

$$1 (1) \quad y = a(x + \frac{b}{2a})^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a}$$

$$x = -5 \text{ で } \frac{b}{2a} \text{ 小値となるので } \quad a > 0, \quad -\frac{b}{2a} = -5 \quad \therefore b = 10a$$

$$\text{この直線 } -100 \text{ だから } \frac{b^2}{4a} = 100$$

$$\therefore b = 10a \text{ を代入 } \quad \frac{100a^2}{4a} = 100 \quad a = 4$$

(2) $S = 6$ となるのは $(1, 1, 4), (1, 2, 3), (2, 2, 2)$ の 3 個

$$\frac{3 + 3! + 1}{6^3} = \frac{10}{216} = \frac{5}{108}$$

$S \leq 4$ となるのは $(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2)$ の 2 個

$$\frac{1+3}{6^3} = \frac{1}{54}$$

$$(3) \log_{10} \frac{18}{5} = \log_{10} \frac{36}{10} = \log_{10} 36 - \log_{10} 10 = 2 \log_{10} 6 - 1 = 2(\log_{10} 3 + \log_{10} 2) - 1 = 2\log_{10} 2 + 2\log_{10} 3 - 1$$

$$\log_{10} \left(\frac{18}{5} \right)^{66} = 66(2\log_{10} 2 + 2\log_{10} 3 - 1) = 66(0.6020 + 0.9542 - 1) = 36.7092$$

$$\left(\frac{18}{5} \right)^{66} = 10^{36.7092} = 10^{36} \times 10^{0.7092} \quad \dots \text{ 37 行}$$

$$(4) \quad |\sqrt{3}\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 3|\vec{a}|^2 + 2\sqrt{3}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 9 + 2\sqrt{3}\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 16 = 13 \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{-12}{2\sqrt{3}} = -2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 4} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\vec{c} \cdot \vec{b} = (\vec{a} + R\vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b} = -2\sqrt{3} + R \times 16 = 0 \quad R = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{16} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

(5) $2x+1 < 3x+2$ かつ $4x-3$ が中央値となるのは

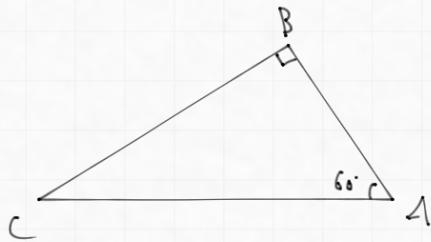
$$2x+1 < 4x-3 < 3x+2 \Leftrightarrow 2 < x < 5$$

(3つの区間は全て異なるとあるの?)
(等号は含めない)

$$\text{平均} 12 \quad \frac{1}{3} (2x+1 + 3x+2 + 4x-3) = 3x \quad \text{つるし 分割}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ (2x+1 - 3x)^2 + (3x+2 - 3x)^2 + (4x-3 - 3x)^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ (1-x)^2 + 2^2 + (x-3)^2 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 - 2x + x^2 + 4 + x^2 - 6x + 9 \right) = \frac{1}{3} (2x^2 - 8x + 14) = \frac{2x^2 - 8x + 14}{3}$$



$$(1) AB = 1 \text{ のとき} \quad AC = 2, BC = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{の面積は } \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

内接円半径をrとおく

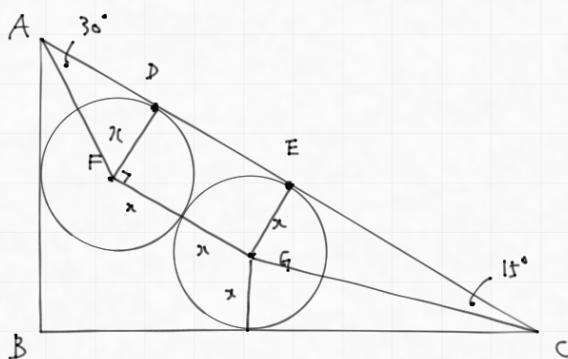
$$r \times \frac{1+2+\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$$

$$(2) \cos 75^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\sin 75^\circ \text{も同様 } \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\tan 75^\circ = \frac{\sin 75^\circ}{\cos 75^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$

(3)



$$AD = \sqrt{3}x$$

$$EC = x \tan 75^\circ = (2 + \sqrt{3})x$$

$$DE = 2x$$

$$DC = 2x + (2 + \sqrt{3})x = (4 + \sqrt{3})x$$

$$AC = \sqrt{3}x + DC = (4 + 2\sqrt{3})x$$

$$BC = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} AC = (2\sqrt{3} + 3)x = 3$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3} + 3} = \frac{3(2\sqrt{3} - 3)}{12 - 9} = 2\sqrt{3} - 3$$

$$AE : EC = AD + DE : EC = (2 + \sqrt{3})x : (2 + \sqrt{3})x = 1 : 1$$

$$\triangle ABC \text{の面積は } BC = 3 \text{ だから } \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times 3 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\triangle ABE = \frac{AE}{AE + EC} \times \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

3

$$(1) a_n = 2n - 1 \quad (\text{奇数})$$

$$a_{2n-1} = 2(2n-1) - 1 = 4n - 3, \quad a_{2n} = 2 \cdot 2n - 1 = 4n - 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} a_k = \frac{1+19}{2} \times 10 = 100$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} a_k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k-1)^2 = 4 \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{10} (-4k+1) = \cancel{\frac{4}{6} \times 10 \times 11 \times 21} - \cancel{\frac{-3-39}{2} \times 10} = 1540 - 210 = 1330$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{1}{a_{2k-1} a_{2k+1}} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{1}{(4k-3)(4k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(\frac{1}{4k-3} - \frac{1}{4k+1} \right) \times \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{9} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{13} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{37} - \frac{1}{41} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{41} \right) = \frac{10}{41}$$

(2) 奇数区間の和は $1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + 2n = n(n+1)$ である。

奇数区間の初項は $(n-1)n + 1 = n^2 - n + 1$

$$a_{n^2-n+1} = 2n^2 - 2n + 2 - 1 = 2n^2 - 2n + 1$$

$$n=10 \text{ のとき}, \quad 2 \times 10^2 - 2 \times 10 + 1 = 200 - 20 + 1 = 181$$

奇数区間には 20 以内が含まれ、その初項は 181。公差は 2。

$$\frac{181 + (181 + 2 \times 19)}{2} \times 20 = 4000$$

$2022 \leq n(n+1)$ を満たすnの最小値は $n=45$

奇数区間の最初の2項は $45^2 - 45 + 1 = 1981$ (項目たぐい) $2022 - 1981 + 1 = 42$

a_{2022} は 奇数区間の 42 項目

4

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x - 2$$

$$(1) f'(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 3(x-1)(x-3)$$

$x=1$ で極大値 $f(1) = 1 - 6 + 9 - 2 = 2$

$x=3$ で極小値 $f(3) = 27 - 14 + 27 - 2 = -2$

$$(2) f''(x) = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 9 \text{ となるのは } x^2 - 4x = 0 \text{ すなはち } x = 0, 4.$$

$$x=0 \text{ のとき } f(0) = -2 \text{ つまり } y = 9x - 2$$

$$x=4 \text{ のとき } f(4) = 64 - 96 + 36 - 2 = 2 \text{ つまり } y = 9(x-4) + 2 = 9x - 34$$

$$f'(x) = 3(x-2)^2 - 3 \text{ つまり } x=2 \text{ で } \frac{d}{dx}(-3) \text{ 小} \quad f'(2) = -3$$

$$f(2) = 8 - 24 + 18 - 2 = 0 \text{ つまり } y = -3(x-2) + 0 = -3x + 6$$

(3)



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 (-3x + 6 - f(x)) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (-x^3 + 6x^2 - 12x + 8) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{4}x^4 + 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x \right]_0^2 \\ &= -4 + 16 - 24 + 16 = 4 \end{aligned}$$