

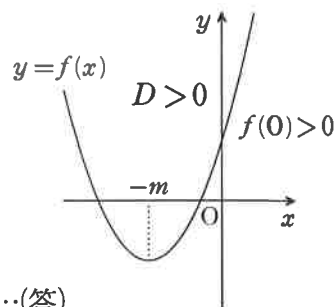
201 その1

(1) $f(x) = x^2 + 2mx + m^2 + 2m - 8$ とおく.

$f(x) = 0$ が異なる 2 つの負の解をもつ条件は

$$\begin{cases} \frac{D}{4} = m^2 - (m^2 + 2m - 8) > 0 \\ -m < 0 \\ f(0) = m^2 + 2m - 8 > 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} m < 4 \\ m > 0 \\ m < -4, 2 < m \end{cases}$$

$$\iff 2 < m < 4. \dots\dots(\text{答})$$



(2) $a_n = 1 \cdot r^{n-1} = r^{n-1}.$

これを $a_{n+1} = \frac{(a_n)^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\sqrt{b_n}}$ に代入して

$$r^n = \frac{(r^{n-1})^{\frac{4}{3}}}{\sqrt{b_n}} = \frac{r^{\frac{4}{3}n - \frac{4}{3}}}{\sqrt{b_n}}$$

$$\sqrt{b_n} = r^{\frac{n}{3} - \frac{4}{3}}$$

$$b_n = r^{\frac{2}{3}n - \frac{8}{3}} = r^{-2} \cdot r^{\frac{2}{3}(n-1)}$$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{r^{\frac{2}{3}(n-1)}}{r^2}. \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

$0 < r^{\frac{2}{3}} < 1$ より

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - r^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \frac{1}{r^2(1 - r^{\frac{2}{3}})}. \dots\dots(\text{答})$$

201 その2

(1) $x \neq 0$ のとき $y' = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{x^2} > 0$

$$y'' = -\frac{4}{x^3}$$

x	$(-\infty)$	$\dots$	0	$\dots$	(∞)
y'		+		+	
y''		+		-	
y	$(-\infty)$	$\nearrow$		$\searrow$	(∞)

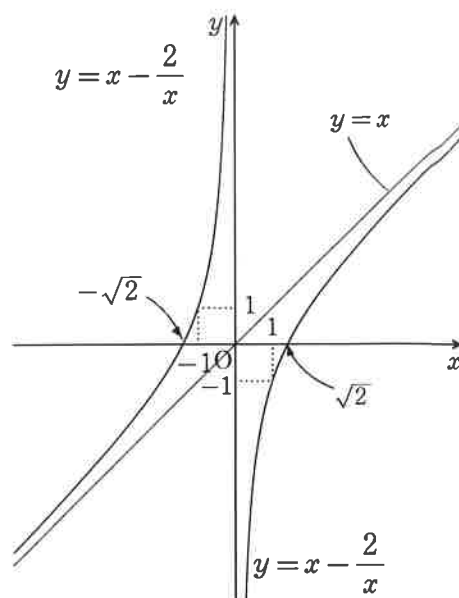
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(x - \frac{2}{x} \right) = \infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \left(x - \frac{2}{x} \right) = -\infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(-\frac{2}{x} \right) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} y = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} y = \infty,$$

よって、 $y = x$, y 軸が漸近線となる。

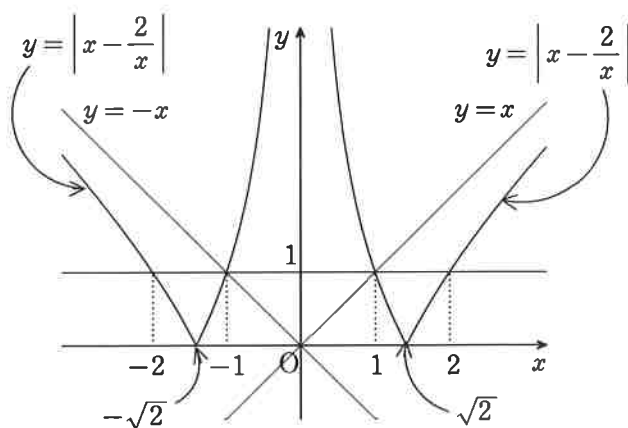


(2) $y = \left| x - \frac{2}{x} \right|$ とおくと右図のように

$y \geq 0$ で、 y 軸に関して対称である。

右より、 $\left| x - \frac{2}{x} \right| < 1$ の解は

$$-2 < x < -1, \quad 1 < x < 2 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$



201 その3

$$(1) \quad \overrightarrow{\text{CH}} = s\vec{a} + t\vec{b} - \vec{c}$$

$\overrightarrow{\text{CH}} \perp \vec{a}$, $\overrightarrow{\text{CH}} \perp \vec{b}$ より

$$\overrightarrow{\text{CH}} \cdot \vec{a} = (s\vec{a} + t\vec{b} - \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a} = s|\vec{a}|^2 + t\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = s + \frac{2}{3}t - \alpha = 0$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{CH}} \cdot \vec{b} = (s\vec{a} + t\vec{b} - \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{b} = s\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + t|\vec{b}|^2 - \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = \frac{2}{3}s + t - \beta = 0$$

したがって,

$$\alpha = s + \frac{2}{3}t, \quad \beta = \frac{2}{3}s + t \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \overrightarrow{\text{OG}} = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}}{3}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{HG}} = \frac{\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}}{3} - s\vec{a} - t\vec{b} = \frac{1-3s}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1-3t}{3}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{c}$$

$\overrightarrow{\text{HG}} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{c}$ より

$$\frac{1-3s}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1-3t}{3}\vec{b} = 0$$

$\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ は 1 次独立であるから, 上式を満たすのは

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1-3s}{3} = 0 \\ \frac{1-3t}{3} = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} s = \frac{1}{3} \\ t = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \quad \dots\text{①}$$

したがって,

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$\beta = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad (2) \text{ の結果と ① から } \overrightarrow{\text{CH}} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} - \vec{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore |\overrightarrow{\text{CH}}|^2 &= \left| \frac{1}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} - \vec{c} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{9}|\vec{a}|^2 + \frac{1}{9}|\vec{b}|^2 + |\vec{c}|^2 + \frac{2}{9}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{c} \cdot \vec{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot 1 + 1 + \frac{2}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{9} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{5}{9} \\ &= \frac{17}{27} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{\text{CH}}| = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

201 その4

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \sin^4 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x \sin^2 x &= (\sin x \cos x)^2 (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x. \quad \text{終}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \text{ より} \quad dx = -dt, \quad \begin{array}{c|c} x & 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \hline t & \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) (-dt) \\
 &= - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \sin^2 t dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \sin^2 x dx. \quad \text{終}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 4x}{8} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{0}{8} \right) - 0 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{32} \quad \dots\dots(\text{答})$$