

(1)  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + k$  について,

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 4 = 0 \text{ の解 } x \text{ は } x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{3}$$

増減表を描くと次の通り.

|         |     |                         |     |                         |     |
|---------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| $x$     | ... | $\frac{3-\sqrt{21}}{3}$ | ... | $\frac{3+\sqrt{21}}{3}$ | ... |
| $f'(x)$ | +   | 0                       | -   | 0                       | +   |
| $f(x)$  | ↗   | (極大)                    | ↘   | (極小)                    | ↗   |

増減表より  $x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{3}$  で  $f(x)$  が極値をとる. ....(答)

$$(2) \quad f(x) = 0 \iff x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + k = 0 \quad \dots\dots ①$$

$$\iff x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x = -k$$

①の異なる3つの整数解を  $x = \alpha, \beta, \gamma$  ( $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$ ) とする.

$$\text{解と係数の関係により, } \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 3 \\ \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = -4 \\ \alpha\beta\gamma = -k \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots ②$$

さらに, 2関数  $\begin{cases} g(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x \\ y = -k \end{cases}$  に分離することにより,

①の解とその共有点の  $x$  座標より調べることができる.

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x \\ &= (3x^2 - 6x - 4) \left( \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{3} \right) - \frac{14}{3}x - \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

より,

$$g\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{21}}{3}\right) = -\frac{14}{3} \cdot \frac{3-\sqrt{21}}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{14}{9}\sqrt{21} - 6 \approx 1$$

$$g\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{21}}{3}\right) = -\frac{14}{3} \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{21}}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{14}{9}\sqrt{21} - 6 \approx -13.1$$

$$\frac{3+\sqrt{21}}{3} \approx 2.5 \text{ より, } -k = 0, \underline{\underline{-6}}, \underline{\underline{-12}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} =g(1) & =g(2) \end{matrix}$$

つまり,  $\underline{\underline{k=0, 6, 12}}$  (絞り込み)

(i)  $k=0$  のとき  $\alpha=-1, \beta=0, \gamma=4$

(ii)  $k=6$  のとき ( $\beta=1$ ) ②より,

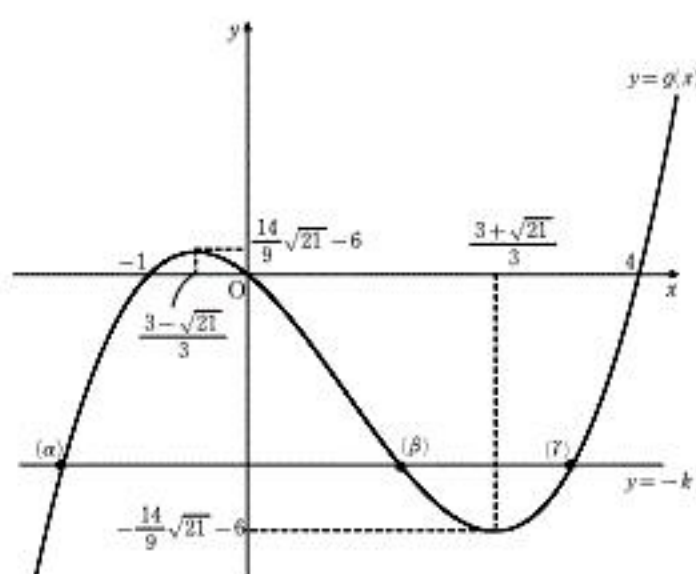
$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 1 + \gamma = 3 \\ \alpha + \gamma + \gamma\alpha = -4 \\ \alpha\gamma = -6 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \alpha + \gamma = 2 \\ \alpha\gamma = -6 \end{cases}$$

これをみたす整数解の組はなし.

(iii)  $k=12$  のとき ( $\beta=2$ ) ②より,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + 2 + \gamma = 3 \\ 2\alpha + 2\gamma + \gamma\alpha = -4 \\ 2\alpha\gamma = -12 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \alpha + \gamma = 1 \\ \alpha\gamma = -6 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \alpha = -2, \gamma = 3$$

以上 (i) ~ (iii) より,  $\underline{\underline{\begin{cases} k=0 \text{ のとき} & (3 \text{ つの整数解 } x = -1, 0, 4) \\ k=12 \text{ のとき} & (3 \text{ つの整数解 } x = -2, 2, 3) \end{cases}}}$  ....(答)



(1)  $y = x^2$  より  $y' = 2x$

$P_0(2, 4)$  での接線は

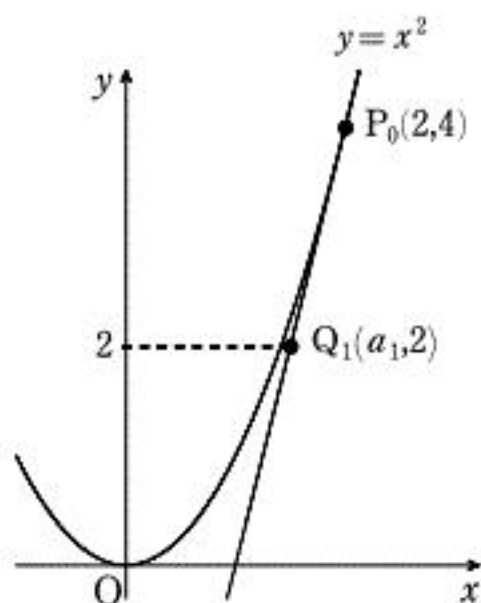
$$y = 4(x - 2) + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 4x - 4$$

ここで,  $y = 2$  と連立して,

$$4x - 4 = 2 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore \underline{a_1 = \frac{3}{2}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



(2)  $P_n(a_n, a_n^2)$  での接線は

$$y = 2a_n(x - a_n) + a_n^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 2a_n x - a_n^2$$

ここで,  $y = a_n$  と連立して,

$$2a_n x - a_n^2 = a_n \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{a_n^2 + a_n}{2a_n}$$

( $a_n > 0$  と考えてよい)

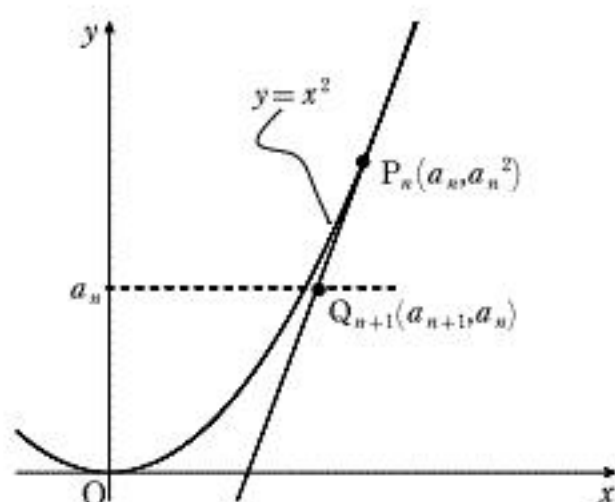
$$\therefore \underline{a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}} \quad (n \geq 0) \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - 1)$$

数列  $\{a_n - 1\}$  は, 初項  $a_0 - 1 = 1$ , 公比  $\frac{1}{2}$  の等比数列

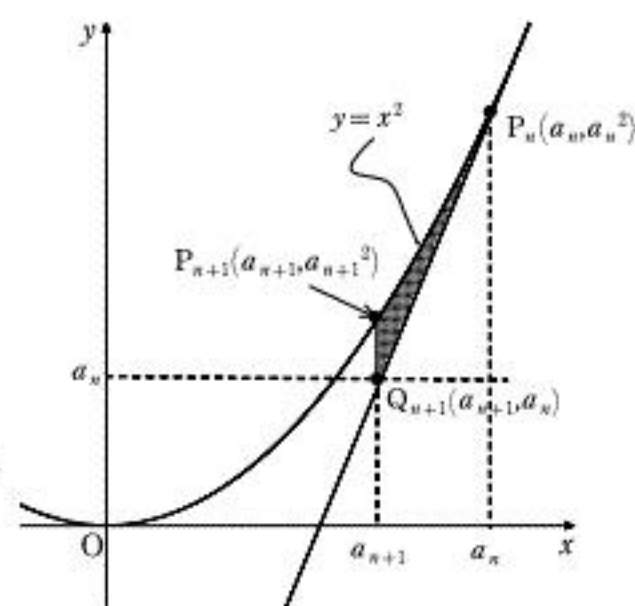
$$\therefore a_n - 1 = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underline{a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + 1} \quad (n \geq 0) \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



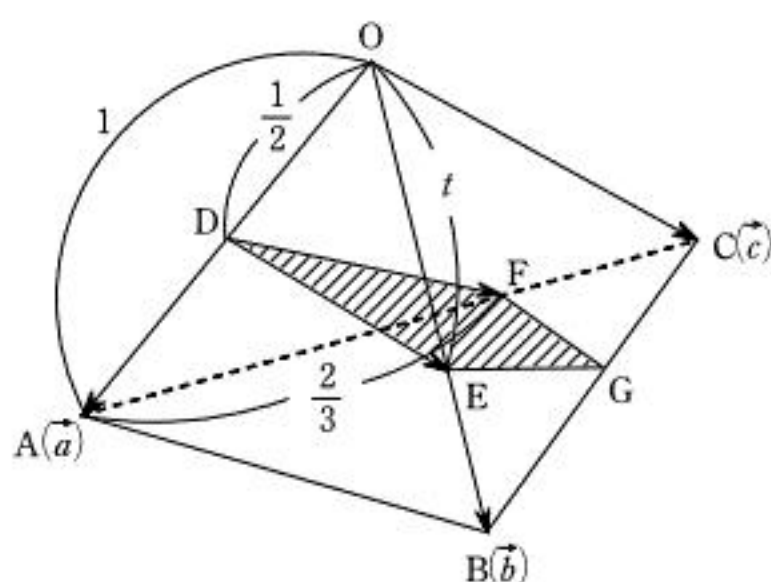
(3) 求める面積を  $S_n$  とおく,

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \int_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} x^2 dx - \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_n^2)(a_n - a_{n+1}) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} - \frac{1}{2}(a_n^2 - a_n a_{n+1} + a_n^3 - a_n^2 a_{n+1}) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}a_n^3 - \frac{1}{3}a_{n+1}^3 - \frac{1}{2}a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_n a_{n+1} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}a_n^3 + \frac{1}{2}a_n^2 a_{n+1} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}a_n^3 - \frac{1}{3}a_{n+1}^3 - \frac{1}{2}a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_n a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2}a_n^2 a_{n+1} \\ &= \underline{\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{n+1}} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \overrightarrow{DE} &= t\overrightarrow{OB} - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OA} \\
 &= t\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{DF} &= \frac{1}{3}(\overrightarrow{OA} + 2\overrightarrow{OC}) - \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{OA} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}\vec{c} - \frac{1}{6}\vec{a} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$



$$(2) \quad |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ に注意して}$$

$$\overrightarrow{DE} \perp \overrightarrow{DF} \iff \overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DF} = \left(t\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{c} - \frac{1}{6}\vec{a}\right) = 0$$

$$\iff \frac{2}{3}t \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{12} \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{3} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \overrightarrow{OG} = \overrightarrow{OD} + x\overrightarrow{DE} + y\overrightarrow{DF} \quad (x \text{ と } y \text{ は実数}) \text{ と表せる.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{OG} &= \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + x\left(t\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}\right) + y\left(\frac{2}{3}\vec{c} - \frac{1}{6}\vec{a}\right) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{6}\right)\vec{a} + xt\vec{b} + \frac{2y}{3}\vec{c}
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで、点 G は直線 BC 上より、

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{6} = 0 \\ xt + \frac{2y}{3} = 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 3x + y = 3 \\ 3tx + 2y = 3 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2-t} \\ y = \frac{3-3t}{2-t} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{これより, } \overrightarrow{OG} = \frac{t}{2-t}\vec{b} + \frac{2-2t}{2-t}\vec{c} = \frac{t\overrightarrow{OB} + (2-2t)\overrightarrow{OC}}{(2-2t)+t}$$

G は辺 BC を  $2-2t:t$  の内分点

$$\therefore BG = 1 \cdot \frac{2-2t}{2-2t+t} = \frac{2-2t}{2-t} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$