

1.

$$(1) \quad \cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \quad \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{(詳解)} \quad \cos(2\theta + \theta) = \cos 2\theta \cdot \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta \cdot \sin \theta \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = (2\cos^2 \theta - 1)\cos \theta - 2\sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot \sin \theta \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = 2\cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta - 2(1 - \cos^2 \theta)\cos \theta \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad = 4\cos^3 \theta - 3\cos \theta \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2)(i) \quad f(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x \quad (\text{奇関数}) \quad \leftarrow \text{原点对称}$$

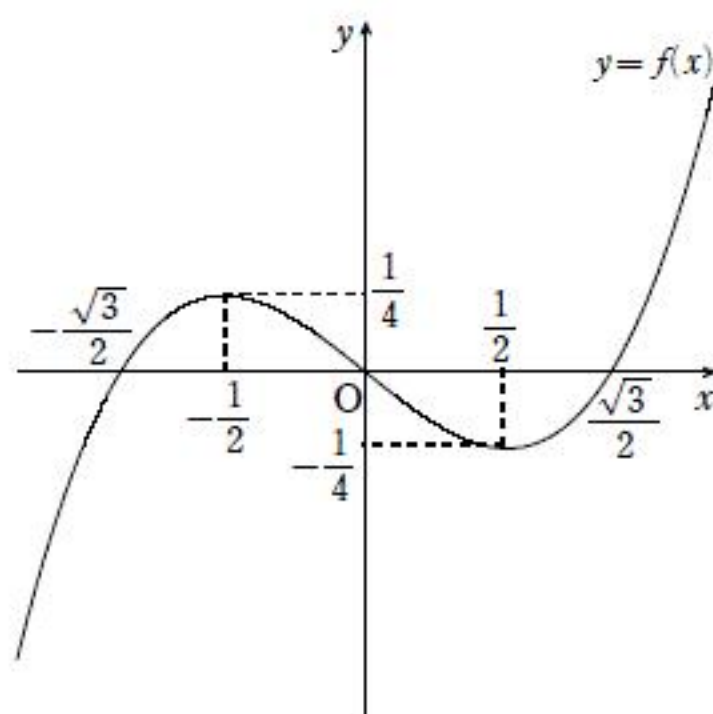
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 3x^2 - \frac{3}{4} \\ &= 3\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

増減表を描くと下記の通り

x	$\dots$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$\dots$	0	$\dots$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\dots$
$f'(x)$	$+$	0	$-$	$-$	$-$	0	$+$
$f(x)$	$\nearrow$	(極大) $\frac{1}{4}$	$\searrow$	0	$\searrow$	(極小) $-\frac{1}{4}$	$\nearrow$

$$\begin{cases} (\text{極大値}) = f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \\ (\text{極小値}) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

グラフを描くと右図の通り

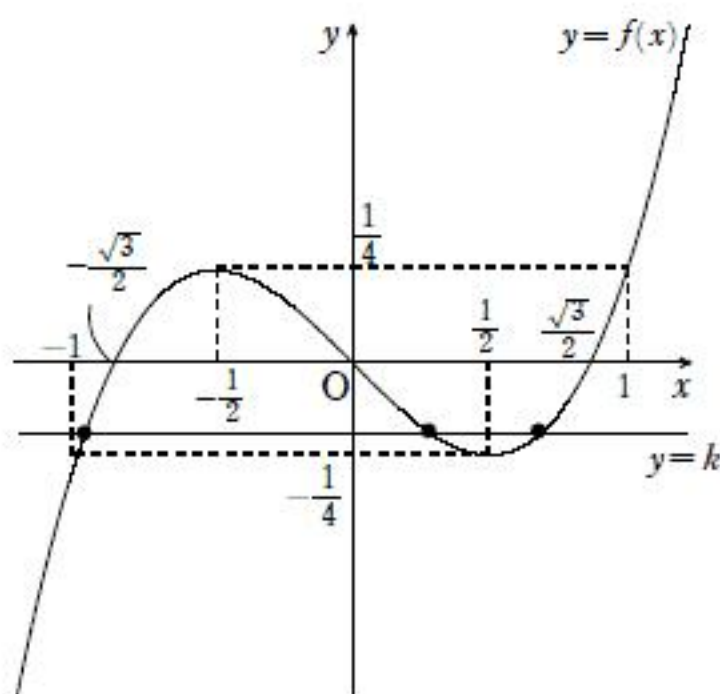


(ii) 右図の $y = f(x)$ と $y = k$ のグラフより,

$$\underline{-\frac{1}{4} \leq k \leq \frac{1}{4}} \quad (\text{答})$$

共有点の x 座標のとり値の範囲は

$$\underline{-1 \leq x \leq 1} \quad (\text{答})$$



(3) (2)の(ii)を用いると,

$$x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{8} = 0 \quad \left(\Leftrightarrow x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x = \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$\text{は2関数} \begin{cases} f(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x \\ y = \frac{1}{8} \end{cases} \quad \text{の共有点の } x \text{ 座標より,}$$

3つの異なる実数解は全て $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ にある.

$x = \cos \theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$) とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^3 \theta - \frac{3}{4}\cos \theta - \frac{1}{8} &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4}\cos 3\theta &= \frac{1}{8} \\ \Leftrightarrow \cos 3\theta &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{((1)を利用)}$$

ここで, $0 \leq 3\theta \leq 3\pi$ より

$$3\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\pi, \frac{7}{3}\pi$$

$$\text{ゆえに, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{9}, \frac{5}{9}\pi, \frac{7}{9}\pi \quad (\text{答})$$

($0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ をみたす)

2.

- (1) $y = kx$, $y = -\frac{1}{k}x$ が x 軸の

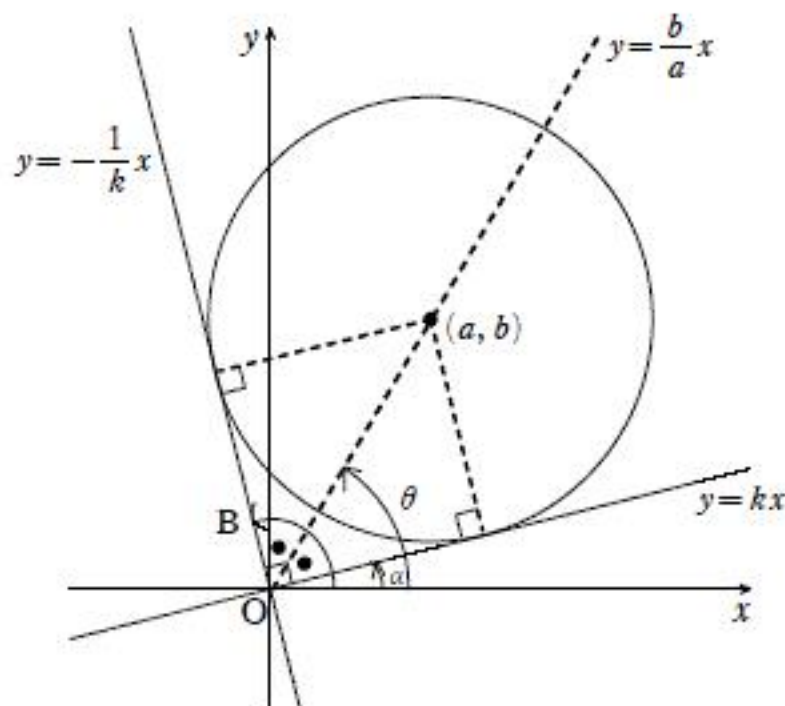
正の方向となす角を各々 α , β とおく.

$$\begin{cases} \tan \alpha = k \\ \tan \beta = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) = -\frac{1}{\tan \alpha} = -\frac{1}{k} \end{cases} \dots\dots ①$$

右図のように角 θ を定めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \theta &= \tan\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha + 1}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot 1} \\ &= \frac{k + 1}{1 - k} \quad \left(\text{①より} \right) \\ &= \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに, $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1+k}{1-k}$ (答)



- (2) $O(0, 0)$ と (a, b) の距離は

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + \left(\frac{1+k}{1-k}\right)^2 a^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(1-k)^2 + (1+k)^2}{(1-k)^2}} a = \frac{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1+k^2}}{1-k} a$$

したがって, $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \frac{\sqrt{1+k^2}}{1-k} a$ (答)

- (3) (1), (2)より, 円 O の方程式を $k = \frac{1}{3} \left(b = 2a, r = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} a \right)$ を代入して表すと,

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-2a)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} a \right)^2$$

ここで, (p, p) を代入

$$(p-a)^2 + (p-2a)^2 = \frac{5}{2} a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4p^2 - 12ap + 5a^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2p-5a)(2p-a) = 0$$

したがって, $p = \frac{5}{2}a, \frac{a}{2} \left(a = \frac{2}{5}p, a = 2p \right)$

ゆえに, $(a, b) = \left(\frac{2}{5}p, \frac{4}{5}p \right), (2p, 4p)$ (答)

($p > 0$ より, $a > 0, b > 0$ をみたす)

3.

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{3^{k-1}} a_k = -\frac{1}{4}(2n+1)(2n+3) \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$①でn=1代入 \quad 6a_1 = -\frac{3 \cdot 5}{4} \quad \text{すなわち } a_1 = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\text{ここで, } \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{3^{k-1}} a_k = -\frac{1}{4}(2n-1)(2n+1) \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots) \quad \dots\dots ②$$

①-②より,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{3^{n-1}} a_n &= -(2n+1) \\ \Leftrightarrow a_n &= -\frac{(2n+1) \cdot 3^{n-1}}{(n+1)(n+2)} \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

以上より,

$$a_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{5}{8} & (n=1 \text{ のとき}) \\ -\frac{(2n+1) \cdot 3^{n-1}}{(n+1)(n+2)} & (n=2, 3, 4, \dots \text{ のとき}) \end{cases} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2)(i)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \dots\dots + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{n}{2(n+2)}}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $(n \geq 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ -\frac{(2k+1) \cdot 3^{k-1}}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8} + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{3^{k-1}}{k+1} - \frac{3^k}{k+2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} + \left(\frac{3^0}{2} - \frac{3^1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{3^1}{3} - \frac{3^2}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{3^2}{4} - \frac{3^3}{5} \right) + \dots\dots + \left(\frac{3^{n-1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^n}{n+2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3^n}{n+2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{8} - \frac{3^n}{n+2}}} \quad (\text{答}) \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots \text{ だが, } n=1 \text{ もみたすので, } n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$