

46(2)

(1)

[1] $x^2 - 5x + 5 = 0$

$$x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-20}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad x_2 = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\alpha = |x_1 - 2|$$

$$= \left| \frac{5-\sqrt{5}}{2} - 2 \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{5-\sqrt{5}-4}{2} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$$

$$\beta = |x_2 - 2|$$

$$= \left| \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2} - 2 \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{5+\sqrt{5}-4}{2} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\alpha\beta = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{5-1}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

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

$$= (\sqrt{5})^2 - 2 \times 1 = 5 - 2 = 3$$

$$\alpha^8 + \beta^8 = (\alpha^4 + \beta^4) - 2(\alpha\beta)^4$$

$$= \{(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2(\alpha\beta)^2\} - 2(\alpha\beta)^4$$

$$= (3^2 - 2 \times 1^2) - 2 \times 1^4$$

$$= (9 - 2) - 2$$

$$= 7 - 2 = 5$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1, \quad 0 < \beta < 1$$

$$\alpha^8 + \beta^8 = 47$$

$$\beta^8 = 47 - \alpha^8$$

$$-1 < -\alpha^8 < 0$$

$$46 < 47 - \alpha^8 < 47$$

$$46 < \beta^8 < 47$$

$$m \leq \beta^8 < m+1$$

$$m = 46$$

(2) a: 解方程, b: 验证

$$A = \{3, 4, 7, 9, a^2 - a\}$$

$$B = \{0, 8, a+b+1, 2a+b\}$$

$$C = \{2, 7, 9\}$$

$$A \cap B \neq \emptyset$$

(1) $C \subset A$ 则

$$a^2 - a = 2 \quad a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \quad (a-2)(a+1) = 0$$

$$a = 2, -1 \quad a > 0 \text{ 则 } a = 2$$

(2) $A \cap B = \{3, 4\}$ 则

$$\begin{cases} a+b+1 = 3 \\ 2a+b = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{则} \quad \begin{cases} a+b+1 = 4 \\ 2a+b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+b &= 2 \\ -2a+b &= 4 \\ \hline -a &= -2 \\ a &= 2 \\ b &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+b &= 3 \\ -2a+b &= 3 \\ \hline -a &= 0 \\ a &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$(a, b) = (2, 0) \text{ 或 } (0, 3)$$

(3) $A \cap B = \{2, 7, 9\}$ 则

$$a^2 - a = 2 \quad \text{则} \quad a = 2$$

$$\text{则} \quad \begin{cases} a+b+1 = 4 \\ 2a+b = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$a = 2 \text{ 则 } \begin{cases} 2+b+1 = 4 \\ 4+b = 4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} b = 1 \\ b = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} (2, 1) \\ (2, 0) \end{matrix}$$

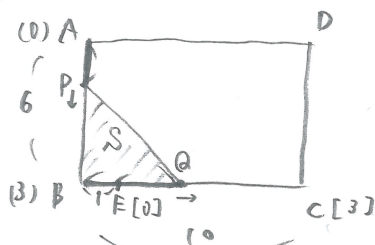
$$(2, 0) \text{ 则 } a+b+1 = 3 \quad 2a+b = 4 \quad \text{则 } (2, 0)$$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 4\} \text{ 则}$$

$$\text{则} \quad (a, b) = (2, 1) \text{ 或 } (2, 0)$$



[3].



$$AP = \frac{2t}{2}$$

$$BQ = \frac{1+3t}{4}$$

$$PB = AB - AP = 6 - 2t$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (6-2t)(1+3t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= (3-t)(1+3t) \\ &= -3t^2 + 8t + 3 \\ &= -3\left(t^2 - \frac{8}{3}t\right) + 3 \\ &= -3\left\{\left(t - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{16}{9}\right\} + 3 \\ &= -3\left(t - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{16}{3} + 3 \\ &= -3\left(t - \frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{3} \end{aligned}$$

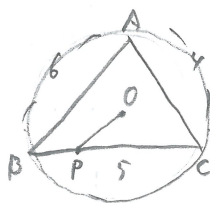
$0 < t < 3$ にあてて.

$$t = \frac{4}{3}$$

最大値 $\frac{25}{3}$

[2]

[1]



$BC > x$.

$$\sin B = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}, \quad \sin C = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{8}$$

正弦定理より

$$\frac{AB}{\sin C} = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$$

$$AB = \frac{4}{\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{8} = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos B &= \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{7}{16}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{9}{16}} = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$BC = x$ とする.

余弦定理より

$$\cos B = \frac{6^2 + x^2 - 4^2}{2 \times 6 \times x}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{36 + x^2 - 16}{2 \times 6 \times x}$$

$$9x = x^2 + 20$$

$$x^2 - 9x + 20 = 0$$

$$(x-4)(x-5) = 0$$

$$x = 4, 5$$

$$x > 4 \text{ より } BC = 5$$

外接円の中心 O と点 P のこと

最大 $P = A, B, C$ のとき

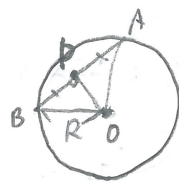
より、外接円の半径は一定

正弦定理より

$$2R = \frac{AC}{\sin B}$$

$$R = \frac{4}{2 \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{8\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$\angle A, B, C$ はすべて鋭角.



最小 外接円の半径

最大の AB と

円 O に最も近い点

AB の中点と中心 O の距離

三平方より

$$OP^2 = R^2 - \left(\frac{AB}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{6}{2}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{64}{7} - 9$$

$$= \frac{64 - 63}{7} = \frac{1}{7}$$

$$OP = \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

[2] 1: 3
2: 5.6
3: 8

(1) 2013年 相同位置数

答案 5683 个件
2~9

(2) 0 1 2 3 4
X X 0 X 0

2, 4

(3) 0 1 2 3 4
0 0 X X 0

2, 3

[3]

人口变量 X 人
小学阶段 变量 Y 校

$$W = \frac{X}{1000}$$

(1) W 与 Y 的相内待数

0.94 5

(2) X 的分散

$$S^2 = \frac{(X_1 - \bar{X})^2 + (X_2 - \bar{X})^2 + \dots + (X_n - \bar{X})^2}{n}$$

W 的分散

$$S^2 = \frac{(W_1 - \bar{W})^2 + (W_2 - \bar{W})^2 + \dots + (W_n - \bar{W})^2}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{X_1}{1000} - \frac{\bar{X}}{1000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{X_2}{1000} - \frac{\bar{X}}{1000}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{X_n}{1000} - \frac{\bar{X}}{1000}\right)^2}{n}$$

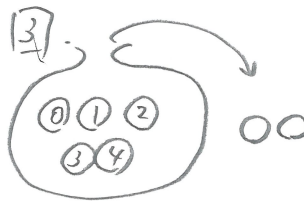
$$= \frac{1}{1000^2} S^2$$

$$\frac{S^2}{S^2} = \frac{1}{1000^2} = \frac{1}{(10^3)^2} = \frac{1}{10^6} \quad 5 =$$

X 与 Y 的相内待数 r

W 与 Y 的相内待数 r'

$$\frac{r'}{r} = 1 \quad \frac{1}{2}$$



20 同 14

$$5(2) = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{12 \cdot 1} = \frac{10}{12} = \frac{5}{6}$$

① 4 10 1

1 2 3 4 W/R

① ④ ① ② ③ ④

(a) ①, ② 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(b) ①, ④ (X ≠ 0, Y ≠ 0) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

⇒ R 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 W/R = X

(1) 10 X 4 5 6 7 8 9 → (a) ① 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$\frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5} = 2$$

10 X 4 5 6 7 8 9 → (b) ① 4 5 6 7 8 9

$$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5} = 3$$

(2) 20 X 4 5 6 7 8 9 → (a), (b)

$$\frac{4}{10} \times \frac{6}{10} \times 2 = \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times 2 = \frac{12}{25} = 2$$

X 4 5 6 7 8 9 → (b), (b) / (a), (a) 同 10 14 18 22

(b), (b)

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{9}{25}$$

$$\frac{9}{25} + \frac{1}{25}$$

(a), (a) 同 10 14 18 22

$$\left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \times 4 = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$= \frac{12}{25} = \frac{2}{5}$$

X 4 5 6 7 8 9 奇数 (a), (b)

10 14 18 22

0.1 1.4 3.4

0.2 1.4 2.4 3.4

0.3 1.4

0.4 1.2 1.3 1.4 3.4

10 14 18 22

$$\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{10} \times 2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

18.

$$N = 1211b1(10)$$

(1) 3a 倍の数判定.

⇒ 各位の数字の和が 3a 倍の数 $\frac{2}{7}$

$b = 1$ かつ 2 N が 9 倍の数になる.

$$1+2+1+1+1+1 = 3n.$$

$$a+5 = 3n.$$

$$0 \leq a \leq 9$$

$$a+5 = 6 \quad a=1.$$

$$a+5 = 9 \quad a=4.$$

$$a+5 = 12 \quad a=7.$$

$$a+5 = 15 \quad a=10.$$

$$a = 1, 4, 7$$

1~2

$$(2) 10 = 7 \times 1 + 3$$

$$10^2 = (7+3)^2$$

$$= 7^2 + 7 \cdot 6 + 9$$

$$= 7(7+6+1) + 2$$

$$\text{余り } \frac{2}{7}$$

$$10^3 = (7+3)^3$$

$$= 7^3 + 7 \cdot 7 \cdot 3^2 + 7 \cdot 3^3 + 3^3$$

$$= 7(7^2 + 7 \cdot 3^2 + 3^3 + 3) + 6$$

$$\text{余り } \frac{6}{7}$$

$$10^4 = (10^2)^2 = (75+2)^2$$

$$\text{余り } \frac{4}{7}$$

$$10^5 = 10^2 \cdot 10^3 = (75+2)(75+6)$$

$$12 = 7 \times 1 + 5$$

$$\text{余り } \frac{5}{7}$$

$$(3) N = 10^5 + a \times 10^4 + 10^3 + 10^2 + b \times 10 + 1$$

54: 72 の倍数の条件.

$$5 + a \times 4 + 6 + 2 + b \times 3 + 1$$

$$= 4a + 3b + 14$$

$$4 \div 2$$

$$4a + 3b + 14$$

$$= 7a - 3a + 3b + 14$$

$$= 7(a+2) + 3(b-a)$$

N が 72 の倍数になる.

$3(b-a)$ は 7a 倍の数.

$$b-a = 0, \pm 7, \pm 14, \dots$$

(4) N が 21 の倍数になる.

N が 7a 倍の数 $\Rightarrow$ 3a 倍の数

3a 倍の数.

$$1+a+1+1+b+1 = 3m.$$

$$a+b = 3m-4$$

$$0 \leq a \leq 9, 0 \leq b \leq 9$$

$$0 \leq a+b \leq 18$$

$$a+b = 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17$$

(i) ① $a-b=0$ の場合 $a=b$ かつ

$$② \quad 2a = 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17$$

a は整数.

$$a = 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16$$

(ii) ① $a-b=7$ の場合 $b=a-7$ かつ

$$② \quad 2a-7 = 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17$$

$$2a = 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24$$

$$a$$
 は整数 $a = 6, 9, 12$

$$0 \leq a \leq 9$$

$$a-7 = -1, 2, 5, 8$$

$$0 \leq b \leq 9$$

(iii) ① $a-b=-7$ の場合 $b=a+7$ かつ

$$② \quad 2a+7 = 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17$$

$$2a = -5, -2, 1, 4, 7, 10$$

$$0 \leq a \leq 9$$

$$a+7 = 9, 12, 15, 18$$

$$0 \leq b \leq 9$$

$$① \sim ④ \quad 3+1+1 = 5$$

$$\angle ADC = 90^\circ$$

$$AC:DC = BC:AC.$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{5} CD = 36/2$$

$$CD = \frac{12}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$BD = BC - CD$$
$$= 2\sqrt{5} - \frac{12\sqrt{5}}{5}$$
$$= \frac{10\sqrt{5} - 12\sqrt{5}}{5} = \frac{-2\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

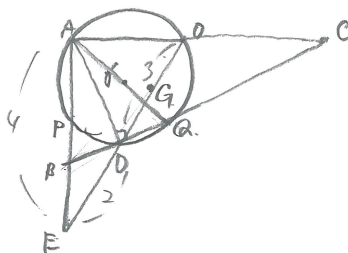
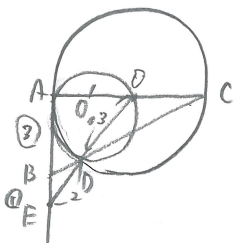
$$\frac{BE}{AE} \cdot \frac{DC}{BD} \cdot \frac{OA}{CO} = 1$$

$$\frac{BE}{AE} \cdot \frac{\frac{V_{KTR}}{I}}{\frac{V_{KTR}}{I}} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} = 1$$

$$\frac{BE}{AE} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 或}$$

$$AE = \frac{1}{3} AB = \frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 1$$

$$OE = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = \underline{\underline{5}}$$



$$EP \cdot EA = ED \cdot EO$$

$$EP \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \cdot 5.$$

$$2EP = 5$$
$$EP = \frac{5}{2}$$

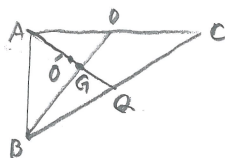
$$CQ \cdot CD = CO \cdot CA$$

$$\cos \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} = 3.6'$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} CQ = 3$$

$$C_Q = \frac{15}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$\triangle ABC$ の重心 G .



$$\begin{cases} BC = 3\sqrt{5} \\ CD = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases} \quad 27.$$

Q.17 BC a point. 2. 3.

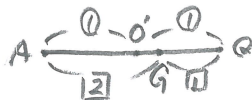
∴ $\angle ADQ = 90^\circ$ 又 AQ 是 $\odot O'$ 的直径.

(2) G_2 の重心 G_2 は、直線 $A-O'-Q$ 上にあり、

折-重心引、 $AG:GQ=2:1$

$$AQ : AO' : O'Q = 2 : 1 : 1$$

$$AQ : AG : GQ = 3 : 2 : 1$$



$$AQ : AO' : O'Q = 6 : 3 : 3.$$

$$AQ : AG : GQ = 6 : 4 : 2.$$

$$AQ : O'Q : GQ = 6 : 3 : 2.$$

$$O'G = O'Q - GQ = 3 - 2 = 1$$

1.2. $AQ: O'G = 6:1$ этого ж а т.

$$\frac{O'G}{AQ} = \frac{1}{6}$$