

$$\Rightarrow 3^{2m} (k+2)^{25+m} = 3$$

$$= (k+1)^5 \cdot 1^{36}$$

$$= \frac{12+\delta}{35}$$

同様に $(k+2)^{25+2m} = 1$ より

$$3^{2m} = 3 \quad (\text{3 整数 } m \text{ は} \\ \text{複数}).$$

$$(1) \text{ (ii) } \rightarrow \text{3, 5 の組} \\ (5, k) = (6l-1, 2) \quad (\text{は整数})$$

$$(2) \quad (k+1)^3 (k+2)^2$$

$$= P(B_1)$$

$$= P(\uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$= (k+1) \left\{ (k^2 3k+3) - 1 \right\}^2$$

$$= (k+1) \left[(k^2 3k+3) - 2(k^2 3k+3) \right]$$

$$= (k+1)^{20} k^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= P(B_2)$$

$$= P(\downarrow \times 2, \uparrow \times 2)$$

$$+ P(\downarrow \times 2, \uparrow \times 3)$$

$$= P(\downarrow \uparrow)$$

$$+ P(\uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow, \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow \downarrow)$$

$$= P(A \cap B_k)$$

$$= P(A \cap B_k)$$

$$+ P(\downarrow \times k, \uparrow \times (k+2))$$

$$= \frac{12+\delta+4}{35} = \frac{6}{35}$$

$$+ P(\downarrow \times k, \uparrow \times (k+2))$$

$$= \frac{8}{35}$$

4.

(1)

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \log(1+\alpha x) - \alpha(x - \frac{x^2}{4})$$

証

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha x} - \alpha\left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= b - \frac{1}{2+\alpha}$$

$$\geq b - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(0) = 0 \quad f(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x > 0$$

$$= \alpha\left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha x} - 1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \alpha \times \frac{2 - 2(1+\alpha x) + x(1+\alpha x)}{2(1+\alpha x)}$$

$$= \alpha x \frac{-2\alpha x + x + \alpha x^2}{2(1+\alpha x)}$$

bの最大値は $\frac{1}{2}$

(3)

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}(\frac{k}{n} - \log|\frac{k}{n}+1|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\log|\frac{k}{n}+1|]_0^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore S = a+b, \frac{t}{b-a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{t}{b-a} = ab$$

$$\therefore S = a+b, \frac{t}{b-a}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow \frac{4x - x^2}{2(1+\alpha x)} \leq \frac{\log(1+\frac{1}{2}\alpha x)}{t(1+\alpha x)} \leq \frac{x}{2(1+\alpha x)} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{4x - x^2}{2(1+\alpha x)} \leq \frac{\log(1+\frac{1}{2}\alpha x)}{t(1+\alpha x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n T(\frac{k}{n}, \alpha)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \{x - \log(x+1)\} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 (x+1) \log(x+1) + x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} - \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

∴ $x = 1 - 2\alpha \geq 0 \quad \therefore \tilde{f}(x) \geq 0$ $\tilde{f}(x)$ は単調増加である $\tilde{f}(0) = 0$ だが $\tilde{f}(x) \geq 0$ $\therefore 0(x - \frac{x^2}{4}) \leq \log(1+\alpha x)$

$$= x + (-\log|x+1|) + C$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = bx - \log(1+\frac{1}{2}x) \tilde{f}(x)$$

5.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{r}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{u} + t\vec{v}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = s \binom{a}{b} + t \binom{b}{a}$$

$$\vec{r}(t) \rightarrow t \rightarrow 0$$

$$T(n, k)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^k \frac{\log(1+\frac{1}{2}tx)}{t(1+x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\log|\frac{k}{n}+1| \right]_0^k$$

$$\begin{cases} | = 5a - tb \\ | = 5b + ta \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = 5ab - tb^2 \\ 0 = 5ab + ta^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = 0 \\ a = -t \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{k}{n} - \log\left(\frac{k}{n}+1\right) \right]$$

(1)

(2)

$$\therefore P(t, \theta) = t \cdot f(t, \theta)$$

$$P = \frac{|t \tan\theta - 1|}{|t \tan^2\theta + 1|}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|t \tan\theta - 1|}$$

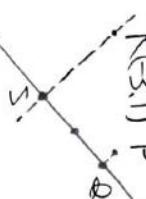
$$= \frac{|\tan\theta - 1|}{|\cos\theta|}$$

$$= |\sin\theta - \cos\theta|$$

$$= |\sqrt{2}\sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4})|$$

$$0 = -\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき最大}$$

$$(3) \quad R(3,1) \quad P \quad (t\sin\theta)x - y = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} & x = -3 + \sin\theta \cos\theta + 3\sin^2\theta \\ & y = \cos\theta (\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2$$

$$\text{直線PQ: } \begin{cases} x = 1 + (\tan\theta)x \\ y = 1 - x \end{cases}$$

立式

$$t(\tan\theta + t\sin^2\theta)x - 1 + x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} k = 1 + 3\tan\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \cos^2\theta + 3\sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$k = 1 + \sin\theta \cos\theta - \sin^2\theta$$

$$= \cos\theta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$$

$$y = 1 - \cos^2\theta + \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$= \sin\theta(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)$$

$$\text{直線RS: } \begin{cases} x = -3 + (\tan\theta)k \\ y = 1 - k \end{cases}$$

$$4x^2 + (1-2y)^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2 - y}{4} = 0$$

$$-3\tan\theta + (\tan^2\theta)k - 1 + k = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} k = 1 + 3\tan\theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = \cos^2\theta + 3\sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$= 1 - 3\sin\theta - \cos\theta$$

$$PQ^2 + RS^2$$

$$= (\sin\theta - \cos\theta)^2 + (3\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2$$

$$= 1 - 2\sin\theta \cos\theta + 1 + 6\sin\theta \cos\theta + \cos^2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} & Q(\cos\theta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta), \sin\theta(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)) \\ & S(\cos\theta(\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta), \sin\theta(\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta)) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) |_{x=1, y=2}$$

$$x = \frac{3\cos\theta(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) + \cos\theta(\sin\theta - 3\cos\theta)}{1+3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \cos\theta \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \\ & = 2\sqrt{5} \left(\sin 2\theta \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \cos 2\theta \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{asind sind}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{5} \sin(2\theta - \alpha) + 6$$

$$(-\pi < \theta \leq \pi)$$

$$\text{最大値は } \frac{2\sqrt{5} + 6}{4}$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2x, \cos 2\theta = 1 - 2y$$

※(2)以降、(1)の結果を利用せず解いていくべきだ。