

2017 東京大理系

最高点が存在するための必要条件は

$$-1 < -\frac{b+2}{4} < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -4 < b+2 < 4$$

$$\Im(\theta)$$

$$= 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta + \alpha(2\cos^2\theta - 1)$$

$$+ b\cos\theta$$

$$= 4\cos^3\theta + (b-3)\cos\theta - \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = \frac{1}{4}\alpha^2 - \alpha = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha-2)^2 - 1$$

$$= 6G_3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \times 2$$

$$\Re(\theta) - \Im(\theta)$$

$$= 4\cos^3\theta + 20\cos^2\theta(b-3)\cos\theta - 20\cos\theta - 1$$

$$= (\cos-1)\{4\cos^2\theta(2\cos\theta+4)(\cos\theta+b+1)\}$$

$$g(\theta)$$

$$= 4\cos^2\theta(2\cos\theta+4)\cos\theta + 2\cos\theta + 1$$

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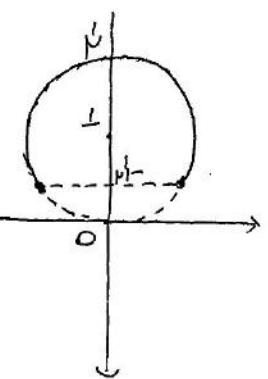
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(3)

- (1) $n=1, 2$ のとき(1)が) Q_n は
自然数である。
- (2) $k, k+1$ のとき自然数である
とする。



$$|w+1|=1 \Leftrightarrow |w|=1$$

[第4回].

$$(1)$$

$$Q_1 = P - \frac{1}{P}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$Q_2 = P + \frac{1}{P}$$

$$= \left(P - \frac{1}{P}\right)^2 + 2$$

(2)

$$Q_{n+1} = P + \left(\frac{1}{P}\right)^{n+1}$$

$$= \{P^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{P}\right)^2\} \{P + \left(-\frac{1}{P}\right)\}$$

$$+ P^{-1} - \left(-\frac{1}{P}\right)^n P$$

$$= Q_n Q_1 + Q_{n+1}$$

$$\therefore Q_n Q_1 = Q_{n+1} - Q_{n-1}$$

[第5回]. (1)

 $y=Ax+b$ が D の共通接線。

$$x^2+k = Qx+b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2-Qx+k-b=0$$

$$D = x^2 - 4(k-b) = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$x = (Ax+b)^2 + k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \tilde{x}^2 + (2ab-1)x + b^2 + k$$

$$D = (2b-1)^2 - 4(b^2+k)$$

$$= -4kb + 1 - 4b^2 - k = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ で } 4b = 4k - \alpha^2 \text{ と } \textcircled{2} \text{ で } \beta^2 \text{ と}$$

$$-4(\alpha^2 - 4b)k = -\beta^2 - 1 \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \frac{(\alpha^2 - 4b)(\beta^2 - 1)}{4(\alpha^2 - 4b)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 - 4b}{4(\alpha^2 - 4b)} (\alpha^2 - 1)$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 - 4b}{4(\alpha^2 - 4b)} = 2$$

$$4b = 4k - \alpha^2$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2 - \alpha^2 - 1}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha^3}{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore b = \frac{-\alpha^3 - \alpha^2 - 1}{4\alpha}$$

(2)

$$0=20x \pm k=\frac{3}{8}$$

$$k=\frac{3}{8}=\frac{\alpha^2 - \alpha + 1}{4\alpha}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 20 = 80 - 8\alpha + 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 80^2 - 20\alpha + 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 20^2 - 5\alpha + 2$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 2, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{且} \quad \alpha = 1 \text{ のとき} \textcircled{3} \text{ は成立。}$$

$$\alpha = 20x \pm b = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}x \pm b = \frac{5}{16}$$

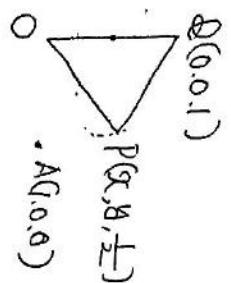
$$\therefore \alpha = -1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$k = \frac{3}{8} \text{ と } \textcircled{1} \text{ が成り立つ。} \quad b = \frac{1}{8}$$

第6回

立体Kを表したのがQ(0,0,1)
で固定してある。

(1)



ΔAPQ の高さ $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ とする

X座標の範囲は

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

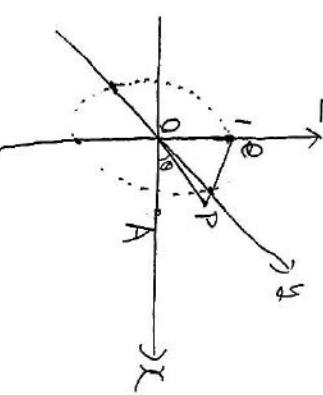
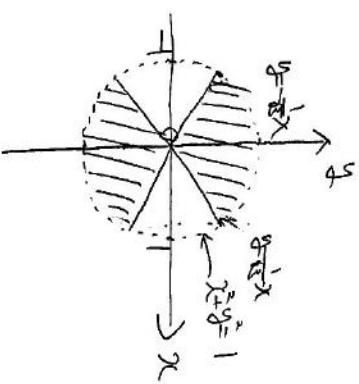
また

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = |\overrightarrow{OA}| |\overrightarrow{OP}| \cos \theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

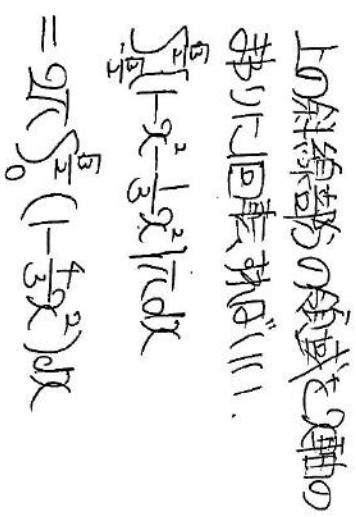
$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq \cos \theta \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$30^\circ \leq \theta \leq 150^\circ$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) \\
 &= 2\pi \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)



上の斜傾斜面の傾きを直角の
半分に回転すればいい。

$$\int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^1 \left[x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 \right] \sqrt{dx}$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}x^2 \right) dx$$