

第1問

Γの内側にある対角線の個数は
8つの頂点から4つ選んでできる
四角形の対角線の交点の個数から

$$C_4 = \frac{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 70 \neq \#$$

(c)

$$(x-2y)^2 = 34 - 2xy \geq 0$$

$$\therefore y \leq 17$$

$$((x-2y)^2, y) = (4, 15), (16, 9)$$

(0, 17)

$$(x-30)^2 = 4, (x-16)^2 = 16, (x-34)^2 = 0$$

$$x-30 = \pm 2, x-16 = \pm 4, x-34 = 0$$

合計で5組, xが最大なのは

$$(x, y) = (34, 17) \#$$

(d)

$$P(x) = (x-2) \cdot 2 \cdot x + 9$$

$$P(x) = (x+2) \cdot 2 \cdot (x) + 20x + 17$$

とある

$$P(x) = (x-2) \{ (x+2) \cdot 2 \cdot (x) + 0 \} + 9$$

$$= (x-2)(x+2) \cdot 2 \cdot (x)$$

$$+ 0(x-2) + 9$$

$$P(-2) = -4x + 9 = -23$$

$$\therefore 0 = 8$$

(x-2)(x+2)で割ると余りは

$$8(x-2) + 9 = 8x - 7 \#$$

非

$$P(x) = (x+2)^2 \{ (x-2) \cdot 2 \cdot (x) + b \}$$

$$+ 20x + 17$$

$$= (x+2)^2 (2x(x) + b)$$

$$+ b(x+2)^2 + 20x + 17$$

$$P(x) = 16b + 57 = 9 \quad \therefore b = -3$$

(x+2)^2で割ると余りは

$$-3(x+2)^2 + 20x + 17$$

$$= -3x^2 + 8x + 5 \#$$

$\frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{3n}$ は第1群にある。

第1群の最初は

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 1 = 22番目$$

初めて $\frac{1}{2n}$ が現れるのは第22項

初めて $\frac{1}{3n}$ が現れるのは

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

(2) 第500項が第n群にあると仮

$$\frac{1}{2} (n-1)n < 500 \leq \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n-1)n < 1000 \leq n(n+1)$$

$$\therefore n = 32$$

第31群のラストが $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 31 \cdot 32 = 496$

真価なので、第500項は $\frac{1}{33}$ である

第32群の4番目

(3)

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (k群の総和)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \frac{1}{3k}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n 0 + \frac{b1+C}{3n-1} \quad \text{とある}$$

第2問

(1)

1		1	1
2	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3
3	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	6
		⋮	

真価累計真価

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

$$S_1 = a + b + c = 1$$

$$S_2 = a + \frac{2b+c}{3} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$S_3 = a + \frac{2b+c}{3} = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3}b + \frac{2}{3}c = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}b + \frac{1}{3}c = -1$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{4}{3}c = -\frac{1}{3} \therefore c = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$b = -2c - 2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{2n+3}{4 \cdot 3^{n-1}}$$

$$a_1 + \dots + a_{500}$$

$$= S_{501} + \frac{1}{3^{501}} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} - \frac{65}{4 \cdot 3^{50}} + \frac{4}{3^{51}}$$

$$= \frac{9}{4} + \frac{-195 + 16}{4 \cdot 3^{51}}$$

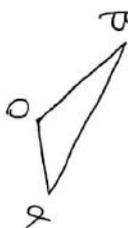
$$= \frac{9}{4} - \frac{179}{4 \cdot 3^{51}}$$

第23例

$$(1) \beta = 2(\cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$

$$|\beta| = 2, \arg \beta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

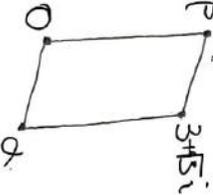
$$\beta = 2(\cos \frac{2}{3}\pi + i \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi)$$



$$\angle OAB = \frac{1}{2} |\alpha| \cdot 2 |\alpha| \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |\alpha|^2$$

(2)



$$\alpha + \beta = 3 + \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha + (-1 + \sqrt{3}i)\alpha = 3 + \sqrt{3}i$$

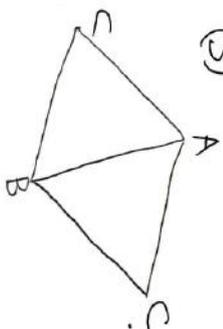
$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha i = \sqrt{3} + i$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

(平行四边形的面积)

$$= \sqrt{3} |\alpha|^2 = 4\sqrt{3}$$

(3)



$$3 + \sqrt{3}i - \alpha = (\beta - \alpha) \left[\cos \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$= (-2 + \sqrt{3}i) \alpha \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right)$$

$$6 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 2\alpha = (-2 + \sqrt{3}i) \alpha (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i)$$

★ $1 + \sqrt{3}i$ の逆

$$6 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 2\alpha = (-2 + \sqrt{3}i - 2\sqrt{3}i - 3) \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 + 2\sqrt{3}i = (-3 - \sqrt{3}i) \alpha$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{逆 } AB = |5 + \sqrt{3}i| = 2\sqrt{7}$$

★ $1 - \sqrt{3}i$ の逆

$$6 + 2\sqrt{3}i - 2\alpha = (-2 + \sqrt{3}i + 2\sqrt{3}i + 3) \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6 + 2\sqrt{3}i = (3 + 3\sqrt{3}i) \alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{(6 + 2\sqrt{3}i)(3 - 3\sqrt{3}i)}{36}$$

$$= \frac{(3 + \sqrt{3}i)(1 - \sqrt{3}i)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{6 - 2\sqrt{3}i}{6}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}i$$

逆

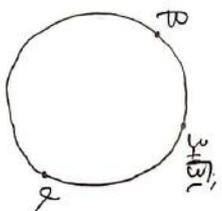
$$AB = |2 + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}i|$$

$$= \sqrt{4 + \frac{16}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{3}$$

(4)



$$\alpha - (3 + \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$= \alpha - 3 - 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$\beta - (3 + \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$= (-1 + \sqrt{3}i) \alpha - (3 - \sqrt{3}i)$$

$$= -\alpha + (\sqrt{3} + 3\alpha - 3)i$$

$$= -\alpha + \sqrt{3}\alpha i$$

∧ α の逆と α の逆の積

$$\left(\frac{\alpha - 3}{-2\sqrt{3}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{-\alpha}{\sqrt{3}\alpha} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -\alpha^2 + 3\alpha - 6\alpha = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha^2 + 3\alpha = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -3$$

$$(k \text{ の } \alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{7} \cdot |\alpha| = \sqrt{21}$$

第4問

(1)

$$f(x) = x(\log_2 x)^2$$

$$f'(x) = (\log_2 x)^2 + 2x(\log_2 x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= (\log_2 x)(\log_2 x + 2)$$

$$x = e^{-2} \text{ (極大値 } 4e^{-2}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ (極小値 } 0 \text{ をとる)}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} (\log_2 x + 2) + (\log_2 x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{x} (\log_2 x + 1)$$

変曲点 (e^{-1}, e^{-1})

$$\text{非 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \log_2 x = -\infty \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$0 < x < 1 \text{ 時 } 0 < x(\log_2 x)^2 \leq 4e^{-2}$$

$$\text{よ } \log_2 x < 0 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\frac{4e^{-2}}{\log_2 x} \leq x \log_2 x < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4e^{-2}}{\log_2 x} = 0 \text{ (ホ)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log_2 x = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$x = \sqrt{t} < a < x$

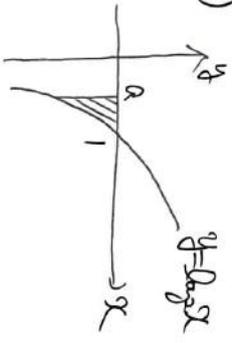
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t(\log_2 t)^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 (\log_2 x^2)^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4x^2 (\log_2 x)^2$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4(x \log_2 x)^2 = 0 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

(2)



$S(a)$

$$= \int_a^1 (0 - \log_2 x) dx$$

$$= - \int_a^1 \log_2 x dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\log_2 e} [\log_2 x - x]_a^1$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\log_2 e} (-a \log_2 a + a - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_2 e} (a \log_2 a - a + 1)$$

$S(\frac{1}{2})$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_2 e} (\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{-\log_2 2 + 1}{2 \log_2 e} = \frac{1}{2 \log_2 e} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} S(a) = \frac{1}{\log_2 e} (0 - 0 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log_2 e}$$

(\log_2 の積分)

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{16}}^1 \frac{1}{t} (-\log_2 t) dt$$

$$= - \int_{\frac{1}{16}}^1 \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{\log_2 t}{2} dt$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2 \log_2 e} [(\log_2 t)^2 \times \frac{1}{2}]_{\frac{1}{16}}^1$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2 \log_2 e} \{ -(\log_2 \frac{1}{16})^2 \frac{1}{2} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \log_2 e} (\log_2 2^{-4})^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \log_2 e} (4 \cdot (\log_2 2)^2)$$

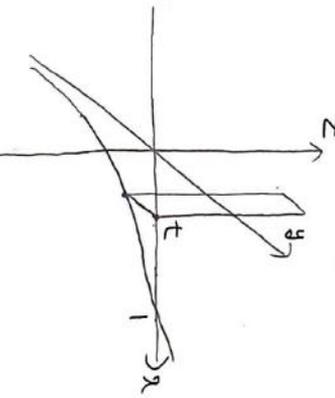
$$= 8 \log_2 2$$

$$= 8 \log_2 2^1$$

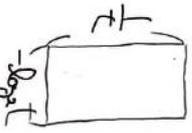
$$= 8 \log_2 2^8$$

(3)

$$\therefore \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} V(a) = \frac{\pi}{(\log_2 2)^2}$$



$x = t, y = t$ の断面



の長方形. $t = \frac{1}{4}$ のときの
長さは $2 < 4$