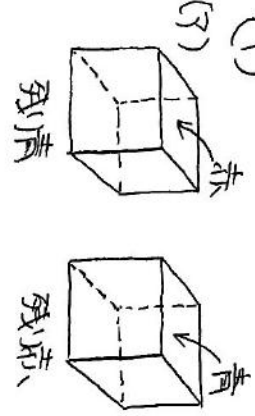


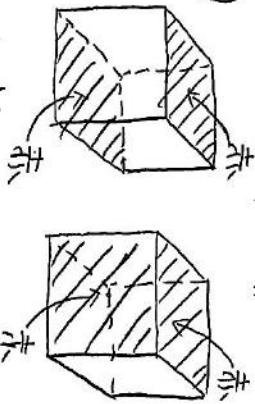
□

(1)



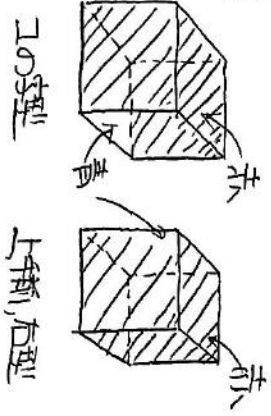
赤... 2通り #

(4)



赤... 2通り #
赤と青の向きも30で
赤... 2x2=4通り #

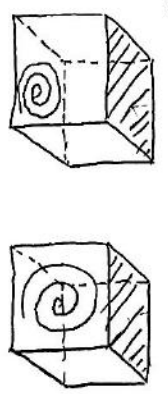
(5)



赤... 2通り #

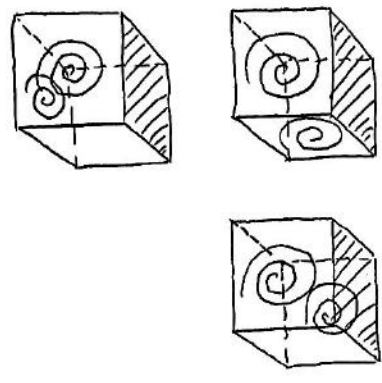
(6) 計 5通り #

(7)



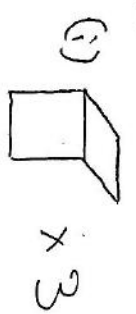
4面に使う色が3色
配色は上の2色だけ
赤... 3x2=6通り #

(8)



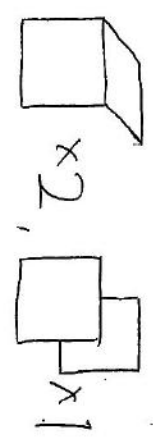
配色は上の3色
どの色を1面-2面-3面に使う
色が3! = 6通り #
赤... 3x3! = 18通り #

(9)



赤は赤が上の向きで
右に青が黄が
2通り

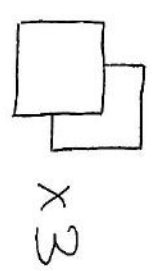
(10)



向が赤か青か
3通り. 側面の決まり方が1通り.

3x1 = 3通り

(11)



3色 1通り
∴ 2+3+1 = 6通り #

(12)

6+18+6 = 30通り #

(2)

$$r^4 \dots \frac{1}{5} r$$

$$+ r^3 \dots \frac{2}{5} r$$

$$+ r^2 \dots \frac{1}{5} r^2 \pi$$

$$+ r \dots \frac{1}{5} r^2 \pi$$

$$+ \frac{2}{5} r \times \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$+ \frac{3}{5} r \times \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5} r \times \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$+ 1 \times \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

半径, 中心角
の弧の長さ
 $2r\pi \times \frac{2}{5}$
= 10

$$= (\frac{1}{5}r + 1) \times 5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} r \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{5}r)^2 \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \frac{2}{5} \pi$$

半径, 中心角
の弧の長さ
 $r^2 \pi \times \frac{2}{5}$
= $\frac{r^2 \pi}{2}$

$$= \frac{r^2 \pi}{105} (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + 5^2)$$

$$= \frac{r^2 \pi}{105} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 11$$

$$= \frac{11}{25} r^2 \pi$$

正円形の糸の端の移動速度 = L_n

$$= \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \pi$$

$$+ \dots + \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{2}{n} \pi$$

$$= (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) \times \frac{2}{n} \pi$$

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

糸の掃く面積 = S_n

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

$$+ \dots + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n}) \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi (1^2 + \dots + n^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\frac{1}{3} n^3 + \frac{1}{2} n + \frac{1}{6}) \pi$$

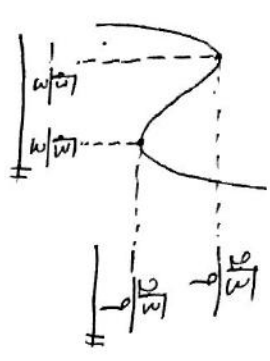
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L_n = 1 \cdot \pi$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{3} \pi$$

(3)

$$f(x) = x^3 - x$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1$$



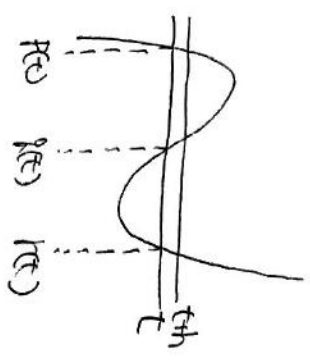
$$x^2 - x = t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - t = 0$$

(KKK)

$$P(t) + q(t) + r(t) = 0$$

$$P(t)q(t) + q(t)r(t) + r(t)P(t) = -1$$



$$G(t+h) - G(t)$$

$$\approx h (r(t) - q(t)) - h (q(t) - p(t))$$

$$G'(t) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{G(t+h) - G(t)}{h}$$

$$= P(t) + r(t) - 2q(t)$$

$$= -P(t) - 2q(t)$$

$$= -3q(t)$$

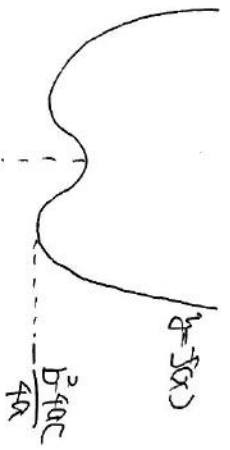
$$G'(t) = 1 \Leftrightarrow q(t) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore t = f(-\frac{1}{3}) = \frac{8}{27}$$

(4)

$$f(x) = a(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x^2) + c$$

$$= a(x^2 + \frac{b}{2a})^2 - \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}$$



この図から、aは正と仮定する。

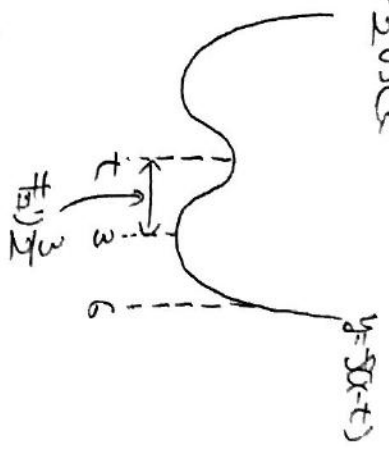
$$f(0) = C = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$-\frac{b^2 - 40c}{4a} = -\frac{b^2 - 6a}{4a} = -\frac{57}{16}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16b^2 - 96a = 928a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4b^2 = 57a + 24a = 81a \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$t = \frac{3}{2}$ のとき



$t = \frac{15}{2}$ のとき



この頂点のx座標は $(\frac{3}{2})^2$

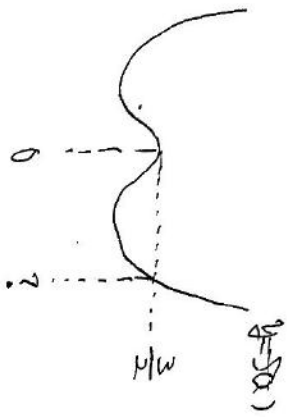
$$\frac{b}{2a} = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = -\frac{9}{2}a \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ②より

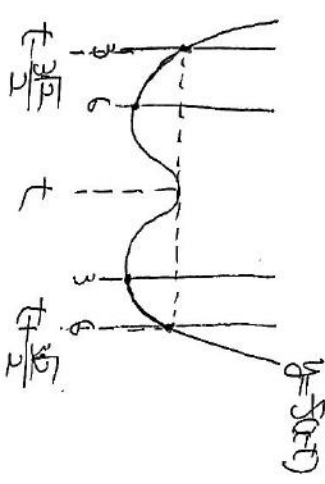
$$a = 1, b = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$f(x) = x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2} = (x^2 - \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{57}{16}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{3}{2} \Leftrightarrow 9x - \frac{9}{2}x^2 = 0$$

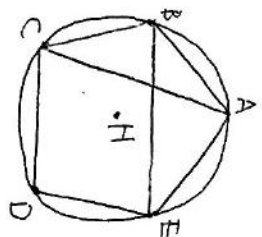
$$1 = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$$t + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} < 6 \text{ 故 } t = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} > 3$$

最大値が $\frac{3}{2}$ だったから.

$$\therefore \alpha = 6 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}, \beta = 3 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



$\triangle ABCA$ は銅板が三角形なので

$$AC = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} AB$$

$$\cos \angle BAC = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$\triangle ABH$ に (4)

$$AB^2 = AH^2 + AH^2 - 2AH^2 \cos 72^\circ$$

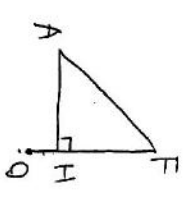
$$= 2AH^2 (1 - 2\cos^2 36^\circ + 1)$$

$$= 2AH^2 (2 - (4 + 2\sqrt{5})/4)$$

$$= 2AH^2 \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} AH^2$$

$$\therefore AB = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{2} AH$$



$$FH^2 = FA^2 - AH^2$$

$$= \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{5}}{4} AH^2$$

$$FH = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} AH$$

$$OA^2 = AH^2 + HO^2$$

$$FH + HO = AH^2$$

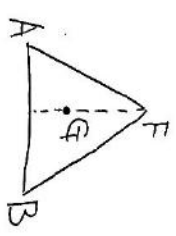
$$\therefore HO = \frac{AH^2 - FH^2}{2FH}$$

$$= \frac{-2 + 2\sqrt{5}}{4} AH^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} AH^2$$

$$FO = FH + HO$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} AH^2$$

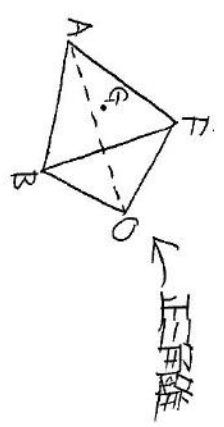


$AB = 1$ とおす

$$FG = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} AB$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{2} AH$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{30 - 6\sqrt{5}}}{6} AH$$



G0

$$= \sqrt{FO^2 - FG^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} AH^2 - \frac{1}{3} AB^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{3} AB}$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}}{12} AB$$

(正四面体の表面積)

$$= 20 \triangle FAB$$

$$= 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2} AB^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} AB^2$$

(体積)

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 5\sqrt{3} AB^2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}}{12} AB$$

$$= \frac{15 + 5\sqrt{5}}{12} AB^3$$

3

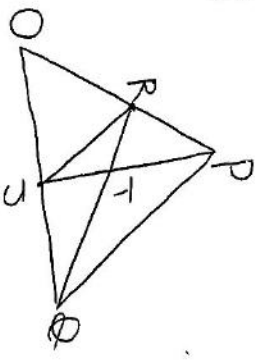
(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & (|x+y|)^2 - |x+y|^2 \\ &= x^2 + 2|x||y| + y^2 - (x+y)^2 \\ &= 2(|xy| - xy) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |x+y|^2 \geq (|x+y|)^2$$

$$\therefore |x+y| \leq |x| + |y|$$

(2)



$$RO + OR - PQ - RS$$

$$\geq PT + TS + OT + TR - PT - TQ$$

$$-RT - TS$$

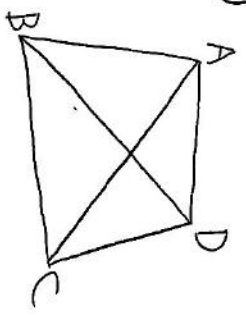
$$\therefore RO \leq PT + TQ \Leftrightarrow -RO \geq -PT - TQ$$

$$(RS \leq RT + TS \Leftrightarrow -RS \geq -RT - TS)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore RO + RS \leq PS + OR$$

(3)



ABCに於ける三角形不等式

$$AB \leq BD + AD$$

$$AB \leq BC + AC$$

CDに於ける同様に

$$CD \leq AC + AD$$

$$CD \leq BC + BD$$

辺の和に足せば

$$2(AB + CD) \leq 2(AC + BD + AD + BC)$$

$$\therefore AB + CD \leq AC + BD + AD + BC$$

(4) 等号成立するとき

C, Dが線分AB上のA, Bに

線分CD上

かつ線分ABと線分CDが一致

$$\therefore A=C \text{かつ } B=D$$

すなわち

$$A=D \text{かつ } B=C$$