

$$(1) \quad 63a - 32b = 1 \iff 32(2a - b) - a = 1 \text{ より}$$

$$2a - b = 1, a = 31$$

よって, $b = 61$

$$63a - 32b = 1 \iff 63(a - 31) = 32(b - 61)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 32k + 31 \\ b = 63k + 61 \end{cases}$$

a が最小の正の整数のとき, $k = 0$

$$(a, b) = (31, 61)$$

したがって,

$$ab = 31 \cdot 61 = \underline{1891} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

(2) 余事象「4の倍数とならない」

$$(i) \text{ 「2, 4, 6の目が出ない」} \dots\dots \frac{3^3}{6^3} = \frac{27}{216}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 「2または6の目のどちらかが出て, 4の目は出ない」} \dots\dots \frac{{}_3C_1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2}{6^3} = \frac{54}{216}$$

よって, 積が4の倍数となる確率は

$$1 - \left(\frac{27}{216} + \frac{54}{216} \right) = \frac{135}{216} = \underline{\frac{5}{8}} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

(3) mod 3 で考える.

$$a_n \equiv c_n \pmod{3} \quad (\text{ただし, } 0 \leq c_n \leq 2)$$

$$b_n \equiv d_n \pmod{3} \quad (\text{ただし, } 0 \leq d_n \leq 2)$$

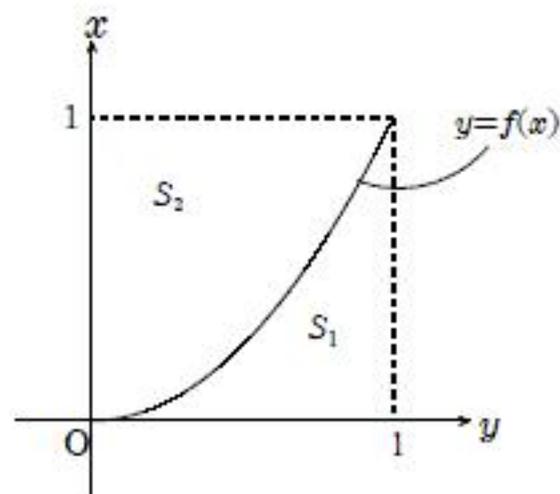
n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
c_n	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	2
d_n	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0

周期8で, 8個中3個で, $d_n = 0$

2016 = 8 · 252 より, $b_n \equiv 0 \pmod{3}, d_n = 0$ となるものは

$$\underline{756} \text{個} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

(4)



$$S_1 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$S_2 = \int_0^1 g(y) dy$$

$$\begin{cases} 5S_1 = 2S_2 \\ S_1 + S_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

ゆえに,

$$7S_1 = 2$$

よって,

$$S_1 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \underline{\frac{2}{7}} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$w = z - \frac{7}{4z}, w = x + yi$$

(1) $z = a + bi$ とする.

$$|z| = \frac{7}{2} \text{ より, } a^2 + b^2 = \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{4} \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$\begin{aligned} w = z - \frac{7}{4z} &= a + bi - \frac{7}{4(a + bi)} \\ &= a + bi - \frac{7(a - bi)}{4(a + bi)(a - bi)} \\ &= a + bi - \frac{7(a - bi)}{4(a^2 + b^2)} \\ &= \frac{6}{7}a + \frac{8}{7}bi = x + yi \quad \dots\dots ② \end{aligned}$$

②より,

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{6}{7}a \\ y = \frac{8}{7}b \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} a = \frac{7}{6}x \\ b = \frac{7}{8}y \end{cases}$$

①より, $a^2 + b^2 = \frac{49}{4}$ に代入して

$$\left(\frac{7}{6}x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{8}y\right)^2 = \frac{49}{4}$$

ゆえに,

$$\text{楕円 } \frac{x^2}{3^2} + \frac{y^2}{4^2} = 1 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

(2)

$$l : \frac{sx}{3^2} + \frac{ty}{4^2} = 1, Q\left(\frac{9}{s}, 0\right), R\left(0, \frac{16}{t}\right)$$

$$\text{円錐の体積 } V = \frac{1}{3}\pi \cdot OQ^2 \cdot OR = \frac{\pi \cdot 9^2 \cdot 16}{3s^2t} \quad \dots\dots ③$$

$$\frac{s^2}{3^2} + \frac{t^2}{4^2} = 1 \iff s^2 = 9 - \frac{9}{16}t^2$$

$$s^2t = \left(9 - \frac{9}{16}t^2\right)t = -\frac{9}{16}t^3 + 9t = f(t)$$

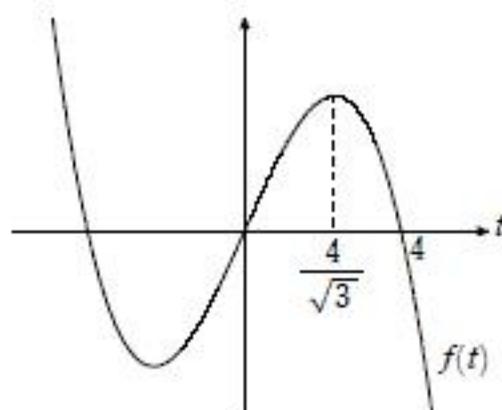
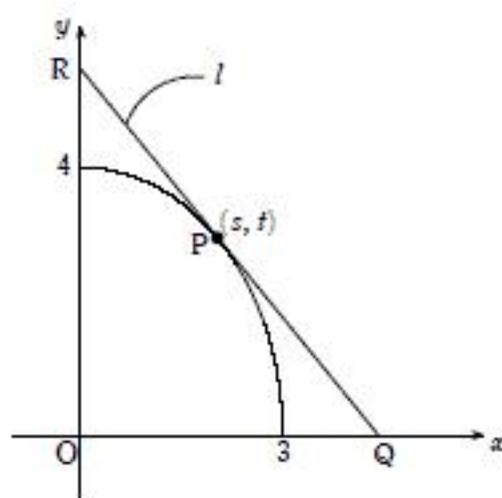
$$f'(t) = -\frac{27}{16}\left(t^2 - \frac{16}{3}\right)$$

$f'(t) = 0$ となる t は,

$$t = \pm \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

したがって,

$$\min V = \frac{\pi \cdot 9^2 \cdot 16}{3 \max f(t)} = \frac{\pi \cdot 81 \cdot 16}{3f\left(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\right)} = \frac{18\sqrt{3}\pi}{1} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$



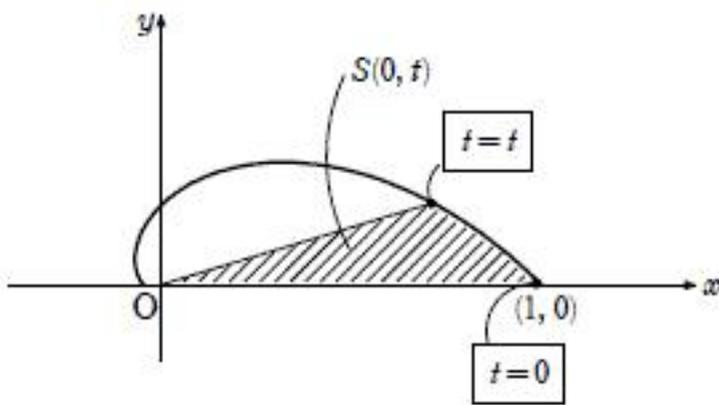
3 $x = e^{-t} \cos t, y = e^{-t} \sin t$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sqrt{2}e^{-t} \sin\left(t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \frac{dy}{dt} = -\sqrt{2}e^{-t} \sin\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

(1)

t	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{4}$...	$\frac{\pi}{2}$...	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$...	π
$\frac{dx}{dt}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+
$\frac{dy}{dt}$	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x, y)	(1, 0)								

$(0, e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$



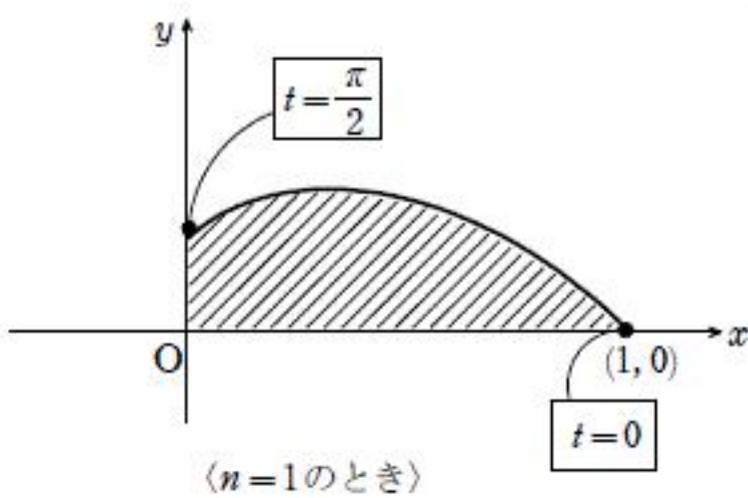
$x^2 + y^2 = e^{-2t} = r^2$ より、極方程式で表現すると
 $r(\theta) = e^{-\theta}$

$$\begin{aligned} S(0, t) &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} r(\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2\theta} \right]_0^t \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{-2t}) = f(t) \end{aligned}$$

したがって、

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

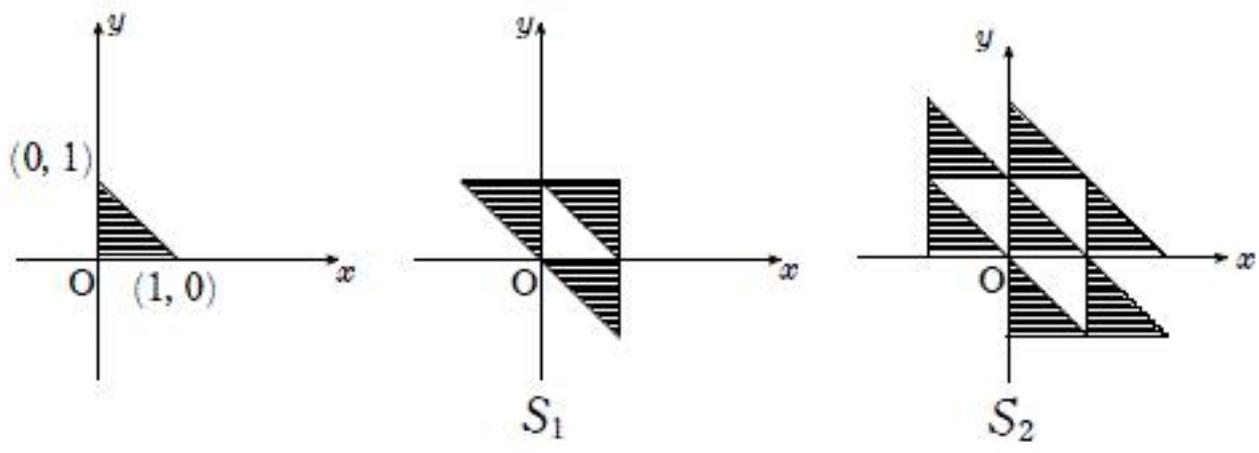
(2)



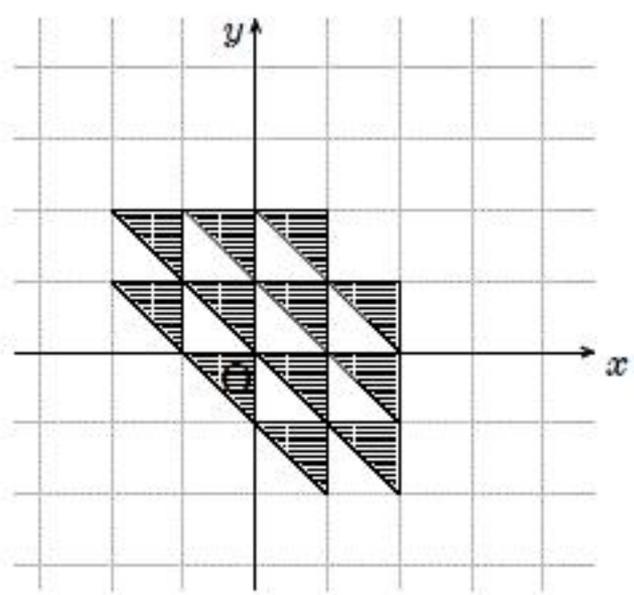
$$\begin{aligned} U(n) &= S\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\pi, \frac{n}{2}\pi\right) = \int_{\frac{n-1}{2}\pi}^{\frac{n}{2}\pi} \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\theta} d\theta \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{4} e^{-2\theta} \right]_{\frac{n-1}{2}\pi}^{\frac{n}{2}\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{-n\pi} (e^\pi - 1) \quad \dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

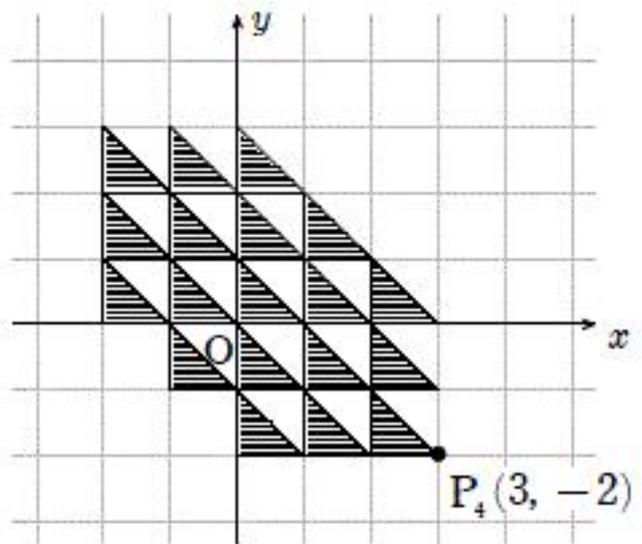
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U(n) &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N U(n) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} (e^\pi - 1) (e^{-\pi} + e^{-2\pi} + e^{-3\pi} + \dots + e^{-N\pi}) \right) \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} (e^\pi - 1) \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi} (1 - e^{-N\pi})}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \\ &= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{-N\pi}) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \quad \dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(1)



(2) $m=2$ のとき S_4



一番右下の三角形の頂点 P_4 が、原点から最も距離が大きい。

同様に S_{2m} のときを考えると、

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P_{2m}(m+1, -m) \\
 d_{2m} &= \sqrt{(m+1)^2 + (-m)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{2m^2 + 2m + 1} \quad \dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$