

(1)

$$x^3 + ax^2 + x - 2 = bx - 2$$

$$\iff x^3 + ax^2 + (1-b)x = 0$$

$$\iff x\{x^2 + ax + (1-b)x\} = 0 \dots\dots ①$$

これより、 $x^2 + ax + (1-b)x$ が $x \neq 0$ の異なる2実解をもてばよい。

$$\begin{cases} D = a^2 - 4(1-b) > 0 \\ 1-b \neq 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b > -\frac{a^2}{4} + 1 \\ b \neq 1 \end{cases} \dots\dots ② \text{ (答)}$$

(2) ①より、 $x = \alpha, \beta, 0$  (ただし、 $\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0, \alpha + \beta = -a, \alpha\beta = 1-b$ )

$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + x - 2$ とおき、 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + 1$ から $f'(0) = 1$ とわかるから、

$$(f'(\alpha) > 1, f'(\beta) < 1) \quad \text{または} \quad (f'(\alpha) < 1, f'(\beta) > 1)$$

$$\{f'(\alpha) - 1\}\{f'(\beta) - 1\} < 0$$

$$\iff (3\alpha^2 + 2a\alpha)(3\beta^2 + 2a\beta) < 0$$

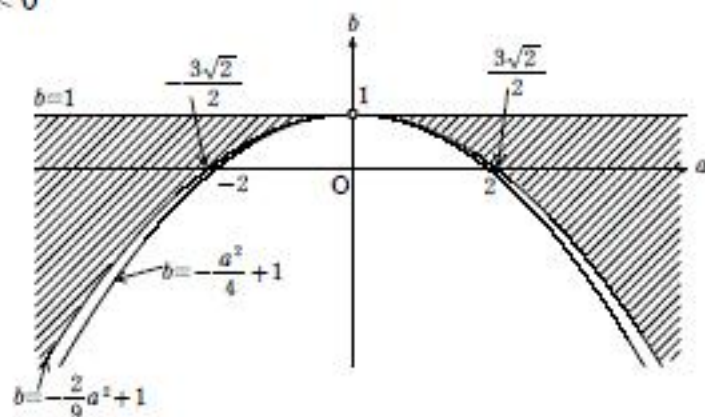
$$\iff 9\alpha^2\beta^2 + 6a\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + 4a^2\alpha\beta < 0$$

$$\iff 9(1-b)^2 + 6a(1-b) \cdot (-a) + 4a^2(1-b) < 0$$

$$\iff (1-b)\{9(1-b) - 2a^2\} < 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} b < 1 \\ b > -\frac{2}{9}a^2 + 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{または} \quad \begin{cases} b > 1 \\ b < -\frac{2}{9}a^2 + 1 \end{cases}$$

②の条件に注意して  $ab$  平面上に図示すると  
右図の斜線部分 (ただし、境界は含まず)



- (1) A を通り,  $\overrightarrow{OC}$  に平行な直線を  $l$  とする. 実数  $\alpha$  を用いて,

$$l: (x, y, z) = (-2, 1, 3) + \alpha(1, 3, 4)$$

- B を通り,  $\overrightarrow{OD}$  に平行な直線を  $m$  とする. 実数  $\beta$  を用いて,

$$m: (x, y, z) = (s, 3, -1) + \beta(1, 2, 2)$$

ここで,

$$\begin{cases} -2 + \alpha = s + \beta & \cdots \cdots ① \\ 1 + 3\alpha = 3 + 2\beta & \cdots \cdots ② \\ 3 + 4\alpha = -1 + 2\beta & \cdots \cdots ③ \end{cases}$$

- ①, ②, ③ を同時に満たす実数  $\alpha, \beta$  が存在  $\begin{cases} \alpha = -6 \\ \beta = -10 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore s = 2, P(-8, -17, -21) \quad (\text{答})$$

- (2)  $\frac{|\overrightarrow{PA}|}{|\overrightarrow{OC}|} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PB}|}{|\overrightarrow{OD}|} = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB}|}{|\overrightarrow{CD}|}$  だから,  $\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{PA} = (6, 18, 24), & |\overrightarrow{PA}| = 6\sqrt{26} \\ \overrightarrow{PB} = (10, 20, 20), & |\overrightarrow{PB}| = 30 \end{cases}$
- $$\begin{cases} \frac{6\sqrt{26}}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{30}{3|t|} \iff |t| = \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{6\sqrt{26}}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{9t^2 - 30t + 26}} \iff (3t - 5)^2 = 0 \end{cases} \therefore t = \frac{5}{3} \quad (\text{答})$$

- (3) 実数  $x, y$  を用いて

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OH} &= \overrightarrow{OP} + x\overrightarrow{PA} + y\overrightarrow{PB} \\ &= (-8, -17, -21) + x(6, 18, 24) + y(10, 20, 20) \\ &= (6x + 10y - 8, 18x + 20y - 17, 24x + 20y - 21) \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{DH} &= \left( 6x + 10y - \frac{29}{3}, 18x + 20y - \frac{61}{3}, 24x + 20y - \frac{73}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- ここで,  $\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{DH} \perp \overrightarrow{PA} \\ \overrightarrow{DH} \perp \overrightarrow{PB} \end{cases}$  より,  $\begin{cases} 26x + 25y = 28 & \cdots \cdots ④ \\ 10x + 10y = 11 & \cdots \cdots ⑤ \end{cases}$

- ④, ⑤ から,  $x = \frac{1}{2}, y = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\overrightarrow{OH} = (1, 4, 3) \text{ より, } H = (1, 4, 3) \quad (\text{答})$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{2n} &= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^{k-1} r^{a_k} \\
 &= r^{a_1} - r^{a_2} + r^{a_3} - r^{a_4} + \dots + r^{a_{2n-1}} - r^{a_{2n}} \\
 &= r^0 - \underbrace{r^1 + r^1}_0 - \underbrace{r^2 + r^2}_0 - \underbrace{r^3 + r^3}_0 - \underbrace{r^4 + r^4}_0 - \dots - \underbrace{r^{n-1} + r^{n-1}}_0 - r^n \\
 &= r^0 - r^n \\
 \therefore S_{2n} &= 1 - r^n \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{3n} &= \sum_{k=1}^{3n} (-1)^{k-1} r^{a_k} \\
 &= r^{a_1} - r^{a_2} + r^{a_3} - r^{a_4} + r^{a_5} - \dots + (-1)^{3n-1} r^{a_{3n}} \\
 &= r^0 - r^0 + r^1 - r^1 + r^1 - r^2 + r^2 - r^2 + r^3 - r^3 + r^3 - r^4 + \dots \\
 &= \underbrace{r^1 - r^2 + r^3 - r^4 + r^5 - r^6 + \dots}_{\text{初項 } r, \text{ 公比 } -r \text{ の } n-1 \text{ 項の和}} + (-1)^{3n-1} r^n \\
 &= \frac{r\{1 - (-r)^{n-1}\}}{1 - (-r)} + (-1)^{3n-1} r^n \\
 \therefore S_{3n} &= \frac{r\{1 - (-r)^{n-1}\}}{1 - (-r)} + (-1)^{3n-1} r^n \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$S_{2014} = 0 \iff r^{a_1} + r^{a_2} + r^{a_3} + \dots + r^{a_{2013}} = r^{a_2} + r^{a_4} + r^{a_6} + \dots + r^{a_{2014}} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= \sum_{k=1}^{2014} r^{a_k} = r^{a_1} + r^{a_2} + r^{a_3} + \dots + r^{a_{2013}} + r^{a_{2014}} \\
 &= 2(r^{a_2} + r^{a_4} + r^{a_6} + \dots + r^{a_{2014}})
 \end{aligned}$$

$0 < r < 1$  より, 各  $a_i$  の値が大きいほど, 全体の  $T$  は小さくなる. ( $0 \leq i \leq 2014$ )

①に注意すれば,

$$(r^{a_1} = r^{a_2}, r^{a_3} = r^{a_4}, r^{a_5} = r^{a_6}, \dots, \text{つまり}, a_1 = a_2, a_3 = a_4, a_5 = a_6, \dots)$$

$$\underbrace{a_1}_{(0)} \leq \underbrace{a_2}_{(0)} \leq \underbrace{a_3}_{(1)} \leq \underbrace{a_4}_{(1)} \leq \underbrace{a_5}_{(2)} \leq \underbrace{a_6}_{(2)} \leq \underbrace{a_7}_{(3)} \leq \underbrace{a_8}_{(3)} \leq \dots \leq \underbrace{a_{2013}}_{(1006)} \leq \underbrace{a_{2014}}_{(1006)}$$

$$\therefore (T \text{ の最小値}) = 2(r^0 + r^1 + r^2 + \dots + r^{1006}) = \frac{2(1 - r^{1007})}{1 - r} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(a_{2014} = 1006) \quad (\text{答})$$