

(1871)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & (a+b+c)(2a-b+c) \\ &= (2a+c+b)(2a+c-b) \\ &= (2a+c)^2 - b^2 \\ &= 4a^2 + 4ac + c^2 - b^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & (2x^2y - 24xy^2 + 9y^3) \\ &= 3y(4x^2 - 8x + 3) \\ &= 3y(2x-1)(2x-3), \end{aligned}$$

(1872)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \sqrt{27} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{48} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3} + \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{3} - 4\sqrt{3} \\ &= 3\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{3} - 4\sqrt{3} \\ &= \sqrt{3}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}-1)}{(\sqrt{2}+1)(\sqrt{2}-1)} - \frac{1(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2})} \\ &= \frac{2-\sqrt{2}}{2-1} - \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{3-2} \\ &= 2-\sqrt{2} - (\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}) \\ &= 2-\sqrt{3}, \end{aligned}$$

(1873)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2+\sqrt{5} \\ a-2 &= \sqrt{5} \\ (a-2)^2 &= \sqrt{5}^2 \\ a^2-4a+4 &= 5 \\ a^2-4a &= 1 \quad \text{If } a \neq 0 \\ a^2-4a+1 &= 0 \\ 1+1 &= 2, \end{aligned}$$

(1874)

$$\begin{aligned} x^2-2x-15 &< 0 \\ (x+3)(x-5) &< 0 \\ -3 < x < 5 \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ x^2-3x-4 &\geq 0 \\ (x+1)(x-4) &\geq 0 \\ x \leq -1, 4 \leq x \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \\ 7(x-2)-6(x-2) &< 0 \\ x-2 &< 0 \\ x < 2 \quad \dots \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} &\text{ if } \\ -3 < x \leq -1, \end{aligned}$$

例5

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x - (k+1)(k-2) \text{ と } g(x) = (x - \frac{3}{2})^2 - \frac{9}{4} - (k+1)(k-2)$$

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① 頂点の座標は

$$(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{9}{4} - (k+1)(k-2))$$

条件①) $y = f(x)$ のグラフは右のように描かれます

頂点の座標は

$$-\frac{9}{4} - (k+1)(k-2) < 0$$

$$-9 - 4(k+1)(k-2) < 0$$

$$-4k^2 + 4k - 1 < 0$$

$$4k^2 - 4k + 1 > 0$$

$$(2k-1)^2 > 0$$

$$k < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} < k \text{ --- ①}$$

また

$$f(5) = 5^2 - 3 \times 5 - (k+1)(k-2) > 0$$

$$-k^2 + k + 12 > 0$$

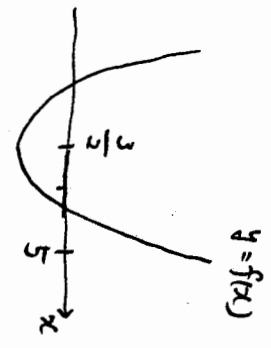
$$k^2 - k - 12 < 0$$

$$(k+3)(k-4) < 0$$

$$-3 < k < 4 \text{ --- ②}$$

①, ②より

$$-3 < k < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} < k < 4$$



例6

1つの解が $1-\lambda$ ①) $1+\lambda$ を解 --- ①

また方程式に $x = 1-\lambda$ を代入

$$(1-\lambda)^3 + p(1-\lambda)^2 + q(1-\lambda) + 6 = 0$$

$$(4+p) + (-2-2p+q)\lambda = 0$$

p, q は実数だから

$$\begin{cases} 4+p = 0 \\ -2-2p+q = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$p = -4, q = -4$$

これを解いて

$$x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0 \text{ と } (x+3)(x^2-2x+2)=0$$

方程式は

$$x^3 + x^2 - 4x + 6 = 0 \text{ と } (x+3)(x^2-2x+2)=0$$

$$x = 1+\lambda, -3$$

$$x = -3 \text{ を解いて --- ②}$$

①, ②より

$$x = 1+\lambda, -3$$

例7

$$(1) a^2 + 1 - (a - a^2)$$

$$= 2a^2 - a + 1$$

$$= 2(a - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{7}{8} > 0 \quad (a \text{ 为实数时})$$

f, 7

$$a^2 + 1 > a - a^2$$

$$(2) x^2 + a x + x - a^2 - a^2 + a^3 + a < 0$$

$$x^2 + (a+1)x - a^2(a^2+1) + a(a^2+1) < 0$$

$$x^2 + (a+1)x + (a^2+1)(a - a^2) < 0$$

$$\{x + (a^2+1)\} \{x + (a - a^2)\} < 0$$

$$a^2 + 1 > a - a^2 \quad (*)$$

$$-(a^2+1) < -(a - a^2)$$

f, 7

$$-(a^2+1) < x < -(a - a^2)$$

$$-a^2 - 1 < x < -a + a^2 \quad "$$

例8

$$\sin 105^\circ = \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

例9

$$(\sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2 = (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$1 - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$-2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\sin^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta = (\sin \theta - \cos \theta)(\sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (1 + \frac{3}{8})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{8}$$

$$= \frac{11}{16} \quad "$$

[12] 12

(1) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 3$

[12] 10
 $(\frac{1}{3})^x + \frac{1}{3^x} - 12 = 0$

$\{(\frac{1}{3})^x\}^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^x - 12 = 0$

$\{(\frac{1}{3})^x - 3\} \{(\frac{1}{3})^x + 4\} = 0$

$(\frac{1}{3})^x = 3, -4$

$\therefore \because (\frac{1}{3})^x > 0 \therefore (\frac{1}{3})^x = 3$

$(\frac{1}{3})^x = (\frac{1}{3})^{-1}$

$x = -1$

[15] 11

$\log_{10} 40 = \frac{\log_2 40}{\log_2 10}$

$= \frac{\log_2 (5 \times 8)}{\log_2 (5 \times 2)}$

$= \frac{\log_2 5 + \log_2 8}{\log_2 5 + \log_2 2}$

$= \frac{a+3}{a+1}$

$= \frac{a+3}{a+1}$

$= \frac{a+3}{a+1}$

[12] 12

(1) $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x - 3$

(2)

$f'(1) = 3 \cdot 1^2 - 6 \cdot 1 - 3 = -6$

$y - 0 = -6(x - 1)$

$y = -6x + 6$

(3)

接点 $P(a, a^3 - 3a^2 - 3a + 5)$ と Q と R の座標を $f'(a) = 3a^2 - 6a - 3$ 接線の方程式は

$y - (a^3 - 3a^2 - 3a + 5) = (3a^2 - 6a - 3)(x - a)$

点 $(1, 2)$ を通るから

$2 - a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a - 5 = (3a^2 - 6a - 3)(1 - a)$

$-a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a - 3 = -3a^3 + 6a^2 + 3a + 3a^2 - 6a - 3$

$2a^3 - 6a^2 + 6a = 0$

$a^3 - 3a^2 + 3a = 0$

$a(a^2 - 3a + 3) = 0$

$a, 7$

$y - 5 = -3(x - 0)$

$y = -3x + 5$

13

$$2x^2 - 2 = 6$$

$$2x^2 = 8$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm 2$$

$$-2 \leq x \leq 2 \quad 6 > 2x^2 - 2 \text{ ("})$$

$$S = \int_{-2}^2 \{6 - (2x^2 - 2)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{12}{6} \{2 - (-2)\}^3$$

$$= \frac{2}{6} \times 4^3$$

$$= \frac{64}{3}$$

"