

1

$$(1) \quad \frac{1}{3}f(0) + \frac{4}{3}f(1) + \frac{1}{3}f(2)$$

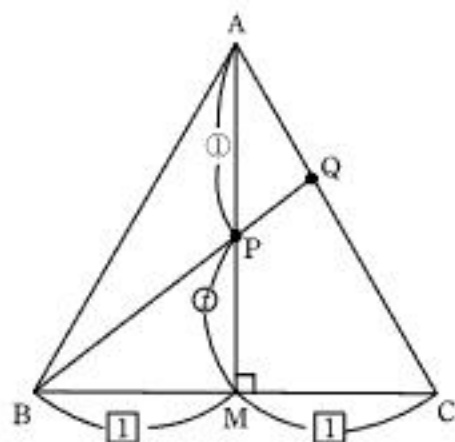
$$(2) \quad k=2 \text{ のとき 最小値 } \frac{4}{3}$$

$$(3) \quad p=19$$

$$(4) \quad 291$$

2

(1)

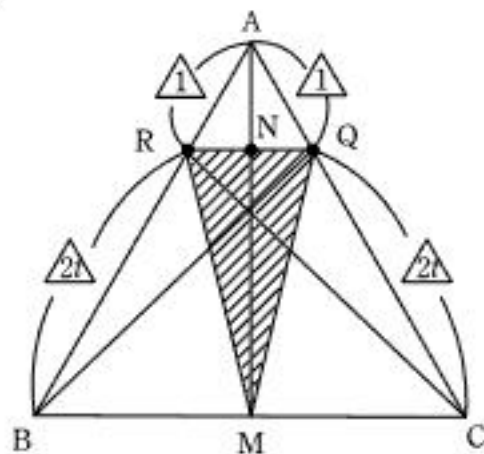


メネラウスの定理より,

$$\frac{QC}{AQ} \cdot \frac{AP}{PM} \cdot \frac{MB}{BC} = \frac{QC}{AQ} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$\therefore \underline{\frac{QC}{AQ} = 2t}$$

(2)



RQ//BC より,

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{MQR}} = S_{\text{CRQ}} &= \frac{2t}{2t+1} S_{\text{ARC}} \\ &= \frac{2t}{2t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2t+1} S_{\text{ABC}} \\ &= \frac{2t}{(2t+1)^2} \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2t}{(2t+1)^2} = \frac{2t}{4t^2 + 4t + 1} = \frac{1}{2t + 2 + \frac{1}{2t}}$$

分母において、相加相乗平均の関係より

$$2t + \frac{1}{2t} \geq 2\sqrt{2t \cdot \frac{1}{2t}} = 2$$

よって、 $t = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき 最大値 $\frac{1}{4}$

$$2^a = (4a - c)(b + c) \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{l} a, b: \text{正の整数} \\ c: \text{正の奇数} \end{array}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{l} b = 13 \\ 2^a = (52 - c)(13 + c) \end{array}$$

c は正の奇数なので,

$$52 - c = 2^0 = 1 \quad \therefore \underline{a = 6, c = 51}$$

$$(2) \quad 4b - c \text{ は奇数なので, } 4b - c = 2^0 = 1 \quad \therefore c = 4b - 1$$

$$2^a = 5b - 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$a > 1$ より $5b - 1$ は偶数. よって, b は奇数.

$b = 2b' + 1$ ($b' \geq 0, b$ は整数) とすると,

$$2^a = 10b' + 4$$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2^n	2	<u>4</u>	8	16	32	<u>64</u>	-----			

一の位の周期に注目し, $a = 1 \sim 2013$ で考えて 503 組.