

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① (1) & \int_0^1 \log(1+x^2) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x \cdot \log(1+x^2) dx \\
 &= [x \log(1+x^2)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \log 2 - \int_0^1 \left(2 - \frac{2}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\
 &= \log 2 - 2 + \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &\therefore 2 = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx \quad (x = \tan \theta \in \text{範囲} \exists) \\
 &\quad \left(\frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}, \quad \theta \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$② \int_0^1 \log(1+x^2) dx = \log 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad f(x) &= \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{2(1+x^2) - 4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \\
 f'(x) = 0 \quad \text{at } x = \pm 1 &\quad \text{at } x = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

x	...	-1	...	1	...
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-
$f(x)$	↓		↗		↓

$$x = \pm 1 \text{ のとき } f'(x) = 0$$

左のほうに凸

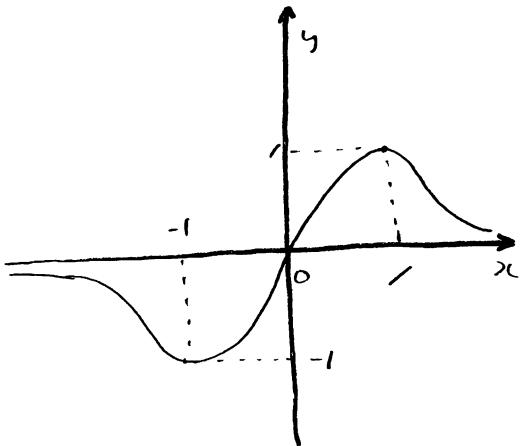
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\frac{1}{x}+x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = 0$$

たゞし、 $f'(x)$ のうねりの性質を

右のほうに凸

$$(f'(1) = 1, \quad f'(-1) = -1)$$



$$(3) (2) より \quad -1 \leq f'(x) \leq 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$x = \alpha$, および $x = \beta$ における接線が互いに直交していることを示す。
($\alpha < \beta < 3$)

$f'(\alpha) \times f'(\beta) = -1$ となるが, $\textcircled{1}$ より, これと満たす α, β は,

$$f'(\alpha) = -1, \quad f'(\beta) = 1$$

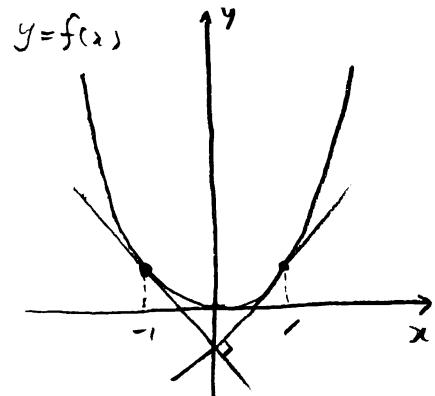
のとき, となる。

$$\alpha = -1, \quad \beta = 1$$

のときに限られる

また $f'(x)$ は $x < 0$ のときは負, $x = 0$ のときは 0,

$x > 0$ のときに正の値をとる。



$$f(0) = \log 1 = 0$$

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

となることから, $f(x)$ のグラフの概形 および 2 本の接線は
左上のようになる。また, 2 接線の式は

$$y = f'(\pm 1)(x \mp 1) + f(\pm 1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = x + \log 2 - 1, \quad y = -x + \log 2 + 1$$

$f(x) = f(-x)$ が成り立つので $f(x)$ が偶関数である

$$S = 2 \int_0^1 (\log(4+x^2) - (x + \log 2 - 1)) dx$$

$$= 2 \left(\log 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 2 \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + (\log 2 - 1)x \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2 \log 2 - 4 + \pi - 1 - 2 \log 2 + 2$$

$$= \pi - 3$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (1) \quad y = 1 - \cos x \text{ の } 2\pi/3 \text{ 位}$$

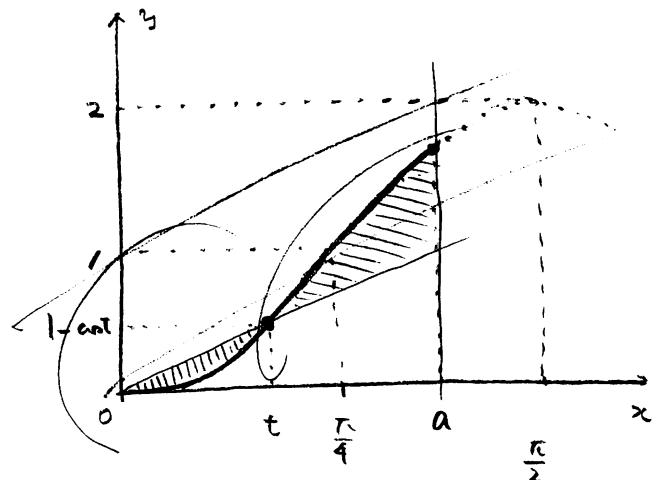
t_2 のよう $t = T_2$ 。

$(t, 1 - \cos t)$ を通る直線 y

$$y = \frac{1 - \cos t}{t} x$$

と t_3 の x

$$S_1(t) + S_2(t)$$



$$= \int_0^t \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} dx - (1 - \cos x) dx + \int_t^a (1 - \cos x) - \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} x^2 - x + \sin x \right]_0^t + \left[\frac{1 - \cos x}{2x} x^2 - x + \sin x \right]_a^t$$

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

$$= 2 \sin t - t - t \cos t - \frac{1 - \cos t}{2t} a^2 + a - \sin a$$

$$(2) \quad S_1(t) + S_2(t) = f(t) \text{ とおく}$$

$$f(t) = +2 \sin t - 1 - \cos t + t \sin t - \frac{2t \sin t - 2(1 - \cos t)}{4t^2} a^2$$

$$= \cos t + t \sin t - 1 - \frac{a^2}{2t^2} (\cos t + t \sin t - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2t^2} (\cos t + t \sin t - 1)(2t^2 - a^2)$$

$$\therefore g(t) = \cos t + t \sin t - 1 \text{ とすと}.$$

$$g'(t) = -\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t = t \cos t$$

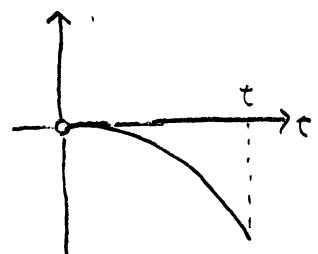
$$g(0) = 1 + 0 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{とすると}, \quad 0 < t < a \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ のとき } g'(t) \leq 0 \text{ と}$$

$$\text{たゞのと } g(t) < 0$$

$$\text{したがって } f(t) = 0 \text{ となるのは } 2t^2 - a^2 = 0 \text{ すなはち } t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a \text{ の}$$

$$\text{ときには } f(t) < 0 \text{ } (\because 0 < t < a \text{ たゞの } t < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} a) \quad \text{以上より, } t_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a$$



$$(3) S_1(t_0) - S_2(t_0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{t_0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x} dx - (1-\cos x)dx - \int_{t_0}^a (1-\cos x) - \frac{1-\cos x}{x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{1-\cos x}{x} dx - (1-\cos x)dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1-\cos x}{x} x^2 - x + \sin x \right]_0^a \\
 &= \frac{1-\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a}{2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a} a^2 - a + \sin a = \frac{1-\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a}{\sqrt{2} a} a - a + \sin a
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{S_1(t_0) - S_2(t_0)}{a^2} &= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a}{\sqrt{2} a^2} + \frac{\sin a - a}{a^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 1 + 2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a}{\sqrt{2} a^2} + \frac{\sin a - a}{a^2} \\
 &= \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) a^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sin a - a}{a^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore &= 2 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) a^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sin a - a}{a^2} \\
 \therefore &= 2 \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) a^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} + \frac{\sin a - a}{a^2} \\
 \therefore &= -\frac{a^3}{3!} < \sin a - a < -\frac{a^3}{3!} + \frac{a^5}{5!} \\
 \Leftrightarrow & -\frac{1}{3!} < \frac{\sin a - a}{a^3} < -\frac{1}{3!} + \frac{a^2}{5!}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{左端: } (1-2+2 \rightarrow 5 \text{ or } 285^\circ) \\
 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin a - a}{a^3} = -\frac{1}{3!} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{右端: } & \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{S_1(t_0) - S_2(t_0)}{a^2} = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \left(\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} a}{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}) a^2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \right) + \frac{\sin a - a}{a^2} \right\} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} - \frac{1}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad & |2\vec{AP} - 2\vec{BP} - \vec{CP}| = a \\ \Leftrightarrow & |2\vec{AP} - 2\vec{AP} + 2\vec{AB} - \vec{AP} + \vec{AC}| = a \\ \Leftrightarrow & |\vec{AP} - (2\vec{AB} + \vec{AC})| = a \dots (*) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad \vec{AD} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{AD}|^2 &= \frac{1}{9}|\vec{AC}|^2 + \frac{4}{9}|\vec{AB}|^2 + \frac{4}{9}\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \times 4a^2 + \frac{4}{9} \times a^2 + \frac{4}{9} \times a \times 2a \times \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ &= \frac{4}{9}a^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\vec{AD}| = \frac{2}{3}a.$$

(2) (+) ⑤)

$$|\vec{AP} - 3\vec{AD}| = a$$

$$\textcircled{5,2} \quad |3\vec{AD}| - a \leq |\vec{AP}| \leq |3\vec{AD}| + a$$

$$\text{すなはち} \quad 2a - a \leq |\vec{AP}| \leq 2a + a = 3a.$$

$$\textcircled{5,2} \quad |\vec{AP}| \text{ の最大値は } \underline{3a}.$$

(3) Pは 中心 $3\vec{AD}$, 半径 a の円周上を

$$\text{動く} \Rightarrow |3\vec{AD}| = 2a \text{ となる} \Rightarrow \theta = 60^\circ$$

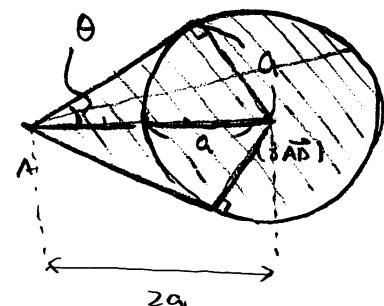
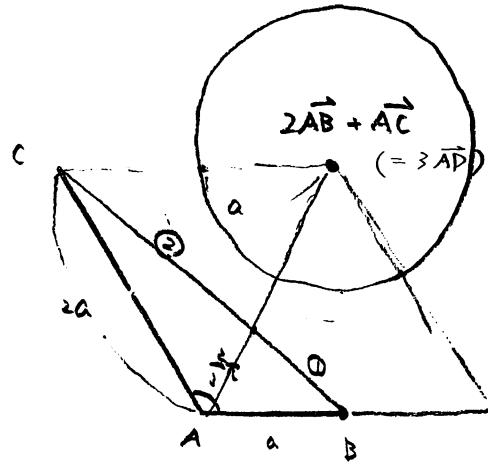
線分 AP の最大値と最小値のよどみ点は

$$\text{右図中の } \theta \text{ は } a : 2a = \sqrt{3}a : 2a \Rightarrow \theta = 30^\circ$$

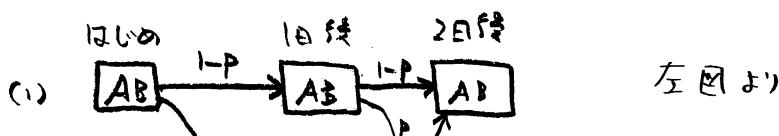
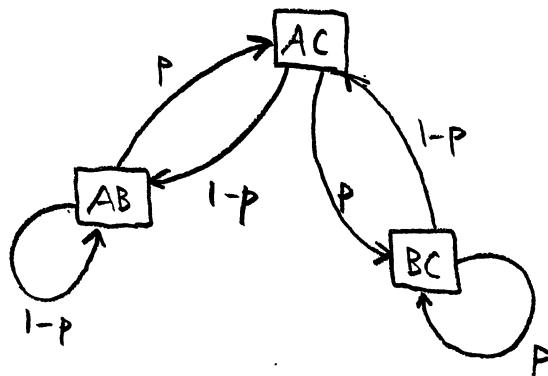
$$\text{から } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ "ある" とか最大値の } 2^\circ.$$

また $\theta = 150^\circ$

$$S = \pi \times a^2 \times \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \times 2a \times \sqrt{3}a \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^2 + \sqrt{3}a^2$$



④ 部屋 A, B に侵入されることと \boxed{AB} なることとを確率的にどう扱うか。
問題の条件を図にしてまとめて F のようにしてみる。

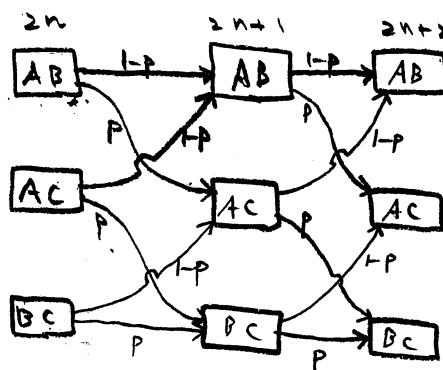


左図より

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= (1-p) \times (1-p) + p \times (1-p) \\ &\quad + (1-p) \times p \\ &= \underline{1 - p^2} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 2n 日後 \boxed{AB} となる確率を α_n

\boxed{AC} となる確率を β_n . \boxed{BC} となる確率を γ_n とする。



$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{n+1} &= (1-p)(1-p)\alpha_n + p(1-p)\alpha_n + (1-p)(1-p)\beta_n + (1-p)(1-p)\gamma_n \\ &= (1-p)\alpha_n + (1-p)^2\beta_n + (1-p)^2\gamma_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{n+1} &= (1-p)p\alpha_n + (1-p)p\beta_n + p(1-p)\beta_n + p(1-p)\gamma_n \\ &= p(1-p)\alpha_n + 2p(1-p)\beta_n + p(1-p)\gamma_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{n+1} &= \alpha_{n+1} + \beta_{n+1} \\
&= (1-p^2)\alpha_n + (1-p^2)\beta_n + (1-p)\gamma_n \\
&= (1-p^2)\alpha_n + (1-p^2)\beta_n + (1-p)(1-\alpha_n - \beta_n) \\
&= p(1-p)\alpha_n + p(1-p)\beta_n + 1-p \\
&= p(1-p)(\alpha_n + \beta_n) + 1-p \\
&= p(1-p)a_n + 1-p
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{a_{n+1} = p(1-p)a_n + 1-p},$$

$$(3) \quad p = \frac{2}{3} \text{ or } x =$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{9}a_n + \frac{1}{3} \quad (a_1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{2}{9}(a_n - \frac{3}{7})$$

$$a_n - \frac{3}{7} = \left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^{n-1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{7}\right)$$

$$\underline{a_n = \frac{4}{7}\left(\frac{2}{9}\right)^n + \frac{3}{7}}$$