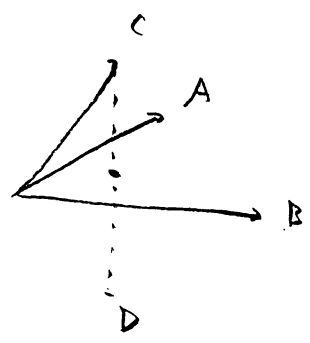


① (1) C, Dの中点は平面上にある?



$$\frac{1}{2}\vec{OC} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{OD} = \frac{1}{2}s\vec{OA} + \frac{1}{2}t\vec{OB} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}u\right)\vec{OC}$$

よって $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}u = 0 \quad \therefore u = -1$

CD ⊥ OAB より

$$\vec{CD} \cdot \vec{OA} = 0, \quad \therefore \vec{CD} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0$$

$$(s\vec{OA} + t\vec{OB} - \vec{OC} - \vec{OC}) \cdot \vec{OA} = s \times 2 + t \times 0 - 2 \times 1 = 2s - 2 = 0$$

$$(s\vec{OA} + t\vec{OB} - 2\vec{OC}) \cdot \vec{OB} = s \times 0 + t \times 18 - 2 \times 27 = 0$$

$$\therefore s = 1, \quad t = 3$$

以上より $(s, t, u) = \underline{(1, 3, -1)}$

$$(2) |\vec{CD}| = |\vec{OA} + 3\vec{OB} - 2\vec{OC}| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1+3-2 \\ -1+3-6 \\ 0+12-10 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + (-4)^2 + 2^2} = 6$$

$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = 0$ であるから $\triangle OAB$ の面積は $|\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB}| \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{18} = 3$

よって $\triangle ABC$ の面積は

$$3 \times \frac{6}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \underline{3}$$

(3) $\vec{AC} = (3, 4, 5), \quad \vec{BC} = (3, 2, 1)$

$|\vec{AC}| = 5\sqrt{2}, \quad |\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{14}, \quad \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{BC} = 9 + 8 + 5 = 22$

$\triangle ABC$ の面積は

$$\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(5\sqrt{2})^2 \times 14 - 22^2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 6\sqrt{6} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

$\triangle ABC$ を底面としたとき、OからABCまでの距離 (= h とする) は、 $\triangle ABC$ の高さに相当するから

$$3 = 3\sqrt{6} \times h \times \frac{1}{3} \quad \therefore h = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}}}$$

② (1)

$$S_n = 1 + 2r + 3r^2 + \dots + nr^{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow rS_n = r + 2r^2 + \dots + (n-1)r^{n-1} + nr^n$$

$$(1-r)S_n = 1 + r + r^2 + \dots + r^{n-1} - nr^n$$

$$= \frac{1-r^n}{1-r} - nr^n$$

$$S_n = \frac{1-r^n}{(1-r)^2} - \frac{nr^n}{1-r}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{(1-r)^2}$$

(2) (i) $p_1 + q_1 = \frac{4}{5} + \left(1 - \frac{4}{5}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{10}$

(ii) $p_n = \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{4}{5}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right\}^{n-1} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1}$

(iii) $q_n = \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{4}{5}\right) \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \right\}^{n-1} \times \left(1 - \frac{4}{5}\right) \times \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$

(3)
$$E = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2n-1) \times \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{8}{5} n \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} - \frac{4}{5} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^{n-1} \right\}$$
$$= \frac{8}{5} \times \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{10}\right)^2} - \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{10}} = \frac{160}{81} - \frac{8}{9} = \frac{88}{81}$$

$$\textcircled{3} f(x) = e^{-x} x^2 (x^2 + ax + b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) f'(x) &= -e^{-x} \cdot x^2 (x^2 + ax + b) + e^{-x} \cdot 2x (x^2 + ax + b) + e^{-x} x^2 (2x + a) \\ &= e^{-x} (-x^4 - ax^3 - bx^2 + 2x^3 + 2ax^2 + 2bx + 2x^3 + ax^2) \\ &= e^{-x} (-x^4 - ax^3 + 4x^3 + 3ax^2 - bx^2 + 2bx) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = e^{-1} (1 - a + b) = 10e$$

$$f'(1) = -1 - a + 4 + 3a - b + 2b = 2a + b + 3 = 0$$

$$\text{よって } \underline{a = -4, b = 5}$$

$$(2) f(x) = e^{-x} x^2 (x^2 - 4x + 5)$$

$$f'(x) = e^{-x} x(x-1)(x-2)(x-5)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 5 = (x-2)^2 + 1 \geq 1 > 0 \text{ である。} f(x) = 0 \text{ となるのは } x = 0 \text{ だけ。}$$

$f(x)$ の $x \geq 0$ における増減は

x	0	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
$f'(x)$	0	+	0	-	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$	0	↗		↘		↗		↘

$$f(1) = 2e^{-1}$$

$$f(2) = 4e^{-2}$$

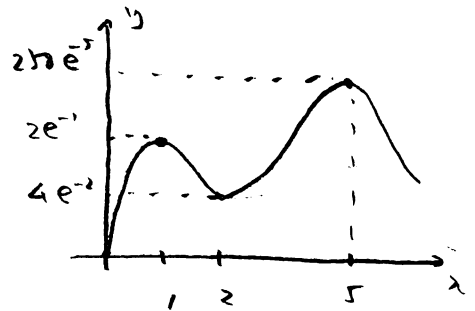
$$f(5) = 250e^{-5}$$

$$\frac{2e^{-1}}{250e^{-5}} = \frac{e^4}{125} < \frac{3^4}{125} < 1$$

$$\text{よって } 2e^{-1} < 250e^{-5}$$

よって $x \geq 0$ における $f(x)$ の

$$\begin{aligned} \text{最大値は } 250e^{-5} \quad (\lambda = 5) \\ \text{最小値は } 0 \quad (\lambda = 0) \end{aligned}$$

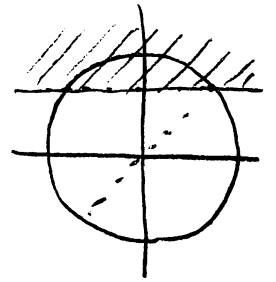


④

$$(1) f(x) = \cos x + \sin x - 1 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) > 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} < x + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{3}{4}\pi \Leftrightarrow \underline{0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}}$$



$$(2) \int x(\cos x + \sin x - 1) dx = x(\sin x - \cos x - x) - \int \sin x - \cos x - x dx$$

$$= x \sin x - x \cos x - x^2 + \cos x + \sin x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + (1+x)\sin x + (1-x)\cos x + C \quad (\text{Cは任意定数})$$

$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} t|f(t)| dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t f(t) dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} t f(t) dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + (1+t)\sin t + (1-t)\cos t\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \left[-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + (1+t)\sin t + (1-t)\cos t\right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi}$$

$$= 2\left(-\frac{\pi^2}{8} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 1 - (-2\pi^2 + 1 - 2\pi) = \frac{7}{4}\pi^2 + 3\pi$$

$$(4) \int_0^{2\pi} t g(t) dt = I \text{ とおす}$$

$$g(x) = |f(x)| - \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(I - 3\pi)$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} t|f(t)| - t \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(I - 3\pi) dt$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}\pi^2 + 3\pi - \frac{1}{4\pi^2}(I - 3\pi) \times \frac{(2\pi)^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}\pi^2 + 3\pi - \frac{1}{2}I + \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$I = \frac{7}{6}\pi^2 + 3\pi$$

$$\therefore g(x) = |\cos x + \sin x - 1| - \frac{7}{24}$$