

1

- (1) $x^3 + ax + b$ が $(x+1)^2$ で割りきれるので

$$x^3 + ax + b = (x+1)^2 \underline{(x+c)} \quad \text{商}$$

と表せる.

$$x^3 + ax + b = x^3 + (2+c)x^2 + (2c+1)x + c$$

より,

$$\therefore \underline{c = -2, a = -3, b = -2}$$

- (2) 5つの自然数 $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5)$

$$a_1 = 1, a_n + 1 \leq a_{n+1} \leq a_n + 2$$

条件をみたす $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5)$ に対し,

$$(a_1, a_2 - 1, a_3 - 2, a_4 - 3, a_5 - 4) = (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5)$$

を対応させると,

$$b_5 = a_5 - 4 \leq 9 - 4 = 5,$$

$$b_n \leq b_{n+1} \leq b_n + 1$$

$$b_5 = 5 \text{ のとき } (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5) \text{ は } 1 \text{ 通り}$$

$$b_5 = 4 \text{ のとき } (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5) \text{ は } 4 \text{ 通り}$$

$$b_5 = 3 \text{ のとき } (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5) \text{ は } {}_4C_2 = 6 \text{ 通り}$$

$$b_5 = 2 \text{ のとき } (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5) \text{ は } 4 \text{ 通り}$$

$$b_5 = 1 \text{ のとき } (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5) \text{ は } 1 \text{ 通り}$$

以上より, 16通り.

- (3) $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$

$$g(x) = \frac{3x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} + 1, g'(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 2\sqrt{x^2+1} - 3x(2\sqrt{x^2+1})'}{4(x^2+1)}$$

条件より,

$$\begin{cases} f'(1) = 3a + 2b + c = 0 \\ f'(2) = 12a + 4b + c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$(0, 1)$ で $f(x)$ と $g(x)$ が接するので

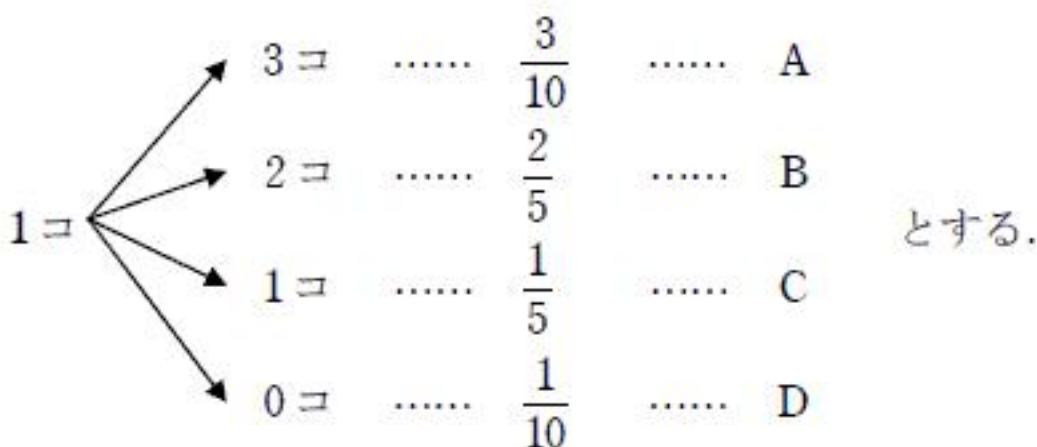
$$\begin{cases} f(0) = g(0) = 1 \quad \therefore d = 1 \\ f'(0) = g'(0) \iff c = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ②より

$$a = \frac{1}{4}, b = -\frac{9}{8}, c = \frac{3}{2}, d = 1$$

$$\underline{f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{9}{8}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x + 1}$$

- (4)



- (i) $C \rightarrow B$ なので $\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{25}$

- (ii) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet B \rightarrow \text{それぞれ } C \\ \bullet B \rightarrow \text{一方が } B, \text{他方が } D \end{array} \right\} \frac{2}{5} \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \right) \right\} = \frac{6}{125}$

- (iii) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet A \rightarrow 3 \text{ 中 } 1 \text{ 中 } D, 2 \text{ 中 } C \\ \bullet A \rightarrow 3 \text{ 中 } 2 \text{ 中 } D, 1 \text{ 中 } B \end{array} \right\} \frac{3}{10} \cdot \left\{ 3 \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^2 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{10} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{5} \right\} = \frac{9}{1250}$

(i) ~ (iii) より, $\frac{169}{1250}$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) m を整数として

(i) $n = 3m$ のとき $A^n = A^{3m} = (A^3)^m = E = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(ii) $n = 3m + 1$ のとき $A^n = A^{3m+1} = A = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(iii) $n = 3m + 2$ のとき $A^n = A^{3m+2} = A^2 = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(2) $A \cdot A^2 \cdot A^3 \cdots A^n = A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)}$

(i) $n = 6m$ のとき $A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} = A^{3m(6m+1)} = E = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(ii) $n = 6m + 1$ のとき $A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} = A^{(6m+1)(3m+1)} = A^{3(6m^2+3m)+1} = A = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(iii) $n = 6m + 2$ のとき $A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} = A^{(3m+1)(6m+3)} = A^{3(3m+1)(2m+1)} = E = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(iv) $n = 6m + 3$ のとき $A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} = A^{(6m+3)(3m+2)} = A^{3(6m^2+7m+2)} = E = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

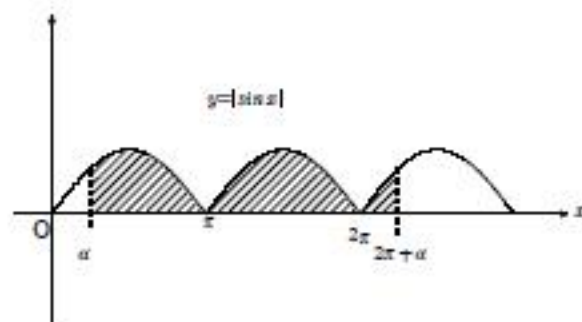
(v) $n = 6m + 4$ のとき $A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} = A^{(3m+2)(6m+5)} = A^{3(6m^2+9m+3)+1} = A = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

(vi) $n = 6m + 5$ のとき $A^{\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)} = A^{(6m+5)(3m+3)} = A^{3(m+1)(6m+5)} = E = \underline{\underline{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$

3

$$a > 0, b > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \int_0^{2\pi} |a \sin x + b \cos x| dx \\
 &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin(x + \alpha)| dx \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \sin \alpha = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \cos \alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{array} \right) \\
 &= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \left(2 \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt \right) \\
 &= \underline{4\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$



(2)

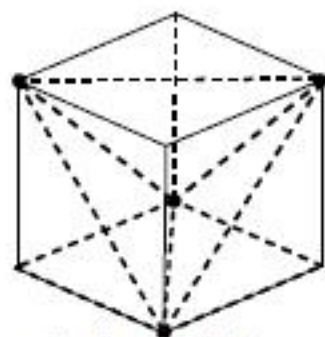
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \underbrace{\int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} \left(\log \frac{k}{n} \right) |a \sin nx + b \cos nx| dt}_{I_n}$$

$$I_n \text{ において } t = nx \text{ とすると, } \frac{dt}{dn} = n \quad \therefore dx = \frac{dt}{n}$$

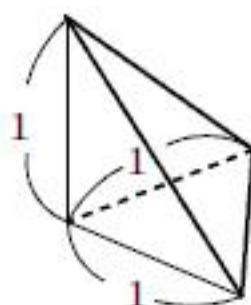
$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} \left(\log \frac{k}{n} \right) |a \sin t + b \cos t| \frac{dt}{n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{k}{n} \int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} |a \sin t + b \cos t| \frac{dt}{n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{k}{n} \cdot 4\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad (\because (1))
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} I_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{k}{n} \cdot 4\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\
 &= 4\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \int_1^2 \log x dx \\
 &= 4\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} [x \log x - x]_1^2 \\
 &= \underline{4\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \log \frac{4}{e}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(1)



1辺1の立方体



立体A

立方体より, 立体Aを4つ
除けば正4面体になる.

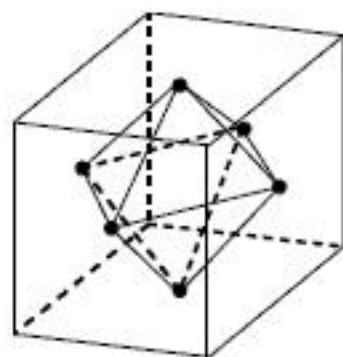
立体Aの体積は

$$V_A = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

よって, 正4面体の体積は

$$\left(1 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

(2)



2つの正4面体の共通部分は,
左図のように立方体に各面の
中心を頂点とする8面体になる.

よって, 共通部分の体積は

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$$