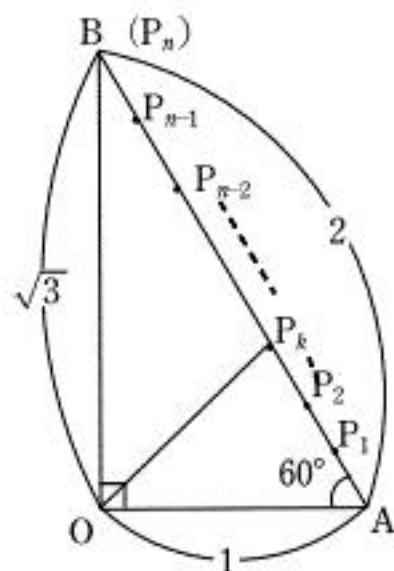


(1) $\triangle OAP_k$ について、余弦定理より、

$$\begin{aligned} OP_k^2 &= 1^2 + \left(\frac{2k}{n}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{2k}{n} \cdot \cos 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{4k^2}{n^2} - \frac{2k}{n} + 1 \\ \therefore OP_k &= \sqrt{\frac{4k^2}{n^2} - \frac{2k}{n} + 1} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(2)

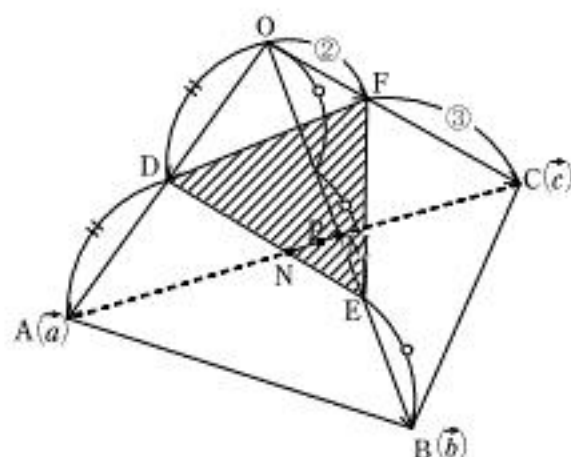
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(OP_k)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\frac{4k^2}{n^2} - \frac{2k}{n} + 1} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{4x^2 - 2x + 1} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{4 \left\{ \frac{3}{16} + \left(x - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 \right\}} \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{3}{16} (1 + \tan^2 \theta)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} x - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \tan \theta \\ \therefore dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \theta & -\frac{\pi}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

(1)

$$\begin{cases} |\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}| = |\vec{c}| = 1 \\ \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \dots\dots ①$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{MN} &= \overrightarrow{ON} - \overrightarrow{OM} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{c} - \vec{b}) \end{aligned}$$



ここで,

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{MN}|^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + 1 + 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) (\because ①) \\ &= \frac{2}{4} \\ \therefore |\overrightarrow{MN}| &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\overrightarrow{OP}$ は実数 t を用いて,

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} &= (1-t)\overrightarrow{OM} + t\overrightarrow{ON} \\ &= (1-t) \cdot \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + t \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{c}) \\ &= \frac{t}{2}\vec{OA} + \frac{1-t}{2}\vec{OB} + \frac{t}{2}\vec{OC} \end{aligned}$$

と表せる. さらに, $\vec{OA} = 2\vec{OD}$, $\vec{OB} = \frac{3}{2}\vec{OE}$, $\vec{OC} = \frac{5}{2}\vec{OF}$ を用いると,

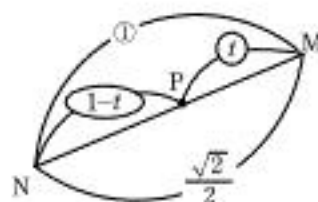
$$\overrightarrow{OP} = t\vec{OD} + \frac{3}{4}(1-t)\vec{OE} + \frac{5t}{4}\vec{OF}$$

点 P は平面 DEF 上にあるので,

$$\begin{aligned} t + \frac{3}{4}(1-t) + \frac{5t}{4} &= 1 \quad \therefore t = \frac{1}{6} \\ \therefore \overrightarrow{OP} &= \frac{1}{12}\vec{a} + \frac{5}{12}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{12}\vec{c} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

(3) (1), (2)より,

$$\begin{aligned} |\overrightarrow{MP}| &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot t \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \quad \left(t = \frac{1}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$



(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(X_n=2) &= p(\text{最小 } 2 \text{ 以上}) - p(\text{最小 } 3 \text{ 以上}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^n \\
 &= \frac{5^n - 4^n}{6^n} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 「6の目が少なくとも2回以上」となる確率を求めればよい.

6の目が出た回数が k 回 ($k=0, 1, 2, \dots, n$) の確率を $p(k)$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(0) + p(1) + p(2) + \dots + p(n) &= 1 \\
 \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ p(X_2=6)}} \\
 \therefore p(X_2=6) &= 1 - \{p(0) + p(1)\} \\
 &= 1 - \left\{ \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n + {}_n C_1 \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{n-1} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{6^n - 5^n - n \cdot 5^{n-1}}{6^n} \\
 &= \frac{6^n - (n+5) \cdot 5^{n-1}}{6^n} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $6 \geq 6 \geq \overline{X_3} \geq X_4 \geq \dots \geq X_{n-1} \geq 2$ $X_3 \sim X_{n-1}$ は 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 のいずれか.6の目の回数を k 回 ($2 \leq k \leq n-1$) とすると,

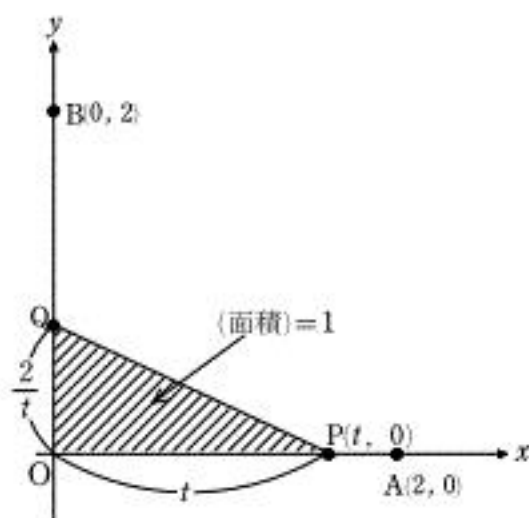
求める確率は

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} {}_n C_k \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^k \cdot \underbrace{\left\{ \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^{n-k} - \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^{n-k} \right\}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ (2 \sim 5 \text{ の目}) \quad (3 \sim 5 \text{ の目})}} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n {}_n C_k \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^k \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^{n-k} - \sum_{k=0}^n {}_n C_k \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^k \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^{n-k} - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^n - \frac{n}{6} \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n \\
 & \quad + \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^n + \frac{n}{6} \left(\frac{3}{6}\right)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^n \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{4}{6}\right)^n - \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6}\right)^n - \frac{4^n + n \cdot 4^{n-1}}{6^n} + \frac{3^n + n \cdot 3^{n-1}}{6^n} \\
 &= \frac{5^n - 2 \cdot 4^n + 3^n + n(3^{n-1} - 4^{n-1})}{6^n} \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) $t > 0$ としてよく,

$$\begin{cases} OP = t \\ OQ = \frac{2}{t} \text{より,} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < t \leq 2 \\ 0 < \frac{2}{t} \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore 1 \leq t \leq 2 \quad (\text{答})$$



(2) $1 \leq t \leq 2$ のもとで, 直線 PQ の方程式は

$$y = -\frac{2}{t}x + \frac{2}{t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow yt^2 - 2t + 2x = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \quad (y \geq 0 \text{ として考えてよい})$$

(i) $y = 0$ のとき, $t = x$ より, $1 \leq x \leq 2$ ($y = 0$)

(ii) $y > 0$ のとき, ①より,

$$f(t) = yt^2 - 2t + 2x$$

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

t の 2 次方程式①が $1 \leq t \leq 2$ 上に少なくとも 1 つは実数解をもてばよい.

(ア) $1 \leq t \leq 2$ に 2 実解(重解も含む)をもつとき

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq \frac{1}{y} \leq 2 \\ D/4 = 1 - 2xy \geq 0 \\ f(1) = y - 2 + 2x \geq 0 \\ f(2) = 4y - 4 + 2x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1 \\ xy \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ y \geq -2x + 2 \\ y \geq -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \end{cases}$$

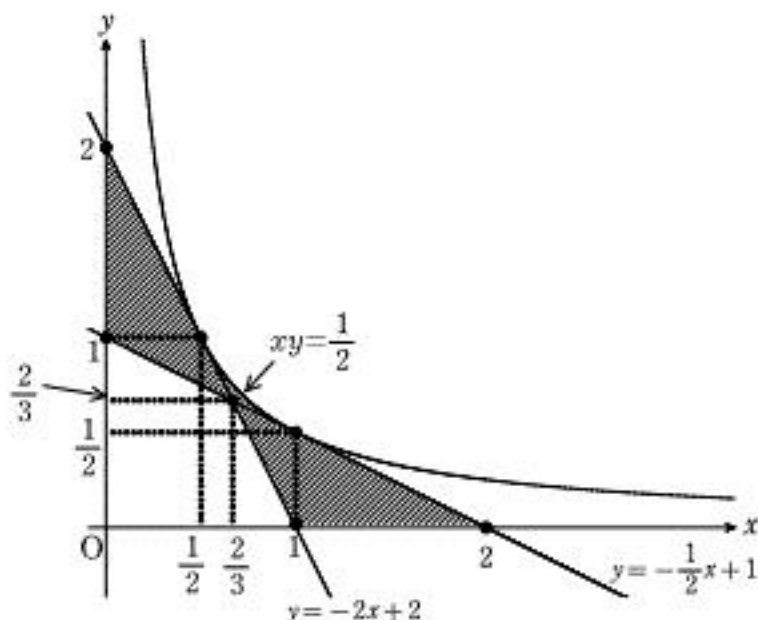
(イ) $1 \leq t \leq 2$ に 1 実解をもつとき

$$f(1) \cdot f(2) \leq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} y \geq -2x + 2 \\ y \leq -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{または} \quad \begin{cases} y \leq -2x + 2 \\ y \geq -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \end{cases}$$

以上(i), (ii)(ア)(イ)を図示すると, 次のページの図の通り.

線分 PQ の通過領域は右図の

斜線部分(ただし, 境界は含まれる).



(3)

$$S = \frac{1}{2}(1+2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{2x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2} [\log x]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{5}{9} - \frac{1}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \quad (\text{答})$$

(1)

$$f(x) = e^{-x} \sin x \quad (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$$

$$f'(x) = -e^{-x} \sin x + e^{-x} \cos x$$

$$= (\cos x - \sin x)e^{-x}$$

x	0		$\frac{\pi}{4}$		$\frac{5}{4}\pi$		2π
$f'(x)$		+	0	-	0	+	
$f(x)$	0	$\nearrow$	$\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\searrow$	$-\frac{e^{-\frac{5}{4}\pi}}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\nearrow$	0

増減表より, $x = \frac{5}{4}\pi$ にて $f(x)$ は最小値をとる. (答)

(2)

$$f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\iff e^{-x} \sin x = -e^{-x}$$

$$\iff \sin x = -1$$

ここで, $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ より,

$$x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) (1), (2)を用いて, $y = e^{-x}$, $y = -e^{-x}$, $y = e^{-x} \sin x$ を描き, 回転させる領域を斜線で塗る.

$$|e^{-x} \sin x| \leq |e^{-x}| \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} e^{-2x} dx - \pi \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} e^{-2x} \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} - \pi \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} e^{-2x} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} (e^{-3\pi} - 1) - \frac{\pi}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{3}{2}\pi}^{\frac{3}{2}\pi} e^{-2x} \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} (e^{-3\pi} - 1) + \frac{\pi}{4} (e^{-3\pi} - e^{-2\pi}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (e^{-3\pi} + e^{-2\pi}) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} (4 - e^{-3\pi} - e^{-2\pi}) \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

