

# 2021 球面

## 数学解答

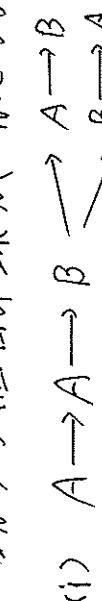
$$1. A \cdots \text{白玉、赤玉} \left( \frac{x}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \right) \quad \text{赤玉}$$

$$B \cdots \text{赤玉} \left( \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

(7) 球の個数が 7 個となるとき

A が 3 回、B が 2 回

左から 3 個目の玉球が 赤となる時



$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times C_2^1 \cdot C_3^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3^5}$$

$$(i) \quad B \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \\ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{8}{3^5}$$

$$(ii) \quad \text{赤玉} \quad (iii) \quad \text{赤玉} \rightarrow \frac{16+8}{3^5} = \frac{24}{3^5} = \frac{8}{81}$$

(4) B の回数で分類する

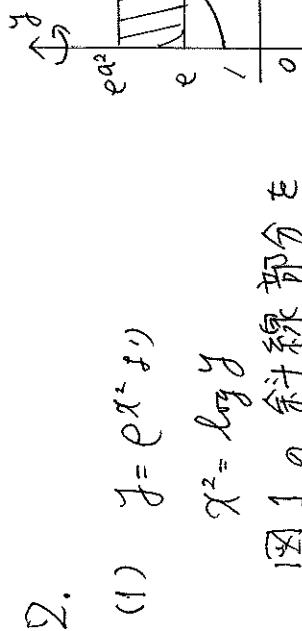
$$(i) \quad B \text{が } 1 \text{ 回で 左から } 5 \text{ 個目が "赤玉" から } \\ A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \rightarrow A \\ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3^5}$$

$$(ii) \quad B \text{が } 2 \text{ 回で 左から } 5 \text{ 個目が "赤玉" } \\ A \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \\ \begin{cases} A \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \\ A \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \\ B \rightarrow A \end{cases} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3^5}$$

$$(iii) \quad B \text{が } 3 \text{ 回で 左から } 5 \text{ 個目が "赤玉" } \\ B \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \rightarrow B \\ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^3 = \frac{9}{3^5}$$

$$(i) \quad \text{赤玉 } (ii) \quad \text{赤玉 } (iii) \quad \text{赤玉 }$$

$$\frac{16+36+9}{3^5} = \frac{61}{243}$$



Y軸回りの回転する円柱。

X軸積Vを

$$\frac{V}{\pi} = \int_0^{e^{a^2}} \log y \, dy$$

$\therefore 2. \quad 1 \leq a \leq 2$

$$= [y \log y - y]_{e^a}^{e^{a^2}}$$

$$= (e^{a^2} \log e^{a^2} - e^{a^2}) - (e \log e - e)$$

$$= a^2 e^{a^2} - e^{a^2}$$

$$= e^{a^2} (a^2 - 1)$$

$$\text{従つ}, \quad V = \pi e^{a^2} (a^2 - 1)$$

$$(2) \quad y = e^{x^2} \quad f'(x) = 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$(a, e^{a^2}) \quad (a > 1) \quad \text{V-形の積分図}$$

$$y - e^{a^2} = 2a e^{a^2} (x-a)$$

$$y = e^{a^2} \left\{ 2a(x-a) + 1 \right\}$$

$$y = e^{a^2} / 2a \left( x - (2a^2 - 1) \right) \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

① 2.  $y=0$  のとき

$$2a x - (2a^2 - 1) = 0 \quad x = \frac{2a^2 - 1}{2a}$$

図 2 の余分線部分か

$\int_2$  の部分

$$\int_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2a^2 - 1}{2a} \cdot (2a^2 - 1) e^{a^2} \\ = \frac{(2a^2 - 1)^2}{4a} e^{a^2}$$

図 3 の余分線部分か

$$S_1 \text{ だから} \quad \int_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2a^2 - 1}{2a} \cdot (-2a^2 + 1) e^{a^2} \\ = \frac{(2a^2 - 1)^2}{4a} e^{a^2}$$

$$S_2 = \int_1^a [e^{x^2} - e^{a^2} / 2a x - (2a^2 - 1)] dx \\ = \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx - e^{a^2} \int_1^a / 2a x - (2a^2 - 1) dx \quad \text{図 3} \\ = \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx - e^{a^2} [a x^2 - (2a^2 - 1)x] \Big|_1^a$$

$$= \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx - e^{a^2} [a x^2 - (2a^2 - 1)x] \Big|_1^a$$

$$= \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx - e^{a^2} [(a^3 - a) - (2a^2 - 1)(a - 1)]$$

$$= \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx + e^{a^2} (a^3 - 2a^2 + 1)$$

$$e \leq e^{x^2} \leq e^{a^2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_1^a e^x dx < \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx < \int_1^a e^{a^2} dx + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1)$$

$$e^{(a-1)} < \underline{\int_1^a e^{x^2} dx} < e^{a^2}(a-1)$$

证

$$e^{(a-1)} + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1) < \int_1^a e^{x^2} dx + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1) \quad \text{证}$$

$$< e^{a^2}(a-1) + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{(a-1)} + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1) &< S_1 < e^{a^2}(a-1) + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1) \\ &= a \cdot S_1' \quad \frac{S_1}{S_2} \cdot a \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{e^{(a-1)} + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1)}{4a} < \frac{S_1}{S_2} < \frac{e^{a^2}(a-1) + e^{a^2}(a^2 - 2a^2 + 1)}{4a}$$

$$T_2(\bar{x}) = \frac{4e^a(a-1)}{(2a^2-1)e^{a^2}} + \frac{4a(a^3-2a^2+1)}{(2a^2-1)^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\bar{x} \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$T_2(\bar{x}) = 2\pi - 2\arctan(\bar{x}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\bar{x} \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2(\bar{x}) &= \frac{4a(a-1)}{(2a^2-1)^2} + \frac{4a(a^3-2a^2+1)}{(2a^2-1)^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (\bar{x} \rightarrow \infty) \quad (1) \quad \text{证} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_1}{S_2} = 1$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_1}{S_2} = 1 \quad (a \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$n = a \cdot T_2$$

$$n = \frac{k\pi}{a} = \frac{2k\pi}{2a+1} = \frac{k\pi}{a(2a+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_k &= 2\pi(2a+1) \cdot T_2 \\ &= 2\pi(2a+1) \cdot \frac{k\pi}{a(2a+1)} \\ &= 2k\pi \cdot \frac{a}{a} \quad (k=1, 2, 3, \dots, a) \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \cos x \leq \cos 2ax \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\sin 2ax \leq 0 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$(a \geq 2 \text{ a natural number}, \quad 0 < x \leq \pi)$$

$$\text{①, ② 成立} \Rightarrow$$

$$2\pi - x \leq 2ax \leq 2\pi$$

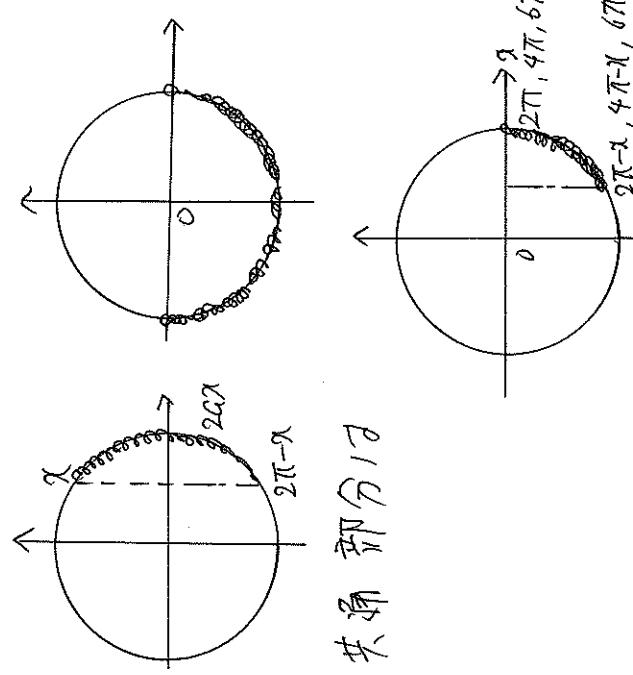
$$4\pi - x \leq 2ax \leq 4\pi$$

$$6\pi - x \leq 2ax \leq 6\pi$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2a+1} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{a}$$

$$\frac{4\pi}{2a+1} \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

$$\frac{6\pi}{2a+1} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{a}$$



$$2\pi - x, 4\pi - x, 6\pi - x, \dots$$

$$\frac{2a\pi}{2a+1} \leq x \leq \frac{a\pi}{a}$$

$$\frac{2a\pi}{2a+1} \leq x \leq \frac{a\pi}{a}$$

$$\text{② } k\theta = a\theta_k + r_k \quad (0 < r_k \leq a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i\theta &= a\theta_i + r_i \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq a) \\ j\theta &= a\theta_j + r_j \end{aligned}$$

$$r_i = r_j \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$(i-j)\theta = a(\theta_j - \theta_i)$$

即  $\theta_i - \theta_j \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_i - \theta_k = \ell \alpha & (\ell \text{は整数}) \\ i - j = \ell \alpha \end{cases} \quad \dots \quad (6)$$

$\therefore \exists n \quad 1 \leq i-j \leq n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$0 \leq |i-j| \leq n-1$$

$$(5) \quad |i-j| = |\ell \alpha| \geq \alpha$$

不合理だから  $i \neq j$

$$\frac{\theta_i - \theta_k}{\alpha} = g + \frac{m}{\alpha} \quad (\text{$g$は整数})$$

$$\theta_k = \theta_i + m \quad (\theta_i \text{は整数})$$

$$e^{i\theta_k} = e^{ig + \frac{m}{\alpha}} \quad (\text{ただし})$$

$$\theta_k = 2\pi \cdot \frac{p_k}{\alpha} = 2\pi \left( g + \frac{m}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi g + \frac{2\pi m}{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore \alpha \mid g \quad (m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \alpha-1)$$

$$\cos \theta_k, \sin \theta_k \in Q(\sqrt{\alpha})$$

$$= \cos \frac{2\pi m}{\alpha}$$

$$\sin \theta_k = \sin \left( 2\pi g + \frac{2\pi m}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$= \sin \frac{2\pi m}{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{(2k-1)(1-k)}{2(k^2-2k+2)} S_m$$

単位円上に  $\alpha$  等分する個々の点である。

(3)  $\wedge$  (4)  $\wedge$  (5)

$$S_{m+1} = S_m - 4 \left\{ \frac{(1-k)^3}{2(k^2-2k+2)} + \frac{(2k-1)(1-k)}{2(k^2-2k+2)} \right\} S_m$$

$$= S_m - \frac{2(1-k)}{k^2-2k+2} S_m$$

$$= \frac{2(1-k)}{k^2-2k+2} S_m$$



4.

$$\begin{aligned} A_{m+1} &= \frac{(1-k)^3}{2(k^2-2k+2)} S_{m+1} \\ &= \frac{(1-k)^3}{k^2-2k+2} \frac{k^2}{k^2-2k+2} S_m \\ &= \frac{(1-k)^3}{k^2-2k+2} S_m \end{aligned}$$

△  $A_m A_{m+1} K_m = A_m$ . 合併:  $K_m A_{m+1} D_{m+1} D_m = B_m$

正方形  $A_m B_m C_m D_m = S_m$  の通り  $\subset$

$$= \frac{(1-t)^3}{2(t^2-2t+2)} - \frac{t^2}{t^2-2t+2} \cdot \frac{2(t^2-2t+2)}{(1-t)^3} C_m [2(1)]$$

① (1)  $C_{m+1} = \frac{t^2}{t^2-2t+2} C_m$   
 $\int C_m \text{ の 初項 } \frac{(1-t)^3}{2(t^2-2t+2)}$   
 公比  $\frac{t^2}{t^2-2t+2}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n = \frac{(1-t)^3}{1 - \frac{t^2}{t^2-2t+2}}$$

$$= \frac{(1-t)^3}{2(2-2t)} = \frac{(1-t)^2}{4}$$

条件から、この式は常に成立する。

$$\frac{(1-t)^2}{4} < \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$2(1-t)^2 > 1$$

$$0 < t < 1$$

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

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

### 〔講評〕

今年の大問 4 項目の出題不鮮やか。

1. 確率計算
2. 向量体積と面積比の极限
3. 三角不等式の成立する範囲と余りの累次などの証明、及び単位円を公分母とする証明
4. 無限級数の和が一定となる時の一値