

1

(1)

アイウエ	2590
オカキク	1120

(2)

ケコ	3,5
サシ	1,5
スセソタチ	5,3,6,1,2
ツテトナニ	5,2,6,1,3
ヌネノハ	0,0,0,0
ヒフ	1,6

(3)

ヘホマ	1,1,3
ミムメモ	9,2,6,4

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad I &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x} \sin 2x \, dx \\
 &= [e^{-x} \sin 2x]_{\alpha}^{\beta} + 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x} \cos 2x \, dx \\
 &= -e^{-\beta} \sin 2\beta + e^{-\alpha} \sin 2\alpha + 2J \\
 \therefore I - 2J &= e^{-\alpha} \sin 2\alpha - e^{-\beta} \sin 2\beta \dots \textcircled{1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x} \cos 2x \, dx \\
 &= [-e^{-x} \cos 2x]_{\alpha}^{\beta} - 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x} \sin 2x \, dx \\
 &= -e^{-\beta} \cos 2\beta + e^{-\alpha} \cos 2\alpha + 2I \\
 \therefore 2I + J &= e^{-\alpha} \cos 2\alpha - e^{-\beta} \cos 2\beta \dots \textcircled{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

①, ② より

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{5} e^{-\alpha} (\sin 2\alpha + 2 \cos 2\alpha) - \frac{1}{5} e^{-\beta} (\sin 2\beta + 2 \cos 2\beta) \\
 J &= -\frac{1}{5} e^{-\alpha} (2 \sin 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha) + \frac{1}{5} e^{-\beta} (2 \sin 2\beta - \cos 2\beta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad e^{-x} &= e^{-x} \sin 2x \\
 e^{-x} (1 - \sin 2x) &= 0 \\
 \sin 2x &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi(n-1)$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi(n-1) \quad \text{よって, } a_n = -\frac{3}{4}\pi + n\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad S_n &= \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} e^{-x} - e^{-x} \sin 2x \, dx \\
 &= \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} e^{-x} \, dx - \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} e^{-x} \sin 2x \, dx \\
 &= [-e^{-x}]_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} - \left[-\frac{1}{5} e^{-x} (\sin 2x + 2 \cos 2x) \right]_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \\
 &= -e^{-a_{n+1}} + e^{-a_n} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-a_{n+1}} (\sin 2a_{n+1} + 2 \cos 2a_{n+1}) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{5} e^{-a_n} (\sin 2a_n + 2 \cos 2a_n) \dots \textcircled{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで, } \sin 2a_n = \sin \left(-\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2n\pi \right) = 1$$

$$\sin 2a_{n+1} = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) = 1$$

$$\cos 2a_n = \cos \left(-\frac{3}{2}\pi + 2n\pi \right) = 0$$

$$\cos 2a_{n+1} = \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) = 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \text{式} &\iff -e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right)} + e^{-\left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi+n\pi\right)} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+n\pi\right)} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-\left(-\frac{3}{4}\pi+n\pi\right)} \\
 &= \left(\frac{4}{5} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} - \frac{4}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{4}\pi} \right) e^{-n\pi} \\
 &\quad \left(= \frac{4}{5} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (1 - e^{-\pi}) e^{-n\pi} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad S &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} S_n \\
 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (e^{-\pi} - 1) (-e^{-\pi})^n \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - (-e^{-\pi})} \cdot \frac{4}{5} e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (e^{-\pi} - 1) \cdot (-e^{-\pi}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-\pi}} \cdot \frac{4}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{4}\pi} (1 - e^{-\pi}) \\
 &= \frac{e^{\pi}}{e^{\pi} + 1} \cdot \frac{e^{\pi} - 1}{e^{\pi}} \cdot \frac{4}{5} e^{-\frac{1}{4}\pi} \\
 &= \frac{4e^{-\frac{1}{4}\pi} (e^{\pi} - 1)}{5(e^{\pi} + 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 点 E の
- y
- 座標を
- y
- とおくと,
- $E(0, y, \sqrt{3}t)$
- であり,

$$QE = y, \triangle PQE \sim \triangle POB \text{ より}$$

$$PQ:PO = QE:OB$$

$$3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}t : 3\sqrt{3} = y : 1$$

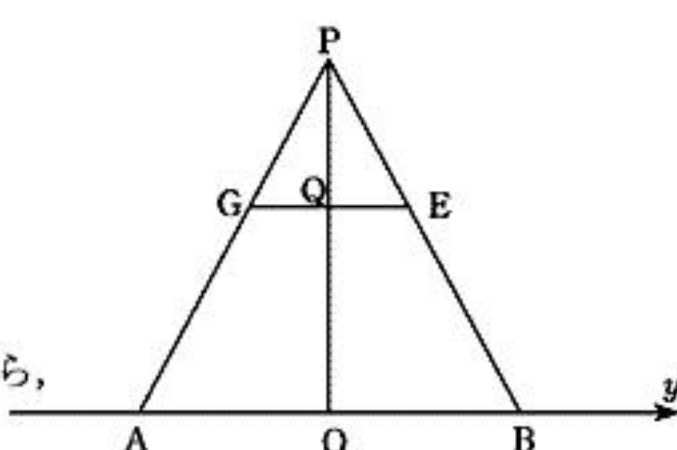
$$3\sqrt{3}y = 3\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}t$$

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{3}t$$

E と G は xz 平面について対称だから,

$$\text{点 E} \left(0, 1 - \frac{1}{3}t, \sqrt{3}t \right)$$

$$\text{点 G} \left(0, -1 + \frac{1}{3}t, \sqrt{3}t \right)$$

また $EG = 2 - \frac{2}{3}t$, $AQ = \sqrt{1+3t^2}$ より

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle AEG &= \left(2 - \frac{2}{3}t \right) \cdot \sqrt{1+3t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{3-t}{3} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \end{aligned}$$

- (2)
- $\overrightarrow{PC} = \overrightarrow{OC} - \overrightarrow{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -3\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$
- であり, 点 F は PC 上にあるから

$$\overrightarrow{OF} = \overrightarrow{OP} + l \overrightarrow{PC}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -l \\ 0 \\ -3\sqrt{3}l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -l \\ 0 \\ 3\sqrt{3}(1-l) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{とできる.}$$

また, F は AQ 上にあり,

$$\overrightarrow{AQ} = \overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{3}t \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{だから,}$$

$$\overrightarrow{OF} = \overrightarrow{OA} + k \overrightarrow{AQ}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{3}tk \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-k \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{3}tk \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{とできる.}$$

よって, $\begin{cases} 1-k = -l \\ \sqrt{3}tk = 3\sqrt{3}(1-l) \end{cases}$ より, $l = \frac{3-t}{3+t}$ したがって 点 F $\left(\frac{t-3}{t+3}, 0, \frac{6\sqrt{3}t}{3+t} \right)$

また

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{QF}| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{t-3}{t+3} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{6\sqrt{3}t}{t+3} - \sqrt{3}t \right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{t-3}{t+3} \right)^2 + 3t^2 \left(\frac{t-3}{t+3} \right)^2} \\ &= \left| \frac{t-3}{t+3} \right| \sqrt{1+3t^2} \\ &= \frac{3-t}{3+t} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \quad (0 \leq t < 3 \text{ より}) \end{aligned}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{EG}| = 2 - \frac{2}{3}t \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle EFG &= |\overrightarrow{EG}| \times |\overrightarrow{QF}| \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \left(2 - \frac{2}{3}t \right) \times \frac{3-t}{3+t} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{(3-t)^2}{3(3+t)} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \end{aligned}$$

- (3) (1) より

$$\triangle AEG = \frac{3-t}{3} \sqrt{1+3t^2}$$

だから

$$\begin{aligned} S(t) &= \triangle EFG + \triangle AEG \\ &= \frac{(3-t)^2}{3(3+t)} \sqrt{1+3t^2} + \frac{3-t}{3} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \\ &= \frac{3-t}{3} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \left(\frac{3-t+3+t}{3+t} \right) \\ &= \frac{2(3-t)}{3+t} \sqrt{1+3t^2} \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\log S(t) = \log 2 + \log(3-t) - \log(3+t) + \frac{1}{2} \log(1+3t^2)$$

より

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d \log S(t)}{dt} &= \frac{-1}{3-t} - \frac{1}{3+t} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6t}{1+3t^2} \\ &= \frac{-(3+t)(1+3t^2) - (3-t)(1+3t^2) + 3t(9-t^2)}{(1+3t^2)(3+t)(3-t)} \\ &= \frac{-(3+9t^2+t+3t^3) - (3+9t^2-t-3t^3) + 27t-3t^3}{(1+3t^2)(3+t)(3-t)} \\ &= \frac{-3t^3 - 18t^2 + 27t - 6}{(1+3t^2)(3+t)(3-t)} \\ &= \frac{-3(t-1)(t^2+7t-2)}{(1+3t^2)(3+t)(3-t)} \end{aligned}$$

- (4)
- $\frac{d}{dt} \log S(t) = 0$
- となる
- t
- で,
- $0 \leq t < 3$
- のものは

$$t=1, t = \frac{-7+\sqrt{57}}{2}$$

よって $0 \leq t < 3$ で増減表は以下のとおり

t	0		$\frac{-7+\sqrt{57}}{2}$		1		3
$\frac{d}{dt} \log S(t)$		-	0	+	0	-	
$\log S(t)$	$\log 2$	$\searrow$		$\nearrow$	$\log 2$	$\searrow$	

よって, $t=0$ または 1 のとき, $\log S(t)$ は最大値 $\log 2$ をとる. すなわち $t=0$ または 1 のとき, $S(t)$ は最大値 2 をとる.