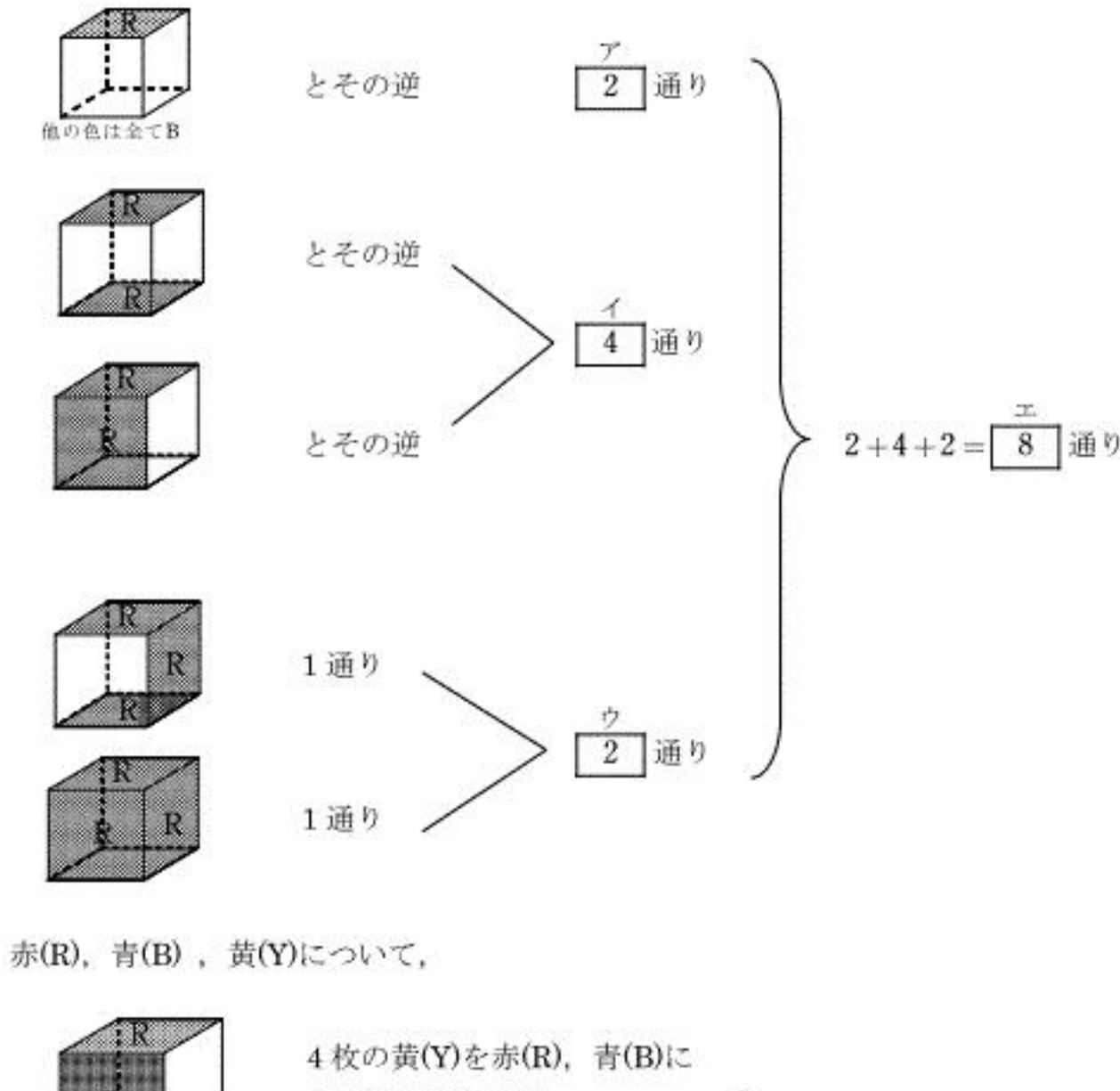
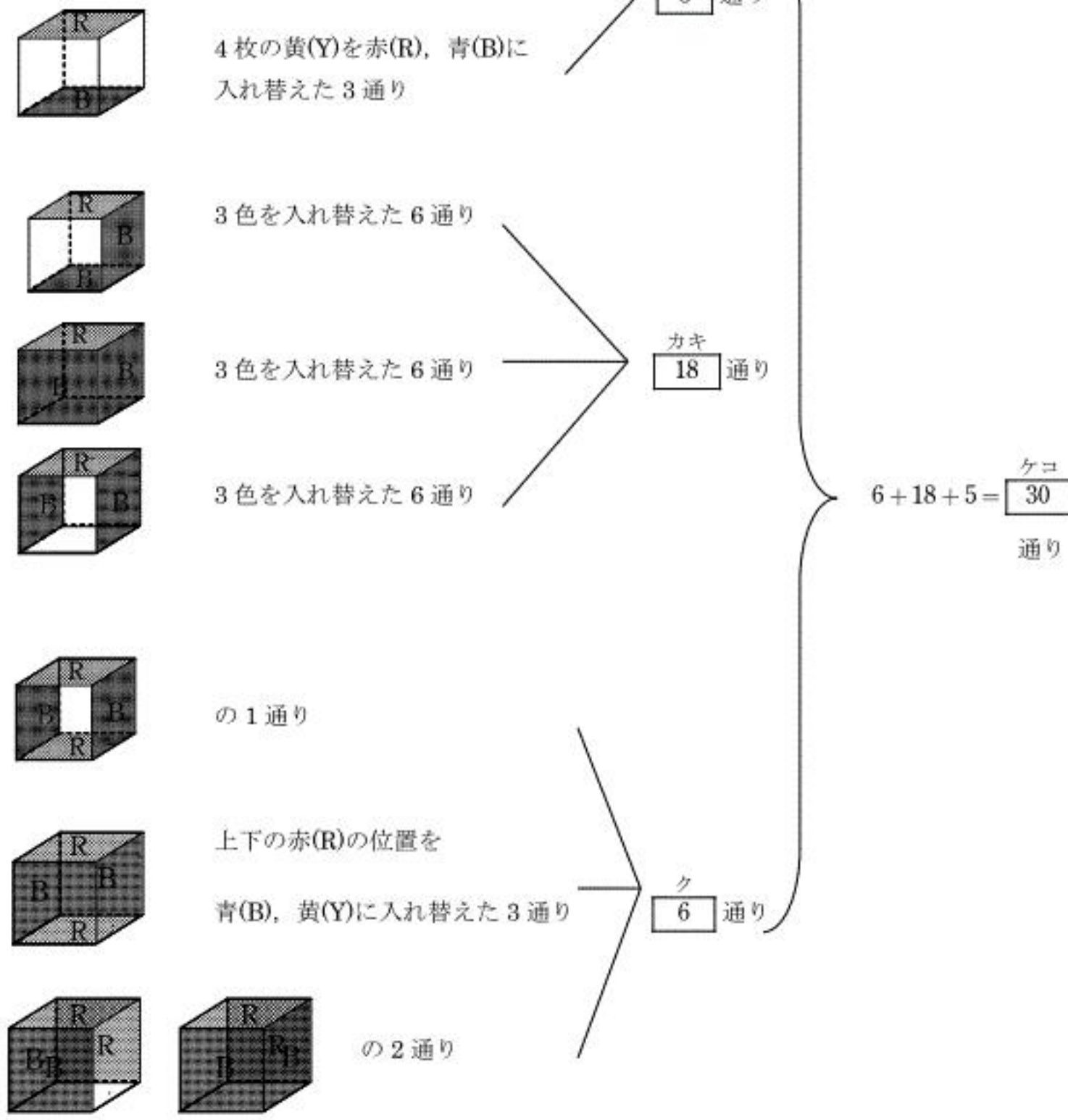


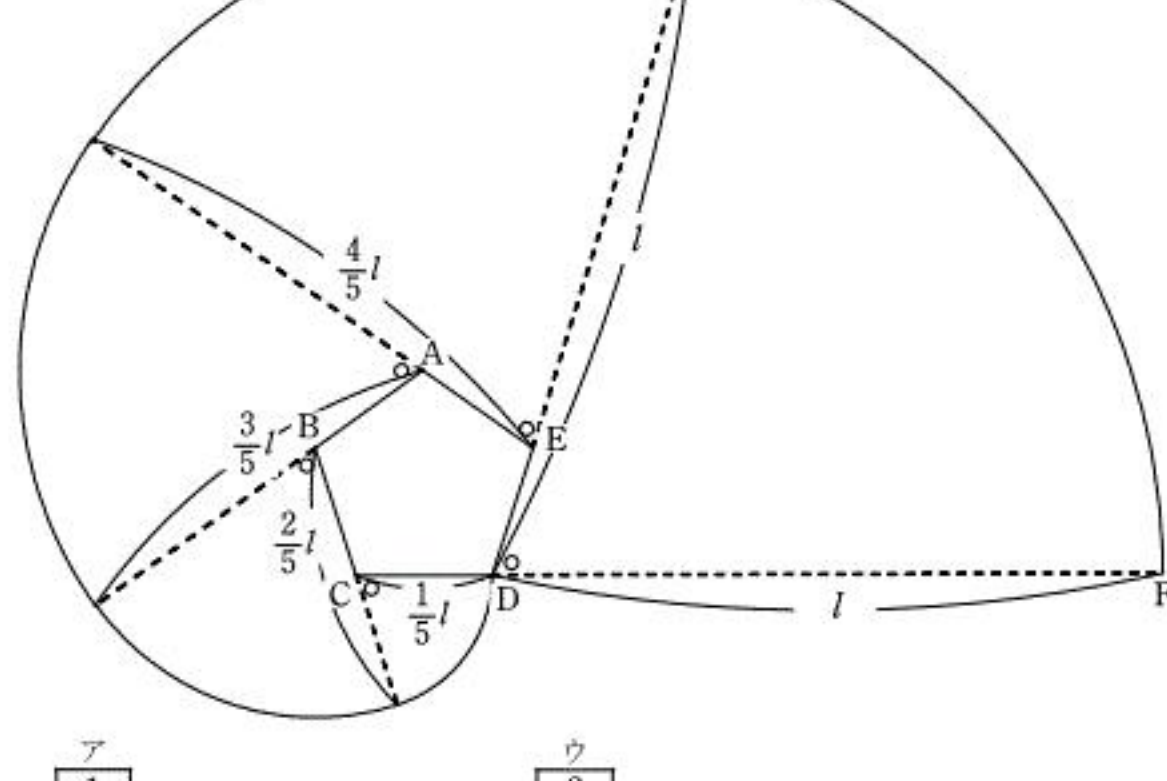
(1) 赤(R), 青(B) について,



赤(R), 青(B), 黄(Y)について,



(2)



(半径) $\frac{\frac{1}{5}l}{\frac{1}{5}}$ (中心角) $\frac{\frac{2}{5}\pi}{\frac{1}{5}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(動点 F の動く距離)} &= \frac{2}{5}\pi \left(\frac{1}{5}l + \frac{2}{5}l + \frac{3}{5}l + \frac{4}{5}l + \frac{5}{5}l \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\pi \cdot \frac{15}{5}l \\ &= \frac{\frac{6}{5}l\pi}{\frac{1}{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(糸が掃く面積)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{5}l \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{5}l \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{5}l \right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}l \right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{5}l \right)^2 \right\} \cdot \frac{2}{5}\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{55}{25}l^2 \cdot \frac{2}{5}\pi \\ &= \frac{\frac{11}{25}l^2\pi}{\frac{1}{25}} \end{aligned}$$

正 n 角形の 1 つの外角は $\pi - \frac{(n-2)\pi}{n} = \frac{2}{n}\pi$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(動点 F の動く距離)} &= \frac{2}{n}\pi \left(\frac{1}{n}l + \frac{2}{n}l + \frac{3}{n}l + \dots + \frac{n}{n}l \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{n}\pi \cdot \frac{\frac{n}{2}(n+1)}{n}l \\ &= \frac{n+1}{n}l\pi \quad \text{より, } a = \frac{\frac{1}{n}l\pi}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1, b = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(糸が掃く面積)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{n}l \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{n}l \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{n}l \right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{n}{n}l \right)^2 \right\} \cdot \frac{2}{n}\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1)}{n^2}l^2 \cdot \frac{2}{n}\pi \\ &= \frac{2n^2+3n+1}{6n^2}l^2\pi \quad \text{より, } c = \frac{\frac{1}{6}l^2\pi}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}, d = \frac{1}{2}, e = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

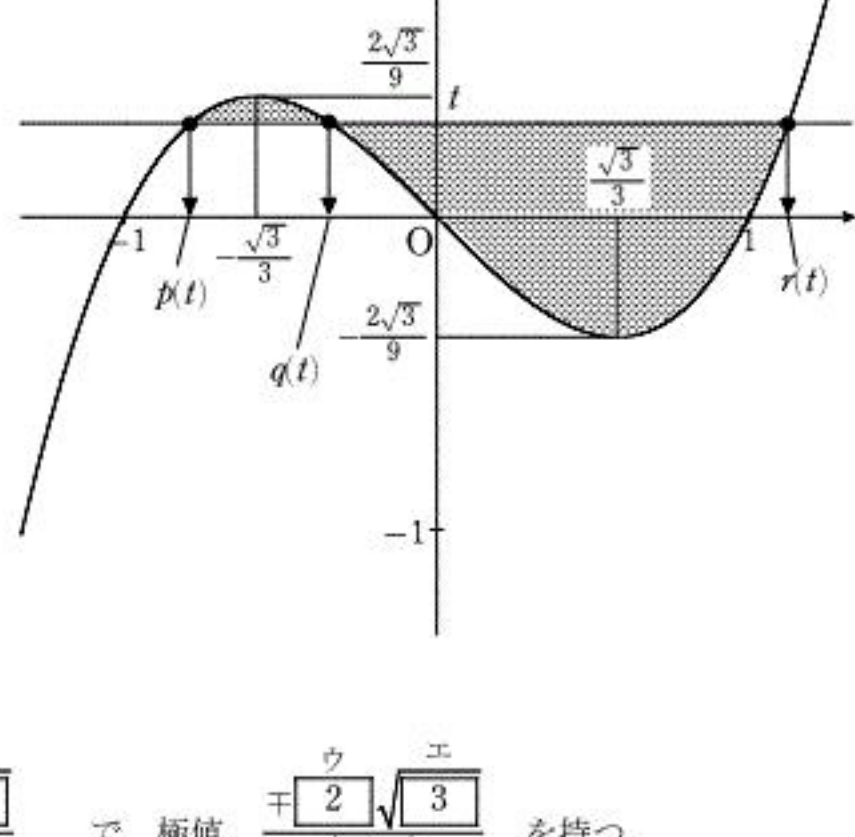
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n}l\pi = l\pi \quad \text{より, } f = \frac{\frac{1}{6}l^2\pi}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2+3n+1}{6n^2}l^2\pi = \frac{1}{3}l^2\pi \quad \text{より, } g = \frac{\frac{1}{6}l^2\pi}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

(3) $f(x) = x^3 - x$ (奇関数)

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 1 = 3 \left(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

x	...	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	...	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	...
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↗	(極大)	↘	(極小)	↗



$$x = \frac{\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}} \quad \text{で} \quad \text{極値} \quad \frac{\mp \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}}}{\frac{1}{9}} \quad \text{を持つ.}$$

$$x^3 - x = t \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x - t = 0 \quad \left(\text{ただし, } -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} < t < \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{9} \right)$$

$$\therefore x = p(t), q(t), r(t)$$

$$\text{解と係数の関係より, } \begin{cases} p(t) + q(t) + r(t) = \frac{\frac{0}{1}}{\frac{1}{1}} \\ p(t)q(t) + q(t)r(t) + r(t)p(t) = \frac{-1}{1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) &= \int_{p(t)}^{q(t)} (x^3 - x - t) dx - \int_{q(t)}^{r(t)} (x^3 - x - t) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} - tx \right]_{p(t)}^{q(t)} - \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^2}{2} - tx \right]_{q(t)}^{r(t)} \\ &= \frac{q(t)^4}{2} - q(t)^2 - 2tq(t) - \frac{p(t)^4}{4} + \frac{p(t)^2}{2} + tp(t) - \frac{r(t)^4}{4} + \frac{r(t)^2}{2} + tr(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G'(t) &= 2q'(t) \left\{ \frac{q(t)^3 - q(t) - t}{0} \right\} - 2q'(t) \left\{ \frac{p(t)^3 - p(t) - t}{0} \right\} + p'(t) \\ &\quad - r'(t) \left\{ \frac{r(t)^3 - r(t) - t}{0} \right\} + r'(t) = \frac{r(t) - q(t)}{\frac{1}{d}} - \frac{q(t) - p(t)}{\frac{1}{d}} \end{aligned}$$

(Δ 増加にともなう微小変化に注目しても求められる)

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

$$\text{ここで, } G'(t) = 1 \Leftrightarrow -3q(t) = 1 \Leftrightarrow q(t) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore t = f\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\frac{8}{27}}{\frac{1}{27}}$$

(4) $F(x) = f(x-t) = a(x-t)^4 + b(x-t)^2 + c$ ($a > 0, 3 \leq a \leq 6$)

↑ (空欄形式から判断)

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= 4a(x-t)^3 + 2b(x-t) \\ &= 2(x-t) \{ 2a(x-t)^2 + b \} \quad \dots\dots ① \end{aligned}$$

次に, $f(x) = ax^4 + bx^2 + c$ (偶関数) ($a > 0$) について考える.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 4ax^3 + 2bx \\ &= 4ax \left(x^2 + \frac{b}{2a} \right) \\ &= 4ax \left(x + \sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}} \right) \left(x - \sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}} \right) \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} g(t) \text{ は } \alpha \leq t \leq \beta \text{ で } g(t) = \frac{3}{2} \text{ (一定)} \\ h(t) \text{ は } \frac{3}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{15}{2} \text{ で } h(t) = -\frac{57}{16} \text{ (一定)} \\ \text{より, 極大値と極小値をもつ} \\ \text{よって, } b < 0 \text{ は必要である.} \end{array} \right)$$

x	...	$-\sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}}$	...	0	...	$\sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}}$	...
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↘	(極小)	↗	(極大)	↘	(極小)	↗

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = c = \frac{3}{2} \\ f\left(\sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}}\right) = \frac{ab^2}{4a^2} - \frac{b^2}{2a} + c = -\frac{57}{16} \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} c = \frac{3}{2} \\ b^2 = \frac{81}{4}a \end{cases} \quad \dots\dots ②$$

$$① \text{ と } \frac{3}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{15}{2} \text{ で } h(t) = -\frac{57}{16} \text{ より,}$$

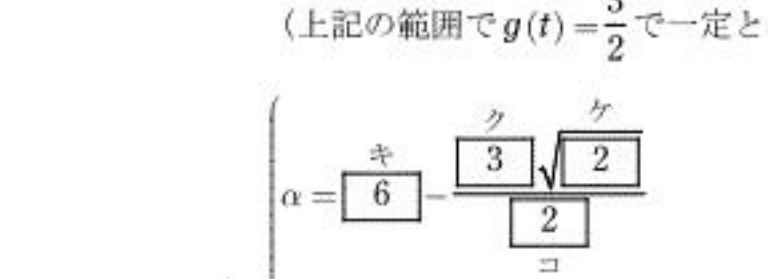
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}} + \frac{3}{2} = 3 \\ -\sqrt{\frac{-b}{2a}} + \frac{15}{2} = 6 \end{cases} \quad \therefore -b = \frac{9}{2}a \quad \dots\dots ③$$

$$②, ③ \text{ より, } a^2 = a \quad \therefore a = \frac{\frac{1}{1}}{1} (> 0), b = \frac{\frac{-9}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}, c = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

逆にこのとき,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^4 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2} \\ f'(x) &= 4x^3 - 9x \\ &= 4x \left(x + \frac{3}{2} \right) \left(x - \frac{3}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

x	...	$-\frac{3}{2}$	...	0	...	$\frac{3}{2}$	...
$f'(x)$	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↘	$-\frac{57}{16}$	↗	$\frac{3}{2}$	↘	$-\frac{57}{16}$	↗



$$\begin{cases} 6 \leq t + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ t - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq 3 \end{cases} \quad \therefore 6 - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq t \leq 3 + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

(上記の範囲で $g(t) = \frac{3}{2}$ で一定となる)

$$\alpha = \frac{\frac{3}{6}}{\frac{1}{6}} - \frac{\frac{3}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

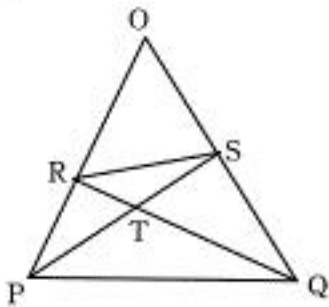
$$\therefore \beta = \frac{\frac{3}{3}}{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{\frac{3}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

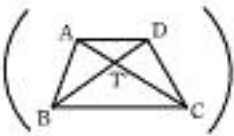
$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & (|x|+|y|)^2 - |x+y|^2 \\
 &= x^2 + y^2 + 2|xy| - (x^2 + y^2 + 2xy) \\
 &= 2(|xy| - xy) \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{つまり, } & (|x|+|y|)^2 \geq |x+y|^2 & \therefore |x+y| \leq |x|+|y| \quad (\text{証明終}) \\
 & & (\text{等号成立は, } xy \geq 0 \text{ のとき})
 \end{aligned}$$

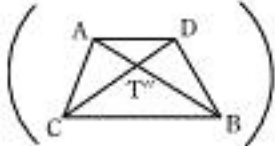
(2) PS と QR の交点を T とおくと,
三角不等式を用いて (等号に注意)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & TP + TQ \geq PQ \\
 +) & TS + TR \geq RS \\
 \hline
 & PS + QR \geq PQ + RS \quad (\text{証明終})
 \end{aligned}$$



(3) ● AB と CD が四角形を作るとき 

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ より, } & AB + CD \leq AC + BD \leq AC + BD + AD + BC \\
 \therefore & AB + CD \leq AC + BD + AD + BC \quad \dots\dots ①
 \end{aligned}$$

● AB と CD が交わるとき 

$$\begin{aligned}
 & AB \leq CA + CB \\
 & AB \leq DA + DB \\
 & CD \leq AC + AD
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 +) & CD \leq BC + BD \\
 \hline
 & AB + AB + CD + CD \leq \overbrace{CA+CB+DA+DB}^{AC+BD} + \overbrace{AC+AD+BC+BD}^{AC+BD}
 \end{aligned}$$

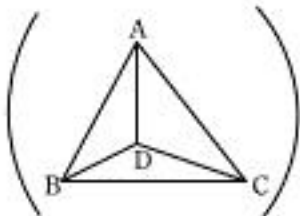
$$\therefore AB + CD \leq AC + BD + AD + BC \quad \dots\dots ②$$

● △ABC 内に D が存在するとき

$$AB \leq AD + BD$$

$$+) CD \leq AC + BC$$

$$AB + CD \leq AC + BD + AD + BC \quad \dots\dots ③$$



①, ②, ③より題意は示された (証明終)

(4) 等号成立は A と C, B と D がそれぞれ一致するとき, または, A と D, B と C がそれぞれ一致するとき, または 4 点が一致するとき。