

2019 東大理系前期

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\tan\theta \sin\theta + \sin^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$0 \leq \frac{2}{3R} \leq 1 \quad \therefore \frac{2}{3} \leq R \leq 1.$$

第1問
(1)式)

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta} - \sin\theta + \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$\overline{QR} = \begin{pmatrix} r \\ -q \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overline{QP} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2}r \\ -q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \left| -q - \frac{2}{3}r + \frac{2}{3} \right| = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left| \frac{2}{3} - (q + \frac{2}{3}r) \right| = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore q + \frac{2}{3}r = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left(R^2 + \frac{R^3}{(1+R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{R}{1+R^2} + \frac{R^2}{(1+R^2)^2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{9}{4}$$

(2)式)

$$+ \int_0^{\pi} \left\{ \frac{R^3}{(1+R^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{R^2}{(1+R^2)^2} \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{5}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{35}{12}$$

ここで前の頁は

$$\int_0^1 \left(R^2 + \frac{R}{1+R^2} \right) dR$$

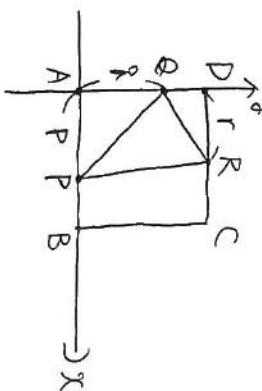
$$= \left[\frac{R^3}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{2}R^2 \right) \right]_0^1$$

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

後の頁は $R = \tan\theta$ とおいて
 $dR = \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta \quad \frac{x}{0} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$

5) $\int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\tan^3\theta}{\cos^2\theta} + \frac{\tan^2\theta}{\cos\theta} \right) \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta$

第2問



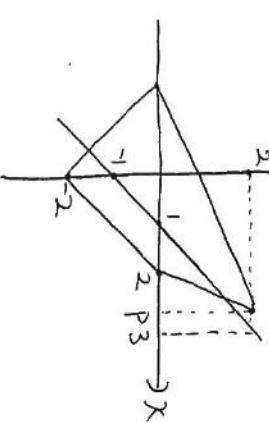
図の上に

$A(0,0), B(1,0), C(1,1), D(0,1)$:
 $P(P,0), Q(0,q), R(1,1)$ とかく。

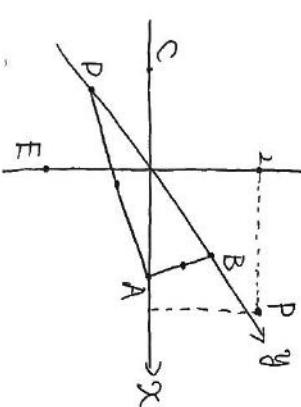
増減表

$f(R)$	$\frac{R}{3} \dots \frac{3}{4} \dots 1$
$f'(R)$	$\frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{6}{8} \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$

(1) $3 \leq P < 4$ のとき



(2) (i)(ii) の RSS の 1-次元



が直線 CE, DE, BE, DA, BA
 とかく。图が直線 DP, BP
 とかくのは (ii) の 1-次元で

(1) は $x^2 + y^2 = 6$ ので $x^2 \leq 6$
 $\Rightarrow |x| \leq \sqrt{6}$. (2) で $P \neq 3$

であれば直線 OP を含む 2 つの
 直線と交わる $y \geq 0$, $x \geq 0$ の部分と
 そのの外が原形 (3).

$$\therefore \frac{3}{P} < 4$$

$$(3) 3 < P < 4$$

直線 DE : $x=0$, $y=-y-2$
 $\therefore BE$: $x=0$, $y=y-2$

$$= DP: x = \frac{2}{P}x = y+2$$

$$\therefore BP: x = \frac{2}{P}x = -y+2$$

$$\therefore DA: x=0, y=x-2$$

$$\therefore BA: x=0, y=-x+2$$

第4回

$$(1) d_n = \gcd(P^2+1, 4)$$

$\therefore A: x = \frac{2}{P+2}(x+2), y=0$
 $\therefore B$ と $D: x = x-1$ の交点は
 上段順に

$$(0, -1, -1), (0, 1, -1)$$

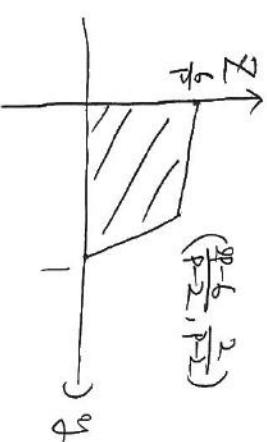
$$\left(\frac{P}{P+2}, \frac{-2P}{P+2}, \frac{2}{P+2}\right), \left(\frac{P}{P+2}, \frac{2P}{P+2}, \frac{2}{P+2}\right)$$

$$\therefore d_n = \frac{2}{P+2}$$

$$(1, -1, 0), (1, 1, 0)$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{3}{2}\right), \left(\frac{P+2}{P}, 0, \frac{6}{P}\right)$$

$$\therefore d_n = \frac{1}{P+2}$$



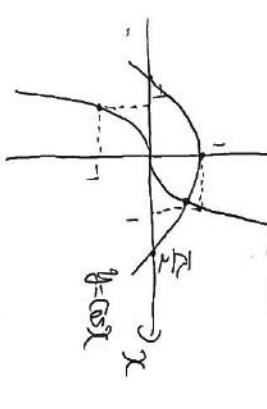
$$(i) n=2k (k \in \mathbb{N}) のとき$$

$$\frac{x}{2k} + \frac{y}{0} + \frac{z}{0} > 0$$

$$\frac{x}{2k+1} + \frac{y}{0} + \frac{z}{0} > 0$$

$$\frac{x}{2k} + \frac{y}{0} + \frac{z}{0} > 0$$

$$(2) (5n^2+1)(5n^2+9) \text{ は整数 } m \text{ の倍数で} \\ \text{表せ} 3C3$$



$$(5n^2+1)(5n^2+9) = m^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5n^4 + 14n^2 + 9 = m^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 5n^4 + 4 = m^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5n^2 + 4}{m^2} = m-3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5n^2 + 4}{m^2} = m-3$$

左辺は自然数 m は必ず整数。

故に $(5n^2+1)(5n^2+9)$ は整数の倍数

(証明終).

第5回

$$(1) \cos | < \cos \alpha_n < 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\cos 1)^{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} < \alpha_n < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\cos 1)^{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}} = 1 \quad \text{f(x)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 1$$

また

$$Q_n^{2H} = \cos Q_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q_n^{2H} = Q_n \cos Q_n$$

$$\therefore Q_n^n = \sqrt{Q_n \cos Q_n}$$

$$(i) b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n^n = \frac{\int \cos x}{\pi}$$

$$C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|Q_n \cos Q_n - 1|}{Q_n - 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{|x \cos x - 1|}{x - 1}$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}(\beta + \gamma i)$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}((P + q_i)(P + s_i) + (P - q_i)(P - s_i))$$

$$= q^2 + \beta d = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta r d + \gamma d \alpha + \alpha \beta \beta$$

$$= |\alpha|^2 (\beta + \gamma i) + (\alpha + \bar{\alpha}) \beta d$$

$$= 2q^2 = 2\alpha$$

$$\therefore C = q^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{|\cos x|} = \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{2|\cos x|}$$

つまり、 $\cos x$ が実数で、 $\sin x$ の
共役複素数となる。

第6問

(1)

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ のすべてが実数ならば

$\beta + \gamma i$ の虚部が 0 でないといえ

$\beta = p + q_i, \gamma = \bar{p} - \bar{q}_i$ とかく

1. $\gamma = \bar{\beta} \neq \beta$

(2)

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ のすべてが複素数で 0 でない

2. $\beta + \gamma i$ の虚部が 0 でないといえ

$\beta = p + q_i, \gamma = \bar{p} - \bar{q}_i$ とかく

1. $\gamma = \bar{\beta} \neq \beta$

かで虚数の組合せ。

$\operatorname{Re}(\alpha \beta + \gamma \delta)$

$$= \operatorname{Re}(\alpha \beta + \bar{\alpha} \bar{\beta})$$

$$= |\alpha|^2 + \beta \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + (\beta + \gamma i) \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$= |1 + q^2 + (x-1)(1-x)| = 0$$

$$\therefore (x-1)^2 - q^2 = 1$$

$$(q = y \neq 0)$$

$$(x-1)^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

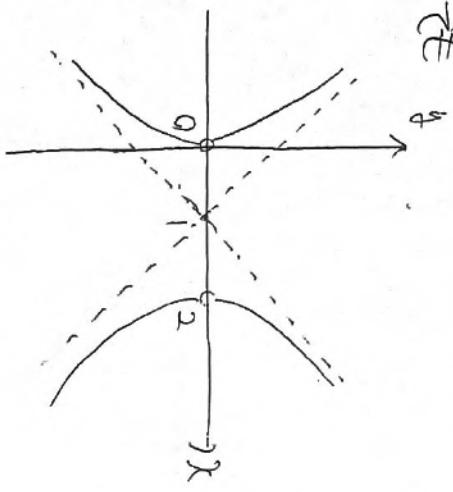
$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

$$\alpha \beta r + \beta \bar{\beta} + \alpha \bar{\beta} + \gamma \bar{\beta} = 0$$

この場合の標準



$$(x-1)^2 - y^2 = 1 \quad (y \neq 0)$$