

1

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x (\tan x)' dx = [x \tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan x dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{(\cos x)'}{\cos x} dx \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi + [\log |\cos x|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \log 2 \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ において, $\cos^2 x > 0$

ここで, $a = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(t) dt$ (a : 実数) とおくと,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) \cos^2 x &= \pi - \frac{x}{\log 2} a \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\
 \Leftrightarrow f(x) &= \frac{\pi}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{a}{\log 2} \cdot \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\pi}{\cos^2 t} dt - \frac{a}{\log 2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{t}{\cos^2 t} dt \\
 &= \pi [\tan t]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{a}{\log 2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \log 2 \right) \quad (\because (1)) \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi}{3 \log 2} a + a \quad \therefore a = 3 \log 2
 \end{aligned}$$

以上より,

$$\underline{f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3x}{\cos^2 x} \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \right)} \quad (\text{答})$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overrightarrow{OQ} - \overrightarrow{OA} &= t(\overrightarrow{OP} - \overrightarrow{OA}) \\
 \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OQ} &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{OA} + t\overrightarrow{OP} \\
 &= (1-t)(2, 0, -1) + t(a, b, 0) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{((a-2)t+2, bt, t-1)}} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 球面 S の方程式は,

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 2 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

(1)の結果を用いて, ①へ代入.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{(a-2)t+2\}^2 + (bt)^2 + (t-2)^2 &= 2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \frac{(a-2)^2 + b^2 + 1}{(t-2)^2} \right\} t^2 + 4(a-3)t + 6 &= 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

②の方程式が実数解をもてばよいから,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D/4 &= 4(a-3)^2 - 6\{(a-2)^2 + b^2 + 1\} \geq 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2}{3} + b^2 &\leq 1
 \end{aligned}$$

 ab 平面に図示すると右図の通り.

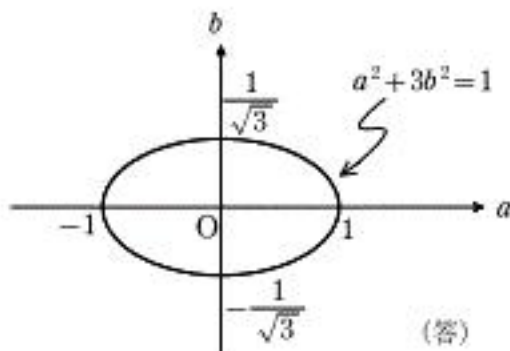
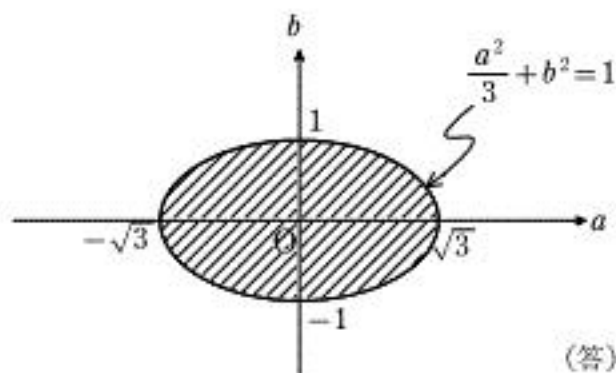
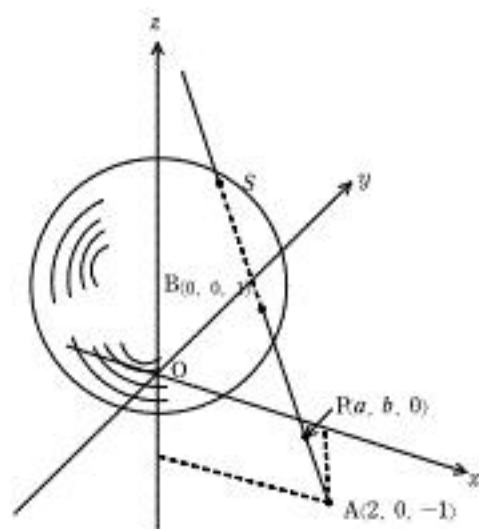
(図の斜線部分, ただし, 境界を含む)

(3) $Q_x = (a-2)t+2 = -1$ とおくと,

$$t = \frac{3}{2-a} \quad (a \neq 2 \text{ としてよい})$$

よって, $Q\left(-1, \frac{3b}{2-a}, \frac{1+a}{2-a}\right)$ と表せるから①へ代入.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (-1)^2 + \left(\frac{3b}{2-a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1+a}{2-a} - 1\right)^2 &= 2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + 3b^2 = 1 &\quad \left(a^2 + \frac{b^2}{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = 1 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

 ab 平面に図示すると右図の通り. ($a \neq 2$ をみたとす)

$$(1) w = \frac{z+2\alpha}{z+\alpha} \quad (z \neq -\alpha) \text{ より, } w \neq 1 \text{ のもとで } z = \frac{(2-w)\alpha}{w-1} \quad (\alpha \neq 0)$$

ここで, $|z-1|=1$ の代入をすると,

$$\left| \frac{(2-w)\alpha}{w-1} - 1 \right| = 1 \Leftrightarrow |w-1| = |(\alpha+1)w - (2\alpha+1)| \dots\dots ①$$

$$①が |w-1|=1 \text{ をみたすことから, } |(\alpha+1)w - (2\alpha+1)| = 1$$

が必要となり, $\alpha = -1$

このとき,

$$w = \frac{z-2}{z-1} \quad (z \neq 1) \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{w-2}{w-1} \quad (w \neq 1)$$

$$|w-1|=1, |z-1|=1 \text{ をみたす, } \quad \underline{\alpha = -1} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $w = z$ のとき,

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{z-2}{z-1} \quad (z \neq 1) \\ \Leftrightarrow z^2 - 2z + 2 &= 0 \quad (z \neq 1) \\ \therefore z &= 1 \pm i \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 実数 x, y を用いて, $z = x + yi$ とおく. ただし, $\underline{z \neq 1 \text{ かつ } z \neq 1+i}$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{z-2}{z-1} = \frac{(x-2) + yi}{(x-1) + yi} = \frac{\{(x-2) + yi\}\{(x-1) - yi\}}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^2 + yi}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w - z_0}{z - z_0} &= \frac{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^2 + yi}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} - (1+i)}{x + yi - (1+i)} \\ &= \frac{\{x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^2 + yi - (1+i)\{(x-1)^2 + y^2\}\}\{(x-1) - (y-1)i\}}{\{(x-1)^2 + y^2\}\{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\}} \end{aligned}$$

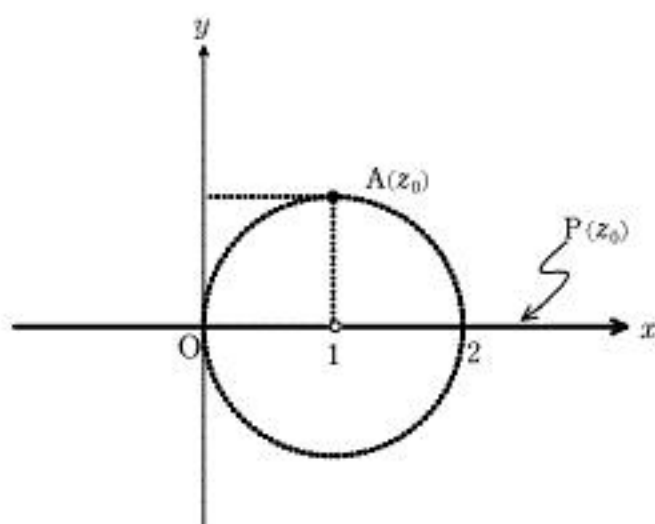
これが純虚数となればよいので, (分子)に注目する.

$$\begin{aligned} &\{x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^2 + yi - (1+i)\{(x-1)^2 + y^2\}\}\{(x-1) + (1-y)i\} \\ &= \{(1-x) + (y - y^2 - x^2 + 2x - 1)i\}\{(x-1) + (1-y)i\} \\ &= (1-x)(x-1) - (y - y^2 - x^2 + 2x - 1)(1-y) + (1-x)\{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\}i \\ &= -y\{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\} + (1-x)\{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\}i \\ &= \underbrace{\{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2\}}_{\substack{0 \\ (\because z \neq 1+i)}} \{-y + (1-x)i\} \leftarrow (\text{純虚数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y = 0 \quad (\underline{z = x} \text{ ただし, } x \neq 1)$$

図示すると下図の通り.

(x 軸上 (実軸上) で 1 を除く)



- (1) $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots$ を順に求めてゆくと,
周期的巡回群により,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_{4k-3} = 1 \\ a_{4k-2} = 2 \\ a_{4k-1} = 1 \\ a_{4k} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad \therefore \begin{cases} b_{4k-3} = 1 \\ b_{4k-2} = 2 \\ b_{4k-1} = 4 \\ b_{4k} = 3 \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (\text{答})$$

- (2) 「 $0 < b_n < 5 \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 」……(*)を示す.

(I) $n=1$ のとき, $b_1=1$ より, $0 < b_1 < 5$ をみたす.

(II) $n=k$ で成立を仮定する. すなわち, $0 < b_k < 5$

$$cb_{k+1} = 5a_k + b_k \left(\Leftrightarrow b_{k+1} = \frac{5a_k + b_k}{c} \right) \leftarrow \left(\text{ただし, } \underline{b_{k+1} \text{ は整数}} \right)$$

ここで, $a_k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, c-1$ に注意して

$$\begin{aligned} & 0 < b_k < 5 \\ \Leftrightarrow & 5a_k < 5a_k + b_k < 5a_k + 5 \\ \therefore & 0 \leq 5a_k < 5a_k + b_k < 5a_k + 5 \leq 5(c-1) + 5 \\ \left(\Leftrightarrow & 0 < \frac{5a_k + b_k}{c} < 5 \right) \end{aligned}$$

これより, $b_{k+1} = \boxed{\frac{5a_k + b_k}{c}}$ のときも $0 < b_{k+1} < 5$ となり, $n=k+1$ でも成立.
(整数)

以上(I)(II) より, (*)は成立.

つまり, $0 < b_n < 5 \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ は示された. (証明終)

- (3) $c=5l+4 \quad (l \geq 0)$, $a_n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5l+3$ に注意して,
 $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots$ を順に求めてゆくと, 各 a_n, b_n は一意的に定まり

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_{2k-1} = 4l+3 \\ a_{2k} = l \end{cases}, \begin{cases} b_{2k-1} = 1 \\ b_{2k} = 4 \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad \dots (*) \text{ と推定.}$$

- (I) $k=1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} (b_1=1) \quad & cb_2 = 5a_1 + b_1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & (5l+4)b_2 = 5a_1 + 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & b_2 = \frac{5a_1 + 1}{5l+4} \leftarrow (\text{整数}) \quad (a_1 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5l+3) \\ \therefore & \underline{a_1 = 4l+3, b_2 = 4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b_2=4) \quad & cb_3 = 5a_2 + b_2 \\ \Leftrightarrow & (5l+4)b_3 = 5a_2 + 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow & b_3 = \frac{5a_2 + 4}{5l+4} \\ \therefore & \underline{a_2 = l, b_3 = 1} \end{aligned}$$

これより,

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 4l+3 \\ a_2 = l \end{cases}, \begin{cases} b_1 = 1 \\ b_2 = 4 \end{cases} \text{ となり, } k=1 \text{ のとき (*) は成立.}$$

- (II) $k=i \quad (\geq 1)$ で成立を仮定.

つまり,

$$\begin{cases} a_{2i-1} = 4l+3 \\ a_{2i} = l \end{cases}, \begin{cases} b_{2i-1} = 1 \\ b_{2i} = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{と仮定する.}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} & cb_{2i+1} = 5a_{2i} + b_{2i} \\ \Leftrightarrow & (5l+4)b_{2i+1} = 5l+4 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \underline{b_{2i+1} = 1} \end{aligned}$$

同じく,

$$\begin{aligned} & cb_{2i+2} = 5a_{2i+1} + b_{2i+1} \\ \Leftrightarrow & (5l+4)b_{2i+2} = 5a_{2i+1} + 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow & b_{2i+2} = \frac{5a_{2i+1} + 1}{5l+4} \leftarrow (\text{整数}) \quad (a_{2i+1} = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5l+3) \\ \therefore & \underline{a_{2i+1} = 4l+3, b_{2i+2} = 4} \end{aligned}$$

同じく,

$$\begin{aligned} & cb_{2i+3} = 5a_{2i+2} + b_{2i+2} \\ \Leftrightarrow & (5l+4)b_{2i+3} = 5a_{2i+2} + 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow & b_{2i+3} = \frac{5a_{2i+2} + 4}{5l+4} \leftarrow (\text{整数}) \quad (a_{2i+1} = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 5l+3) \\ \therefore & \underline{a_{2i+2} = l, b_{2i+3} = 1} \end{aligned}$$

つまり,

$$\begin{cases} a_{2i-1} = 4l+3 \\ a_{2i} = l \end{cases}, \begin{cases} b_{2i-1} = 1 \\ b_{2i} = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{と仮定すると,}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{2i+1} = 4l+3 \\ a_{2i+2} = l \end{cases}, \begin{cases} b_{2i+1} = 1 \\ b_{2i+2} = 4 \end{cases} \text{ が示された.}$$

つまり, $k=i$ で成立しすれば, $k=i+1$ でも成立.

以上(I)(II) より, (*)は示された.

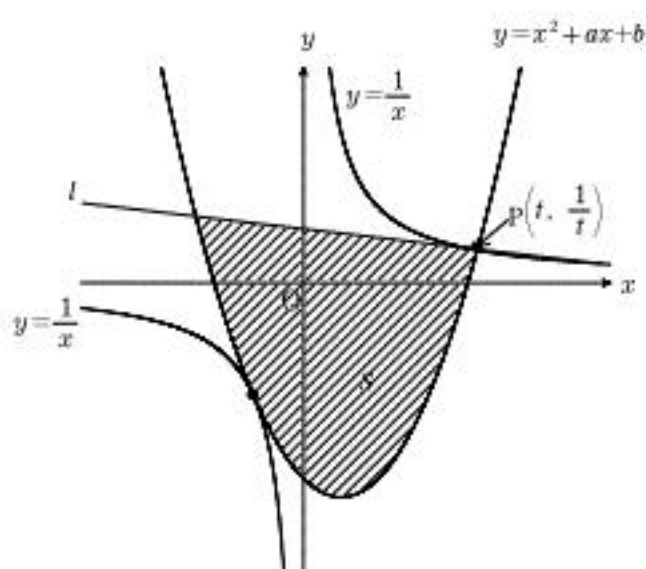
よって,

$$\therefore \underline{\begin{cases} a_{2k-1} = 4l+3 \\ a_{2k} = l \end{cases}, \begin{cases} b_{2k-1} = 1 \\ b_{2k} = 4 \end{cases} \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots)} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(1) \quad y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ より, } y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$P\left(t, \frac{1}{t}\right) \quad (t > 0)$ での接線 l の方程式は

$$\begin{aligned} l: y &= -\frac{1}{t^2}(x-t) + \frac{1}{t} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad y &= -\frac{1}{t^2}x + \frac{2}{t} \quad (t > 0) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(2) $y = x^2 + ax + b$ は $P\left(t, \frac{1}{t}\right) \quad (t > 0)$ を通るから,

$$t^2 + at + b = \frac{1}{t} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

さらに,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + ax + b &= \frac{1}{x} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad x^3 + ax^2 + bx - 1 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad (x-t)\left(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

と表せるから,

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} - t \\ b = \frac{1}{t} - 2\sqrt{t} \end{cases} \quad (\textcircled{1} \text{をみたす}) \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) (2)の結果を利用して,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} - t\right)x + \frac{1}{t} - 2\sqrt{t} &= -\frac{1}{t^2}x + \frac{2}{t} \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad x^2 + \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} - t + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)x - 2\sqrt{t} - \frac{1}{t} &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad (x-t)\left(x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) &= 0 \quad \therefore \underbrace{-\frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} - \frac{1}{t^2}}_{(\text{B})}, \quad \underbrace{t}_{(\text{E})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= -\int_{\frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{t^2}}^t \left(x + \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)(x-t) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^3 \quad (t > 0) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(4) $f(t) = t + \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} + \frac{1}{t^2}$ とおく.

「 S が最小のとき」 $\Leftrightarrow$ 「 $f(t)$ が最小のとき」

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(t) &= 1 - t^{-\frac{3}{2}} - 2t^{-3} \\ &= \frac{t^3 - t\sqrt{t} - 2}{t^3} \\ &= \frac{(t\sqrt{t} + 1)(t\sqrt{t} - 2)}{t^3} \end{aligned}$$

t	(0)	$\cdots$	$2^{\frac{2}{3}}$	$\cdots$	(∞)
$f'(t)$		$-$	0	$+$	
$f(t)$		$\searrow$	(最小)	$\nearrow$	

増減表より, $t = 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \quad (t\sqrt{t} = 2)$ のとき, $f(t)$ は最小となるので,

$$\begin{aligned} (S \text{ の最小値}) &= \frac{1}{6} \left\{ f\left(2^{\frac{2}{3}}\right) \right\}^3 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(\frac{9}{4} \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^3 \\ &= \frac{243}{32} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$