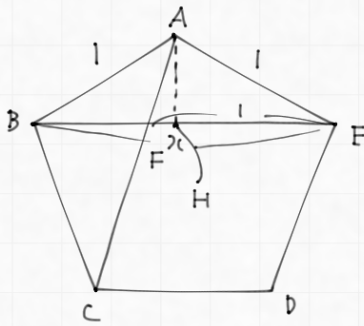


1



$\triangle ABE$ と $\triangle FAB$ より

$$1 : \lambda = \lambda - 1 : 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - \lambda = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

2. 上図中 $\angle BAH = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ $\angle ABH = \frac{1}{5}\pi$ のため $\cos \angle ABH = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$

$$\cos \frac{2}{5}\pi = 2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{5}\pi - 1 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}\right)^2 - 1 = \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{8} - 1 = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$$

3. $\sin \frac{1}{5}\pi = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \frac{1}{5}\pi} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{4}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{5}}$

正五角形の面積 $S = \triangle ABC + \triangle ACD + \triangle ADE$

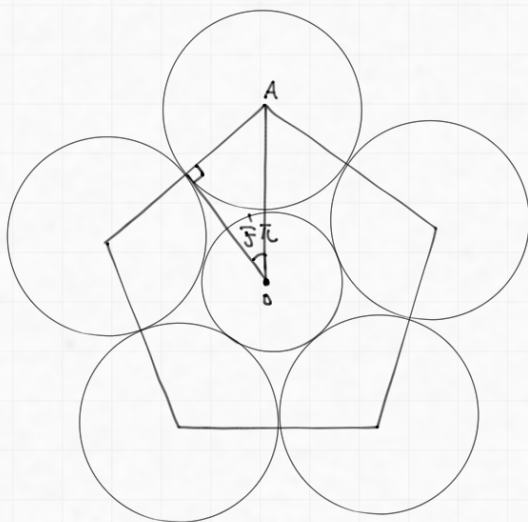
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \lambda \sin \frac{1}{5}\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lambda \cdot \lambda \sin \frac{1}{5}\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \lambda \cdot \sin \frac{1}{5}\pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{5}} (2\lambda + \lambda^2) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}} \left(1 + \sqrt{5} + \frac{6 + 2\sqrt{5}}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{5}\right) = \frac{1}{16} \sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}} (5 + 3\sqrt{5})$$

(他に $\frac{(5 + \sqrt{5})\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{16}$, $\frac{\sqrt{25 + 10\sqrt{5}}}{4}$ 非同値)

4.



$$AO = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\cancel{2}\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{2}\sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}} = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{5 - \sqrt{5}}$$

中心の円の半径 = $AO - \frac{1}{2}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{5 - \sqrt{5}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}(5 + \sqrt{5})}{20} - \frac{1}{2}$$

(他に $\frac{\sqrt{50 + 10\sqrt{5}}}{10} - \frac{1}{2}$ 非同値)

2. 1. 2つの部屋を n 回選ぶ $\dots 2^n$. いずれかの部屋に全員集まる $\dots 2$

$$2^n - 2$$

2. 0人の部屋があるとも良いとすると $\dots 3^n$

2つの部屋に集まるのは $3C_2(2^n - 2)$ 1つの部屋に集まるのは $3C_1 \cdot 1^n$

$$3^n - 3C_2(2^n - 2) - 3C_1 \cdot 1^n = 3^n - 3 \cdot 2^n + 3$$

3. 2と同様. 3. 2. 1つの部屋に集まるときを除く.

$$4^n - 4C_3(3^n - 3C_2(2^n - 2) - 3C_1) - 4C_2(2^n - 2) - 4C_1 \cdot 1^n$$

$$= 4^n - 4 \cdot 3^n + 12 \cdot 2^n - 6 \cdot 2^n - 12 + 12 - 4$$

$$= 4^n - 4 \cdot 3^n + 6 \cdot 2^n - 4$$

4. n 人を R 人で分ける分け方は

$$R^n - RC_1(R-1)^n + RC_2(R-2)^n - RC_3(R-3)^n + \dots + (-1)^{R-1} RC_{R-1} 1^n$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^R RC_{i-1} (-1)^{i-1} (R-i+1)^n$$

3

(1) 整式に $x=0$ を代入. $2f(2) - 3f(1) + f(0) = 6$

$$2f(2) - 3 \times 0 + 6 = 6 \quad \therefore f(2) = 0$$

(2) $f(x)$ は $f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ とおく. ($a_n \neq 0$, $f(x)$ は n 次の多項式)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= 2a_n(x+2)^n + 2a_{n-1}(x+2)^{n-1} + \dots + 2a_1(x+2) + 2a_0 \\ &\quad - 3a_n(x+1)^n - 3a_{n-1}(x+1)^{n-1} - \dots - 3a_1(x+1) - 3a_0 \\ &\quad + a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0 \\ &= 4na_n x^{n-1} + \dots + 2a_{n-1} x^{n-1} - 3n \cdot a_n x^{n-1} - \dots - 3a_{n-1} x^{n-1} - \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-2} + \dots \\ &= na_n x^{n-1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

よって左辺の最高次の項は $n-1$ 次の項

右辺は2次式だから $n-1=2$ となるから $n=3$

整式で $x=1$ とおくと $2f(3) - 3f(2) + f(1) = 3 + 15 + 6 \quad f(3) = 12.$

$f(x)$ は3次式で $f(1) = f(2) = 0$ より.

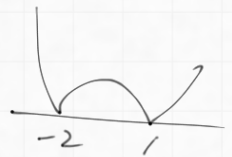
$$f(x) = (ax+b)(x-1)(x-2)$$

とおくことか a, b を決める

$$f(0) = 2b = 6 \quad \text{より} \quad b=3$$

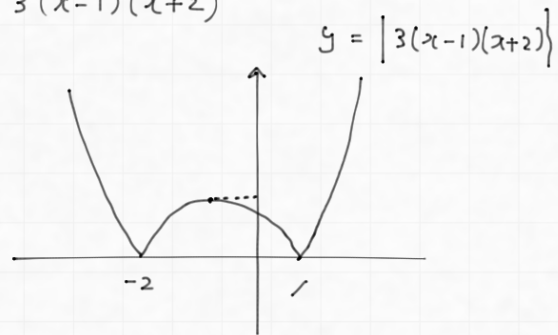
$$f(3) = (3a+3)(3-1)(3-2) = 6(a+1) = 12 \quad \text{より} \quad a=1.$$

よって $f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x+3)$



(3) $f_{(x+1)} - f_{(x)} = x(x-1)(x+4) - (x-1)(x-2)(x+3) = 3(x-1)(x+2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |3(x-1)(x+2)| dx &= 3 \int_0^1 |-x^2 - x + 2| dx \\ &= 3 \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_0^1 = 3 \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{7}{2} < 17 \end{aligned}$$



(注: $a > 1$ のとき)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a |3(x-1)(x+2)| dx &= \int_0^1 3(x-1)(x+2) dx + \int_1^a 3(x-1)(x+2) dx \\ &= 7 + 3 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x \right]_1^a = 7 + a^3 + \frac{3}{2}a^2 - 6a = 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$a^3 + \frac{3}{2}a^2 - 6a - 10 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \left(a - \frac{1}{2}\right)(a+2)^2 = 0 \quad a = \frac{1}{2}$$