

[I]

他の解を  $\alpha, \beta$  とおくと ( $\alpha < \beta$ ),

解の係数の関係より

$$\begin{cases} 4 + \alpha + \beta = -6 \\ 4\alpha + \alpha\beta + 4\beta = -P \\ 4\alpha\beta = Q \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -10 \\ \alpha\beta = 40 - P \\ 4\alpha\beta = Q \end{cases}$$

(i)  $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0$  のとき

$\alpha, 4, \beta \dots$  等比  
↓

$$\alpha\beta = 16$$

$$20 \times P = 24, Q = 64$$

$\alpha, \beta$  を含む二次方程式は

$$x^2 + 10x + 16 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -8, \beta = -2$$

(ii)  $\alpha < 0, \beta > 0$  のとき

4,  $\alpha, \beta \dots$  等比

↓

$$\begin{aligned} 4\beta &= \alpha^2 \\ &= (-\beta - 10)^2 \\ &= \beta^2 + 20\beta + 100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \beta^2 + 16\beta + 100 = (\beta + 8)^2 + 36 > 0$$

よしておいた変数  $\beta$  は値なし

[II]

例)  $A(\alpha, \alpha^2), B(b, b^2), C(c, c^2)$

とある

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} b - \alpha \\ b^2 - \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} c - \alpha \\ c^2 - \alpha^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

よ)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} |(b - \alpha)(c^2 - \alpha^2) - (c - \alpha)(b^2 - \alpha^2)| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |(b - \alpha)(c - \alpha)(c + \alpha) - (b - \alpha)(c - \alpha)(b + \alpha)| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |(b - \alpha)(b - c)(c - \alpha)| \end{aligned}$$

例2.

$a, b, c$  は 1 ~ 6 の自然数.

各点の差が最大になるのは  
何通り?

$(a, b, c) = (1, 3, 6), (1, 4, 6)$

のとき最大値 15

各点の差が最大になるのは何通り?  $(a, b, c) = (1, 2, 3) \sim (4, 5, 6)$  のとき最大値 1

例3

$a, b, b - c, c - a$  が 20 以上の偶数

かつ  $a \leq 17$  の倍数が何通り?

(111) 何通り

(1, 3, 5), (1, 5, 2), (1, 5, 4)

(1, 5, 6), (2, 6, 1), (2, 6, 3)

(2, 6, 4), (2, 6, 5)

の並び. 共有確率

$$\frac{8}{60} = \frac{8}{20} = \frac{2}{5}$$

[III]

$x = t = u$  とおく.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x (x-u) \cos u \, du &= \int_0^x \int_0^x \cos u \, du \, dx \\ &= \int_0^x \int_0^x \cos u \, dx \, du \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^x (x+1) \cos u \, du$$

$$+ \int_0^x \int_0^x \cos u \, dx \, du \quad \therefore \int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + 2x + 3) \int_0^x \cos u \, du$$

$$= \int_0^x (x+1) \cos u \, du$$

$$+ \sin x \int_0^x \cos u \, du - \cos x \int_0^x \sin u \, du$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du &= \frac{1}{x+1} \\ &+ \cos x \int_0^x \cos u \, du \\ &+ \sin x \int_0^x \sin u \, du \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du = -\frac{1}{x+1}$$

$$- \sin x \int_0^x \sin u \, du$$

$$+ \cos x \int_0^x \cos u \, du + \int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du$$

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

$$\int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{x+1} + (x+1) \log(x+1) - x + c$$

①  $\int_0^x \int_0^x \cos u \, dx \, du = 1$   $x=0$

$$\int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du = \frac{1}{x+1} + (x+1) \log(x+1) - x$$

$$\int_0^x (x) \cos u \, du$$

$$= \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 \log(x+1)$$

$$- \frac{1}{4}(x+1)^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\int_0^x \cos u \, du = 0 \text{ かつ } C = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$- \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{x}{2}$$

[IV]

例1  
ωは純虚数でない  
ω+ω̄=0

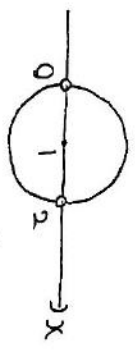
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|z|^2 - 2z} + \frac{1}{|z|^2 - 2\bar{z}} = 0 \quad (z \neq 0, 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z|^2 - 2z = -|z|^2 + 2\bar{z}$$

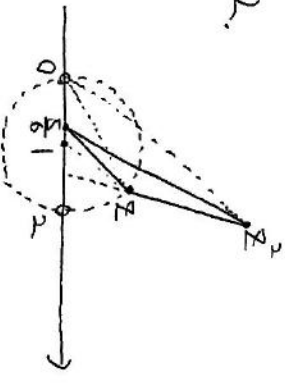
$$\Leftrightarrow 2|z|^2 - 2z - 2\bar{z} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z-1)(\bar{z}-1) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |z-1| = 1 \quad (z \neq 0, 2)$$



例2.



z, z̄を表す頂点を順に

- A, B, C < z < z̄
- A(z/2, 0)
- B(cosθ+1, sinθ)
- C((cosθ+1)² - sin²θ, 2(cosθ+1)sinθ)

zはtθ

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta + 1 \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta + 2\cos\theta + 1 \\ 2(\cos\theta + 1)\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2S(z) = |(\cos\theta + 1)B(\cos\theta + 1)\sin\theta - (\cos 2\theta + 2\cos\theta + 1)\sin\theta|$$

$$= |(2\cos^3\theta + 7\cos\theta + \frac{1}{3})\sin\theta - (2\cos^3\theta + 2\cos\theta - \frac{2}{3})\sin\theta|$$

$$= |(\frac{1}{3}\cos\theta + \frac{2}{3})\sin\theta|$$

$$= |\frac{1}{3}\cos\theta + \frac{2}{3}| \sin\theta$$

$$0 < \theta < \pi \text{ のとき } 2S(z) = \frac{1}{3}\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\theta = -\frac{1}{3}\sin\theta + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3\theta + \frac{2}{3}\cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}\cos\theta + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3\theta - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(4\cos^3\theta + \cos\theta - 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(4\cos\theta - 1)(\cos\theta + 2)$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{4} \text{ とき}$$

θ	0, ..., α, ..., π
z(θ)	x + iy
z̄(θ)	x - iy
z(θ)	x + iy

$$\theta = \alpha \text{ のとき最大}$$

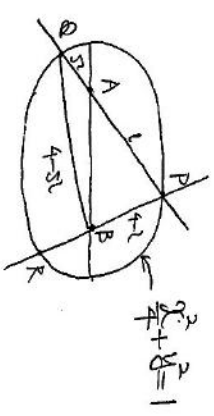
zのz = 1/4 + i√3/4

$$\frac{1}{2} |(\frac{1}{3}\cos\theta + \frac{2}{3})\sin\theta|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{15}{12} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{32}$$

[V]



$$\text{例1 } C: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$A(-\sqrt{3}, 0), P(2\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$= |\vec{PA}|$$

$$= \sqrt{(2\cos\theta + \sqrt{3})^2 + \sin^2\theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{3\cos^2\theta + 4\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{3(\cos\theta + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3})^2} = \sqrt{3} |\cos\theta + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}|$$

$$\min t = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\max t = 4 - (2 - \sqrt{3}) = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

例2.

△PAB < △BAQに余弦定理

$$\cos \angle PAB = \frac{1^2 + 1^2 - (4-t)^2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}$$

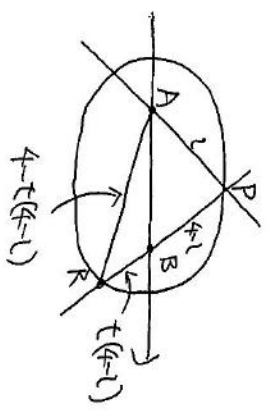
$$\cos \angle BAQ = \frac{1^2 + 3^2 - (4-t)^2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{4-t}{4\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{8t-4}{4\sqrt{3}t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4-t)t = -(8t-4)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4-t)t = 4$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{4}{4-t}$$



同様に

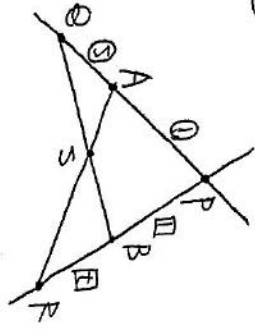
$$\frac{1^2 + (4-t)^2 - t^2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot (4-t)} = \frac{1^2 + t^2 - (4-t)^2}{2 \cdot 1 \cdot t}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t(4-t) = -[t(4-t) - 4]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t(4-t) = 4$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{4}{4-t}$$

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メネラウスの定理

$$\frac{AP}{PC} \cdot \frac{CR}{RA} \cdot \frac{AQ}{QB} = 1$$

$$\therefore AS:SR = 5:t(1+s)$$

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$$= \frac{t(1+s)\vec{a} + s(1+t)\vec{b}}{s+t(1+s)}$$

$$= \frac{(4t-1+1)\vec{a} + (5-4t+1)\vec{b}}{15-4t+4t-1+1}$$

$$= \frac{4t}{15}\vec{a} + \frac{6-4t}{15}\vec{b}$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{4t}{15} \quad v = \frac{6-4t}{15}$$

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先程のメネラウスの定理と同様に

$$BS:SQ = t:5(1+t)$$

81)

$$\begin{aligned} T:TE &= 5t:5t(1+s)(1+t) \\ &= 1:(1+s)(1+t) = 3:8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(1+s)(1+t) = 8$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3(4t-1+1)(5-4t+1)$$

$$= 8(4t-1)(5-4t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3t(16-4t) = 2(4t-1)(5-4t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3t(8-2t) = (-16t^2 + 64t - 15)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10t^2 - 40t + 15 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2}$$

これは  $2\sqrt{3} \leq t \leq 2\sqrt{3}$  を満たす。