

2024 東大(理科)

$$y^2 + 4y + 4 \geq \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + 2y + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(0, -1, 1) \\ \text{OZ} \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 - y - 1 \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^2 - \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{2}{3} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + \frac{1}{3}(y-1)^2 \leq 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$P(x, y, 0)$$

$$|\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OP}| = |\overrightarrow{OA}| |\overrightarrow{OP}| \cos \angle AOP$$

$$\begin{aligned} -y &= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cos \angle AOP \\ &\leq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y > 0. \quad \text{2乗する} \quad \text{は誤}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &\geq \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \\ \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

図は斜線部分、原点の2乗誤

$$\therefore -y \leq x \leq y$$

$$(y > 0) \quad \text{④}$$

第2問

$$AO \cdot AP = |AO| |AP| \cos \angle OAP$$

$$\begin{aligned} (0) \cdot \left(\frac{x}{t}\right) &= \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2 + (t-1)^2} \\ &\cos \angle OAP \end{aligned}$$

$$y+2 = \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4y + 4 \cos \angle OAP}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\equiv \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2 + 4y + 4} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &+ \sum_{x=0}^1 \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} dt - x \sum_{x=0}^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{F}(x)$

$$= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \sum_{x=0}^1 \frac{t-x}{1+t^2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt - \sum_{x=0}^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\pi}{4} - \log 2 \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - 0.7 > 0.05 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1-t}{1+t^2} dt - \sum_{x=0}^1 \frac{t-x}{1+t^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \left[\arctan t \right]_0^1 - \left[\arctan t \right]_0^1$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}{\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8}}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}(1) - \mathcal{F}(0)$$

$$= \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1$$

$$\mathcal{F}(x) \text{ 最大 } \mathcal{F}(1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

$\mathcal{F}(x)$ は単調増加。

$$\frac{\mathcal{F}(x)}{\mathcal{F}(0)} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \rightarrow \nearrow$$

最高値は

$$f(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$= (\sqrt{2}-1) \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$- \int_0^{\sqrt{2}-1} \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$+ \int_{\sqrt{2}-1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$- (\sqrt{2}-1) \int_{\sqrt{2}-1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= (\sqrt{2}-1) \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} D_2 (\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2})$$

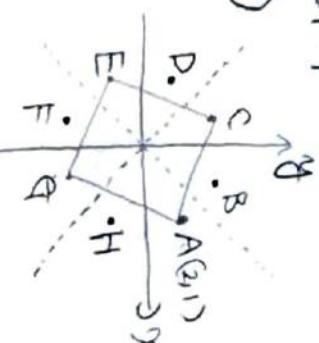
$$+ \frac{1}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log (\sqrt{-2}\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \log \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= D_2 \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{4+2\sqrt{2}})}{8} = \log \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

第3問

$$(1)$$



$$(2,1), (1,2), (-1,2), (-2,1), (-2,-1), (-1,-2), (1,-2), (2,-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + d_{2m-1} + h_{2m-1})$$

$$Q_{2m} + Q_{2m-2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= (\frac{Q_2 + Q_0 - \frac{1}{2}}{2})(\frac{1}{q})^m$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + d_{2m-1} + h_{2m-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + d_{2m-1} + h_{2m-1}) = Q_{2m} \quad \therefore Q_{2m} + Q_{2m-2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{q})^m$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + d_{2m-1} + h_{2m-1}) \quad \text{ゆえ} \quad Q_m = Q_n \quad (n \in N)$$

$$Q_{2m} = Q_n$$

$$Q_{2m} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{q})^m$$

$$Q_{2m-1}$$

$$d_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{3} (Q_{2m-2} + \frac{1}{3} Q_{2m-1})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} Q_{2m-2} + \frac{1}{3} C_{2m-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (1 + Q_{2m-2} + C_{2m-2})$$

$$Q_n = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{q})^m$$

$$h_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{6} (1 + Q_{2m-2} + E_{2m-2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} (\frac{1}{q})^m$$

$$Q_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{3} (Q_{2m-2} + E_{2m-2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (H_{2m-1} + Q_{2m-2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{3} (1 + Q_{2m-2} + Q_{2m-1}) \right\}$$

$$H_{2m-1} = 0$$

$$\text{ゆえ} \quad Q_{2m-1} = 0$$

$$Q_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{6} (Q_{2m-2} + E_{2m-2})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3} Q_{2m-2} + \frac{1}{3} E_{2m-2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (Q_{2m-2} + Q_{2m-1} + E_{2m-2}) \Leftrightarrow Q_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{6} (Q_{2m-2} + Q_{2m-1})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} Q_{2m-1} + \frac{1}{6} E_{2m-1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9} (Q_{2m-2} + Q_{2m-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} (Q_{2m-2} + Q_{2m-1} - \frac{1}{2})$$



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (\vec{t}^2 + 2)(6 - t^2)^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{16} ((2 + 12t - t^2)^2$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}t^3 + 4\sqrt{2}t = \sqrt{2}(t - c(t))$$

$$\therefore C(t) = \frac{t^2}{4} - 3t$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(t - \bar{x}(t)\right)^2 + \left(\bar{s}(t)\right)^2 \\ &= \left(4t - \frac{t^2}{4}\right)^2 + 2\left(4 - \frac{t^2}{4}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{t_6(t^2+2)(4+t)^2(4-t)^2}{t_1}$$

5 < a^2 < $\frac{19}{16}$ \Rightarrow $\sqrt{a} < \sqrt{\frac{19}{16}}$
 \Rightarrow $\sqrt{a} < \frac{\sqrt{19}}{4}$

t	0 ... 2 ... 3 ... 4
$j(t)$	- O + O -
$j(t)$	13 ✓ 5 > 14 ✓ - 1
$j(3)$	3 ✓ 1

$$g(t) = -\frac{3}{2}t^4 + \frac{3}{2}t^3 + 3t^2 - 18t + 23$$

断面ほどの線の通過領域
は、断面積を πr^2 とする

$$f(t) = (1-t)^2 \pi - \left(\frac{1-t}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \pi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} (1-t)^2$$

直線 $DBIS, D(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$ が
方程 $Y = DB = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix} \right) 0$

上) は上の線の通過位置

t

Oct 11 1964

$$15 - \frac{15}{2} < 0$$

一五

$$t \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{f}(t) &= (1-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \pi - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + (-t)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right\} \\
 &= \pi \left(t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1 - \left(\frac{5}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 4t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) \right) \\
 &= \pi \left(-\frac{11}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

以上式子の係数は
以下の通りである

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi \left(-4t^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right) dt = \dots = \frac{\pi}{9}$$

第6回

$P+Q$ は 2 の倍数だから P, Q は素数なのである。

だから同時に成立する。

$\Rightarrow P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ = \pm 1$

$$(-q_1)(-q_2) = q_1 q_2 = b+1$$

$$-q_1 - q_2 = -a$$

$$P = \pm 1 \quad \text{または} \quad P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ = \pm 1$$

$$Q = \pm 1 \quad \text{または} \quad P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ = \pm 1$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \pm 1, \quad Q = \pm 1$$

は矛盾。

$$P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P = -3, -1$$

$$\therefore \overline{P+Q} \quad P = 1, -3, -1$$

(2)

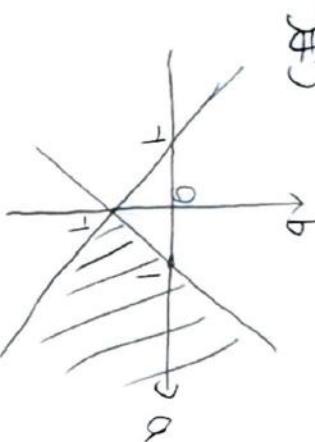
$$f(n) = n(n^2 + an + b)$$

$$n^2 + an + b = \pm 1 \quad \cdots \times$$

を同時に満たす n の本数を

数え、 P, Q を素数として

図の斜線部分以外は $f(n)$ が素数となる n の高さ 3 つまで。



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$$= P_1 P_2 - 1 - q_1 - q_2$$

$$= (q_1 - 1)(q_2 - 1) > 0$$

$$\therefore b > a$$

(b) ここで斜線部分と共通範囲なし。

以上より 4 号の可能性はなく、

3 以下。

(i) $P = 1, -1, \quad P^2 + Q^2 + 2PQ = 1$

である(後者の 2 解を

$$P_1 P_2 \text{ とする } (P_1, P_2 \text{ は素数})$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = -a > 0$$

となる。

$$\Leftrightarrow a < 0$$

$$(P+Q)(P-Q) + a(P+Q) = 2$$

$$(P+Q)(P-Q) + a(P-Q) = 2$$

∴