


【I】(1) $\log_2 x^3 = \frac{\log x^3}{\log 2}$ だから $y = \log\left(\frac{\log x^3}{\log 2}\right) = \log \log x^3 - \log \log 2$. よって

$$y' = \frac{(\log x^3)'}{\log x^3} = \frac{(3 \log x)'}{3 \log x} = \frac{3}{x} \times \frac{1}{3 \log x} = \frac{1}{x \log x} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 3(x+1)(x-3)$ より $x = -1, 3$ が臨界点で後者は極小点。最大値は左端点の

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{29}{8} \quad (\text{答})$$

x	$-\frac{1}{2}$...	3
y'		-	0
y	$\frac{29}{8}$		-27

(3) 第1式、第3式より

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} - na_n = r_{n+1} \quad ,$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n r_{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n r_k = r_{n+1} - a_n$$

だから

$$(n+1)a_{n+1} = na_n + r_{n+1} = na_n + b_{n+1} + a_n = (n+1)a_n + b_{n+1} \quad ,$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{n+1} b_{n+1} \quad (\text{答})$$

【II】(1) $1 \times 2^5 + 0 \times 2^4 + 1 \times 2^3 + 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 32 + 8 + 4 + 1 = 45$ (答)

(2) $2 \times k^2 + 1 \times k^1 + 3 \times k^0 = 2k^2 + k + 3 = 139 \rightarrow (2k+17)(k-8) = 0 \rightarrow k = 8$ (答)

(3) $m^2 + 2m = 2n^2 + 3$,
 $3m + 3 = n^2 + 2$

の連立方程式を解いて $m^2 - 4m - 5 = 0 \rightarrow (m+1)(m-5) = 0 \rightarrow m = 5$, $n^2 = 16 \rightarrow n = 4$ (答)

【Ⅲ】(1) $3! \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{2}{9}$ (答)

(2) 3個とも同じ色の確率は $3 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{9}$ で、余事象の確率により2個のみ同色は

$$1 - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ (答)}$$

(3) $E = a^2 \times \frac{1}{9} + a \times \frac{2}{3} + 1 \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{a^2 + 6a + 2}{9}$ (答)

(4) $\frac{a^2 + 6a + 2}{9} = 3k$ (k は自然数) とおいて、2次方程式 $a^2 + 6a + (2 - 27k) = 0$ を解けば

$$a = -3 \pm \sqrt{27k + 7}$$

だからルートが外れるにはルートの中が2乗数でなければならない。 $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ を代入して

$$27k + 7 = 34, 61, 88, 115, 142, 169$$

だから $k=6, a = -3 \pm \sqrt{169} = -3 \pm 13 = 10, -16$. よって $a=10$ (答)

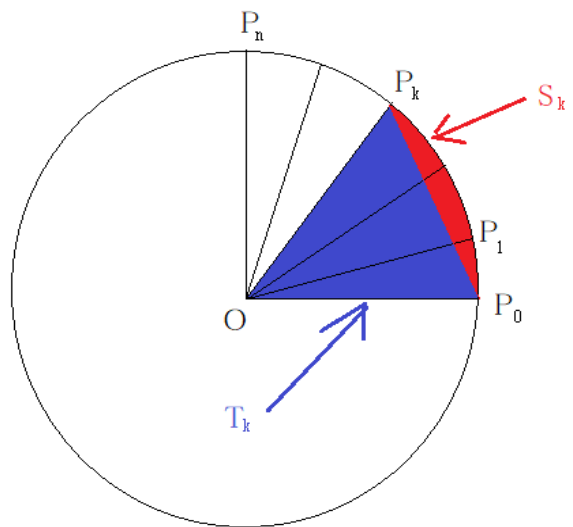
【Ⅳ】(1) 三角形の面積は $T_k = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n}$ (答)

扇形の面積が $\frac{k\pi}{4n}$ だから、月形の面積は差し引き

$$S_k = \frac{k\pi}{4n} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \text{ (答)}$$

(2) $T_k - S_k = \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} - \frac{k\pi}{4n}$ だから

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^3 (T_k - S_k) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{12} (1+2+3) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{3} - \pi}{6} \text{ (答)} \end{aligned}$$



(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (T_k - S_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k\pi}{4n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{4n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k$

で、最終辺第1項は

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{n} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) dx = \left[-\frac{2}{\pi} \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} ,$$

第2項は

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{4n^2} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{4n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{8} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} .$$

したがって $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (T_k - S_k) = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{8}$ (答)