

$$\boxed{1} \quad (1) \quad a = \sqrt{98} + \sqrt{49} = 7\sqrt{2} + 7, \quad b = \sqrt{98} - \sqrt{49} = 7\sqrt{2} - 7 \quad (\text{2nd}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_7 a + \log_7 b &= \log_7 ab = \log_7 (98 - 49) = \log_7 49 \\ &= \log_7 7^2 = 2 \log_7 7 = \underline{\underline{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + ab + b^2 &= (a+b)^2 - ab = (14\sqrt{2})^2 - 49 \\ &= 2 \times 14^2 - 49 = 8 \times 7^2 - 7^2 = 7^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_7 (a^2 + ab + b^2) = \log_7 7^3 = 3 \log_7 7 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (1) \quad \sin 15^\circ &= \sin (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 15^\circ &= \cos (45^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad AB = 12 \text{ km} \quad \text{and} \quad CA = \sqrt{2} \text{ km} \quad \text{and} \quad \angle C = 165^\circ. \quad \text{By the sine rule,}$$

$$\frac{CA}{\sin \angle B} = \frac{AB}{\sin \angle C} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2} \text{ km}}{\sin (\angle C + 15^\circ)} = \frac{12}{\sin \angle C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2} \sin \angle C &= \sin (\angle C + 15^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \angle C + \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \cos \angle C \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}}{4} \sin \angle C = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} \cos \angle C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \angle C = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{3 - \sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$0^\circ < \angle C < 165^\circ \quad \text{and} \quad \angle C = 30^\circ$$

$$\underline{\underline{\angle C = 30^\circ}}$$

2

$$f(x) = \int_0^1 (x - at) f(t) dt = \left(\int_0^1 f(t) dt \right) x - a \int_0^1 t f(t) dt$$

2. $A = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$, $B = \int_0^1 t f(t) dt$ とおくと $f(x) = Ax - aB$ とおける。

$f(0) = 1$ より $f(x) = Ax + 1$ ($-aB = 1$) とおける。

$$A = \int_0^1 (At + 1) dt = \frac{A}{2} + 1 \iff A = 2$$

2. a とおき,

$$B = \int_0^1 t (2t + 1) dt = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{6}$$

よって $a = -\frac{1}{B} = -\frac{6}{7}$ とおける。

よって a と f(x) は, $a = -\frac{6}{7}$, $f(x) = 2x + 1$ とおける。

⑤ (1) $\exists (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 \iff x^2 + y^2 - 2ax - 2by = 0$ と
 $y = x+1$ として y を消去 (2変数2元2次方程式):

$$x^2 + (x+1)^2 - 2ax - 2b(x+1)$$

$$= 2x^2 - 2(a+b-1)x + 1 - 2b = 0$$

たゞ $x=k$ が重解にちつ、すなわち、 $(x-k)^2 = x^2 - 2kx + k^2 = 0$ と同値
 であるから;

$$a+b-1 = 2k, \quad 1-2b = 2k^2$$

$$\iff \underline{a = k^2 + 2k + \frac{1}{2}}, \quad \underline{b = \frac{1}{2} - k^2}$$

(2) (a, b) が第2象限 $\iff a < 0, b > 0$ (a, a z):

$$\begin{cases} k^2 + 2k + \frac{1}{2} < 0 \iff -1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < k < -1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - k^2 > 0 \iff -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < k < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\iff \underline{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < k < -1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$