

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad (n-1 \text{ 群までの項数}) &= 1 + 3 + 5 + \cdots + (2n-3) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k-1) \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} - (n-1) \\
 &= n^2 - 2n + 1 \quad (\text{項}) \\
 \therefore (\text{第 } n \text{ 群の初項}) &= a_{n^2-2n+2} = 2(n^2 - 2n + 2) - 1 \\
 &= 2n^2 - 4n + 3 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad (\text{第 } n \text{ 群の中央の項}) &= (\text{第 } n \text{ 群の第 } n \text{ 項}) \\
 &= (2n^2 - 4n + 3) + (n-1) \cdot 2 \\
 &= 2n^2 - 2n + 1 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad S(n) &= \frac{2n-1}{2} \{ 2(2n^2 - 4n + 3) + (2n-1-1) \cdot 2 \} \\
 &= (2n-1)(2n^2 - 2n + 1) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad (\text{中央の項の総和}) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2 - 2k + 1) \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{n}{6} (n+1)(2n+1) - 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} (n+1) + n \\
 &= \frac{n}{3} (2n^2 + 1) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 2013 が第 l 群に存在するとする.

$$2l^2 - 4l + 3 \leq 2013 < 2(l+1)^2 - 4(l+1) + 3$$

$l=32$ のとき $1923 \leq 2013 < 2049$ となり成立 (l は一意的に決定)

さらに,
$$\frac{2013-1923}{2} + 1 = \frac{90}{2} + 1 = 46$$

$\therefore$ 2013 は第 32 群の 46 項 (答)

$$(1) \quad S = \triangle APQ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) 直線 l を $y = mx$ ($mx - y = 0$) とおく. (y 軸平行ではない)

$A(1, 1)$ から l までの距離は $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{|m-1|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2}|m-1| = \sqrt{m^2+1}$$

$$\therefore 2(m^2 - 2m + 1) = m^2 + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2 - 4m + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore m = 2 \pm \sqrt{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) 右図の点 R を求める.

$$(\text{AR の傾き}) = -\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} - 2$$

ここで, $\vec{p} = (-1, 2 - \sqrt{3})$ に対し,

$$|\vec{p}| = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{OR} = (1, 1) + \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} (-1, 2 - \sqrt{3})$$

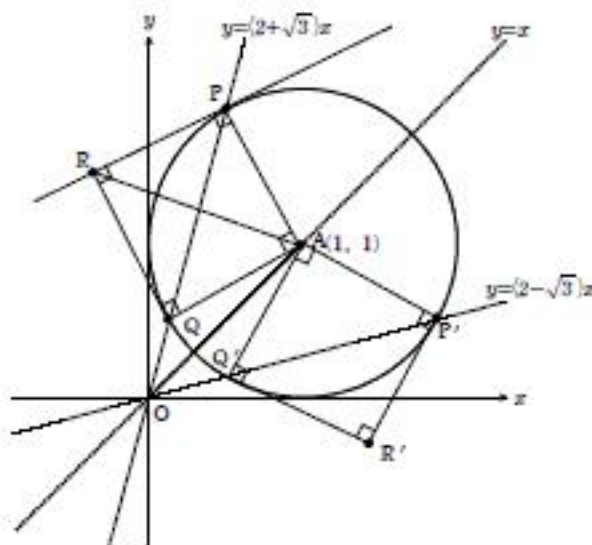
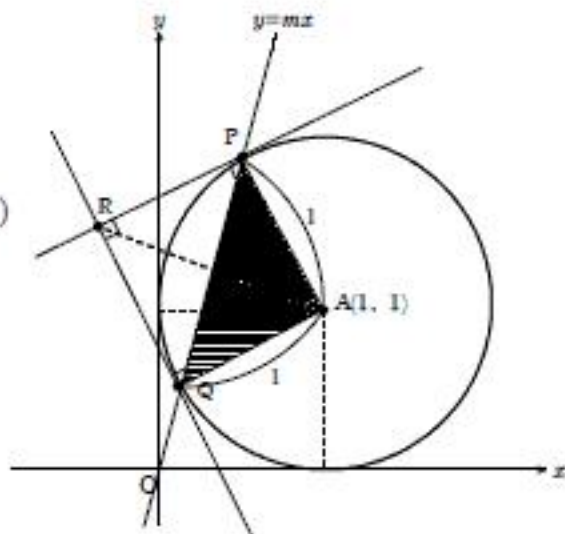
$$= \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore R \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$$

さらに, 点 R と点 R' は $y = x$ 対称より, $R' \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

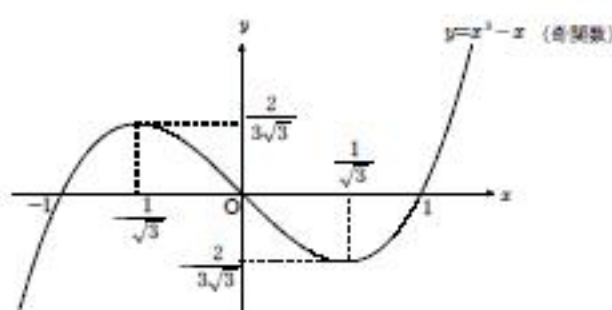
以上より, 交点 R は $\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right), \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$

(答)



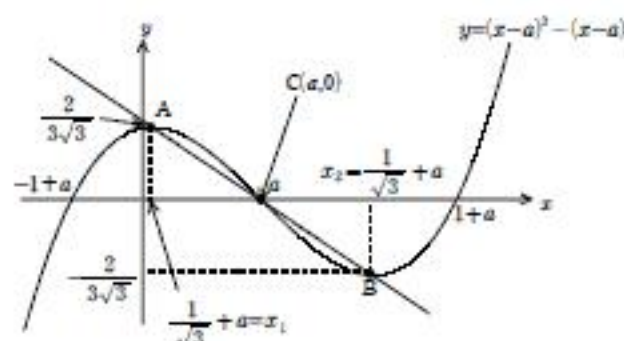
- (1) ①: $y = x^3 - x$ について, $y' = 3x^2 - 1$

x	...	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	...	0	...	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	...
y'	+	0	-	-	0	+	
y	↗	$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$	↘	0	↘	$-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$	↗



- ②: $y = (x-a)^3 - (x-a)$ は①を x 軸方向に a だけ平行移動

$$A\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + a, \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\right), B\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + a, -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}\right)$$



さらに $C(a, 0)$ とおく.

点 C は 2 点 A, B の中点であり, 直線 AB は点 C を通るから

$$(2 \text{ 点 } A, B \text{ を結ぶ直線の傾き}) = (2 \text{ 点 } A, C \text{ を結ぶ直線の傾き}) = \frac{0 - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}}{a - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + a\right)} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore (\text{直線 } AB \text{ の方程式}) : y = -\frac{2}{3}(x-a) \iff y = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}a \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad x^3 - x = (x-a)^3 - (x-a)$$

$$\iff 3ax^2 - 3a^2x + a^3 - a = 0$$

$$\iff 3x^2 - 3ax + a^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$a > 0$ より, 辺々を a で割る

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ が異なる 2 実解をもてばよい. } D = 9a^2 - 12(a^2 - 1) > 0$$

$$\iff 3a^2 - 12 < 0$$

$$\iff (a+2)(a-2) < 0 \quad \therefore -2 < a < 2$$

$$a > 0 \text{ より, } \therefore 0 < a < 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

- (3) $0 < a < 2$ のもとで,

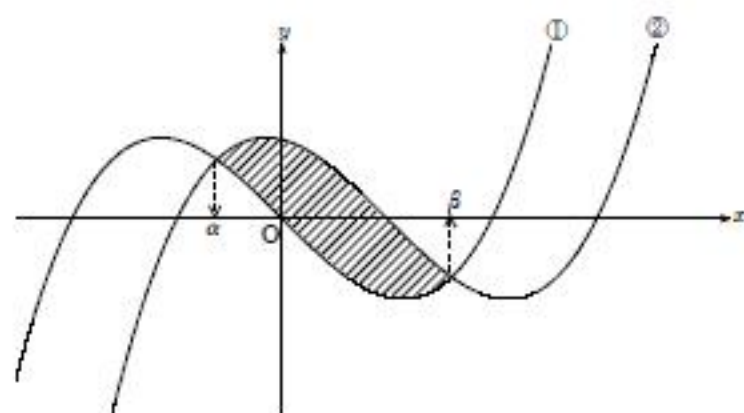
$3x^2 - 3ax + a^2 - 1 = 0$ の異なる
2 実解が $x = \alpha, \beta$ ($\alpha < \beta$) だから
解と係数の関係より,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = a \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{a^2 - 1}{3} \end{cases} \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

ここで, $(\beta - \alpha)^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 4\alpha\beta$

$$= a^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{a^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4 - a^2}{3} \quad \therefore \beta - \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{4 - a^2}{3}} \quad (0 < a < 2) \quad (\text{答})$$



- (4)

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{(x-a)^3 - (x-a) - x^3 + x\} dx$$

$$= -3a \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} (\alpha - \beta)^2$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{(4 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} a (4 - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (0 < a < 2) \quad (\text{答})$$