

(1)

アイ	2,3
ウ	2
エオ	8,8
カ	4

(2)

キクケコサシス	9,8,12,6,8,9
セソタチツ	17,12,6
テ	6
トナニ	6,3,4

(3)

ヌネ	3,2
ノハ	3,8
ヒフヘホマミ	171,512

$$(1) \log(a+1) = -\log(b+1)$$

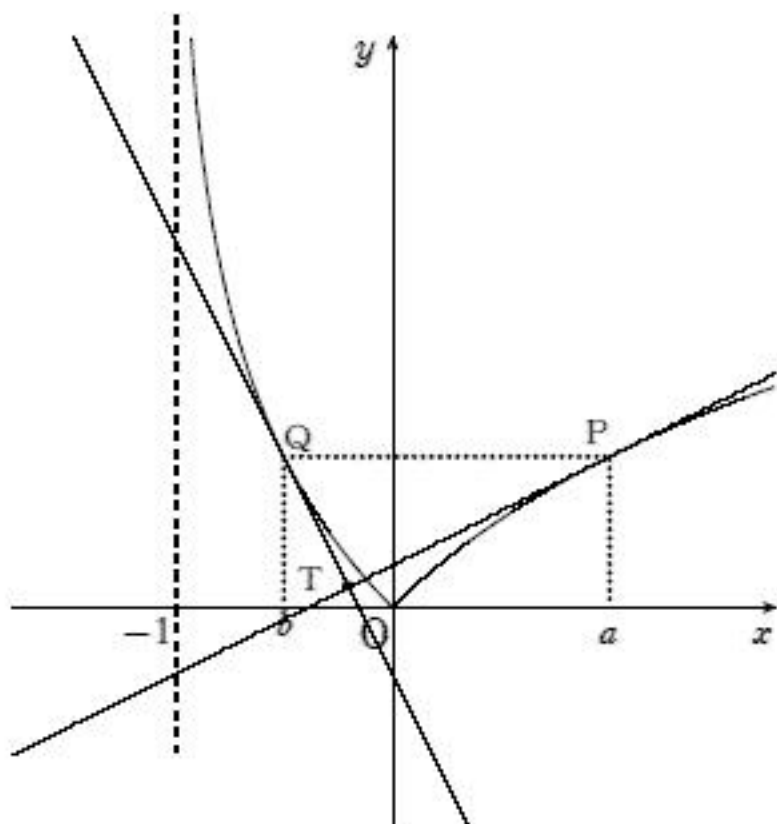
$$a+1 = \frac{1}{b+1}$$

$$\therefore b+1 = \frac{1}{a+1}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{a+1} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$b = -\frac{a}{a+1} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$



$$(2) \text{ P における接線は, } y' = \frac{1}{x+1} \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{a+1}(x-a) + \log(a+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{a+1}x - \frac{a}{a+1} + \log(a+1) \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{また, Q における接線は, } y' = -\frac{1}{x+1} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= -\frac{1}{b+1}(x-b) - \log(b+1) \\ &= -\frac{1}{b+1}x + \frac{b}{b+1} - \log(b+1) \\ &= -(a+1)x + \frac{b}{b+1} - \log(b+1) \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

ここで, ①と②の傾きから, ①, ②は直交することがわかる.

すなわち, PQ は, $\triangle PQT$ の外接円の直径であり, 中心は PQ の中点で

あるから, 半径は PQ の長さの $\frac{1}{2}$ となる.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって, 半径は, } \frac{1}{2}(a-b) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(a + \frac{a}{a+1}\right) \\ &= \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a+2}{a+1} \text{ であるから,} \end{aligned}$$

外接円の面積は,

$$\pi \left(\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a+2}{a+1} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi a^2 (a+2)^2}{4(a+1)^2}$$

$$(3) \text{ PQ と } y \text{ 軸との交点を R とすると,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{PR}| - |\text{RQ}| &= |a| - |b| \\ &= a + b \end{aligned}$$

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

$$a > 0 \text{ より, } |\text{PR}| - |\text{RQ}| > 0 \quad \therefore |\text{PR}| > |\text{RQ}| \text{ である.}$$

よって, 求める面積は,

$$\int_0^{\log(a+1)} \pi x^2 dy \dots \textcircled{3}$$

ここで, $y = \log(x+1)$ より, $x+1 = e^y \therefore x = e^y - 1$ だから,

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} &\Leftrightarrow \int_0^{\log(a+1)} \pi (e^y - 1)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\log(a+1)} e^{2y} dy - 2\pi \int_0^{\log(a+1)} e^y dy + \pi \int_0^{\log(a+1)} dy \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2y} \right]_0^{\log(a+1)} - 2\pi [e^y]_0^{\log(a+1)} + \pi \log(a+1) \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{(a+1)^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 2\pi (a+1-1) + \pi \log(a+1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (a^2 + 2a) - 2\pi a + \pi \log(a+1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \{ a^2 - 2a + 2\log(a+1) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{V}{S}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \{ a^2 - 2a + 2\log(a+1) \}}{\frac{\pi a^2 (a+2)^2}{4(a+1)^2}} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2} \{ a^2 - 2a + 2\log(a+1) \} \cdot \frac{4(a+1)^2}{\pi a^2 (a+2)^2} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \frac{a^4 + 2a^2 \log(a+1) - 3a^2 + 4a \log(a+1) - 2a + 2\log(a+1)}{a^4 + 4a^3 + 4a^2} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \frac{1 + \frac{2\log(a+1)}{a^2} - \frac{3}{a^2} + \frac{4\log(a+1)}{a^3} - \frac{2}{a^3} + \frac{2\log(a+1)}{a^4}}{1 + \frac{a}{4} + \frac{4}{a^2}} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad y' = \frac{2}{d}x \quad \text{より, } P \text{ における接線の傾きは } \frac{2a}{d}$$

$$\text{法線の傾きを } b \text{ とすると, } \frac{2a}{d} \cdot b = -1 \text{ より, } b = -\frac{d}{2a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$\text{また, } \frac{x^2}{d} = x \quad \therefore x(x-d) = 0 \text{ より, } P \text{ は } (d, d) \text{ であるので,}$$

$$a = d \text{ を代入して,} \quad (\text{答}) \quad -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \text{ より, } d-r:h=2:1$$

$$\therefore 2h = d-r \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{また, } h:r=1:\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore r = \sqrt{5}h \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ より, } h = (\sqrt{5}-2)d, r = (5-2\sqrt{5})d$$

$$(3) \quad y = -\frac{h}{a}x + a + h$$

$$= -\frac{(\sqrt{5}-2)d}{d}x + d + (\sqrt{5}-2)d$$

$$= -(\sqrt{5}-2)x + (\sqrt{5}-1)d$$

$$(4) \quad (3) \text{ で求めた直線と, } f(x) = \frac{1}{d}x^2 \text{ の } P \text{ 以外の交点は,}$$

$$\frac{1}{d}x^2 = -(\sqrt{5}-2)x + (\sqrt{5}-1)d$$

$$x^2 + (\sqrt{5}-2)dx - (\sqrt{5}-1)d^2 = 0$$

$$(x-d)(x-(1-\sqrt{5})d) = 0$$

$$x = (1-\sqrt{5})d \text{ より, } \left[(1-\sqrt{5})d, \frac{((1-\sqrt{5})d)^2}{d} \right]$$

よって,

$$S_1 = \int_{(1-\sqrt{5})d}^d (-\sqrt{5}+2)x + (\sqrt{5}-1)d - \frac{1}{d}x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6d} \{d - (1-\sqrt{5})d\}^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6d} \cdot 5\sqrt{5}d^3 = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{6}d^2$$

$$S_2 = \int_{-d}^d d - \frac{1}{d}x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6d} \{d - (-d)\}^3$$

$$= \frac{4d^2}{3}$$

$$\text{よって, } \frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}d^2}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4d^2} = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{8}$$