

1.

(1)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx$   
 $= [\tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan x dx$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - [-\log_2 |\cos x|]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \log_2 2$

(2)

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} f(x) dx = 0$  である  
 与式の両辺  $\cos x$  を割ると  
 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\cos x} - \frac{0}{\log_2 2} \cdot \frac{x}{\cos x}$   
 $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  で積分すると

$0 = [\pi \tan x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \frac{0}{\log_2 2} (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \log_2 2)$   
 $= \sqrt{3} \pi - \frac{\sqrt{3} \pi 0}{3 \log_2 2} + 0$

$\therefore 0 = 3 \log_2 2$

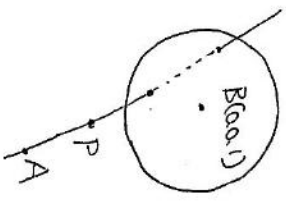
$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3x}{\cos^2 x}$

2.

(1)

$\vec{OP} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AP}$   
 $= \vec{OA} + t\vec{AP}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 2+t(0-2) \\ tb \\ -1+t \end{pmatrix}$

(2)



直線 AP:  $\begin{cases} x=2+(0-2)t \\ y=tb \\ z=-1+t \end{cases}$

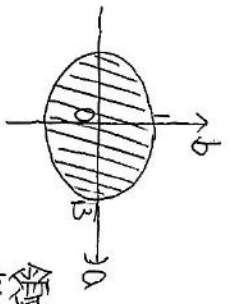
球面 B:  $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 2$

代入して  $x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 2$   
 $(0-2)^2 t^2 + 4(0-2)t + 4 + tb^2 + (-1+t)^2 = 2$   
 $+ t^2 - 4t + 4 = 2$

$\Leftrightarrow (0^2 - 4t + 4 + 5)t^2 + 4(0-2)t + 6 = 0$

$D = (0-6)^2 - 6(0^2 - 4t + 5)$   
 $= -20t^2 - 6b^2 + 6 \geq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2}{3} + b^2 \leq 1$



領域は斜線部分の領域

(3)  $\Gamma: (-1)^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 2$   
 $\Leftrightarrow y^2 + (z-1)^2 = 1$

直線 AP:  $z = -1 + \alpha t$   
 $-1 = 2 + (0-2)t$

$0 = 2 - 2t \Rightarrow t = 1$

$t = \frac{-3}{0-2} = \frac{3}{2}$

$y = \frac{3b}{2}, z = \frac{3}{2} - 1 = \frac{1+0}{2-0}$

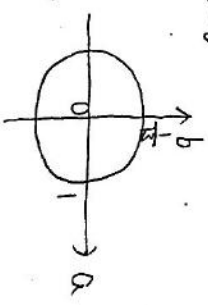
これを代入

$(\frac{3b}{2-0})^2 + (\frac{1+0}{2-0} - \frac{2-0}{2-0})^2 = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 9b^2 + (0-1)^2 = (2-0)^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 3b^2 + 9b^2 = 3$

$\Leftrightarrow 0t^2 + \frac{b^2}{(1/3)} = 1$  (0≠2を割ると)



3.

(1)  $|w-1|=1$

$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{z+2\alpha}{z+\alpha} - 1 \right| = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow |z+2\alpha - z - \alpha| = |z+\alpha|$

$\Leftrightarrow |\alpha| = |z+\alpha|$

$\therefore \alpha = -1$

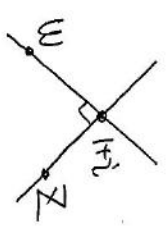
(2)

$w = \frac{z-2}{z-1} = z$

$\Leftrightarrow z-2 = z^2 - z$

$\Leftrightarrow 0 = z^2 - 2z + 2$

$\therefore z = 1 \pm i$



$\frac{w-1-i}{z-1-i}$   
 $= \frac{(w-1-i)}{(z-1-i)(1-i)}$   
 $\int z = x + yi$

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

この複素数で分母は1115  
 のため分子は複素数  
 ではない。

(53)

$$= \frac{(x-1-yi)(x-1-i)}{(x-1+y)^2 - 1 - i} [(x-1) - (x-1)i]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(x-1+y)^2} [(x-1) - (x-1)i]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(x-1+y)^2} [(x-1) - (x-1)i]$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(x-1+y)^2} [(x-1) - (x-1)i]$$

$$\{ (x-1) - (x-1)i \}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} [(x-1) + ((x-1)^2 + y^2 - y)] i$$

$$\{ (x-1) - (x-1)i \}$$

この複素数に等しい

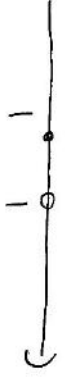
$$(x-1)^2 + [(x-1)^2 + y^2 - y] (x-1) = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \{ (x-1)^2 + (x-1)^2 \} y = 0$$

$$z \neq 1+i \text{ かつ } y=0$$

$$\therefore z=x \quad (z \neq 1)$$



実軸上で区間

4.

$$(1) \quad 3b_{n+1} = 50a_n + b_n$$

$b_n = 1$  かつ  $b_n$  が3の倍数ある

$a_n = 1, b_n = 2$ . この時に

同様に繰り返す

$$b_1 = 1, a_1 = 1$$

$$b_2 = 2, a_2 = 2$$

$$b_3 = 4, a_3 = 1$$

$$b_4 = 3, a_4 = 0$$

$$b_5 = 1, a_5 = 1$$

$$b_6 = 2, a_6 = 2$$

!

$n$  が周期4で繰り返すので

$$(a_n, b_n) = \begin{cases} (1, 1) & (n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}) \\ (2, 2) & (n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}) \\ (1, 4) & (n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}) \\ (0, 3) & (n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}) \end{cases}$$

(2)

$$(1) \quad n = 1 \text{ のとき } 0 < b_n < 5 \text{ 成立}$$

$$(2) \quad n = k \text{ のとき 仮定が成り立つと仮定}$$

$$0 < b_k < 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 50a_k < 50b_{k+1} < 5(50a_{k+1})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{50a_k}{5} < b_{k+1} < \frac{5}{5} (50a_{k+1})$$

$$< \frac{5}{5} (50a_{k+1})$$

$$< 5$$

$$\therefore 0 < b_{k+1} < 5$$

このように  $n = k+1$  のときも成立

(1)(2)が示す自然数  $n$  に

$$0 < b_n < 5$$

(3)

$$(50+4)b_{n+1} = 50a_n + b_n$$

$$b_n = 1 \text{ かつ}$$

$$(50+4)b_n = 50a_n + 1$$

$$0 < b_2 < 5 \text{ を示す} \\ b_2 = 4, a_1 = 40+3$$

次に

$$(50+4)b_3 = 50a_2 + 4$$

$$0 < b_3 < 5 \text{ を示す} \\ b_3 = 1, a_2 = 2$$

$$次に$$

次に

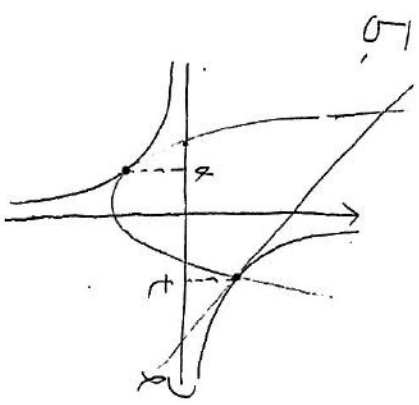
$$(50+4)b_4 = 50a_3 + 1$$

同様に

$$b_4 = 4, a_3 = 40+3$$

以後同様に繰り返すので  $1 < k \leq$

$$(a_n, b_n) = \begin{cases} (40+3, 1) & (n \equiv 1 \pmod{2}) \\ (2, 4) & (n \equiv 0 \pmod{2}) \end{cases}$$



5.

$$0 = -t - 2\alpha$$

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

$$b = 2t\alpha + \alpha^2$$

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

(3)

$C < 0$  軌

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + (t + \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{t})x - 2t - \frac{1}{t} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-t)(x - (\frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{t})) = 0$$

(2) 第3象限に  $x = \alpha < 0$  を接点とす

$C < 0$  軌

$$x^2 + \alpha x + b = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + \alpha x^2 + bx - 1 = 0$$

解と微分の関係は)

$$\begin{cases} t + \alpha + \alpha = -\alpha \\ t\alpha + \alpha^2 + t\alpha = b \\ t\alpha^2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{t} \quad (\alpha < 0)$$

$$= \frac{t^3 - t^2 - 2}{t^3}$$

$$= \frac{(t^2 + 1)(t^2 - 2)}{t^3}$$

$$f'(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t^2 = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$t$	$0 \dots 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots$
$f(t)$	$- \quad 0 \quad +$
$f(t)$	$\searrow \quad \nearrow$

$t = 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$  のとき

$f(t) < S$  が最小

$$\min S = \frac{1}{6} (2^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2^{-\frac{1}{2}})^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2^{\frac{1}{2}})^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (2^{\frac{1}{2}})^3 (2^3 + 1)^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot 9^3$$

$$= \frac{9 \cdot 9^3}{32}$$

(4)

$$f(t) = t + \frac{2}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}$$

$$f'(t) = 1 - t^{-\frac{2}{3}} - 2t^{-3}$$