

$$\boxed{1} \quad (1) \quad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{3\log_2 5} = x \text{ とおく。}$$

$$3\log_2 5 = \log_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x$$

$$= -2\log_2 x \quad \text{より}$$

$$5^3 = x^{-2}$$

$$x = 5^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(2) \quad AC^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 - 2AB \cdot BC \cdot \cos B \\ = 16\cos^2 B + 4 - 16\cos^2 B \\ = 4 \quad \text{より } AC = 2$$

$$AB^2 = AC^2 + BC^2 - 2AC \cdot BC \cdot \cos C \\ = 8 - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{32}{3} \quad \text{より}$$

$$16\cos^2 B = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\cos^2 B = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cdot \cos A$$

$$4 = 16\cos^2 B + 4 - 16\cos B \cdot \cos A$$

$$4 = \frac{32}{3} + 4 - \frac{16\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos A$$

$$\frac{16\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos A = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$(3) \quad p(x) = (x^2 + 4)Q(x) + x - 3$$

$$p(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 2)Q_1(x) + x + 7 \text{ とおける。}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0 \text{ の解は } 1+i, 1-i \text{ である}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(1+i) = 8+i \\ p(1-i) = 8-i \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} p(1+i) = \{(1+i)^2 + 4\} Q(1+i) + 1+i-3 = 8+i \\ p(1-i) = \{(1-i)^2 + 4\} Q(1-i) + 1-i-3 = 8-i \end{cases}$$

$$\text{より } \begin{cases} Q(1+i) = \frac{10}{2i+4} \\ Q(1-i) = \frac{10}{-2i+4} \end{cases}$$

そこで

$$Q_1(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 2)Q_2(x) + ax + b$$

$$\begin{cases} Q(1+i) = a(1+i) + b = \frac{10}{2i+4} \\ Q(1-i) = a(1-i) + b = \frac{10}{-2i+4} \end{cases} \quad \text{と解いて。}$$

$$a = -1, \quad b = 3 \quad \text{より}$$

求めた余りは $-x + 3$ 。

2

$$(1) \log_2 4 + \log_4 x^2 = 3$$

$$\log_2 4 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\log_2 x^2} = 3$$

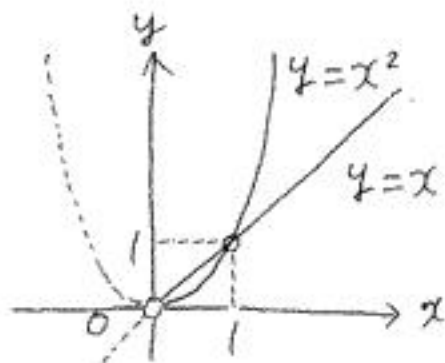
$$(\log_2 x^2)^2 - 3 \log_2 x^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$(\log_2 x^2 - 1)(\log_2 x^2 - 2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \log_2 x^2 = 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \log_2 x^2 = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$x^2 = 4$$



(2) 図で考える。長の変化を調べる。

$$-\frac{9}{4} < \text{長} < -2, \quad -2 < \text{長} < 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} (1) \ell_1: y = -x + p + p^2$$

$$\ell_2: y = 2x - 2p + p^2$$

$$q: x^2 + x - p - p^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{(2p+1)^2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm (2p+1)}{2} = p, -p-1 \quad \text{よ} \quad q = -p-1$$

$$r: x^2 - 2x + 2p - p^2 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4p^2 - 8p + 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \pm 2(p-1)}{2} = p, -p+2 \quad \text{よ} \quad r = -p+2$$

$$(2) \quad q < p < r$$

$$-p-1 < p < -p+2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < p < 1$$

$$(3) \quad S_1 = -\int_{-p-1}^p (x-p) \{x - (-p-1)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{8p^3 + 12p^2 + 6p + 1}{6}$$

$$S_2 = -\int_p^{-p+2} (x-p) \{x - (-p+2)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{-8p^3 + 24p^2 - 24p + 8}{6}$$

$$S_1 + S_2 = \frac{36p^2 - 18p + 9}{6}$$

$$= 6p^2 - 3p + \frac{3}{2} = 6\left(p - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\text{最小値は } p = \frac{1}{4} \text{ のとき } \frac{9}{8}$$