

$$(1) \quad d_k = \frac{|x_k \cos \theta + y_k \sin \theta|}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}} = |x_k \cos \theta + y_k \sin \theta|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore L &= \sum_{k=1}^n d_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k \cos \theta + y_k \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2}_a + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k y_k}_c + \sin^2 \theta \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2}_b \\ &= \underline{a \cos^2 \theta + 2c \sin \theta \cos \theta + b \sin^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1)の結果を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned} L &= a \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} + c \sin 2\theta + b \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \\ &= c \sin 2\theta + \frac{a-b}{2} \cos 2\theta + \frac{a+b}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2} \sin(2\theta + \alpha) + \frac{a+b}{2} \quad (\text{ただし, } a=b \text{ または } c=0 \text{ とする}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{ただし, } \cos \alpha = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2}}, \sin \alpha = \frac{\frac{a-b}{2}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2}} \text{ をみたま} \right)$$

ここで, $0 \leq \theta < \pi$ より, $\underline{\underline{\alpha \leq 2\theta + \alpha < 2\pi + \alpha}}$ とわかる.

$$\cdot \sin(2\theta + \alpha) = 1 \text{ で最大となり, } (L \text{ の最大値}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2} + \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\cdot \sin(2\theta + \alpha) = -1 \text{ で最小となり, } (L \text{ の最小値}) = -\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2} + \frac{a+b}{2}$$

(注意: $a=b$ かつ $c=0$ のとき, $(L \text{ の最大値}) = (L \text{ の最小値}) = a$ となるが, 上記の答えはそれをみたま)

$$(3) \quad (2) \text{ より, } L = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2} \sin(2\theta + \alpha) + \frac{a+b}{2} \text{ より,}$$

$$a \neq b \text{ または } c \neq 0 \text{ から } \sqrt{\left(\frac{a-b}{2}\right)^2 + c^2} > 0 \text{ とわかる.}$$

L を最大にするときの $(\sin(2\theta + \alpha) = 1 \text{ をみたまとき})$ θ を θ_1 とすれば,

$$2\theta_1 + \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \quad (n: \text{整数})$$

$$\iff \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + n\pi \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

L を最小にするときの $(\sin(2\theta + \alpha) = -1 \text{ をみたまとき})$ θ を θ_2 とすれば,

$$2\theta_2 + \alpha = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi \quad (m: \text{整数})$$

$$\iff \theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + m\pi \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

ここで, $(\theta = \theta_1 \text{ のとき})$ $l_1: x \cos \theta_1 + y \sin \theta_1 = 0$

$$\text{法線ベクトル } \overrightarrow{m_1} = (\cos \theta_1, \sin \theta_1)$$

$$(\theta = \theta_2 \text{ のとき}) \quad l_2: x \cos \theta_2 + y \sin \theta_2 = 0$$

$$\text{法線ベクトル } \overrightarrow{m_2} = (\cos \theta_2, \sin \theta_2)$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{m_1} \cdot \overrightarrow{m_2} &= \cos \theta_1 \cdot \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cdot \sin \theta_2 \\ &= \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \\ &= \cos\left\{\frac{\pi}{2} + (n-m)\pi\right\} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ より,} \\ \theta_1 - \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + (n-m)\pi \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{m_1} \perp \overrightarrow{m_2} \iff l_1 \perp l_2 \quad (\text{これより, 題意は示された})$$

(1) (i) $k=0$ のとき, $(x, y)=(0, 0)$ のみ 1個 $\therefore a_0=1$

(ii) $k \geq 1$ のとき, $\frac{x}{3k} + \frac{y}{2k} \leq 1$

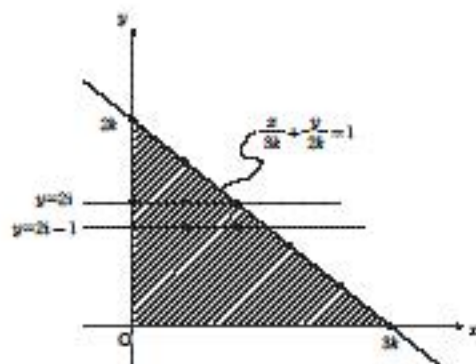
・ $y=2i$ ($0 \leq i \leq k$) 上の格子点の数を α_{2i}

$$\alpha_{2i} = 3k - 3i + 1 \quad (\text{個})$$

・ $y=2i-1$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$) 上の格子点の数を α_{2i-1}

$$\alpha_{2i-1} = 3k - 3i + 2 \quad (\text{個})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_k &= \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_{2i} + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_{2i-1} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^k (-3i + 3k + 1) + \sum_{i=1}^k (-3i + 3k + 2) \\ &= -3 \cdot \frac{k}{2}(k+1) + (3k+1)(k+1) - 3 \cdot \frac{k}{2}(k+1) + k(3k+2) \\ &= 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \quad (\text{個}) \end{aligned}$$



この $a_k = 3k^2 + 3k + 1$ は $k=0$ のときも満たすから,

$$\therefore \underline{a_k = 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \quad (\text{個}) \quad (k \geq 0)}$$

(2) $z=i$ ($0 \leq i \leq n$) について調べる.

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} \leq n - i$$

これをみたす 0 以上の格子点の組の個数は,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n-i} &= 3(n-i)^2 + 3(n-i) + 1 \\ &= 3i^2 - 3(2n+1)i + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 \quad (\text{個}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore b_n &= \sum_{i=0}^n a_{n-i} = \sum_{i=0}^n \{3i^2 - 3(2n+1)i + 3n^2 + 3n + 1\} \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1) - 3(2n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{2}(n+1) + (3n^2 + 3n + 1)(n+1) \\ &= \underline{(n+1)^3} \quad (\text{個}) \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 点 $P\left(t, \frac{1}{2}t^2\right)$ での接線, l が x 軸の正の方向となす

角を各々 α, β とおく.

$$\beta = \alpha + 45^\circ \quad \dots\dots ①$$

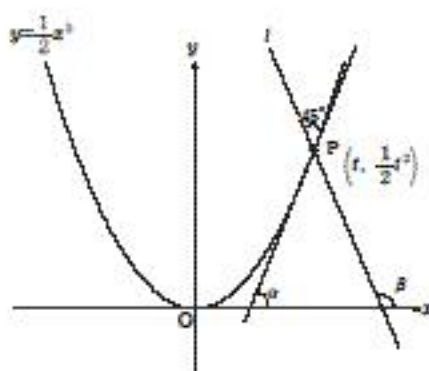
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \text{ より, } y' = x$$

$$(P \text{ での接線の傾き}) = t \quad \therefore \tan \alpha = t$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \beta &= \tan(\alpha + 45^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan 45^\circ}{1 - \tan \alpha \cdot \tan 45^\circ} \\ &= \frac{t+1}{1-t} \quad (= l \text{ の傾き}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore l: y = \frac{1+t}{1-t}(x-t) + \frac{t^2}{2} \iff l: y = \frac{1+t}{1-t}x - \frac{t(2+t+t^2)}{2(1-t)}$$



- (2)

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 = \frac{1+t}{1-t}x - \frac{t(2+t+t^2)}{2(1-t)}$$

$$\iff (1-t)x^2 - 2(1+t)x + t(2+t+t^2) = 0$$

$$\iff \{(1-t)x - (2+t+t^2)\}(x-t) = 0 \quad \therefore x = \frac{2+t+t^2}{1-t}, t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S(t) &= \left| \int_{\frac{2+t+t^2}{1-t}}^t \left\{ \frac{1+t}{1-t}x - \frac{t(2+t+t^2)}{2(1-t)} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right\} dx \right| \\ &= \left| -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{2+t+t^2}{1-t}}^t \left(x - \frac{2+t+t^2}{1-t} \right) (x-t) dx \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \left| \left(\frac{-2-2t^2}{1-t} \right)^3 \right| = \frac{2}{3} \left| \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t} \right)^3 \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S(t) = \frac{2}{3} \left| \left(\frac{1+t^2}{1-t} \right)^3 \right| \quad (\text{ただし, } t \neq 1)$$

- (3) $\frac{1+t^2}{1-t} = k$ (k : 実数) とおく.

$$(\text{与式}) \iff 1+t^2 = k-kt$$

$$\iff t^2 + kt + 1 - k = 0 \quad \dots\dots ②$$

②が $t \neq 1$ の実解をもてばよい.

$$\begin{cases} 1+k+1-k \neq 0 \\ D = k^2 - 4(1-k) \geq 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} 2 \neq 0 \\ k^2 + 4k - 4 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore k \leq -2 - 2\sqrt{2}, -2 + 2\sqrt{2} \leq k$$

ここで, $S(t) = \frac{2}{3}|k^3|$ だから, $k = -2 + 2\sqrt{2}$ のとき, $S(t)$ は最小

②へ代入し,

$$t^2 + 2(\sqrt{2}-1)t + 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = 0 \quad \dots\dots ③$$

$$\iff \{t + (\sqrt{2}-1)\}^2 = 0 \quad \therefore t = 1 - \sqrt{2}$$