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例



$$b^2 + B^2 = c^2$$

$$B^2 = (c+b)(c-b)$$

$$c+b = 169$$

$$c-b = 1$$

$$(32) \text{の和} = B+b+c = \underline{182}$$

$$P^2 b^2 = c^2$$

$$P^2 = (c+b)(c-b)$$

$$c+b = P^2$$

$$c-b = 1$$

$$\therefore c = \frac{P^2+1}{2} \quad b = \frac{P^2-1}{2}$$

$$(面積) = \frac{1}{2} P b$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (P^2 - P) = 1710$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P^3 - P = 6840$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (P-1)P(P+1) = 6840$$

探せ $P = \underline{19}$

例2

$$x = 2 \log x 10^5$$

$$y (2 \log x (100+1)) = 2 \log x 10^5 = x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y \cdot 2 \log x 100 = x - y$$

2つ

$$\frac{1}{x-y} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$= \frac{y-x}{xy}$$

$$= \frac{-y \log x 100}{xy}$$

$$= -\frac{\log x 100}{x} = -\frac{2}{5}$$

例3

I

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{h-1}^h \frac{5-8x}{1+(\frac{x}{h})^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{5-8x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= 5J - 8K$$

$$J = [\tan^{-1} x]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$K = [\frac{1}{2} \log (1+x^2)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \log 2$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{5}{4}\pi - 4 \log 2$$

例4

$$D = 0^2 - 4(0^2 - 6a - 1)$$

$$= -3a^2 + 24a + 4 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3a^2 - 24a - 4 < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 - \frac{2}{3}|B| < 0 < 4 + \frac{2}{3}|B|$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq a \leq 8$$

a	2次方程式
0	$x^2 - 1 = 0$
1	$x^2 - x - 6 = 0$
2	$x^2 - 2x - 9 = 0$
3	$x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$
4	$x^2 - 4x - 14 = 0$
5	$x^2 - 5x - 18 = 0$
6	$x^2 - 6x - 20 = 0$
7	$x^2 - 7x - 24 = 0$
8	$x^2 - 8x - 28 = 0$

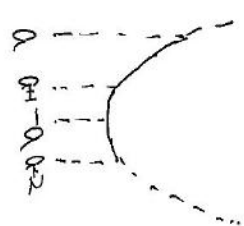
$$(答) \lambda = 0+1+3+5+7+8 = \underline{24}$$

例2

例1 円の中心が $a+1$ と

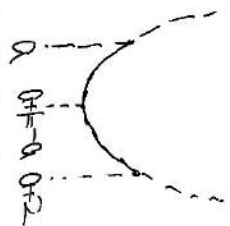
軸が $-a$ との距離

$$(i) a+1 < -a \Leftrightarrow 0 < -\frac{1}{2}a < 2$$



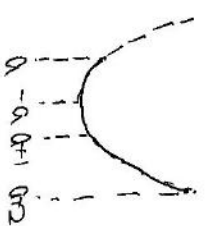
$$g(a) = f(a) = 3a^2$$

$$(ii) a+1 = -a \Leftrightarrow 0 = -\frac{1}{2}a < 2$$



$$g(a) = f(a) = f(a+2) = f(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(ii) a+1 > -a \Leftrightarrow 0 > -\frac{1}{2}a < 2$$

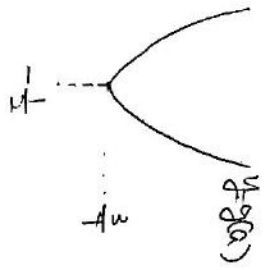


$$g(a) = f(a+2) = (a+2)^2 + 2a(a+2) = 3a^2 + 8a + 4$$

$$= 3a^2 + 8a + 4$$

$$(i) a < 2 \quad 3a^2 = 15 \quad \therefore a = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(ii) \therefore 3a^2 + 8a + 4 = 15 \quad \therefore a = 1$$



$g(x) = k$ の解の個数 (1回)
 $\Leftrightarrow k < \frac{3}{4}$ #

問3.
 $P(a + \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{3}{4} \leq g(0)$

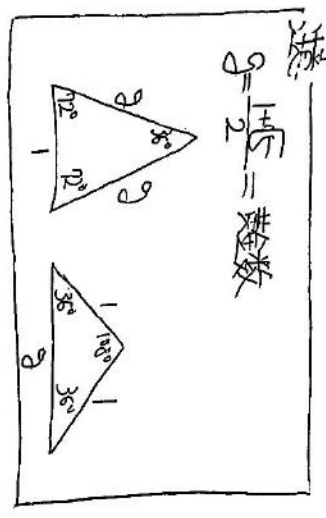
が成立するに於て成立しないのは
 左辺 (傾斜 $P(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4})$ の直線) 11.
 が $g(x)$ の下に側に於ける 11).
 又) P は 30° の $0 = -\frac{1}{2}$ での
 微分係数以上, $30^\circ + 30^\circ + 4^\circ$ の $0 = -\frac{1}{2}$
 での微分係数以下に於ける 111).

$\therefore 6(-\frac{1}{2}) \leq P \leq 6(-\frac{1}{2}) + 8$
 $\therefore -3 \leq P \leq 5$ #

3

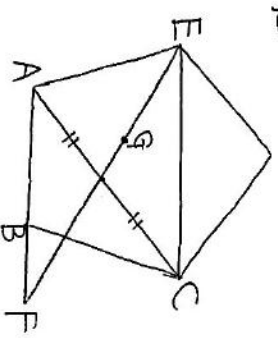
問1
 $\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{BD}$
 $= \frac{1}{3}(\vec{AD} - \vec{AB})$

$= \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a}b^2 - \vec{a})$
 $= \frac{1}{3}\vec{a}(-\vec{b}) + \vec{b}$
 $= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ #

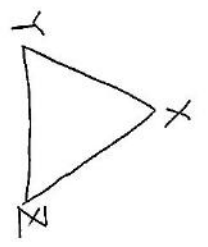


問2
 $\vec{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{AE} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AC}$
 $= \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{6}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$
 $= \frac{3-\sqrt{3}}{6}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}$ #

問3



上図より $EC = AF$ が成り立つ。
 $\vec{AF} = g\vec{a} = \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}\vec{a}$ #



問1.
 $\frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2}{6^3} = \frac{1}{9}$
 ≈ 0.111 #

問2.
 $1 \cdot \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{9}$
 ≈ 0.222 #

問3
 $P_{\text{問2}} (\text{Xの頂点に1回})$

$= \frac{P(\text{問2}) \text{ の X の頂点に1回}}{P(\text{問2})}$
 $= \frac{(\frac{1}{3})^3}{\frac{2}{9}}$
 $= \frac{1}{6}$
 $= 0.1666\dots$
 ≈ 0.167 #