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必要条件

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (f_0^2)^3 = -1 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\alpha-1)x^2 - (\sqrt{\alpha+2})x+1}{\alpha^2(x-1)-\sqrt{\alpha+2}(x+1)}$$

のとき

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\alpha^2-1)x^2 - (3\alpha+2)x}{\alpha^2(x-1)-\sqrt{\alpha+2}(x+1)}$$

のとき

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\alpha^2-1)x^2 - (3\alpha+2)}{\alpha^2(x-1)-\sqrt{\alpha+2}(x+1)}$$

のとき

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha^2-1}{\alpha^2(x-1)-\sqrt{\alpha+2}(x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^2-1}{-\alpha^2} = \frac{5}{16}$$

2

$$x=12\text{km}\text{で}$$

$$\overbrace{? \dots ?}^{22}, 12, \overbrace{12 \dots 12}^{22}$$

Xが最大値をとる位置まで3

のとき

$$\therefore \min \bar{x} = \frac{1}{45} (3 \times 22 + 12 \times 23)$$

$$= \frac{342}{45} = \frac{38}{5}$$

$$\bar{x}=6$$

$$\overbrace{? \dots ?}^{22}, 6, \overbrace{? \dots ?}^{22}$$

$$\max \bar{x} = \frac{1}{45} (6 \times 23 + 12 \times 22) = \frac{402}{45}$$

$$\min \bar{x} = \frac{1}{45} (3 \times 22 + 6 \times 23) = \frac{204}{45}$$

$$\therefore \max |\bar{x}-6| = \frac{402-204}{45} = \frac{132}{45} = \frac{44}{15}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{32}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1-3x}{23x}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{3}$$

0 \leq x \leq 3 の f(x) の長さは

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \sqrt{1+\frac{9x^2+6x+1}{12x}} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \sqrt{\frac{9x^2+6x+1}{12x}} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{3x+1}{2\sqrt{3x}} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{3x+1}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_a^b$$

$$= 3 + 1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{32}{9}$$

$$\cos A B C = \frac{16+36-25}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$= \frac{27}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\therefore BH = 4 \cos A B C = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$CH = 6 - \frac{9}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$= \frac{BH}{CH} = \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$AH = 4 \sin A B C$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{256-81}}{16} = \frac{5\sqrt{15}}{4}$$

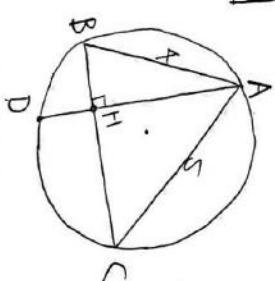
$$\text{たての定理より} \\ AH \cdot DH = BH \cdot CH$$

$$\therefore DH = \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{15}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{5\sqrt{15}}$$

$$= \frac{27}{4\sqrt{15}}$$

$$\frac{AH}{DH} = \frac{5\sqrt{15}}{4} \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{15}}{27}$$

$$= \frac{35}{27}$$



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$$M, E, P, \overline{I}, \overline{C}, \overline{I}, N, E$$

① 同じものと全く順序。

$$\frac{6!}{2!} = \frac{360}{4}$$

VW.V.E.V.D.V.N.V.E \leftarrow C,I \cdots ①

$$xy=1 \text{ とき } x \in$$

VW.V.E.V.D.V.N.V.E \leftarrow T \cdots ②

$$2k^3 + 3xy + 2y^2 - kx - ky + 2$$

① C,Iの置き方は、3通りある

$$= 2(x+y)^2 - xy - k(x+y) + 2$$

$$C_3 \cdot \frac{3!}{2!1!} = 60$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2k^2 - 14k + 2 = 0$$

I20が並んでいた

$$(x+1)(y+1) = xy + x + y + 1$$

$$= \lambda + k + 1 = \lambda$$

G2. 2 = 30

とく

$$\begin{cases} \lambda = 2k^2 - 14k + 2 \\ (\lambda = 4k - 14) \end{cases}$$

$$G_3 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 3 - 1}{1 - 3} = \frac{7}{4}$$

$$G_4 = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - 1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G_5 = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{4} - 1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 3$$

$$G_6 = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2} - 1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 3$$

6

以下は

とく

