

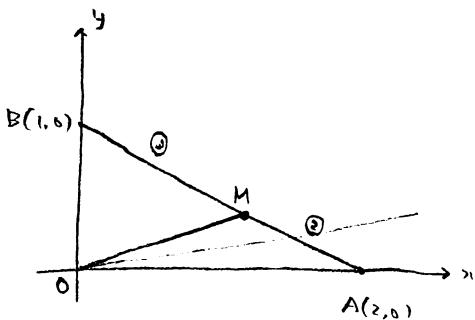
1) 年ベ方1日 $4! = 24$ 通り.

このうち 2829よりも小さいものは $2468, 2486, 2648, 2684$ の 4つ. 7組

1, 3, 5, 7, 9が並びで並んである組合せは $5P_3 = 60$

366よりも小さいものは 1つ の $4P_2$ 個 (12個) と、 31までの 3個, 25までの 3個
合計 18個 だから $60 - 18 = \underline{42}$ 通り.

(2)



$$\vec{OM} = \frac{3}{5}\vec{OA} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{OB} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$OM = \sqrt{\frac{6}{5}} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\frac{6}{5}}{\frac{2}{5}} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\angle MOA = 2\theta \text{ と } \tan 2\theta = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1-\tan^2\theta} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\tan^2\theta + 6\tan\theta - 1 = 0$$

$$\tan\theta = -3 \pm \sqrt{9+1} = -3 \pm \sqrt{10}.$$

$$\text{図より } \tan\theta = \sqrt{10} - 3.$$

$$\text{これが垂直な直線の傾き } -\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}-3} = -3 - \sqrt{10} \rightarrow$$

$$(3) 1回の通過で x が 1% 増えるとする。 $x^3 = \frac{81}{100}$$$

n 回で半分以下になるとする。

$$x^n \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{81}{100}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\left(\frac{81}{100}\right)^{\frac{n}{3}} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

対数を取る

$$\frac{n}{3} \log_{10} \frac{3^3}{10^2} \leq -\log_{10} 2$$

$$\frac{n}{3} (4 \times \log_{10} 3 - 2) \leq -\log_{10} 2$$

$$n (1.9084 - 2) \leq -3 \times 0.3010$$

$$n \geq \frac{0.9030}{0.0916} = 9.8$$

$$\underline{n=10},$$

$$916 \overline{)9030}^{9.8} \\ \underline{8244} \\ 7840$$

$$\boxed{II} (1) \quad 1111111111_{(2)}$$

$$= 2^9 + 2^8 + \dots + 2^1 + 1 = 1 \times \frac{2^{10}-1}{2-1} = 1023.$$

729

$$22222222_{(3)}$$

$$= 2 \times 3^6 + 2 \times 3^5 + \dots + 2 \times 3^1 + 2 = 2 \times \frac{3^7-1}{3-1} = 3^7 - 1 = 2186$$

$$2, 2 \quad \text{P} < 2 \quad \underline{(3)}$$

$$(2) \quad (\sqrt{3} + i)^2 = 3 - 1 + 2\sqrt{3}i = 2 + 2\sqrt{3}i$$

$$(\sqrt{3} + i)^3 = (2 + 2\sqrt{3}i)(\sqrt{3} + i) = 2\sqrt{3} + 2i + 6i - 2\sqrt{3} = 8i$$

$$(\sqrt{3} + i)^6 = (8i)^2 = -64. \quad \therefore \underline{n=6},$$

$$(3) \quad \vec{b} = (x, y) \text{ と } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -3x + 5y = 2. \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$x = 1, y = 1 \text{ は } 2 \text{ の倍数で満たす } -3 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 = 2. \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad -3(x-1) + 5(y-1) = 0.$$

$$5(y-1) = 3(x-1)$$

左辺は 5 の倍数、右辺は 3 の倍数だから、

$$x-1 = 5k, \quad y-1 = 3k.$$

$$x = 5k+1, \quad y = 3k+1.$$

$$|\vec{b}|^2 = (5k+1)^2 + (3k+1)^2 = 34k^2 + 16k + 2 = 34\left(k + \frac{4}{17}\right)^2 + 2 - \frac{32}{17}$$

$$k=0 \text{ のとき } |\vec{b}| \text{ は最小。} \quad \text{よって } \vec{b} = (1, 1) \quad \text{ここで } |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}.$$

$$(4) \quad y = x^2 - 2(s-2t)x - (s-2t)(-s+2t-1) + 4(t-2)$$

$$= x^2 - 2(s-2t)x + s^2 - 2st + s - 2st + 4t^2 - 2t + 4t - 8$$

$$= x^2 - 2(s-2t)x + s^2 - 4st + 4t^2 + 2t + s - 8$$

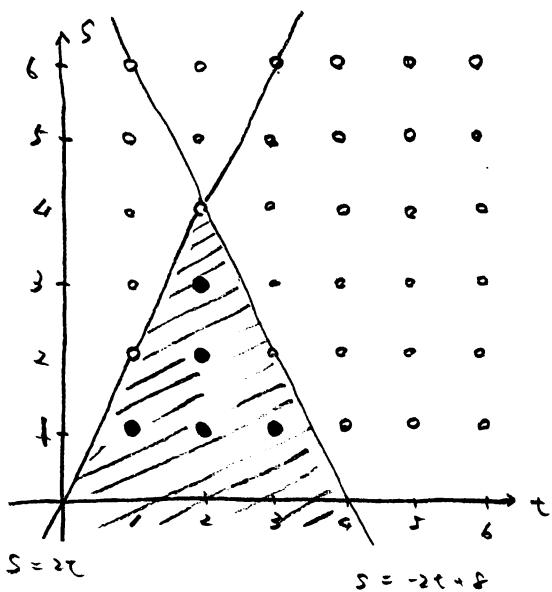
$$= (x - s + 2t)^2 - (s-2t)^2 + s^2 - 4st + 4t^2 + 2t + s - 8$$

$$= (x - s + 2t)^2 + 2t + s - 8$$

$$\text{頂点は } (s-2t, 2t+s-8)$$

これが 3 の倍数であるのは $s-2t < 0, 2t+s-8 < 0$.

$$\Leftrightarrow s < 2t, s < -2t + 8$$



解集を満たすのは、 $(s, t) = (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 2)$ および $(5, 2)$ 。

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3L} \rightarrow$$

$$III (1) x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = f(x), \quad x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1 = g(x) \quad x \neq 3.$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 4 \text{ は } f'(x) = 6x - 8, \quad f'(0) = 4, \quad \text{よって } \int_0^3 f(x) dx = 4.$$

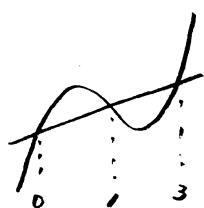
$$(2) \text{ と } y = 4x, \quad z + r \quad y = f(x) \text{ は } \frac{1}{4} \text{ で } z$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = 4x \Leftrightarrow x^2(x-4) = 0.$$

$$(0,0) \text{ と } (4,16), \quad (4,16) \text{ は } \frac{1}{4} \text{ で } z.$$

$$(3) f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x.$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x = x \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 4x + 3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1)(x-3) = 0.$$

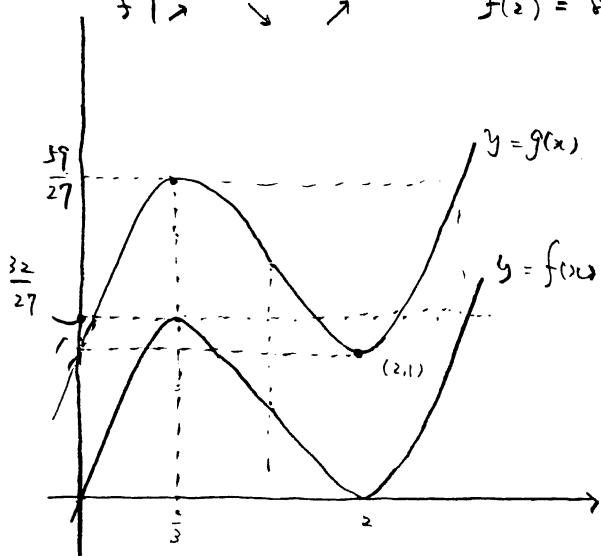


$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x \, dx + \int_1^3 x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_1^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{2} \right) \times 2 - \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 81 - \frac{4}{3} \times 27 + \frac{3}{2} \times 9 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}(3 - 16 + 18) \times 2 - \frac{3^2}{4}(9 - 16 + 6) \\ &= \frac{5}{6} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{37}{12}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) f(x) = 3x^2 - 8x + 4 = (3x-2)(x-2)$$

x	\dots	$\frac{2}{3}$	\dots	2	\dots
f'	$+$	0	$-$	0	$+$
f	\nearrow	\searrow	\nearrow		

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) &= \frac{8}{27} - \frac{16}{9} + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{1}{27}(8 - 48 + 72) = \frac{32}{27} \\ f(2) &= 8 - 16 + 8 = 0. \end{aligned}$$



$$(i) n_1 = 2 \text{ と } n_2 = 2 \text{ で } k = 1:$$

$$n_1 \times n_2 = 6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$a = 1 \text{ と } a = \frac{32}{27}$$

$$(ii) n_1 + n_2 = 3 \text{ と } n_1 = 0 \text{ で } a = \frac{59}{27}, 0$$

$$n_1 + n_2 = 5 \quad \therefore \quad a = 1, \frac{32}{27}$$

$$\therefore a = 0, 1, \frac{32}{27}, \frac{59}{27}, \dots, \frac{4}{3}$$

IV (1) 中心 $(1, 0)$, 半径 1 の円ただし $C_1 : (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$

$$(2) S_R = \pi \times R^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{R=1}^{10} \pi \times R^2 = \sum_{R=1}^{10} R^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 10 \times 11 \times 21 = \underline{\underline{385}}$$

$$(3) L_R = 2\pi R$$

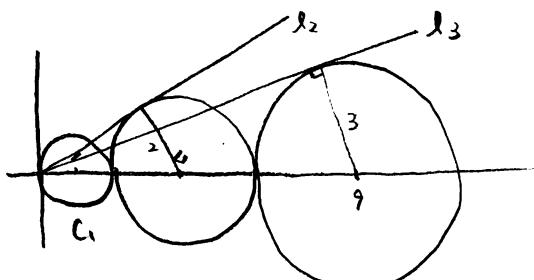
$$\pi^2 \sum_{R=1}^9 \frac{1}{2\pi R - 2\pi(R+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{R=1}^9 \left(\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{10} \right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{9}{40}}}$$

(4) C_R の中心 $(R^2, 0)$ と $2x - 9y = 0$ の距離

$$\frac{2R^2}{\sqrt{2^2 + (-9)^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{85}} R^2 > R \text{ のとき共有点を持たない。}$$

$$R > \frac{\sqrt{85}}{2} \quad 4 < \frac{\sqrt{85}}{2} < 5 \text{ のとき, } R \geq 5 \text{ のとき共有点を持たない。}$$

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 \rightarrow 6個。



$$\sin \theta_2 = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta_3 = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin \theta_R = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\cos \theta_R = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 - 1}}{R}, \tan \theta_R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - 1}}$$

$$\sum_{R=1}^9 \left\{ (1 + \cos \theta_R)(1 - \cos \theta_{R+1}) + \cos(\theta_R - \theta_{R+1}) \right\}$$

$$= \sum_{R=1}^9 \left(1 - \cos \theta_{R+1} + \cos \theta_R - \cos \theta_R \cos \theta_{R+1} + \cos \theta_R \sin \theta_{R+1} + \sin \theta_R \sin \theta_{R+1} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{R=1}^9 1 - \sum_{R=1}^9 (\cos \theta_{R+1} - \cos \theta_R) + \sum_{R=1}^9 \frac{1}{R} \times \frac{1}{R+1}$$

$$= 9 - \cos \theta_{10} + \cos \theta_1 + \frac{9}{10} = 9 + \frac{9}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{99}}{10} + 0 = \underline{\underline{\frac{99 - 3\sqrt{11}}{10}}}.$$