

451 解答 よふかしのつらいおじさん

設問 1

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2025} [\sqrt{k}]$$

$$= ([\sqrt{1}] + \dots + [\sqrt{3}]) + ([\sqrt{4}] + \dots + [\sqrt{8}]) + ([\sqrt{9}] + \dots + [\sqrt{15}]) + \dots + ([\sqrt{44^2}] + \dots + [\sqrt{2024}]) + [\sqrt{2025}]$$

$$= 1 \times (3 - 1 + 1) + 2 \times (8 - 4 + 1) + 3 \times (15 - 9 + 1) + \dots + 44 \times (2024 - 44^2 + 1) + \sqrt{2025}$$

$$= 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 5 + 3 \times 7 + \dots + 44 \times 89 + 45$$

$$= 1 \times (1 \times 2 + 1) + 2 \times (2 \times 2 + 1) + 3 \times (3 \times 2 + 1) + \dots + 44 \times (44 \times 2 + 1) + 45$$

$$= 2 \times (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + 44^2) + 1 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 44) + 45$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{44 \times 45 \times 89}{6} + \frac{44 \times 45}{2} + 45 = 44 \times 45 \times \left(\frac{89}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 45 = 44 \times 45 \times \frac{178 + 3}{6} + 45$$

$$= 22 \times 15 \times 181 + 45 = 59775$$

設問 2

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n^3} [\sqrt[3]{k}]$$

$$= ([\sqrt[3]{1}] + \dots + [\sqrt[3]{7}]) + ([\sqrt[3]{8}] + \dots + [\sqrt[3]{26}]) + ([\sqrt[3]{27}] + \dots + [\sqrt[3]{63}]) + \dots + ([\sqrt[3]{(n-1)^3}] + \dots + [\sqrt[3]{n^3-1}]) + [\sqrt[3]{n^3}]$$

$$= 1 \times (7 - 1 + 1) + 2 \times (26 - 8 + 1) + 3 \times (63 - 27 + 1) + \dots + (n-1) \times \{n^3 - 1 - (n-1)^3 + 1\} + n$$

$$= 1 \times 7 + 2 \times 19 + 3 \times 37 + \dots + (n-1) \times (3n^2 - 3n + 1) + n$$

$$= 1 \times (7) + 2 \times (19) + 3 \times (37) + \dots + (n-1) \times (3n^2 - 3n + 1) + n$$

$$= 1 \times (7) + 2 \times (19) + 3 \times (37) + \dots + (n-1) \times \{3(n-1)^2 + 3(n-1) + 1\} + n$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k(3k^2 + 3k + 1) + n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (3k^3 + 3k^2 + k) + n$$

$$= 3 \times \left\{ \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \right\}^2 + 3 \times \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6} + \frac{(n-1)n}{2} + n$$

$$= n \left\{ \frac{3(n-1)^2 n}{4} + \frac{(n-1)(2n-1)}{2} + \frac{n-1}{2} + 1 \right\}$$

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

$$= \frac{n}{4} (3n^3 - 2n^2 - n + 4) = \frac{n}{4} (n + 1)(3n^2 - 5n + 4)$$

設問 3

● あらかじめ次の計算をしておきます。

$$A = 2^1 \times 3 + 2^2 \times 5 + 2^3 \times 7 + \dots + 2^{44} \times 89$$

この式を 2 倍したものを 1 項ずらして引くと、

$$\begin{aligned} 1A &= 2^1 \times 3 + 2^2 \times 5 + 2^3 \times 7 + \dots + 2^{44} \times 89 \\ 2A &= \quad \quad \quad 2^2 \times 3 + 2^3 \times 5 + 2^4 \times 7 + \dots + 2^{44} \times 87 + 2^{45} \times 89 \\ -A &= 2^1 \times 3 + 2^2 \times 2 + 2^3 \times 2 + 2^4 \times 2 + \dots + 2^{44} \times 2 - 2^{45} \times 89 \end{aligned}$$

よって、

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -2^1 \times 3 - 2 \times (2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^{44}) + 2^{45} \times 89 \\ &= -6 - 8 \times (1 + 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{42}) + 2^{45} \times 89 = -6 - 8 \times \frac{1 - 2^{43}}{1 - 2} + 2^{45} \times 89 \\ &= -6 - 8 \times (2^{43} - 1) + 2^{45} \times 89 = 89 \times 2^{45} - 2 \times 2^{45} + 8 - 6 = 87 \times 2^{45} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

●

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2025} 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{k} \rfloor}$$

$$= (2^{\lfloor \sqrt{1} \rfloor} + \dots + 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{3} \rfloor}) + (2^{\lfloor \sqrt{4} \rfloor} + \dots + 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{8} \rfloor}) + (2^{\lfloor \sqrt{9} \rfloor} + \dots + 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{15} \rfloor}) + \dots + (2^{\lfloor \sqrt{1936} \rfloor} + \dots + 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{2024} \rfloor}) + 2^{\lfloor \sqrt{2025} \rfloor}$$

$$= (2^1 + \dots + 2^1) + (2^2 + \dots + 2^2) + (2^3 + \dots + 2^3) + \dots + (2^{44} + \dots + 2^{44}) + 2^{45}$$

$$= \underline{2^1 \times 3 + 2^2 \times 5 + 2^3 \times 7 + \dots + 2^{44} \times 89} + 2^{45} = 87 \times 2^{45} + 2 + 2^{45} = 88 \times 2^{45} + 2$$

$$= 11 \times 2^{48} + 2$$

設問 4

$$\begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} - 1 < \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ \frac{n}{3} - 1 < \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \leq \frac{n}{3} \end{cases} \rightarrow \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{n}{3} - 1 \right) < \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \leq \left(\frac{n}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{n}{3} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{3} - 2 \right) < \lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \leq \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{3} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{3} - 2 \right) < \frac{1}{n} \left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \right) \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n}{2} + \frac{n}{3} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{n} \right) < \frac{1}{n} \left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \right) \leq \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) \rightarrow \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{n} < \frac{1}{n} \left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \right) \leq \frac{5}{6}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ のとき } \frac{2}{n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ より } \frac{5}{6} \text{ に挟まれ、 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor + \lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor \right) = \frac{5}{6}$$

追加問題

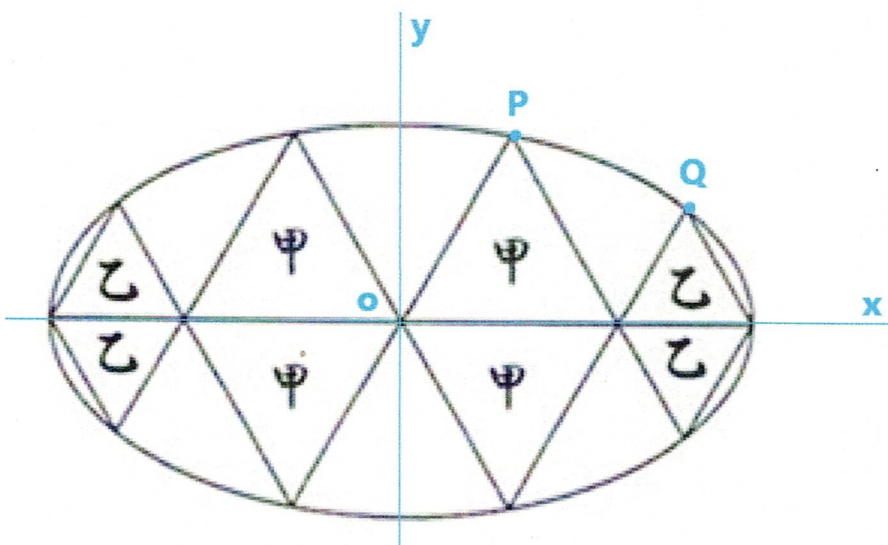
問題 1

正三角形の 1 辺の長さを甲 : c 、乙 : d とし、楕円の短軸の長さを $2b$ とすると、楕円の方程式は、

$$\frac{x^2}{(c+d)^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \rightarrow b^2x^2 + (c+d)^2y^2 = b^2(c+d)^2$$

点 P、Q の座標は、

$$P\left(\frac{c}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}c}{2}\right), Q\left(c + \frac{d}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}d}{2}\right)$$



点 P、Q の座標を方程式に入れると、

$$b^2\left(\frac{c}{2}\right)^2 + (c+d)^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}c}{2}\right)^2 = b^2(c+d)^2 \rightarrow \left(\frac{3c^2}{4} + 2cd + d^2\right)b^2 = \frac{3c^2}{4}(c+d)^2 \dots (\text{ア})$$

$$b^2\left(c + \frac{d}{2}\right)^2 + (c+d)^2\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}d}{2}\right)^2 = b^2(c+d)^2 \rightarrow \left(cd + \frac{3d^2}{4}\right)b^2 = \frac{3d^2}{4}(c+d)^2 \dots (\text{イ})$$

(ア)/(イ)より、

$$\frac{\frac{3c^2}{4} + 2cd + d^2}{cd + \frac{3d^2}{4}} = \frac{c^2}{d^2} \rightarrow \frac{3c^2d^2}{4} + 2cd^3 + d^4 = c^3d + \frac{3c^2d^2}{4} \rightarrow d^4 + 2cd^3 - c^3d = 0$$

$$\rightarrow d(d^3 + 2cd^2 - c^3) = 0 \rightarrow d(d+c)(d^2 + cd - c^2) = 0 \rightarrow d = 0, -c, \frac{-c \pm \sqrt{5}c}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow d = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}c \rightarrow \text{乙の1辺は、} \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}c$$

(イ)より、

$$\left(cd + \frac{3d^2}{4}\right)b^2 = \frac{3d^2}{4}(c+d)^2 \rightarrow b^2 = \frac{\frac{3d^2}{4}(c+d)^2}{cd + \frac{3d^2}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3d}{4}(c+d)^2}{c + \frac{3d}{4}} = \frac{3d(c+d)^2}{4c+3d}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}c \left(c + \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}c\right)^2}{4c + 3 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}c}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2}\right)^2 c^2}{\frac{3\sqrt{5}+5}{2}} = 3 \times \frac{(\sqrt{5}+1)c^2}{3\sqrt{5}+5} \times \frac{3\sqrt{5}-5}{3\sqrt{5}-5} = \frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{10}c^2$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{10}c^2} = \sqrt{\frac{30(5-\sqrt{5})}{10}}c$$

よって、

短軸の長さは、 $\frac{\sqrt{30(5-\sqrt{5})}}{5}c$

問題 2

● 9度、18度、36度の三角比の値を使います。

あらかじめ調べておきます。

・36度

$\alpha = 36^\circ$ とおくと、 $5\alpha = 180^\circ$ です。

$$\cos 3\alpha = -\cos 2\alpha \rightarrow 4\cos^3 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha = -(2\cos^2 \alpha - 1)$$

$$\rightarrow 4\cos^3 \alpha + 2\cos^2 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha - 1 = 0 \rightarrow (\cos \alpha + 1)(4\cos^2 \alpha + 2\cos \alpha - 1) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \cos \alpha = -1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

よって、

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} \rightarrow \sin 36^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 36^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

・18度

$$\cos 18^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 36^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}$$

・9度

$$\cos 9^\circ = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos 18^\circ}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}}{4}$$

$$\sin 9^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 9^\circ} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{8 - 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}}{4}$$

●先ず C3 の円の半径を調べます。

△OAB に余弦定理を使います。

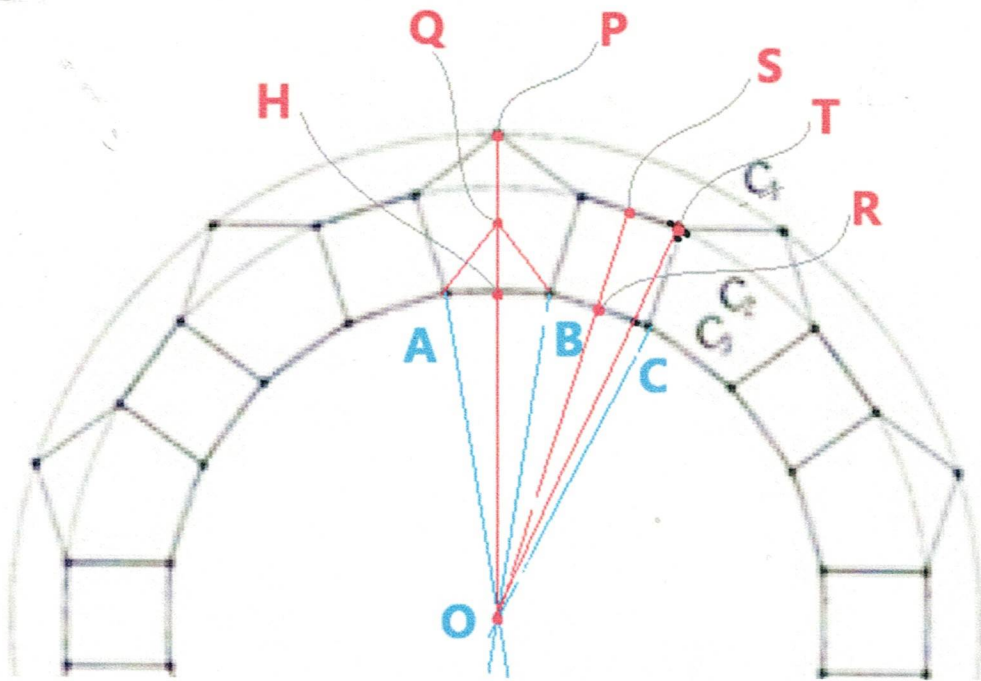
$$AB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2 - 2OA \cdot OB \cos \frac{360^\circ}{20} \rightarrow 1 = 2OA^2 - 2OA^2 \cos 18^\circ \rightarrow OA^2 = \frac{1}{2(1 - \cos 18^\circ)}$$

$$\rightarrow OA^2 = \frac{1}{2\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4}\right)} = \frac{2}{4 - \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} \times \frac{4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{2(4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})}{2(3 - \sqrt{5})} \times \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{3 + \sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{(3 + \sqrt{5})(4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})}{4} \rightarrow OA = \frac{\sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5})(4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})}}{2}$$

よって、C3 の半径は、

$$\frac{\sqrt{(3 + \sqrt{5})(4 + \sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}})}}{2} (= 3.196226 \dots)$$



●次に C1 の半径を調べます。

△QAB について、

$$\angle AQB = \frac{360^\circ}{5} = 72^\circ, \angle QAB = \frac{180^\circ - 72^\circ}{2} = 54^\circ \rightarrow \cos \angle QAB = \frac{AH}{QA} \rightarrow \cos 54^\circ = \frac{1}{2QA}$$

$$\rightarrow QA = \frac{1}{2 \cos 54^\circ} = \frac{1}{2 \sin 36^\circ} = \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{10-2\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{10+2\sqrt{5}}{10+2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{(5+\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{20}$$

・ PQ=QA

・ QH について、

$$QH = QA \sin 54^\circ = QA \cos 36^\circ = \frac{(5+\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{20} \times \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4} = \frac{(5+3\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{40}$$

・ OH について、

$$OH = OA \cos \angle AOH = \frac{\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}}{2} \times \cos \frac{18^\circ}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{8+2\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(3+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6+2\sqrt{5}}(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8}$$

$$= \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8}$$

以上から、C1の半径は、

$$PQ + QH + HO = \frac{(5+\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{20} + \frac{(5+3\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{40} + \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8}$$

$$= \frac{(15+5\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}}{40} + \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8}$$

$$= \frac{(3+\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}} + (1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8} (= 4.695717\dots)$$

●最後にC2の半径を調べます。

先ず、OSの長さは、

$$OS = OB + BS = OH + 1 = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8} + 1 = \frac{8 + (1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8}$$

次に、△OSTに三平方の定理を使うと、

$$OT^2 = OS^2 + ST^2 = \left\{ \frac{8 + (1+\sqrt{5})(4+\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}})}{8} \right\}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{10 + 4\sqrt{5} + (2+\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{2}$$

よって、

$$OT = \sqrt{\frac{10 + 4\sqrt{5} + (2+\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{20 + 8\sqrt{5} + (4+2\sqrt{5})\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}}{2} (= 4.186838\dots)$$