

[1]

(1)

連立

$$\frac{1}{3}ax^2 - 2ax + \frac{7}{3}a^2$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}ax^2 + 2ax - \frac{2}{3}a^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4ax + 3a^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x \in a, 3a$$

$$A(a, \frac{2}{3}a^2)$$

$$B(3a, -\frac{2}{3}a^2)$$

(2)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{(標準)} &= \frac{-\frac{2}{3}a^2 - \frac{2}{3}a^2}{3a - a} \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$L: y = \frac{3}{2a^2}(x - 2a)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2a^2}x - \frac{3}{a}$$

(3)

$$L: 3x - 2x^2y - 6a = 0$$

$$a = \frac{1 - 6a}{19 + 40a^2}$$

$$= \frac{6a}{\sqrt{40a^2 + 9}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{40a^2 + \frac{9}{a^2}}}$$

$$\leq \frac{6}{\sqrt{2(\sqrt{40a^2 + \frac{9}{a^2}})}} \geq (\text{平均不等式})$$

$$= \frac{6}{\sqrt{12}} = \sqrt{3}$$

等号成立は $40a^2 = \frac{9}{a^2} \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ のとき

$a = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ のとき最大値は $\sqrt{3}$.

[2]

$$f(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b$$

$$= 3(x + \beta)(x - \beta)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = -3\beta^2 \end{cases}$$

$$f(-1) = f(\beta) = -M$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -1 + 3\beta^2 + c = \beta^3 - 3\beta^3 + c = -M$$

... ①

また

$$2\beta^3 + 3\beta^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\beta + 1)(2\beta^2 + \beta - 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\beta + 1)^2(\beta - 1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \beta = \pm 1 \quad (\because 0 < \beta < 1)$$

①に戻す

$$-\frac{1}{4} + c = -M$$

また

$$f(1) = 1 - 3\frac{1}{4} + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + c = M$$

$$\text{以上より} \quad \begin{cases} c = 0 \\ b = -\frac{3}{4} \\ m = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{また} \quad \begin{cases} c = 0 \\ b = -\frac{3}{4} \\ m = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$-\frac{1}{4} \leq g(x) \leq \frac{1}{4}$$

を満足する x が存在する

$$h(-1) = -\frac{1}{4} - g(-1) \leq 0$$

$$h(-\beta) = \frac{1}{4} - g(-\beta) \geq 0$$

$$h(\beta) = -\frac{1}{4} - g(\beta) \leq 0$$

$$h(1) = \frac{1}{4} - g(1) \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4} - p + q - r \leq 0 \dots \text{①} \\ \frac{3}{8} - \frac{p}{4} + \frac{q}{2} - r \geq 0 \dots \text{②} \\ \frac{1}{8} - \frac{p}{4} - \frac{q}{2} - r \leq 0 \dots \text{③} \\ -\frac{3}{4} - p - q - r \geq 0 \dots \text{④} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{①} + \text{④} \times (-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} + 2q \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{4} + q \leq 0$$

$$\text{②} + \text{③} \times (-1)$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + q \geq 0$$

以上より

$$\frac{3}{4} + q = 0 \Leftrightarrow q = -\frac{3}{4}$$

これを代入して

$$\begin{cases} -p - r \leq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} - r \geq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} - r \leq 0 \\ -p - r \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -p - r = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} - r = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore p = r = 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) = x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x - (x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x)$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$= 0$$

[3]

(1)

$$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - a_n)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{n+1} = 3b_n^2$$

$n \geq 2$ のとき

$$b_n \geq 3b_{n-1}^2 > 0$$

$n = 1$ のとき

$$b_n = b_1 = (a_2 - a_1) = 2 \geq 0$$

よ) $b_n \geq 0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

(2)

(i) $n = 1$ のとき $b_1 = 2$

(ii) $n = k$ のとき n 位の数が k 桁と仮定

$$b_k \equiv 2 \pmod{10}$$

$$n = k+1$$

$$b_{k+1} = 3b_k^2$$

$$\equiv 12 \pmod{10}$$

$$\equiv 2 \pmod{10}$$

よ) n 位の数は n 位の数が

(i) (ii) よ) b_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) の

n 位の数は

(3)

(2) よ)

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = b_n \equiv 2 \pmod{10}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} \equiv a_n + 2 \pmod{10}$$

$$\therefore a_n \equiv a_1 + (n-1)2 \equiv 2n - 1 \pmod{10}$$

$$\therefore (a_{2011}) \equiv 4033 \pmod{10}$$

$$\equiv 3 \pmod{10}$$

(a_{2011}) の位は 3

[4] (1)

5(x)

$$= 2(x^2 + \frac{1}{x}) - 9(x + \frac{1}{x}) + 14$$

$t = x + \frac{1}{x}$ とおく

$$= 2(t^2 - 2) - 9t + 14$$

$$= 2t^2 - 9t + 10$$

$$= (2t - 5)(t - 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore t = 2, \frac{5}{2}$$

$t = 2$ のとき

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = 1$$

$t = \frac{5}{2}$ のとき

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 5x + 2 = 0$$

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

(2)

$$f(x) = 4x - 9 + \frac{9}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{4x^4 - 9x^3 + 9x - 4}{x^3}$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)(4x^2 - 9x + 4)}{x^3}$$

$$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1, \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{17}}{8}$$

x	0	\dots	$\frac{9+\sqrt{17}}{8}$	\dots	1	\dots	$\frac{9-\sqrt{17}}{8}$	\dots
$f(x)$			-	0	+	0	-	0
$f(x)$			\searrow		\nearrow		\searrow	\nearrow

$$x = \frac{9+\sqrt{17}}{8}$$

$$4x^2 + 4 = 9x$$

$$\therefore t = x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{9x}{4x} = \frac{9}{4}$$

よ)

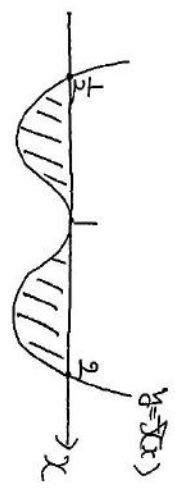
$$f\left(\frac{9+\sqrt{17}}{8}\right) = 2\frac{\sqrt{17}}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{4} + 10 = -\frac{1}{8}$$

よ)

$$x = \frac{9+\sqrt{17}}{8}$$

$$x = 1$$

(3)



$$\int_{\frac{9-\sqrt{17}}{8}}^{\frac{9+\sqrt{17}}{8}} (-f(x)) dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{9-\sqrt{17}}{8}}^{\frac{9+\sqrt{17}}{8}} (9 - 4x + \frac{9}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x^3}) dx$$

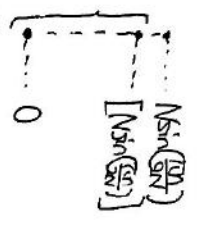
$$= -\frac{16}{3} + 18 - 28 + 9\sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{8} - 7 + 9\sqrt{2} + 4 \right]$$

$$= \frac{18\sqrt{2} - 99}{8}$$

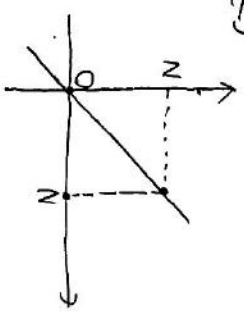
[5]

(1)

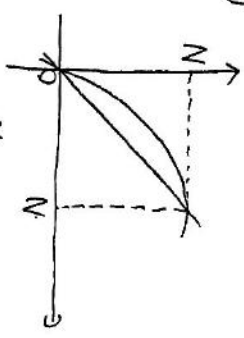


未定式
 $[N \sin(\frac{\pi}{N})] - 0 + 1$
 $= [N \sin(\frac{\pi}{N})] + 1$

(2)



$AG(N)$
 $= [1 + (N+1)](N+1) \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(N+1)(N+2)$



$B(N) = \sum_{k=0}^N [N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N})] + 1$

$N \sin(\frac{\pi}{N}) - 1 < [N \sin(\frac{\pi}{N})] \leq N \sin(\frac{\pi}{N})$

す) $\sum_{k=0}^N N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) < B(N) \leq \sum_{k=0}^N N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) + N + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^N N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) < B(N) \leq \sum_{k=1}^N N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) + N + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) < B(N) \leq \sum_{k=1}^N \sum_{l=1}^N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) + N + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{N^2}{AN} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) < \frac{B(N)}{AN}$

$\leq \frac{N^2}{AN} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N}) + \frac{N+1}{AN}$

$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{B(N)}{AN}$

$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N^2}{AN} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \sin(\frac{\pi k}{N})$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x dx$

$= \frac{1}{2} [-\frac{2}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x]_0^1$

$= \frac{4}{\pi}$

[6]

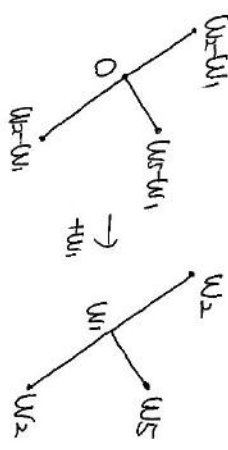
(1)

$\cos^2 \alpha (w_2 - w_1)^2 = -\sin^2 \alpha (w_2 - w_1)^2$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(w_2 - w_1)^2}{(w_2 - w_1)^2} = -\tan^2 \alpha$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{w_2 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} = \pm (\tan \alpha) i$

$= \tan \alpha (\cos(\pm \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\pm \frac{\pi}{2}))$



内角 $\angle P_1 P_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(2)

$z^2 - \sqrt{3}z + 1 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm i}{2} = \cos(\pm \frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(\pm \frac{\pi}{6})$

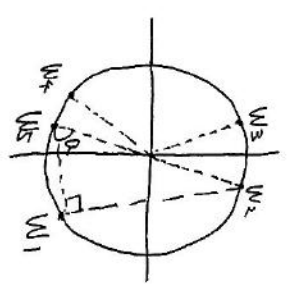
P_1, P_2 は複素平面上に並ぶ点

$w_3 = w_2 (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$

$w_4 = -w_2 (\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}))$

$= w_2 (-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2})$

$= w_2 (\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6})$



$\angle P_1 P_2 P_3 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ す) $P_2 \perp P_3$

結ぶ直径である。 $\angle P_1 P_2 P_3 = 0$

す)

$PP = 2 \cos \alpha$

$PP = 2 \sin \alpha$

す)

$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \frac{2\pi}{6}$

$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \alpha (2 \sin \alpha) \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) + \sin^2 \alpha$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \sin^2 \alpha$

(3)

$w_3 = \frac{\sqrt{3} + i}{2} w_2$

$w_4 = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + i}{2} w_2$

$w_5 = -w_2$

$w_1 = [\cos(-2\alpha) + i \sin(-2\alpha)] w_2$

$(\because \angle BOP = 2\alpha)$

4)

R^2

$$= |w_2 + (\cos 2\alpha + i \sin 2\alpha) w_2|^2$$

$$= |\cos 2\alpha + (1 - \sin 2\alpha) i|^2 |w_2|^2$$

$$= \cos^2 2\alpha + (1 - \sin 2\alpha)^2$$

$$= 2 - 2 \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore R^2 + 2S$$

$$= 2 - 2 \sin 2\alpha + 1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 2 \sin 2\alpha$$

$$= 3 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

2) $R^2 + 2S$ の値を求めよ。