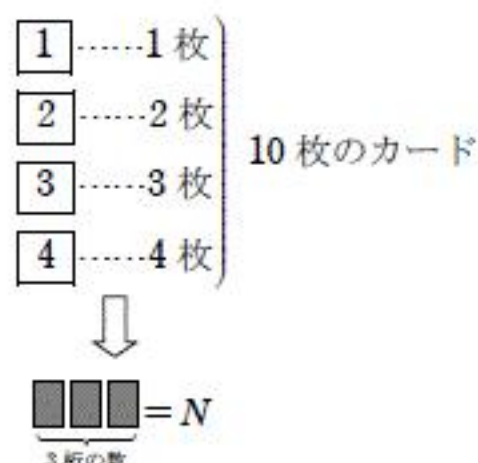


1.

- (1) (i) $(\boxed{1}, \boxed{2}, \boxed{3})$ の組 $({}_1C_1 \cdot {}_2C_1 \cdot {}_3C_1) \cdot 3! = 36$ 通り
- (ii) $(\boxed{1}, \boxed{4}, \boxed{4})$ の組 $({}_1C_1 \cdot {}_4C_2) \cdot 3! = 36$ 通り
- (iii) $(\boxed{2}, \boxed{3}, \boxed{4})$ の組 $({}_2C_1 \cdot {}_3C_1 \cdot {}_4C_1) \cdot 3! = 144$ 通り
- (iv) $(\boxed{3}, \boxed{3}, \boxed{3})$ の組 $({}_3C_3) \cdot 3! = 6$ 通り
- (v) $(\boxed{4}, \boxed{4}, \boxed{4})$ の組 $({}_4C_3) \cdot 3! = 24$ 通り



$$\therefore P = \frac{36 + 36 + 144 + 6 + 24}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8} = \frac{246}{720} = \frac{41}{120} \quad (\text{答})$$

「 N が 6 の倍数」 = 「(N が 3 の倍数) かつ (N が 2 の倍数)」

(i) の組 $({}_1C_1 \cdot {}_2C_1 \cdot {}_3C_1) \cdot 2 = 12$ 通り

(ii) の組 $({}_1C_1 \cdot {}_4C_2) \cdot 4 = 24$ 通り

(iii) の組 $({}_2C_1 \cdot {}_3C_1 \cdot {}_4C_1) \cdot 4 = 96$ 通り

(iv) の組 $({}_3C_3) \cdot 0 = 0$ 通り

(v) の組 $({}_4C_3) \cdot 3! = 24$ 通り

$$\therefore P = \frac{12 + 24 + 96 + 24}{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8} = \frac{156}{720} = \frac{13}{60} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $|2x + y| + |2x - y| = 4$ を xy 平面に図示すると右図の

通り.

$F = 2x^2 + xy - y^2$ のとり得る値の範囲を 4 個に分けて調べる.

(i) $x = 1, -2 \leq y \leq 2$ のとき

$$F = -y^2 + y + 2$$

$$= -\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4} \quad \therefore -4 \leq F \leq \frac{9}{4} \quad \text{.....①}$$

(ii) $x = -1, -2 \leq y \leq 2$ のとき

$$F = -y^2 - y + 2$$

$$= -\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{4} \quad \therefore -4 \leq F \leq \frac{9}{4} \quad \text{.....②}$$

(iii) $y = 2, -1 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき

$$F = 2x^2 + 2x - 4$$

$$= 2\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{2} \quad \therefore -\frac{9}{2} \leq F \leq 0 \quad \text{.....③}$$

(iv) $y = -2, -1 \leq x \leq 1$ のとき

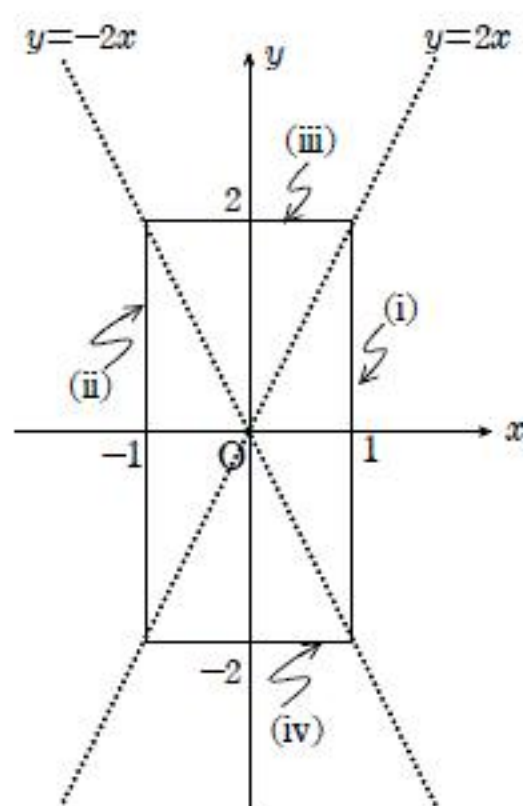
$$F = 2x^2 - 2x - 4$$

$$= 2\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{9}{2} \quad \therefore -\frac{9}{2} \leq F \leq 0 \quad \text{.....④}$$

以上①～④より, $-\frac{9}{2} \leq F \leq \frac{9}{4}$

$$\therefore \frac{9}{-2} \leq 2x^2 + xy - y^2 \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

(答) (答)



$$(1) \quad f_n(x) = e^{-x} x^{n+1} + \int_0^x e^{-t} f_n(x-t) dt \dots\dots (1)$$

t	$0 \rightarrow \infty$
u	$\infty \rightarrow 0$

①へ代入すると、

$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) &= e^{-x} x^{n+1} + e^{-x} \int_0^x e^t f_n(t) dt \\ \iff e^x f_n(x) &= x^{n+1} + \int_0^x e^t f_n(t) dt \quad \dots\dots (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^x f_n(x) + e^x f'_n(x) &= (n+1)x^n + e^x f_n(x) \\ \Leftrightarrow e^x f'_n(x) &= (n+1)x^n \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) = (n+1)e^{-x}x^n \quad (\text{答})$$
$$\begin{aligned} g'_m(x) &= -e^{-x}x^m + e^{-x} \cdot mx^{m-1} \\ &= \underline{\underline{e^{-x}x^{m-1}(m-x)}} \end{aligned}$$

x	(0)	$\dots$	m	$\dots$	$(+\infty)$
$g'_m(x)$		+	0	-	
$g_m(x)$		$\nearrow$	(最大)	$\searrow$	

$$\therefore e^{-x}x^m \leq e^{-m}m^m \quad (m=2, 3, 4, \dots, x>0) \text{は示された (証明終)}$$
$$f_n(x) = (n+1) \int_0^x e^{-t} t^n dt \text{ と表せる.}$$
$$\begin{aligned} f_n(x) &= (n+1) \int_0^x (-e^{-t})' t^n dt \\ &= -(n+1) [e^{-t} t^n]_0^x + (n+1) \int_0^x e^{-t} \cdot n t^{n-1} dt \\ &= -(n+1) e^{-x} x^n + (n+1) \underbrace{n \int_0^x e^{-t} t^{n-1} dt}_{f_{n-1}(x)} \\ &= \dots \\ &= -(n+1) e^{-x} x^n - (n+1) n e^{-x} x^{n-1} \dots \\ &\quad + (n+1) n(n-1) \dots \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \underbrace{\int_0^x e^{-t} t dt}_{f_1(x)} \\ &\quad = 2(-e^{-x} x - e^{-x} + 1) \end{aligned}$$
$$\begin{aligned} & 0 < e^{-x} x^m \leq e^{-m} m^m \\ \Leftrightarrow & 0 < e^{-x} x^{m-1} \leq \frac{e^{-m} m^m}{x} \\ \Leftrightarrow & 0 < e^{-x} x^M \leq \frac{e^{-m} m^m}{x} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} M = m - 1 \quad (M \geq 1)$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = (n+1)n(n-1)\cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ = (n+1)! \quad (\text{答})$$

3.

$$(1) \quad f_1(x) = x^2 + x - \frac{1}{4} = x^2 \cdot 1 + x - \frac{1}{4} \quad \left(a_1 = 1, b_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(x) &= f_1(f_1(x)) = \{f_1(x)\}^2 + f_1(x) - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \left(x^2 + x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(x^2 + x - \frac{1}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= x^4 + 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{16} \\ &= x^2 \left(x^2 + 2x + \frac{3}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{7}{16} \quad \left(a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, b_2 = -\frac{7}{16} \right) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f_n(x) = x^2 F_n(x) + a_n x + b_n$ ($F_n(x)$ は $f_n(x)$ を x^2 で割ったときの商となる整式) とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{n+1}(x) &= \{x^2 F_n(x) + a_n x + b_n\}^2 + \{x^2 F_n(x) + a_n x + b_n\} - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= x^4 \{F_n(x)\}^2 + 2x^2 F_n(x)(a_n x + b_n) + (a_n x + b_n)^2 + x^2 F_n(x) + a_n x + b_n - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \boxed{x \text{ の } 2 \text{ 次以上の整式}} + \underbrace{a_n(2b_n + 1)}_{a_{n+1}} x + \underbrace{b_n^2 + b_n}_{b_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

これより,

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = a_n(2b_n + 1) & \dots\dots ① \\ b_{n+1} = b_n^2 + b_n - \frac{1}{4} & \dots\dots ② \\ a_1 = 1, b_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \quad \text{が導ける.}$$

②より,

$$2b_{n+1} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(2b_n + 1)^2$$

これより

$$\frac{2b_1 + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} > \frac{2b_2 + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)} > \frac{2b_3 + 1}{\left(\frac{1}{128}\right)} > \dots\dots > 0 \quad \text{と考えられる.}$$

ここで「 $0 < 2b_n + 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots$)」 $\dots\dots(*)$ を示す.

(I) $n = 1$ のとき, $2b_1 + 1 = \frac{1}{2}$ より成立.

(II) $n = k$ のとき成立を仮定する. つまり, $0 < 2b_k + 1 \leq \frac{1}{2}$ としたとき,

$$2b_{k+1} + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(2b_k + 1)^2 \text{ より, } 0 < 2b_{k+1} + 1 \leq \frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{2}$$

よって, $n = k + 1$ でも成立.

以上(I), (II)より, $(*)$ は $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots\dots$ において成立.

①より,

$$|a_{n+1}| = (2b_n + 1)|a_n| \leq \frac{1}{2}|a_n|$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq |a_n| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} |a_1| = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

(最右辺) $\rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

はさみうちの原理より, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ (答)

4.

$$(1) \quad \overrightarrow{OQ} = \left(4\cos\theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta \right) \text{ より, } |\overrightarrow{OQ}| = \sqrt{16\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} = \sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overrightarrow{OR} &= 4 \frac{\overrightarrow{OQ}}{|\overrightarrow{OQ}|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} \left(4\cos\theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} (16\cos\theta, 2\sqrt{2}\sin\theta, 2\sqrt{2}\sin\theta) \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{PR} &= \overrightarrow{OR} - \overrightarrow{OP} \\ &= \left(\left(\frac{16}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} - 4 \right) \cos\theta, \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} - 2\sqrt{2} \right) \sin\theta, \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} - 2\sqrt{2} \right) \sin\theta \right) \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{PR}|^2 &= 16 \left(\frac{16}{15\cos^2\theta + 1} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} + 1 \right) \cos^2\theta + \\ &\quad 2 \cdot 8 \left(\frac{1}{15\cos^2\theta + 1} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} + 1 \right) \sin^2\theta \\ &= 32 - \frac{32(3\cos^2\theta + 1)}{\sqrt{15\cos^2\theta + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

ここで, $f(t) = 32 - \frac{32(3t+1)}{\sqrt{15t+1}}$ ($0 < t < 1$) とする.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(t) &= -32 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{15t+1} - (3t+1) \cdot \frac{15}{2\sqrt{15t+1}}}{15t+1} \\ &= -32 \cdot \frac{6(15t+1) - 15(3t+1)}{2(15t+1)\sqrt{15t+1}} \\ &= \frac{144(1-5t)}{(15t+1)\sqrt{15t+1}} \end{aligned}$$

t	(0)	...	$\frac{1}{5}$	...	(1)
$f'(t)$		+	0	-	
$f(t)$		↗	(最大)	↘	

$t = \frac{1}{5}$ (つまり, $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ (答)) のとき, $|\overrightarrow{PR}|$ は最大となり,

$$(|\overrightarrow{PR}| \text{ の最大値}) = \sqrt{f\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{32}{5}} = \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5} \text{ (答)}$$

(2) $\cos\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \sin\theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ のときで考える.

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right), \overrightarrow{OR} = \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right)$$

2点P, Rの中点をNとおくと,

$$\overrightarrow{ON} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OR}) = \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right), |\overrightarrow{ON}| = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{4}{|\overrightarrow{ON}|} \overrightarrow{ON} = \frac{4}{\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}} \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = (2\sqrt{2}, 2, 2)$$

以上より,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OM} &= (2\sqrt{2}, 2, 2), |\overrightarrow{OM}| = 4 \\ \overrightarrow{OA} &= (4, 0, 0), |\overrightarrow{OA}| = 4 \\ \overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} &= 8\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \Delta MOA &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{OM}|^2 |\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA})^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 \cdot 16 - (8\sqrt{2})^2} \\ &= \underline{4\sqrt{2}} \text{ (答)} \end{aligned}$$