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(1) $x^2 - 2kx + k^2 = 1 - x^2$ を解いて,
 $2x^2 - 2kx + k^2 - 1 = 0$ (*)

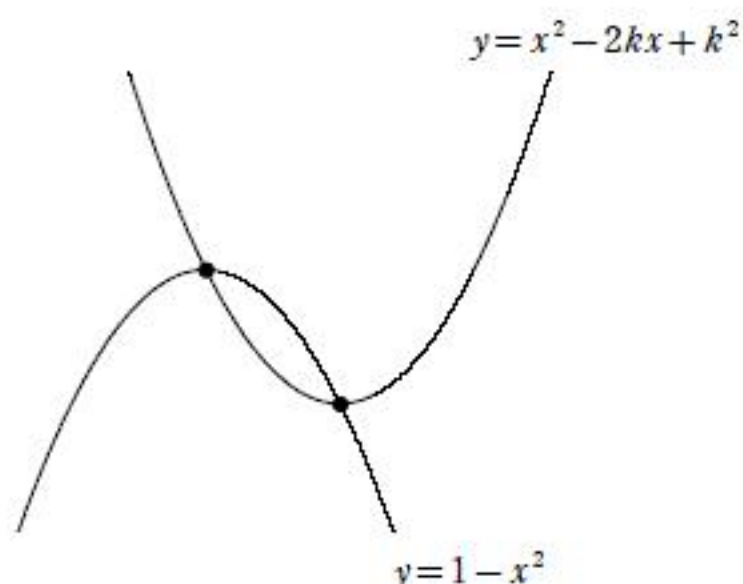
異なる2点で交わることより,

$$\frac{D}{4} = k^2 - 2(k^2 - 1) > 0$$

$$k^2 - 2 < 0$$

$$(k + \sqrt{2})(k - \sqrt{2}) < 0$$

$$-\sqrt{2} < k < \sqrt{2} \quad \text{.....(答)}$$



(2) P, Q の x 座標をそれぞれ α, β とおくと,

$$P(\alpha, 1 - \alpha^2), Q(\beta, 1 - \beta^2), R\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, \frac{2 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2}\right)$$

ここで, α, β は (*) の2解ゆえ,

$$\alpha + \beta = k, \quad \alpha\beta = \frac{k^2 - 1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = k^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{k^2 - 1}{2} = 1$$

したがって, $R(X, Y)$ とおくと,

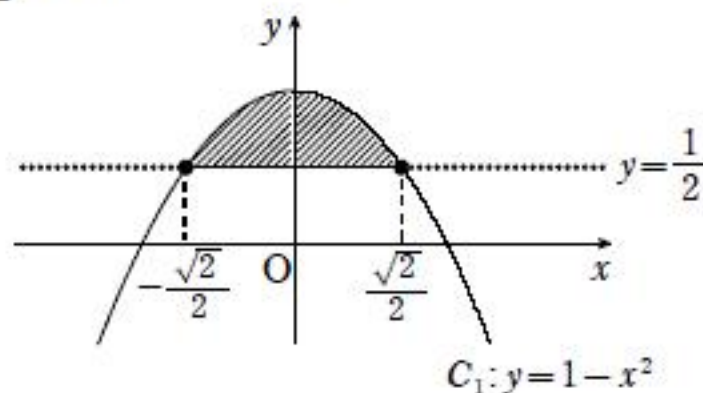
$$\begin{cases} X = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{k}{2} \rightarrow (1) \text{より}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < X < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ Y = \frac{2 - \alpha^2 - \beta^2}{2} = \frac{2 - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

以上より,

$$R \text{ の軌跡は直線 } y = \frac{1}{2} \text{ の } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < x < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ の部分} \quad \text{.....(答)}$$

(3) 求める面積は,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(1 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \quad \text{.....(答)} \end{aligned}$$



(1) $2^x = X$ とおく. ($X > 0$)

$$y = 8^x - 3 \cdot 2^x = X^3 - 3X$$

$$y = 0 \text{ のとき, } X^3 - 3X = 0$$

$$X(X^2 - 3) = 0$$

$$X = 0, \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$X > 0 \text{ より, } X = \sqrt{3}$$

$$2^x = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\log_2 2^x = \log_2 \sqrt{3}$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2) $X^3 - 3X = f(X)$ とおくと,

$$f'(X) = 3X^2 - 3 = 3(X+1)(X-1)$$

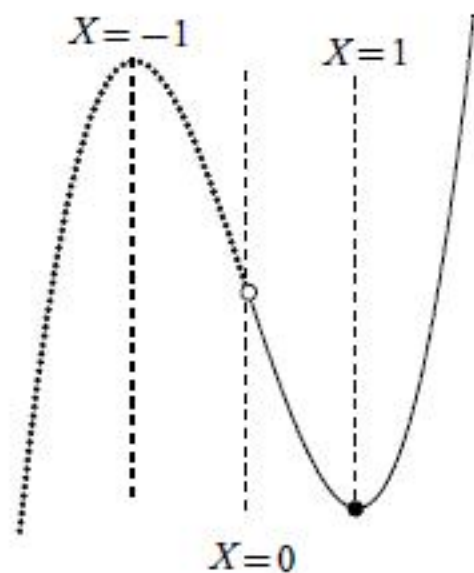
グラフより, $X > 0$ における y の最小値は,

$X = 1$ のとき,

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 3 \cdot 1 = \underline{-2} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

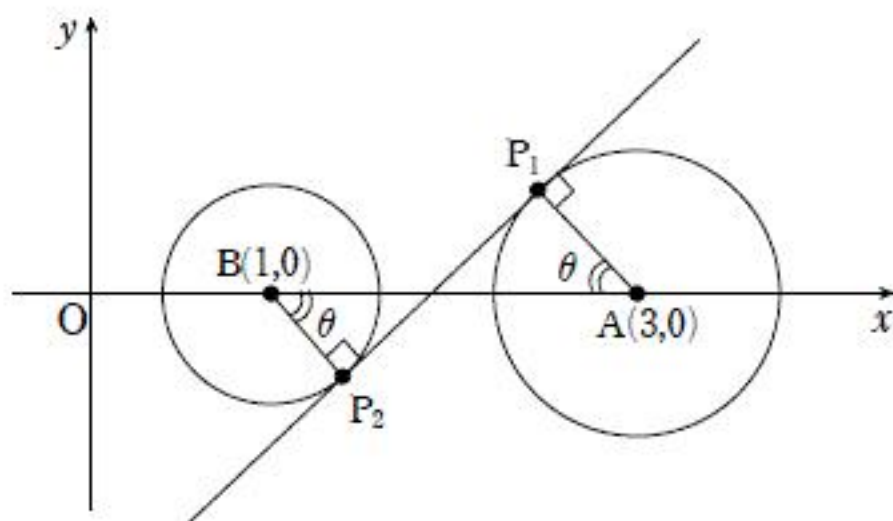
このとき, $2^x = 1$ より,

$$\underline{x = 0} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



X	...	-1	...	1	...
$f'(X)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(X)$	↗		↘		↗

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \overrightarrow{OP_1} &= \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AP_1} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r_1 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi - \theta) \\ \sin(\pi - \theta) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 - r_1 \cos \theta \\ r_1 \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \\
 \overrightarrow{OP_2} &= \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BP_2} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + r_2 \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + r_2 \cos \theta \\ -r_2 \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



よって、 $P_1(3 - r_1 \cos \theta, r_1 \sin \theta), P_2(1 + r_2 \cos \theta, -r_2 \sin \theta)$ (答)

(2) $\overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \perp \overrightarrow{AP_1}$ のとき、 $\overrightarrow{AP_1} \parallel \overrightarrow{BP_2}$ より、 $\overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \perp \overrightarrow{BP_2}$ となる.

このとき、 $\overrightarrow{P_2P_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{AP_1} = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 - r_1 \cos \theta - (1 + r_2 \cos \theta) \\ r_1 \sin \theta - (-r_2 \sin \theta) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 - r_1 \cos \theta - 3 \\ r_1 \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 - (r_1 + r_2) \cos \theta \\ (r_1 + r_2) \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \cdot r_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$-2 \cos \theta + (r_1 + r_2) \cos^2 \theta + (r_1 + r_2) \sin^2 \theta = 0$$

$$-2 \cos \theta + r_1 + r_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{\cos \theta = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{2}} \quad \text{.....(答)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \triangle OP_1P_2 &= \frac{1}{2} |r_1 \sin \theta (1 + r_2 \cos \theta) + r_2 \sin \theta (3 - r_1 \cos \theta)| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} |(r_1 + 3r_2) \sin \theta| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (r_1 + 3r_2) \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (r_1 + 3r_2) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r_1 + r_2}{2}\right)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (r_1 + 3r_2) \sqrt{\frac{4 - (r_1 + r_2)^2}{4}} \\
 &= \underline{\frac{1}{4} (r_1 + 3r_2) \sqrt{(2 + r_1 + r_2)(2 - r_1 - r_2)}} \quad \text{.....(答)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) $2(n+1)a_n$ について,

$$n=1 \text{ のとき, } 2(1+1)a_1 = 2(1+1)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right) = 3 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$n=2 \text{ のとき, } 2(2+1)a_2 = 2(2+1)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{9}\right) = 4 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$n=3 \text{ のとき, } 2(3+1)a_3 = 2(3+1)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{9}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{16}\right) = 5 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$n=4 \text{ のとき, } 2(4+1)a_4 = 2(4+1)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{9}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{16}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{25}\right) = 6 \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

(2) $2(n+1)a_n = n+2$, すなわち, $a_n = \frac{n+2}{2(n+1)}$ と推定できる.

$n=1$ のとき, 確かに成り立つ

$n=k$ のとき, 成り立つと仮定

このとき,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{k+1} &= \left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{9}\right)\cdots\left(1-\frac{1}{(k+1)^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{(k+2)^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{k+2}{2(k+1)} \cdot \left(1-\frac{1}{(k+2)^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{k+2}{2(k+1)} \cdot \frac{(k+2)^2-1}{(k+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{k+2}{2(k+1)} \cdot \frac{(k+3)(k+1)}{(k+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{k+3}{2(k+2)} \end{aligned}$$

よって, $n=k+1$ のときにも成り立つので, 数学的帰納法により, すべての自然数 n に対して推定は正しい. $\square$

(3) $\frac{n+2}{2(n+1)} > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{100}{n^2}$ のとき,

$$\frac{n+2}{2(n+1)} > \frac{n^2+200}{2n^2}$$

n は自然数ゆえ, $n^2 > 0$, $n+1 > 0$

よって,

$$n^2(n+2) > (n^2+200)(n+1)$$

$$n^2 - 200n > 200$$

$$n(n-200) > 200$$

これを満たす最小の自然数 n は 201 $\dots\dots(\text{答})$