

2021 度應(葉)

[I]

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^6 \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^3\right]^2 \\ &= (2i)^2 \\ &= 32i \end{aligned}$$

(2) 實數解  $\alpha, \alpha+1$  之和。

$$\begin{cases} \alpha+\alpha+1=-\alpha \\ \alpha(\alpha+1)=b \end{cases} \quad \frac{2(1+3\alpha)}{3} = \frac{\beta}{2} \Leftrightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$2\alpha+1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{4}$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan\theta = -\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2}$$

(3)  $P(X, Y) \neq K$ .

$$\text{AP:BP}=3:4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4AP=3BP$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16AP^2=9BP^2 \quad (\text{AP}>0, \text{BP}>0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{4} \quad (6)$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1 \mp \sqrt{7}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \{2x+(3y+1)x + (5y+2)x^2 +$$

$$= (2x+y+1)(3x+5y+2)$$

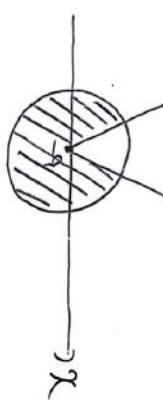
(i)

$$\therefore \frac{x^2+8x+y^2-63=0}{-x^2-2y^2+4}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{-1+\sqrt{7}}{4}, \sin\theta = \frac{-1-\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

(ii)

$$(x+9)^2+y^2=144$$



$$(1) \quad 0_2 = 210210 \quad (3) \\ = 2 \cdot 3^5 + 1 \cdot 3^4 + 2 \cdot 3^3 + 3$$

$$= 588 \\ = \frac{6766}{166} \\ = 41.66$$

$$(2x+y+1, 3x+5y+2)$$

$$= (6, 161), (4, 69), (21, 48)$$

$$(ii) \quad 0_n = \overbrace{210210 \cdots 210}^{3n+1} \quad (3)$$

$$= 210000 \cdots 000 \quad (3)$$

$$+ 210 \cdots 000 \quad (3)$$

$$+ 210 \quad (3) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad (2x+y, 3x+5y)$$

$$= 210 \times (1 + 1000 + 1000^2 + \cdots + 1000^n) \quad (3)$$

$$= 21 \times ((1+27+27^2+\cdots+27^n)) \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$= (10x+5y, 3x+5y)$$

$$= (25, 159), (65, 61), (100, 44)$$

$$= (6, 136), (22, 40)$$

$$= 21 \times \frac{1-27^n}{1-27} = \frac{21}{26}(3^n-1)$$

$$= (30, 136), (110, 40)$$

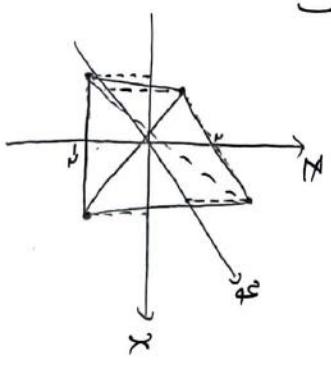
$$\sin^2\theta + (-\sin\theta - \frac{1}{2})^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\sin^2\theta + \sin\theta - \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8\sin^2\theta + 4\sin\theta - 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore (x,y) = \frac{(8,4)}{4}, \frac{(10,2)}{4}$$

(7)



$$(ii) P(A_n)$$

$$= \frac{n}{nC_3} = \frac{6}{(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$(平直) \\ f(x) = -2x + 9 = 0 \quad 0 = \frac{9}{2} \\ f(x) = 3x^2 + 17x + 24 \\ = (x+3)(3x+8)$$

[IV]

(1)

$$y = (x^2 + 4x + 4)Q + x^3 + 4x^2 + 2$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2$$

$$x^3 + \frac{11}{2}x^2 + 24x + 18 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{9}{2})(x + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 2(x+4)x + 4(x+6)$$

$$P(-2, -2) \text{ は接線} \quad Q(-\frac{9}{2}, -7)$$

$$f'(x) = 6x + 2(x+4) + 4 = 8x + 24$$

$$= 8(-2) + 24 = 8(-2) + 24$$

$$= 2(x+2) - 2$$

$$= \frac{12}{(n-3)n-4}$$

$$= \frac{12}{(n-4)(n+1)}$$

$$(2) f(3) = 56$$

$$f'(x) = 8x + 24$$

$$= 3(x+3)^2 - 3$$

$$x = -3 \text{ で接線の傾き最大}.$$

(2)



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

$$= \frac{15}{8}$$

(3)

$$f(x) = 5x$$

$$= 4x^6 = 24$$

$$= 36 - 24 - 24$$

$$P(A) = \frac{6}{6C_3} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$= 8$$

[II]



(1)



(2)



(3)

