

/(1) $\alpha + \beta = -1, \alpha\beta = 1.$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$\alpha^3 - 1 = (\alpha - 1)(\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) = 0 \quad (\because \alpha \text{ は } x^2 + x + 1 = 0 \text{ の解})$$

(2) $\int_0^2 f(t) dt = \alpha$ とおく.

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \int_0^2 (3t^2 - 8t + \alpha) dt = [t^3 - 4t^2 + \alpha t]_0^2 = 8 - 16 + 2\alpha \quad \alpha = 8 \quad \therefore \int_0^2 f(t) dt = 8$$

(3) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -3s + 4t = 0$

$$|\vec{b}|^2 = s^2 + t^2 = \sqrt{3}^2 = 3 \quad \text{を連立} \quad t = \pm \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}, s = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{5} \quad \therefore st = \frac{26}{25}$$

(4)	1桁 ... 5通り	累計	5
	2桁 ... $5 \times 6 = 30$ 通り		35
	3桁 ... $1 \times 6^2 = 36$ 通り		71
	2 * * ... "		107
	3 * * ... "		143
	4 0 * 4 1 * 4 4 * 4 5 0 4 5 1 4 5 2	} $5 \times 6 = 30$ 通り	173 174 175 176

176番目

2 (1) $x^2 - 2ax - a + 6 = f(x) > 0$

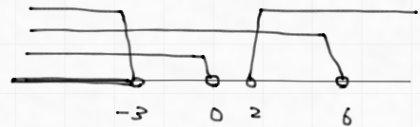
$f(x) = (x-a)^2 - a^2 - a + 6$

$y = f(x)$ が x 軸の 異なる 2 点で交わった条件は

軸: $a < 0$ 判別式 $D/4 = a^2 + a - 6 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (a-2)(a+3) > 0 \Leftrightarrow a < -3, a > 2$

端点: $f(0) = -a + 6 > 0$

以上をまとめると $a < -3$



(2) 底を 3 に揃えた

$\log_3 3^{\frac{3}{2}}, \frac{\log_3 2}{\log_3 3^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \log_3 2^2, \log_3 5$

$3\sqrt{3}, 4, 5$ の大小は $4 < 5 < 3\sqrt{3}$ だから小さいものから順に

$\log_3 2, \log_3 5, \frac{3}{2}$

(3) $x^3 - 3x^2 + x = 0$ とおきの $x = 0$ のみ ($\because x \left\{ (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4} \right\} = 0$ と変形できる)

(i)

$y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 1$ だから $x = 0$ のときの接線の傾きは 1.

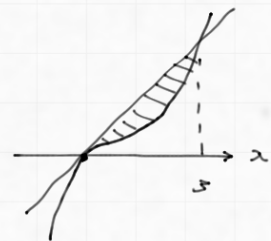
よって l は $y = x$

(ii)

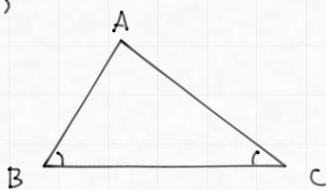
C と l を連立. $x^3 - 3x^2 + x = x$ より $x = 0, 3$.

もとの 2 面積を S とし

$S = \int_0^3 x - (x^3 - 3x^2 + x) dx = \int_0^3 -x^3 + 3x^2 dx = [-\frac{1}{4}x^4 + x^3] = 3^3 (1 - \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{27}{4}$



(4)



$\sin \angle ABC = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{5}{13})^2} = \frac{12}{13}$

$\cos \angle BCA = \frac{1}{2}$ より $\angle BCA = 60^\circ$

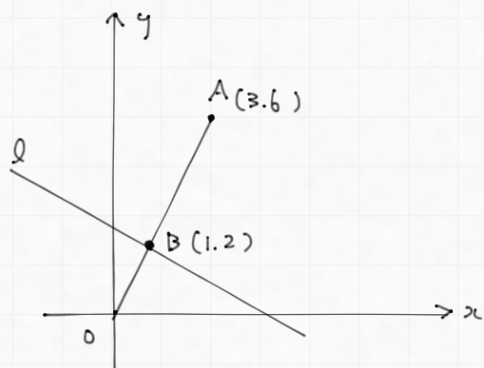
$\sin \angle CAB = \sin (180^\circ - \angle ABC - 60^\circ)$

$= \sin 120^\circ \cos \angle ABC - \cos 120^\circ \sin \angle ABC$

$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{5}{13} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{12}{13} = \frac{12 + 5\sqrt{3}}{26}$

$BC = 2 \times 2 \times \sin \angle CAB = \frac{24 + 10\sqrt{3}}{13}$

3



(1)

$$(i) \vec{OB} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{OA} = (1, 2)$$

$$l: y = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + 2$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}$$

(ii) 中心は $(a, -\frac{1}{2}a + \frac{5}{2})$ 半径 r と可なり

$$(x-a)^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2}a - \frac{5}{2})^2 = r^2$$

$$(4, -2) \text{ を通る } (4-a)^2 + (-\frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 = r^2$$

$$(6, 4) \text{ を通る } (6-a)^2 + (\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}a)^2 = r^2$$

$$\text{等立} \quad 16 - 8a + a^2 + \frac{81}{4} - \frac{9}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}a^2 = 36 - 12a + a^2 + \frac{9}{4} + \frac{3}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}a^2$$

$$20 - 4a - 18 + 6a = 0 \quad a = -1$$

$$25 + 25 = r^2 \quad r = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{求める円は } (x+1)^2 + (y-3)^2 = 50$$

$$(2) (i) a_1 = (4-1) \times 2 = 6$$

(ii) 省略

$$(iii) a_{n+1} = (a_n - 1) \times 2 = 2a_n - 2$$

$$a_{n+1} - 2 = 2(a_n - 2)$$

$$a_n - 2 = (a_1 - 2) 2^{n-1} = 2^{n+1}$$

$$a_n = 2^{n+1} + 2$$

$$(iv) 2^{n+1} + 2 \geq 2021$$

$$2^{n+1} \geq 2019$$

$$n=9 \text{ のとき } 2^{9+1} = 1024$$

$$n=10 \text{ のとき } 2^{10+1} = 2048$$

$$n = 10$$