

[I]

(1) $t \in \mathcal{R}$ とおく

$$f(x) = t - \frac{5}{2}t^2 + \frac{63}{4}t - \frac{57}{8}$$

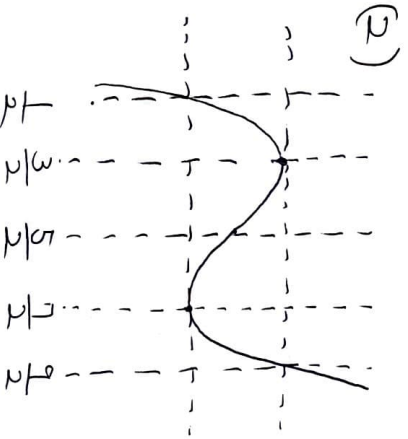
$$\frac{df(x)}{dt} = 3t^2 - 15t + \frac{63}{4} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 - 5t + \frac{21}{4} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t - \frac{3}{2})(t - \frac{9}{2}) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{3}{2} \text{ のとき } M = 3$$

$$t = \frac{9}{2} \text{ のとき } M = -1$$



$b - 0 < a < b < 3 < 5 < 7 < 9 < 10$
 $\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 時は $\frac{3}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{9}{2}$
 $7 \leq t < 9$ 時は $\frac{3}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{9}{2}$

(2)

$-1 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{2}$ 時は

$\frac{3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{9}{2}$ 時は

$\frac{9}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{11}{2}$ 時は

領域 $b - a < 1$ は

$$b - a = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{3}{2} - (-1) = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3$$

$$b - a = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{7}{2} - \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{3}{2} = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{7}{3}$$

$$b - a = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{9}{2} - \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{7}{2} = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{9}{7}$$

最後のものが最小

$$b = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{9}{2} = 2 \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 3 - 1$$

$$a = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{7}{2} = \log_{\frac{3}{2}} 7 - 1$$

[II]

(1)

$$\sqrt{m+n} + \sqrt{m+n} = k\sqrt{mn}$$

$$2m + 2\sqrt{m^2 - n} = \frac{1}{k^2} mn$$

$$2\sqrt{m^2 - n} = \frac{mn}{k^2} - 2m$$

$$2k^2 \sqrt{m^2 - n} = m(n - 2k^2) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore n \geq 2k^2$$

$$4k^2(m^2 - n) = m^2(n - 2k^2)^2$$

$$(2k^2)^2 - (n - 2k^2)^2, m^2 = 4k^2 n$$

$$m^2 = \frac{4k^2 n}{n(4k^2 - n)} = \frac{4k^4}{4k^2 - n} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore n \leq 4k^2$$

$$\therefore 2k^2 \leq n \leq 4k^2 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

(2) $n = 4k^2 - 1, m = 2k$ は

自然数解. 時 $\textcircled{1}$ は

$$4k^2 - n \leq 2k^2$$

$$0 < \sqrt{4k^2 - n} \leq \sqrt{2}k$$

時) 約数 $4k^2 - n$ は $\sqrt{2}k$ 未満.

時) n の解は $\sqrt{2}k$ より大きい.

(3) $k = 3$ のとき

$$m^2 = \frac{4 \cdot 3^4}{36 - n}$$

$$(m, n) = (18, 35), (9, 32), (6, 21)$$

[III] (1)

$$\text{四面体 } ABCD: \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z + d = 0$$

とおくと

$$\gamma + d = 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta + d = 0$$

$$\alpha x + d = 0$$

$$d = \alpha a, \gamma = \alpha a, \beta = (\alpha - 1)a$$

$$\alpha \neq 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$x + (\alpha - 1)y + \alpha z - \alpha = 0$$

時

$$(x, y, z) \text{ の場合 } = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$t = \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 2 = t \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad (t \in \mathcal{R})$$

平面 ABC と垂直に

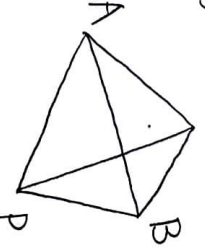
$$(\alpha - 1)(2 - t) + \alpha t - \alpha = 0$$

$$2\alpha - 2 + t - \alpha = 0$$

$$\therefore t = 2 - \alpha$$

$$Q(0, \alpha, 2 - \alpha)$$

(2)



$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\alpha \\ 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

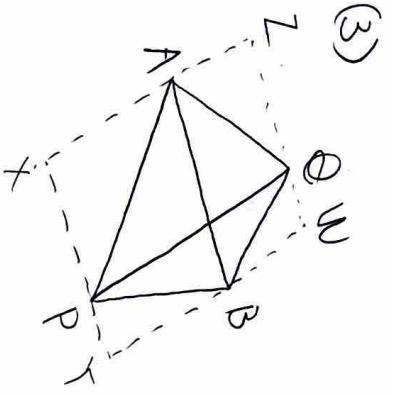
$$\vec{BC} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{直線 } AB: \begin{cases} x = s \\ y = s \\ z = 1 - s \end{cases}$$

$$\text{直線 } BC: \begin{cases} x = \alpha - \alpha u \\ y = \alpha u \\ z = (\alpha - \alpha)u \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} s = \alpha - \alpha u \\ s = \alpha u \\ 1 - s = (\alpha - \alpha)u \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha - 2s = \alpha \\ s = \alpha u \\ 1 - s = (\alpha - \alpha)u \end{cases}$$

$\therefore 0 < a < 2$



(3)

(四角形ABPQ)

$= (\sqrt{AB^2 + BQ^2} \times PQ) \times \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{AB^2 + BQ^2} \times (AB \cdot PQ)$

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

[IV]

- (1) $a(2) = 7$ $a(3) = 8$
- $a(4) = 22$ $a(5) = 23$
- $a(6) = 25$ $a(7) = 26$
- $a(8) = 67$ $a(9) = 68$

(2)

$a(2^k + 1) = \sum_{k=0}^k b_k \cdot 3^k$
 $= b_0 b_1 \dots b_k b_0 \quad (3)$

- 3) $a(2^k + 1)$
- 3) $a(2^m)$... 2
- 3) $a(2^{m^2})$... 1
- $a(2^{m^3})$... 1

3) $a(2)$... 1

$\therefore b_0 = b_n = 2, b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_{n-1} = 1$

(3)

- $a(1) = 2 = 2(3)$
- $a(2) = 7 = 21(3)$
- $a(3) = 8 = 22(3)$
- $a(4) = 22 = 211(3)$
- $a(5) = 23 = 212(3)$
- $a(6) = 25 = 221(3)$
- $a(7) = 26 = 222(3)$
- $a(8) = 67 = 2111(3)$
- $a(9) = 68 = 2112(3)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{2^k-1} a(k)$
 $= \sum_{m=0}^{2^k-1} \{a(2^m) + \dots + a(2^{m+1})\}$

$= \sum_{m=0}^{2^k-1} \{2 \cdot 3^m \times (2^{m+1} - 2^m)\}$

$+ \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^{m+1} \times (2^{m+1} - 2^m) + \dots$
 $+ \frac{3}{2} (2^{m+1} - 2^m)$

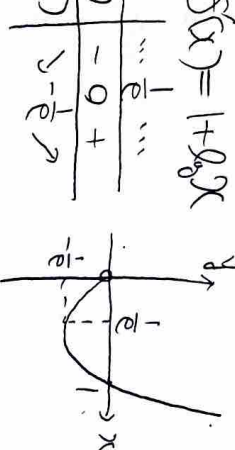
$= \sum_{m=0}^{2^k-1} (9 \cdot 6^m + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^m \cdot \frac{1-3}{1-3})$

$= \sum_{m=0}^{2^k-1} (2 \cdot 6^m + \frac{3}{4} (6^m - 2^m))$

$= \dots$
 $= \frac{11 \cdot 6^2 - 15 \cdot 2^4 + 4}{20}$

[V]

(1) $f(x) = 1 + \log_3 x$



(2)

$f(x)$ と $f(3)$ の接線

$y = (1 + \log_3 3)(x - 3) + \log_3 3$

$= (1 + \log_3 3)x - 3$

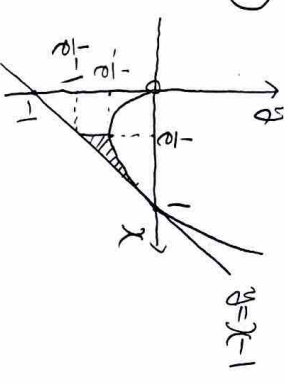
7) (1, 0) の接線 $y = x - 1$

よって $0 < 1$ のとき

$0 < 1 < 12$

$0 > 2 < 22$

(3)



求める体積

$1 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1 - (\frac{1}{e})^3)$

$- \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot (\frac{1}{e} - 1)$

$- \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^3 x^2 \pi dx$

$= \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{e^3} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{e^3}$

$- \pi \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^3 x^2 (1 + \log_3 x) dx$

$= \frac{\pi}{3} (\frac{1}{3} - 1) + \frac{\pi}{e^3}$

$- \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} (1 + \log_3 x) \right]_{\frac{1}{e}}^3 - \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^3 \frac{x^2}{3} dx$

$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{e^3} + \frac{1}{9e^3} \right)$