

I (1) $f(x)$ が実数解をもつと仮定する。

解の絶対値が 1 だから, 実数解は

$$x = 1 \quad \text{または} \quad x = -1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

一方, $a > 0, b > 0$ だから

$$\begin{cases} f(1) = a + b + 4 \neq 0 \\ f(-1) = a + b \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

これは ① が $f(x) = 0$ の解であることに反する。

したがって, $f(x) = 0$ は実数解をもたない。

(2) $f(x) = 0$ は実数係数の方程式だから, 4つの解は

$$\alpha, \bar{\alpha}, \beta, \bar{\beta}$$

と表せる。解と係数の関係より

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \bar{\alpha} + \beta + \bar{\beta} = -a & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha\bar{\alpha} + \alpha\beta + \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + \beta\bar{\beta} = a + b & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha\bar{\alpha}\beta + \alpha\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + \alpha\beta\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta\bar{\beta} = a - 2 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$\alpha\bar{\alpha} = \beta\bar{\beta} = 1$ だから, ③, ④ は

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \alpha\beta + \alpha\bar{\beta} + \bar{\alpha}\beta + \bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta} + 1 = a + b & \dots \textcircled{3}' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta + \bar{\beta} + \alpha + \bar{\alpha} = a - 2 & \dots \textcircled{4}' \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{4}' - \textcircled{2} \text{ より } 2a - 2 = 0 \quad \therefore \underline{a = 1}$$

③' に代換して

$$1 + \alpha(\beta + \bar{\beta}) + \bar{\alpha}(\beta + \bar{\beta}) + 1 = 1 + b$$

$$(\alpha + \bar{\alpha})(\beta + \bar{\beta}) = b - 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{5}$$

$A = \alpha + \bar{\alpha}, B = \beta + \bar{\beta}$ とおくと, ③, ⑤ より

$$\begin{cases} A+B = -1 \\ AB = k-1 \end{cases}$$

したがって、 A, B を 2 解とする方程式は

$$t^2 + t + k - 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5-4k}}{2}$$

2 解 A, B は 実数だから

$$5 - 4k \geq 0$$

k は 正の整数だから $k = 1$

(3) (2) より $t^2 + t = 0$

$$\therefore t = 0, -1$$

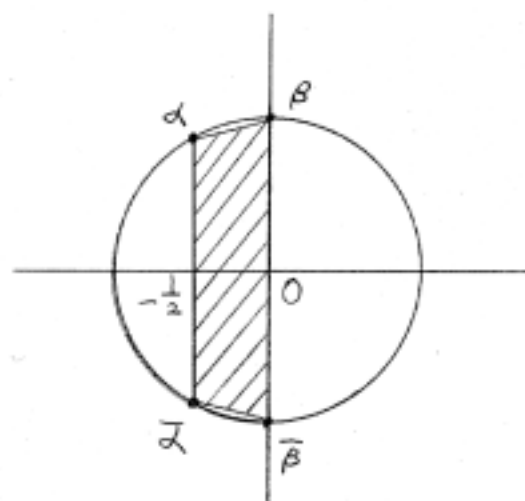
したがって、 $A < B$ とすると、 $A = -1, B = 0$ であり

$$\frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{2} = \frac{A}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{\beta + \bar{\beta}}{2} = \frac{B}{2} = 0$$

よって、四角形は右図のようになり、

面積は

$$\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}+2) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{4}$$



$$\text{II (1) } a_2 = 1, a_3 = 1, a_4 = 3, a_5 = 5$$

$$\text{したがって, } a_4 - a_2 = \underline{2}, a_5 - a_3 = \underline{4}$$

(2) n が偶数のとき

$$a_n = 4(a_{n-2} - 1) + 3 = 4a_{n-2} - 1$$

n が奇数のとき

$$a_n = 4a_{n-2} + 1$$

したがって, $n = 2m$ とおくと

$$a_{2m} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4^{m-1} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{2m-1} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$n = 2m+1$ とおくと

$$a_{2m+1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^m - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{2m} - \frac{1}{3} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

①より

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2m} - a_{2m-2} &= \frac{1}{3} (2^{2m-1} - 2^{2m-3}) \\ &= 2^{2m-3} \\ &= 2^{m-3} \quad (n = 2m \text{ より}) \end{aligned}$$

②より

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2m+1} - a_{2m-1} &= \frac{1}{3} (2^{2m} - 2^{2m-2}) \\ &= 2^{2m-2} \\ &= 2^{m-3} \quad (n = 2m+1 \text{ より}) \end{aligned}$$

以上より

$$a_n - a_{n-2} = \underline{2^{n-3}}$$

(3) ①より

$$a_{2m} = \underline{\underline{\frac{2^{2m-1} + 1}{3}}}$$

$$\text{III (1)} \quad \vec{OP} = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{PQ} &= \theta \left(\cos \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \theta (\sin \theta, -\cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

∴ $t = t'' = \tau$,

$$\begin{cases} x = \cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta \\ y = \sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta) \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\int_0^1 x \, dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta) \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} S = \int_0^1 x \, dy \\ S = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y \, dx \end{cases}$$

2式相加得

$$\begin{aligned} 2S &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ (\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta) \theta \sin \theta \\ &\quad - (\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta) \theta \cos \theta \} \, d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^2 \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{\pi^3}{24} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \underline{S = \frac{\pi^3}{48} + \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{IV} \quad (1) \quad \frac{b}{8} = \frac{1}{6} - \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 \times \frac{1}{8} - \frac{c}{8} \right\}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b}{8} - \frac{c}{8} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

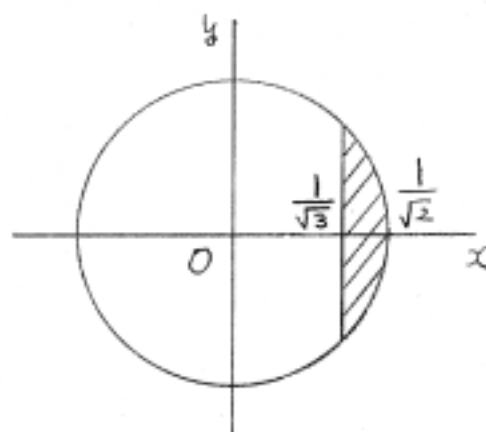
$$\pi \approx 3.14, \quad 2\sqrt{2} \approx 2.82 \text{ より}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} > 1$$

$$\text{したがって, } \frac{b}{8} - \frac{c}{8} < 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{b < c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \frac{c}{8} &= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \pi y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} - \frac{7}{18\sqrt{3}} \right) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{a}{8} &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{c}{8} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{12\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{7}{18\sqrt{3}} \right) \pi \\ &= \left(\frac{7}{18\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \right) \pi \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{a}{8} - \frac{c}{8} &= \left\{ \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 \times \frac{1}{8} - \frac{c}{8} \right\} - \frac{c}{8} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{12\sqrt{2}} - \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{7}{9\sqrt{3}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{28\sqrt{2} - 21\sqrt{3}}{36\sqrt{6}} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$28\sqrt{2} \doteq 39.2, \quad 21\sqrt{3} \doteq 35.7 \quad \#1)$$

$$\frac{a}{8} - \frac{c}{8} > 0$$

$$\therefore c < a$$

以上より

$$\underline{b < c < a}$$

V (1)

$$S = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\therefore \frac{dS}{dx} = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

1. t = τ として

$$\begin{aligned} \{f'(s)\}^2 + \{g'(s)\}^2 &= \left(\frac{dx}{ds}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{ds}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{dx}{ds}\right)^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} (1+x^2) \\ &= \underline{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) f''(s) &= \frac{d}{dx} f'(s) \frac{dx}{ds} \\ &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (1+x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \end{aligned}$$

= = τ''

$$g'(s) = \frac{d}{dx} g(s) \frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

1. t = τ'' として

$$f''(s) = -\frac{1}{(1+\{f(s)\}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} g'(s)$$

$$g''(s) = \frac{d}{dx} g'(s) \frac{dx}{ds} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right) f'(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}{1+x^2} \cdot f'(s) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'(s) \\
 &= \frac{1}{(1+\{f(s)\}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} f'(s)
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 接線の方法ベクトルは $(f'(s), g'(s))$ だから

下向きの方線の方法ベクトルは

$$(g'(s), -f'(s))$$

(1) より, このベクトルの大きさは 1 だから

$$v = f(s) + a g'(s)$$

$$w = g(s) - a f'(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad M - L &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \sqrt{\left(\frac{dv}{ds}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dw}{ds}\right)^2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{ds}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{ds}\right)^2} \right\}^2 \frac{ds}{dx} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left\{ \sqrt{(f'(s) + a g''(s))^2 + (g'(s) - a f''(s))^2} - 1 \right\}^2 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{a}{(1+\{f(s)\}^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{a}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{4} a}}
 \end{aligned}$$