

I

(1) 53

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

(3) $30^\circ < \theta < 45^\circ, 150^\circ < \theta < 315^\circ$

(4) $\frac{1}{10}$

(5) $x = 1, a$

II

(1) 五角形の内角の和は $180^\circ \times 3 = 540^\circ$

$$\therefore \angle BAE = \frac{540^\circ}{5} = \underline{108^\circ} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(2) $\triangle ABC$ は $AB = BC$ の二等辺三角形なので

$$\angle BAF = \frac{180^\circ - \angle ABC}{2} = \frac{180^\circ - 108^\circ}{2} = \underline{36^\circ} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(3) $\angle FAG = \angle BAE - \angle BAF - \angle EAG$

$$= 108^\circ - 36^\circ - 36^\circ$$

$$= \underline{36^\circ} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(4) 正五角形の対称性より $AF = AG$ なので

$$\angle AFG = \angle AGF = \frac{180^\circ - \angle FAG}{2} = 72^\circ$$

$$\angle ABG = \angle AFG - \angle BAF = 36^\circ$$

したがって、 $\triangle ABG$ と $\triangle GAF$ について

$$\angle ABG = \angle GAF (= 36^\circ) \dots\dots ①$$

$$\angle AGB = \angle GFA (= 72^\circ) \dots\dots ②$$

①, ② より 2組の角が等しいので $\triangle ABG \sim \triangle GAF$ (証明終)

(5) (4) より、 $AG : AB = GF : GA$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 : x = (x-1) : 1$$

$x(x-1) = 1$ より、 x について成り立つ式は

$$\underline{x^2 - x - 1 = 0} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$(6) x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \text{ で } x > 0 \text{ より } x = \underline{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

III

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \int_a^\beta (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx \\
 &= \int_a^\beta \{x^2 - (\alpha+\beta)x + \alpha\beta\} dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta)x^2 + \alpha\beta x \right]_a^\beta \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta^3 - \alpha^3) - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta)(\beta^2 - \alpha^2) + \alpha\beta(\beta - \alpha) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3}(\beta - \alpha)(\beta^2 + \alpha\beta + \alpha^2) - \frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta)^2(\beta - \alpha) + \alpha\beta(\beta - \alpha) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha) \{ 2(\beta^2 + \alpha\beta + \alpha^2) - 3(\alpha+\beta)^2 + 6\alpha\beta \} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)(\beta^2 - 2\beta\alpha + \alpha^2) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{6}(\beta - \alpha)^3 \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad ① = ② & \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -(x-a)^2 + h \\
 & \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - h = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots ③
 \end{aligned}$$

③の判別式Dについて

$$\frac{D}{4} = (-a)^2 - 2(a^2 - h) > 0 \quad \text{より}$$

$$a^2 < 2h \quad \cdots \cdots (\text{答})$$

(3) 放物線①と②の交点のx座標は③より

$$x = \frac{a \pm \sqrt{2h - a^2}}{2} \quad (\text{それぞれ } \alpha, \beta \text{ とおく. ただし } \alpha < \beta)$$

求めるべき面積は

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_\alpha^\beta \{ -(x-a)^2 + h - x^2 \} dx = -2 \int_\alpha^\beta (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx \\
 &= -2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a + \sqrt{2h - a^2}}{2} - \frac{a - \sqrt{2h - a^2}}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{3} (2h - a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \cdots \cdots (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$