \text{ 余る数}) \\ (-1)^{\frac{n+1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} & (n \text{ は } 3 \text{ で割って } 2 \text{ 余る数}) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \\ (-1)^{\frac{n}{3}} & (n \text{ は } 3 \text{ で割り切れる数}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & f(x) = g(x) \\
 & \iff -x^2 + a = (x-a)^2 \\
 & \iff 2x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - a = 0 \quad \dots\dots ①
 \end{aligned}$$

①が異なる2実解をもてばよいから

$$\begin{aligned}
 & D/4 = a^2 - 2(a^2 - a) > 0 \\
 & \iff a(a-2) < 0 \quad \therefore \underline{0 < a < 2} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \alpha = \frac{a - \sqrt{2a - a^2}}{2}, \beta = \frac{a + \sqrt{2a - a^2}}{2} \text{ とおく.}$$

2つの曲線 $y = f(x)$ と $y = g(x)$ で囲まれる図形の面積を S とすれば

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx \\
 &= -2 \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\{(\beta - \alpha)^2\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\{(\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}\left\{a^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{a^2 - a}{2}\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(2a - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{S = \frac{1}{3}(2a - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

