

[I]

(1)

$$\log_2 \frac{7}{y+5} = \log_2 \frac{4}{x+2}$$

真数条件 $x > -2, y > -5$

(i) $y = 30$ のとき

$$\frac{7}{3} = \frac{4}{x+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 17x+14=32 \quad \therefore x = \frac{18}{17}$$

(ii) $7(x+2) = 4(y+5)$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7x-4y=6 \quad x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

解を

$$x = 4k+2, y = 7k+2 \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

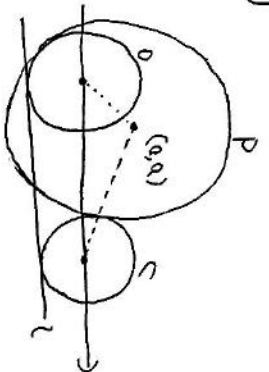
$$1000 < 2^{7k+2-4k-2} < 5000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1000 < 2^{3k} < 5000$$

$$\therefore k=4$$

$$\therefore x=18, y=30 \quad \#$$

(2)



FIPの半径に関して

$$\sqrt{2}a+3 = \sqrt{(5\sqrt{2}-a)^2 + a^2} - 2$$

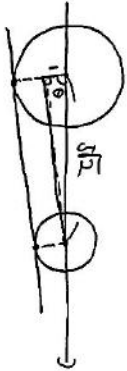
$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2}a+5 = \sqrt{20^2 - 10\sqrt{2}a + 50}$$

↓両乗

$$20^2 + 10\sqrt{2}a + 25 = 20^2 - 10\sqrt{2}a + 50$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 20\sqrt{2}a = 25$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \tan \theta = 1$$

よ)

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} x + b = -\frac{1}{1}x + b$$

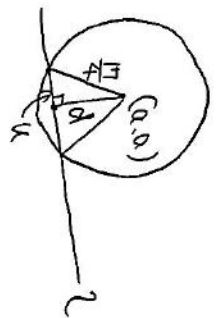
$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = x - 1y + 1b \quad \text{と書ける.}$$

これと原点との積が35である

$$\frac{|1 \cdot 1 \cdot b|}{|1+49|} = 3$$

$$|b| = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{7}$$

$$b < 0 \text{ のとき } \therefore y = \frac{1}{7}x - \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{7}$$



$$d = \frac{|a - 10 - 15\sqrt{2}|}{\sqrt{1+49}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{50}} \cdot \left(\frac{30\sqrt{2}}{8} + 15\sqrt{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{15}{4} + 15 \right) = \frac{3}{4} + 3 = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$u = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{15}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{64}{16}} = 2$$

切り取られる区間は $2u = 4$

(3)

[例]: 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, ...

(i) $0_5 = 8, 0_{10} = 17$

$$0_k + s = 0_k + 15$$

(ii) 最初の s 区間の積を M とする.

(第1群の和) = 60

(第 k 群の和) = $60 + (k-1)20$

$$= 20k - 60$$

(第 $1 \sim k$ 群の総和)

$$= (60 + 20k - 60) \times k \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 60k^2$$

$$k=5 \text{ のとき } 1500. \quad k=6 \text{ のとき } 2160$$

第6群

16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29!

$$\therefore \min M = 47$$

(4)

(i) 解の係数を

$$\begin{cases} -0 = -k-k+4 \\ b = (k) \times (k+4) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a = 2k-4, b = k^2-4k$$

(ii)

①



$$y = 5(x)^2 - 2x + 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} f(0) = 0 = 2k-4 \geq 0$$

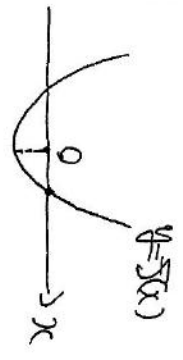
$$\textcircled{2} -\frac{b}{2} > 0 \Leftrightarrow k^2-4k < 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} b^2-4a \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} k \geq 2 \\ 0 < k < 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{よって } k=2, 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (k^2-4k)^2 - 4(2k-4) \geq 0$$

②



$y=5(x)$
 $(10) \rightarrow 5(0) = 0 = 2k - 4 < 0$

$\therefore k < 2$
 $\therefore k = 1$

①. ②(4) $k=1, 2, 3$

$0 + b = k^2 - 2k - 4$
 $= (k-1)^2 - 5 \quad (k=1, 2, 3)$

$0 + b$ 最大 $\Leftrightarrow k=3 \Leftrightarrow b=-3$
 \therefore 最小 $\Leftrightarrow k=1 \Leftrightarrow b=-3$

Ⅲ

(1)

- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow G \rightarrow F$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E$

0(4) #

(2)

(1) 辺BCをわたす

- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow F \rightarrow G$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow D$

(1) 辺BEをわたす

- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow D$

0(1) #

(1) 辺BCをわたす

- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow G \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow G \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow F$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow G \rightarrow C \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow D$
- $A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow G \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$

0(4) #

以上の合計は $4+3+1+4=12$
 だが $y=9x$ の場合 C が重複する
 したがって 6 #

(3)

常に辺(直)の点を選択.

$A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow E$ を経て最短経路は1.

$A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow F \rightarrow G$
 の間)は

$1+1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{10}+\sqrt{2}+4+4$
 $= \sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{10}+10.$

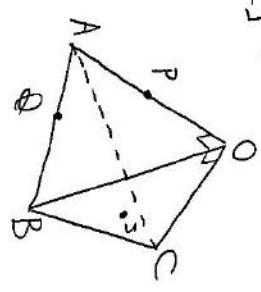
$A \rightarrow O \rightarrow B \rightarrow D \rightarrow E \rightarrow C \rightarrow G \rightarrow F$
 の間)は

$1+1+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}+4+4+4+4$
 $= \sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}+14$

最短経路は前者で

$\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{10}+10$ #

Ⅲ]



(1)

$\vec{OQ} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{OB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{OC}$

(2)

$\Delta POQ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot AO \sin 45^\circ = \frac{15}{4}$

$\Leftrightarrow 12AO = 15 \quad \therefore AO = \frac{5}{4}$

$AB = 10\sqrt{2}$ (4) $AO:OB = 3:1$
 $= \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{2}$

QはABを3:1に内分.

(3) Sは△OBCの重心(4)

$\vec{AS} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AO} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$

$\vec{AR} = t\vec{AS}$ とおく

$= \frac{t}{3}\vec{AO} + \frac{t}{3}\vec{AB} + \frac{t}{3}\vec{AC}$
 $= \frac{t}{3}\vec{AO} + \frac{4t}{3}\vec{AO} + \frac{t}{3}\vec{AC}$

Rは平面CPQ上の点にあるので

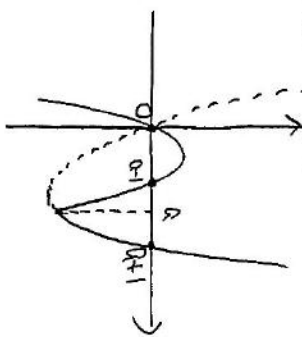
$\frac{t}{3} + \frac{4t}{3} + \frac{t}{3} = 1$

$\therefore t = \frac{3}{8}$

$\therefore \vec{AR} = \frac{3}{8}\vec{AS}$

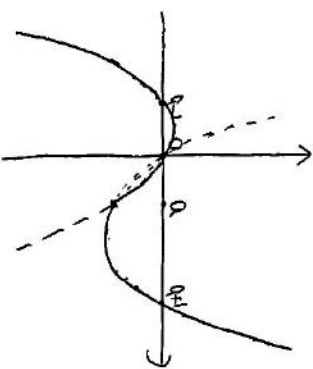
[IV]

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - (a+1)x & (x \geq a) \\ -x^2 + (a-1)x & (x < a) \end{cases}$$



$$\min f(x) = f(a) = -a$$

(i) $0 \leq 10$ とき



$$\min f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)$$

以上より

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ とき } \min f(x) = f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$a = \frac{3}{2} \text{ : } \min f(x) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

(2)

$$f\left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a+1}{2}\right)^2 - (a+1)\frac{a+1}{2}$$

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

$$= \frac{-1}{4}a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{1}{4}$$

(3) $0 \leq a \leq 10$ とき

$$S(a) = \int_0^a [0 - (-x^2 + (a-1)x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^a [0 - (x^2 - (a+1)x)] dx$$

$$+ \int_a^1 [0 - (x^2 - (a+1)x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^a (x^2 - ax) dx + \int_0^a x dx$$

$$+ \int_a^1 (-x^2 + ax) dx + \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{6} + \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{a}{2}x^2\right]_a^1 + \int_0^1 x dx$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{6} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{3}a^3 + \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{6}}{1}$$

(4)

$1 \leq a \leq 20$ とき

$$S(a) = \int_0^{a-1} [-x^2 + (a-1)x] dx$$

$$+ \int_{a-1}^1 [x^2 - (a-1)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(a-1)^3 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{a-1}{2}x^2\right]_{a-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(a-1)^3 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a-1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(a-1)^3 - \frac{a-1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(a-1)^3 - \frac{a-1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S'(a) = \begin{cases} -a^2 + \frac{1}{2} & (0 \leq a \leq 1) \\ (a-1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} & (1 \leq a \leq 2) \end{cases}$$

a	0	...	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$...	1	...	$1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$...	2
S'(a)	+	0	-	-	0	+			
S(a)	↗	↘	↘	↘	↗	↗			

以上より $a = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ とき