

1

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)} &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)(k+3)} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} \right) + \\
&\quad \cdots + \left\{ \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) - 6}{6(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \\
&= \frac{n(n+2)(n+3) + (n+2)(n+3) - 6}{18(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \\
&= \frac{n(n^2 + 5n + 6) + n^2 + 5n}{18(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \\
&= \frac{n(n^2 + 6n + 11)}{18(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} \quad \dots \text{(答)}
\end{aligned}$$

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(1)

略解

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OD} &= \overrightarrow{OL} + s\overrightarrow{LR} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ a-1 \\ a-1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2-2s \\ 1+s(a-1) \\ 1+s(a-1) \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OD} &= \overrightarrow{OM} + t\overrightarrow{MP} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(a+1) \\ -(a-1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+1-t(a+1) \\ a-t(a-1) \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\overrightarrow{OD} &= \overrightarrow{ON} + u\overrightarrow{NQ} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ a+1 \end{pmatrix} + u \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1-a \\ -(a+1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a-u(a-1) \\ a+1-u(a+1) \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \begin{cases} 2-2s=1 \\ 1+s(a-1)=a+1-t(a+1)=a-u(a-1) \\ 1+s(a-1)=a-t(a-1)=a+1-u(a+1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{これを解くと } s = \frac{1}{2} \text{ が得られるので, } \overrightarrow{OD} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{a+1}{2} \\ \frac{a+1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

よって, 点  $D\left(1, \frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{a+1}{2}\right)$  で交わる。

(2)

略解

$$\overrightarrow{DO} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{a+1}{2} \\ -\frac{a+1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{DA} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{a+1}{2} \\ -\frac{a+3}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{DB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{a+3}{2} \\ -\frac{a+1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{DC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{3a-1}{2} \\ \frac{3a-1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

条件より,

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \left(-\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2 &= 1 + \left(-\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-a+3}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{-a+3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \left(\frac{3a-1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3a-1}{2}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

これを解くと  $a=1$  …… (答)

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$$(x, y) = \left( \frac{2a \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}, \frac{2a \sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \right) \quad (0 < \alpha < \pi) \text{ を曲線 A,}$$

$$(x, y) = \left( \frac{2b \cos \beta}{1 - \cos \beta}, \frac{2b \sin \beta}{1 - \cos \beta} \right) \quad (0 < \beta < \pi) \text{ を曲線 B とすると,}$$

曲線 A について,

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{dx}{d\alpha}, \frac{dy}{d\alpha} \right) &= \left( \frac{-2a \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha) - 2a \cos \alpha (-\sin \alpha)}{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2}, \frac{2a \cos \alpha (1 + \cos \alpha) - 2a \sin \alpha (-\sin \alpha)}{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2} \right) \\ &= \left( -\frac{2a \sin \alpha}{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2}, \frac{2a}{1 + \cos \alpha} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\alpha}}{\frac{dx}{d\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{2a}{1 + \cos \alpha}}{-\frac{2a \sin \alpha}{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2}} = -\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

曲線 B について,

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{dx}{d\beta}, \frac{dy}{d\beta} \right) &= \left( \frac{-2b \sin \beta (1 - \cos \beta) - 2b \cos \beta \sin \beta}{(1 - \cos \beta)^2}, \frac{2b \cos \beta (1 - \cos \beta) - 2b \sin \beta \sin \beta}{(1 - \cos \beta)^2} \right) \\ &= \left( -\frac{2b \sin \beta}{(1 - \cos \beta)^2}, -\frac{2b}{1 - \cos \beta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\beta}}{\frac{dx}{d\beta}} = \frac{-\frac{2b}{1 - \cos \beta}}{-\frac{2b \sin \beta}{(1 - \cos \beta)^2}} = \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

ここで,  $\alpha = A, \beta = B$  のとき曲線 A と曲線 B が点 P で交わるとすると,

$$P \left( \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A}, \frac{2a \sin A}{1 + \cos A} \right) = \left( \frac{2b \cos B}{1 - \cos B}, \frac{2b \sin B}{1 - \cos B} \right)$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{2b \cos B}{1 - \cos B} \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \quad \frac{2a \sin A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{2b \sin B}{1 - \cos B} \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$A \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, B \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき

$$\frac{\textcircled{2}}{\textcircled{1}} \text{ より, } \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{\sin B}{\cos B} \quad \therefore \tan A = \tan B$$

これと  $0 < A < \pi, 0 < B < \pi \left( A \neq \frac{\pi}{2}, B \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  より,

$\tan A = \tan B$  であるためには、 $A = B$  であることが必要である。

$$\text{よって, } P\left(\frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A}, \frac{2a \sin A}{1 + \cos A}\right) = \left(\frac{2b \cos A}{1 - \cos A}, \frac{2b \sin A}{1 - \cos A}\right) \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

また,

$$\text{曲線 A の点 P における接線の方程式は, } y - \frac{2a \sin A}{1 + \cos A} = -\frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A} \left(x - \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A}\right)$$

よって, この接線と  $x$  軸との交点 Q の  $x$  座標は,

$$-\frac{2a \sin A}{1 + \cos A} = -\frac{1 + \cos A}{\sin A} \left(x - \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A}\right) \text{ より, } x - \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{2a \sin^2 A}{(1 + \cos A)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= \frac{2a \sin^2 A}{(1 + \cos A)^2} + \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A} \\ &= \frac{2a \sin^2 A + 2a \cos A(1 + \cos A)}{(1 + \cos A)^2} \\ &= \frac{2a(1 + \cos A)}{(1 + \cos A)^2} \\ &= \frac{2a}{1 + \cos A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Q\left(\frac{2a}{1 + \cos A}, 0\right) \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\text{曲線 B の点 P における接線の方程式は, } y - \frac{2b \sin A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} \left(x - \frac{2b \cos A}{1 - \cos A}\right) (\because A = B)$$

よって, この接線と  $x$  軸との交点 Q の  $x$  座標は,

$$-\frac{2b \sin A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A} \left(x - \frac{2b \cos A}{1 - \cos A}\right) \text{ より, } x - \frac{2b \cos A}{1 - \cos A} = \frac{-2b \sin^2 A}{(1 - \cos A)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x &= \frac{-2b \sin^2 A}{(1 - \cos A)^2} + \frac{2b \cos A}{1 - \cos A} \\ &= \frac{-2b \sin^2 A + 2b \cos A(1 - \cos A)}{(1 - \cos A)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2b(1 - \cos A)}{(1 - \cos A)^2} \\ &= -\frac{2b}{1 - \cos A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R\left(-\frac{2b}{1 - \cos A}, 0\right) \quad \dots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\text{ここで, } \textcircled{3} \text{ より, } \frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A} = \frac{2b \cos A}{1 - \cos A}$$

これと④, ⑤より,  $OQ = OR$  . . . ⑥

また,

$$\begin{aligned} OP &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a \cos A}{1 + \cos A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2a \sin A}{1 + \cos A}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{2a}{1 + \cos A} \quad (\because a > 0) \\ &= OQ \quad \dots \textcircled{7} \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに, ⑥, ⑦より,  $OP = OQ = OR$

$A = B = \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき

$$P(0, 2a) = (0, 2b)$$

$$Q(2a, 0), R(-2b, 0)$$

よって,  $OP = OQ = OR$

以上より,  $OP = OQ = OR$  が成り立つ。

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(1)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} x(\sin x)|\cos x|dx &= -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \sin x \cos x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \cos x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx \right\}\end{aligned}$$

ここで、積分定数を  $C_1$  とおくと、

$$\begin{aligned}\int x \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{x \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C_1 \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x - 2x \cos 2x}{4} + C_1\end{aligned}$$

より、

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} x(\sin x)|\cos x|dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left[ \frac{\sin 2x - 2x \cos 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ \frac{\sin 2x - 2x \cos 2x}{4} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{2\pi}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}f(y) &= \int_0^{\pi} (x-y)^2 (\sin x)|\cos x| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} x^2 (\sin x)|\cos x| dx - 2y \int_0^{\pi} x (\sin x)|\cos x| dx + y^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x |\cos x| dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x dx \right) - 2y \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x |\cos x| dx + \frac{y^2}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x dx \right) - \pi \cdot y + \frac{y^2}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \right)\end{aligned}$$

ここで、積分定数を  $C_2$  とすると、

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2 \sin 2x dx &= -\frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{2} + \int x \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C_2\end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 \sin 2x dx &= \left[ -\frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ -\frac{x^2 \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{x \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ &= 2 \times \left( \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left( -\frac{\pi^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx &= \left[ -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[ -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに,

$$\begin{aligned} f(y) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 - 1 \right) - \pi \cdot y + \frac{y^2}{2} \cdot 2 \\ &= y^2 - \pi \cdot y + \frac{3}{8} \pi^2 - \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \left( y - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

であり,

これより求める最小値は, の  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$  のとき,  $\frac{\pi^2}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$  . . . (答)