

1

(1) $P(x_P, -1, z_P)$ とおく

$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OP} = -x_P - 2 + \sqrt{2}z_P = 0$

$\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OP} = -2 + \sqrt{2}z_P = 0 \therefore z_P = \sqrt{2}$

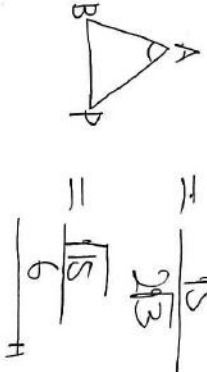
$P(2, -1, \sqrt{2})$

$\cos \angle BAP = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP}|}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AP}|}$

$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \vec{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$= \frac{5}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{10}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{2\sqrt{3}}$



$\Delta ABP = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 |\vec{AP}|^2 - (\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AP})^2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3 \cdot 10 - 5^2}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}$

(2)

$\theta(x, y, z)$ とおく.

$A\theta^2 = B\theta^2$

$\Leftrightarrow (x+1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-\sqrt{2})^2$

$= x^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-\sqrt{2})^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x+1 - 2\sqrt{2}z + 6 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x - 2\sqrt{2}z + 7 = 0$

また

$O\theta^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$

$x = \sqrt{2}z - \frac{7}{2}$

$2z^2 - 7\sqrt{2}z + \frac{49}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 6$

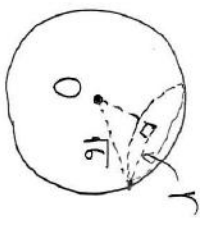
$\Leftrightarrow 3z^2 - 7\sqrt{2}z + y^2 + \frac{25}{4} = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 3(z - \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6})^2 + y^2 = \frac{98}{12} - \frac{75}{12} = \frac{23}{12}$

$\max y = \sqrt{\frac{23}{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{23}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{69}}{6}$

$\max z = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6} + \sqrt{\frac{23}{36}}$

$= \frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{23} + 7\sqrt{2})$



この軌跡は球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6$ と

平面 $2x - 2\sqrt{2}z + 7 = 0$ の交点.

この平面と原点の方位は

$\frac{|7|}{|4+8|} = \frac{7}{2\sqrt{3}}$

三平方の定理より求める半径 r は

$r = \sqrt{6 - \frac{49}{12}}$

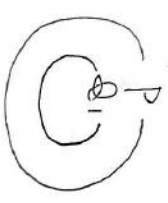
$= \sqrt{\frac{23}{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{69}}{6}$

2

(1) B, C,

(2)

(1)



Q_n は P と一致するための C_n

(ii) Q_n は P と一致するための A_n

(iii) 例: $O_n = 2 < r$

$Q_2 \subseteq P$

Q_3 は P と一致するための B_n

(iv) 例: $O_n = 2 + \frac{1}{n}$

$Q_4 \subseteq P$

例: B

Q_5 は P と一致するための D_n

(v)

$Q_6 \subseteq P$

例: B

Q_7 は P と一致するための C_n

(3)

P_n は r の整数倍 N となる

$O_n > 2$ を満たす N 以上の n

だけ

(1)



Q_n は P と一致するための B_n

(ii)

Q_2 は P と一致するための A_n

(iii)

Q_3 は P と一致するための A_n

(iv) $\begin{pmatrix} P \\ \textcircled{P^4} \end{pmatrix}$

1418 P とおけるもの D₄

(v) $n_5 \leq P$
B01: $a_n=2$
B01: $a_n=3$

1518 P とおけるもの D₄

(vi) $n_6 \leq P$
B01: $a_n=3, a_n=2 (n \geq 2)$

~~$n_6 \leq P$~~

B01: $a_n=2, a_n=3 (n \geq 2)$

1618 P とおけるもの D₄

3

(1) $a_5 = [5, 2, 3, 3]$

$= [a_{g_2}, 2, 3]$

$2^1 < 2^2 < 2^3 < 2^4 < 2^5$

$a_5 = 7$

(2)

$b_3 = \left[\frac{3^4}{3-1} \right]$

$= \left[\frac{81 \cdot 2^2}{8-4} \right] = k$

$k \leq \frac{81 \cdot 2^2}{8-4} < k+1$

$\Leftrightarrow k \cdot \frac{81 \cdot 2^2}{8-4} \leq \frac{81 \cdot 2^2}{8-4} < (k+1) \cdot \frac{81 \cdot 2^2}{8-4}$

$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^k \leq 3^3 < \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{k+1}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3^{k+3}}{2^k} \leq 1 < \frac{3^{k+4}}{2^{k+1}}$

$\therefore C = -3, \quad k = b_3 = 8$

(3)

$a_n = [a_{g_2}, 3^n] \leq 10$

$a_{g_2} \cdot 3^n < 11$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^n < 2^{11} = 2048$

$\therefore n \leq 6 \quad \underline{62}$

(4)

$b_n = \left[\frac{81 \cdot 3^n}{8-4} \right] \leq 10$

$\frac{81 \cdot 3^n}{8-4} < 11$

$\Leftrightarrow 81 \cdot 3^n < 44 \cdot \frac{8-4}{8-4}$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^n < \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{11}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2^{11} < 3^{11+n} \quad 3^1 = 2187$

$\therefore n \leq 4$

$\underline{42}$

(5)

$a_n \leq 50$

$\Leftrightarrow a_{g_2} \cdot 3^n < 51$

$\Leftrightarrow 3^n < 2^{51}$

$\therefore 3^5 < 2^{51} \dots$

非

$b_n \leq 50$

$\Leftrightarrow 2^{51} < 3^{51+n}$

$\therefore 2^{51} < 3^{51+t}$

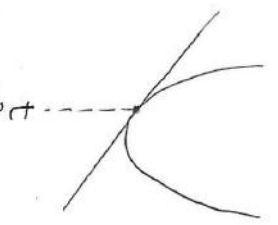
また $3^5 < 2^{51} < 3^{51+t}$ とおけるもの

$5+t = 51-t$

$\therefore 5+t = 50$

4

(1)



$0(x-t) = 0$ とおける

$\Leftrightarrow 0x^2 - 2xt + x + 0t^2 = 0$

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

左辺が C とおける点

$0t^2 + 2 = 0$

$\therefore 0 = -\frac{t^2}{4} \quad \underline{\underline{面積は0}}$

C: $y = 0(x^2 - \frac{2xt+1}{2}x)$

$= 0(x - \frac{2xt+1}{2a})^2 - \frac{(2xt+1)^2}{4a}$

A の頂点は

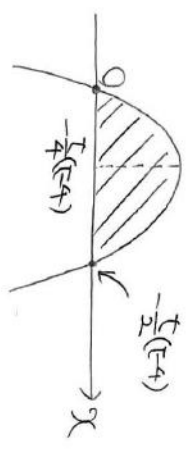
$t + \frac{1}{2a} = t - \frac{t}{4}$

A の座標は

$-\frac{1}{4a} \left(-\frac{t}{2} + 1\right)^2 = \frac{t^2}{8} \left(1 - \frac{t}{2}\right)^2$

$\therefore A \left(-\frac{1}{4}t(t-4), \frac{1}{8}t(t-4)^2 \right)$

(2) $0 < t < 4$ のとき, $0 < 0 < t^1$



(面積)

$= \frac{1}{6} |a| \left| -\frac{t}{2}(t-4) \right|^3 \left[\frac{1}{6} \Delta x \right]$

$= \frac{1}{3t^2} \cdot \frac{t^3}{8} (4-t)^3$

$= \frac{t}{24} (4-t)^3 = 5(t) \text{ とおける}$

$$f'(t) = \frac{1}{24}(4-t)^3 + \frac{t}{24}(-3)(4-t)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}(4-t)^2(4-4t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(4-t)^2(1-t)$$

t	0	...	1	...	4
$f'(t)$	\times	+	0	-	\times
$f(t)$	\times	\nearrow	\searrow	\searrow	\times

$$\max f(t) = f(1) = \frac{27}{24} = \frac{9}{8}$$

(3)

$$D: \begin{cases} x = -\frac{t}{4}(t-4) \\ y = \frac{1}{8}(t-4)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{4}(t-4)}{-\frac{1}{4}(t-4) - \frac{t}{4}} = \frac{-(t-4)}{2t-4}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2t-4)+2}{2t-4}$$

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

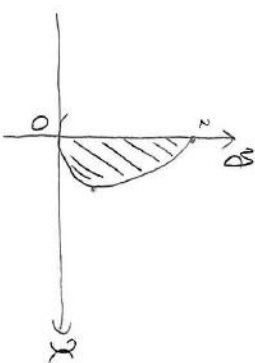
$$x = -\frac{t}{4}(t-4) < 0 \therefore t > 4 \quad (t \neq 0)$$

$$k = \frac{1}{t-2} - \frac{1}{2} \quad (t > 4)$$

$$\therefore \frac{-1}{2} < k < 0$$

(4)

t	0	...	2	...	4	...
$\frac{dx}{dt}$	+	0	-	-	-	-
x	(0)	\nearrow	1	\searrow	0	\searrow
$\frac{dy}{dt}$	-	-	-	0	+	+
y	(2)	\searrow	$\frac{1}{2}$	\searrow	0	\nearrow



(面積)

$$= \int_0^2 x \, dy$$

$$= \int_4^0 x \frac{dy}{dt} dt$$

$$= \int_0^4 \frac{t}{4}(t-4) \frac{1}{4}(t-4) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^4 t(t-4)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{12} 4^4 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$\frac{1}{12}$ 公式

(5)

$$x+2y = -\frac{1}{4}t^2 + t + \frac{1}{4}(t^2 - 8t + 16)$$

$$= -t + 4$$

$$(x+2y)^2 = (-t+4)^2 = 8y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 - 8y = 0$$