

$$\textcircled{1} (1) \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx = [x \sin x]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$$

$$= \pi \times 0 - 0 \times 0 + [\cos x]_0^{\pi} = -2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos x dx = [x^2 \sin x]_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx$$

$$= \pi^2 \times 0 - 0^2 \times 0 + 2 [x \cos x]_0^{\pi} - 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= -2\pi - 0 - 2 [\sin x]_0^{\pi} = -2\pi - 0 + 0 = -2\pi$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1+3x}{1-4x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{7x}{1-4x} \right)^{\frac{1-4x}{7x}} \right\}^{\frac{7}{1-4x}} = e^7$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(t) \cos t dt = I \text{ とおす.}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x + I$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sin t + I) \cos t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + I \cos t dt = \left[-\frac{1}{4} \cos 2t + I \sin t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \times 0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I - \left(-\frac{1}{4} \times (1+0) \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} I + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) I = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$I = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(t) \cos t dt = \underline{\underline{\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}}}$$

$$(4) \mathbb{R} = 2 \text{ のとき. } P_2(x) = x^2 + ax + b \text{ とおす.}$$

$$P_2'(x) = 2x + a, \quad P_2''(x) = 2.$$

$$(1-x^2) \times 2 - 2x(2x+a) + 2 \times 3(x^2+ax+b) = 0$$

$$(-2a+6a)x + 2+6b = 0$$

$$a = 0, \quad b = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore P_2(x) = \underline{\underline{x^2 - \frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$\mathbb{R} = 3 \text{ のとき. } P_3(x) = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c \text{ とおす.}$$

$$P_3'(x) = 3x^2 + 2ax + b, \quad P_3''(x) = 6x + 2a$$

$$(1-x^2)(6x+2a) - 2x(3x^2+2ax+b) + 3 \times 4(x^3+ax^2+bx+c) = 0$$

$$6x+2a-6x^3-2ax^2-6x^3-4ax^2-2bx+12x^3+12ax^2+12bx+12c = 0$$

$$6ax^2 + (6+10b)x + 2a + 12c = 0$$

$$a = 0, \quad b = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad c = 0.$$

$$P_3(x) = \underline{\underline{x^3 - \frac{3}{5}x}}$$

(r) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ の両方に垂直なベクトルとして $\begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ を考えた

α は $6(x-1) + 3y + 2z = 0$ と表せる. $OD \perp \alpha$ だから.

$\vec{OD} = R \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ とすると, O, D の中点は α 上にあるので

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

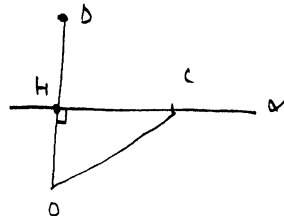
$$\frac{49}{2}R = 6 \quad R = \frac{12}{49}$$

$$D\left(\frac{72}{49}, \frac{36}{49}, \frac{24}{49}\right)$$

$$\left|\frac{1}{2}\vec{OD}\right| = \frac{6}{49} \sqrt{6^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} = \frac{6\sqrt{49}}{49}$$

$$|\vec{OC}| = 3, \quad |\vec{CH}| = \sqrt{3^2 - \frac{36}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{405}}{7} = \frac{3\sqrt{45}}{7} = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{7}$$

$$\Delta OCB = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6\sqrt{49}}{49} \times \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{7} \times 2 = \frac{54\sqrt{5}}{49}$$



$$\textcircled{2} (1) \quad x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2}y)^2 + \frac{3}{4}y^2 = 1$$

$$x + \frac{1}{2}y = s, \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y = t \text{ とおす. } \quad t^2 + s^2 = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + 2xy &= (s - \frac{1}{2}y)^2 + 2(s - \frac{1}{2}y)y \\ &= s^2 - sy + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 2sy - y^2 \\ &= s^2 + s \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}t - \frac{3}{4}(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}t)^2 \\ &= s^2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}st - t^2 = (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \cos \theta, \quad t = \sin \theta \text{ とおす.}$$

$$(*) = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos \theta \sin \theta = \cos 2\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin 2\theta$$

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

$$\frac{0}{\text{最大値}} \text{は } \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad \frac{0}{\text{最小値}} \text{は } -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$(2) \quad z_1 = \omega \text{ とおす. } \quad z_k = \omega^k, \quad \omega^n = 1, \quad z_0 = \omega^0 = 1.$$

$$S_n = \frac{1 - \omega^{n+1}}{1 - \omega} + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{\omega^m - \omega^{m-1}}{\omega^m + \omega^{m-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega + 1} + \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega + 1} = \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega + 1} + (n-1) \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega + 1} = \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega + 1} \times n$$

$$= n \frac{\omega - 1}{\omega + 1} \times \frac{\bar{\omega} + 1}{\bar{\omega} + 1} = n \frac{\omega - \bar{\omega}}{2 + \omega + \bar{\omega}}$$

$$n = 6 \text{ とおす. } \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \text{ とおす. } \quad S_n = \cancel{6} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}i}{2+1} = \underline{2\sqrt{3}i}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i = \omega = \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} \text{ とおす}$$

$$S_n = n \times \frac{2i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{2 + 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} = \frac{1}{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} \times \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{\frac{2\pi}{n}} \times 2\pi i \rightarrow \underline{\pi i}$$

$$(3) \quad (1 + 5^{3^1} + 25^{3^1})(1 + 5^{3^2} + 25^{3^2}) \dots (1 + 5^{3^{99}} + 25^{3^{99}}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 5^{3^{100}}}$$

$$= (1 + 5^{3^1} + 25^{3^1}) \dots (1 + \cancel{5^{3^{99}} + 25^{3^{99}}}) \times \frac{1}{(1 - 5^{3^{99}})(1 + \cancel{5^{3^{99}} + 25^{3^{99}}})}$$

$$= \dots = \frac{1}{1 - 5^{3^1}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{124}}}$$

③ A = 112. 1st $\frac{1}{2}$, 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$

" 2 2nd $(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ 3rd $(\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ 4th $(\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$

" 3 3rd $(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$, 4th $(\frac{1}{2})^2 \times (\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$

5th $(\frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 \times 2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 6th $(\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{8}$

" 4 4th $(\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{16}$ 5th $(\frac{1}{2})^3 \times (\frac{1}{2}) \times 4 = \frac{1}{4}$

6th $(\frac{1}{2})^2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 \times 4 = \frac{1}{2}$, 7th $\frac{1}{4}$, 8th $\frac{1}{16}$

1st to 8th

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{3}{32}$	$\frac{11}{64}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{64}$

B = 112

1st to 4th

	1	2
1	1	2
2	2	4
3	3	6
4	4	8

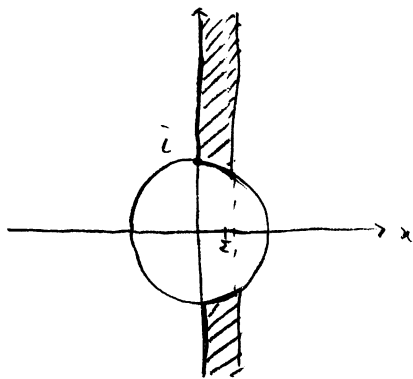
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	6th	8th
$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

1st to 8th

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{1}{8} \times 0 + \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{32} \times \frac{3}{8} + \frac{11}{64} \times \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \times \frac{6}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{7}{4} + \frac{1}{64} \times \frac{7}{4} \\
 & = \frac{1}{64 \times 8} (12 + 30 + 44 + 60 + 48 + 28 + 7) = \frac{229}{64 \times 8} = \frac{229}{512}
 \end{aligned}$$

④ $Z = x + yi$ とおく.

$$0 \leq 2x \leq 1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \iff 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \geq 1 \dots \textcircled{1}$$



左図. (境界含む)

$$-Z^{-1} = -\frac{1}{x+yi} = X+Yi \text{ とおく. } (x=y=0 \text{ は除く})$$

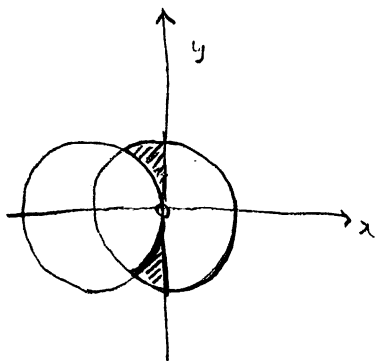
$$x+yi = -\frac{1}{X+Yi} = -\frac{X-Yi}{X^2+Y^2} = -\frac{X}{X^2+Y^2} + \frac{Y}{X^2+Y^2}i$$

これを $\textcircled{1}$ に代入

$$0 \leq -\frac{X}{X^2+Y^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \iff 0 \leq -X \leq \frac{1}{2}X^2 + \frac{1}{2}Y^2$$

$$\iff X \leq 0, \quad (X+1)^2 + Y^2 \geq 1$$

$$\left(\frac{-X}{X^2+Y^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{Y}{X^2+Y^2}\right)^2 \geq 1 \iff X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1.$$



左図 境界含む (原点は除く)

$$\textcircled{5} \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x$$

(1) 長さを l_A とすると

$$\begin{aligned} l_A &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x\right)^2} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4x^2} + \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2}} dx \\ &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{x}{2} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2} \log x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \log \sqrt{3} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \log 3 + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x_0) = \frac{1}{2x_0} - \frac{1}{2}x_0 = \frac{1 - x_0^2}{2x_0}$$

\vec{OA} と \vec{AB} と \vec{OB} のベクトルとして、 $(x_0^2 - 1, 2x_0)$ が \vec{AB} である

$$\text{このベクトルの大きさは } \sqrt{(x_0^2 - 1)^2 + (2x_0)^2} = \sqrt{x_0^4 + 2x_0^2 + 1} = x_0^2 + 1$$

$$\vec{AB} = \left(\frac{x_0^2 - 1}{x_0^2 + 1}, \frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} &= \vec{OA} + \vec{AB} = \left(x_0, \frac{1}{2} \log x_0 - \frac{1}{4} x_0^2 \right) + \left(\frac{x_0^2 - 1}{x_0^2 + 1}, \frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + 1} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{x_0^3 + x_0^2 + x_0 - 1}{x_0^2 + 1}, \frac{1}{2} \log x_0 - \frac{1}{4} x_0^2 + \frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + 1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{dx_1}{dx_0} = 1 + \frac{2x_0^2 + 2x_0 - 2x_0^2 + 2x_0}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2} = 1 + \frac{4x_0}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy_1}{dx_0} = \frac{1}{2x_0} - \frac{x_0}{2} + \frac{2x_0^2 + 2 - 4x_0^2}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dx_1}{dx_0} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy_1}{dx_0} \right)^2 &= 1 + \frac{8x_0}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{16x_0^2}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{4x_0^2} + \frac{x_0^2}{4} + \frac{(2 - 2x_0^2)^2}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2 - 2x_0^2}{x_0(x_0^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{x_0(2 - 2x_0^2)}{(x_0^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{\{(x_0^2 + 1)^2 + 4x_0\}^2}{4x_0^2(x_0^2 + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l_B &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx_1}{dx_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy_1}{dx_0}\right)^2} dx_0 = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{(x_0^2 + 1)^2 + 4x_0}{2x_0(x_0^2 + 1)} dx_0 = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x_0^2 + 1}{2x_0} + \frac{2}{x_0^2 + 1} dx_0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x_0^2}{2} + \log x_0 \right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} (2 + \log 3) + \frac{\pi}{6} \end{aligned}$$

⑥ $\log_a b$ は有理数だから、互いに素な整数 p, q を用いて

$$\log_a b = \frac{q}{p} \quad (p, q \text{ は互いに素 } p \geq 1 \text{ と } 3 \geq 2)$$

と表せる。よって

$$b = a^{\frac{q}{p}}$$

両辺を p 乗して

$$b^p = a^q$$

$q < 0$ とすると右辺は分数となる。よって $q \geq 0$ 。このとき、 a, b は共通の素因数を持つ。

よって $a = c^R, b = c^L$ と表すことができる。このとき

$$c^{Lp} = c^{Rq}$$

よって

$$Lp = Rq$$

p, q は互いに素なので、 $L = q\alpha, R = p\alpha$ (α は自然数)

と表すことができる。

$$a = c^{p\alpha}, b = c^{q\alpha}$$

と表すことができる。 $p\alpha = m, q\alpha = n$ とすると、題意は成り立つ。