

$$\boxed{1} \quad k > 0, 8x^2 - 12kx + 3k^2 + 8 = 0, \alpha = \sin\theta + 2\cos\theta, \beta = 2\sin\theta + \cos\theta$$

(1) 解と係数の関係より,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{2}k = 3\sin\theta + 3\cos\theta \\ \alpha\beta = \frac{3}{8}k^2 + 1 = 2 + 5\sin\theta\cos\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{k}{2}, \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{3}{40}k^2 - \frac{1}{5}$$

(2)

$$(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2 = 1 + 2\sin\theta\cos\theta \iff \frac{1}{4}k^2 = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{20}k^2 \iff k^2 = 6$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{k = \sqrt{6}}}$$

$$(3) \quad \sin\theta + \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$\sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta$ を 2 解とする方程式は,

$$t^2 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}t + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \iff t = \frac{\sqrt{6} \pm \sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ より, $\sin\theta \leq \cos\theta$ であるから,

$$\underline{\underline{\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}, \cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}}}$$

(1)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \boxed{A \times 5} \quad {}_7C_5 = {}_7C_2 = 21 \\ \boxed{A \times 6} \quad {}_7C_6 = {}_7C_1 = 7 \\ \boxed{A \times 7} \quad {}_7C_7 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \underline{\underline{29 \text{ 通り}}}$$

(2)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A A B B \square \square \square \\ \square A A B B \square \square \\ \square \square A A B B \square \\ \square \square \square A A B B \end{array} \right\} \quad 2^3 \times 4 = \underline{\underline{32 \text{ 通り}}}$$

(3)

(i) $\boxed{3 \text{ 連続}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A A A B \square \square \square \cdots 8 \\ B A A A B \square \square \cdots 4 \\ \square B A A A B \square \cdots 4 \\ \square \square B A A A B \cdots 4 \\ \square \square \square B A A A \cdots 8 \end{array} \right\} \quad 28 \text{ 通り} \quad \text{ただし, } A A A B A A A \text{ は 2 回数えているので } 27 \text{ 通り}$$

(ii) $\boxed{4 \text{ 連続}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A A A A B \square \square \cdots 4 \\ B A A A A B \square \cdots 2 \\ \square B A A A A B \cdots 2 \\ \square \square B A A A A \cdots 4 \end{array} \right\} \quad 12 \text{ 通り}$$

(iii) $\boxed{5 \text{ 連続}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A A A A A B \square \cdots 2 \\ B A A A A A B \cdots 1 \\ \square B A A A A A \cdots 2 \end{array} \right\} \quad 5 \text{ 通り}$$

(iv) $\boxed{6 \text{ 連続}}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A A A A A A B \cdots 1 \\ B A A A A A A \cdots 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad 2 \text{ 通り}$$

(v) $\boxed{7 \text{ 連続}}$

$$A A A A A A A \cdots 1 \text{ 通り}$$

(i) ~ (v) より, $\underline{\underline{47 \text{ 通り}}}$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + b \quad (a > 0)$$

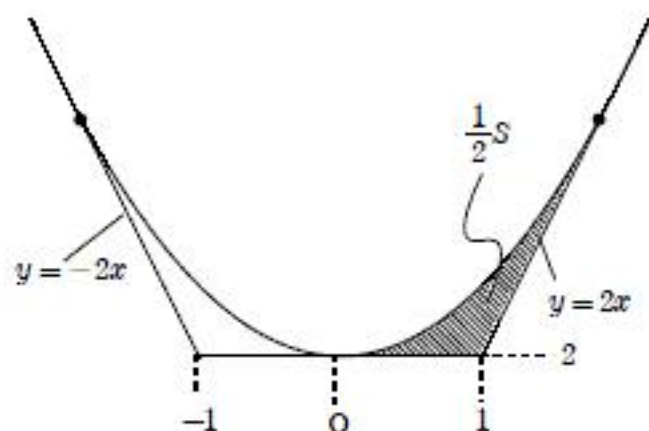
$$g(x) = |x+1| + |x-1|$$

$$= \begin{cases} -2x & (x \leq -1) \\ 2 & (-1 < x \leq 1) \\ 2x & (1 < x) \end{cases}$$

(1)

$$-2x = 6 \quad \text{あるいは} \quad 2x = 6$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{x = \pm 3}}$$

(2) $(0, 2)$ を通るので,

$$a \cdot 0^2 + b = 2 \quad \therefore b = 2$$

 $y = ax^2 + 2$ と $y = 2x$ が接するので, 連立して,

$$ax^2 + 2 = 2x \iff ax^2 - 2x + 2 = 0$$

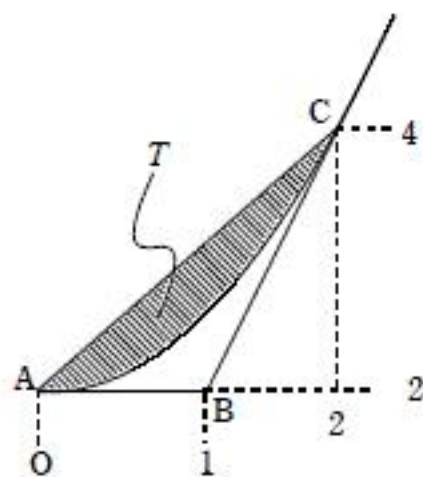
判別式を D とすると,

$$D/4 = 1 - 2a = 0 \quad \therefore a = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \underline{\underline{f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2}}$$

(3)

$$\frac{1}{2}S = \triangle ABC - T = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{6} (2-0)^3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{S = \frac{2}{3}}}$$



$$\boxed{4} \quad a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_{n+2} = 2a_{n+1} + a_n \quad \dots\dots ①$$

(1)

$$a_3 = 2a_2 + a_1 = \underline{\underline{5}} \quad a_4 = 2a_3 + a_2 = \underline{\underline{12}} \quad a_5 = 2a_4 + a_3 = \underline{\underline{29}}$$

(2)

$$29x + 12y = 1 \iff 29(x-5) = -12(y+12)$$

$$\therefore \underline{\underline{\begin{cases} x = -12k + 5 \\ y = 29k - 12 \end{cases}}} \quad (k \text{ は整数})$$

(3) a_n, a_{n+1} が互いに素でないとする.

2 以上の整数 d を用いて,

$$a_{n+1} = db_{n+1}, a_n = db_n \quad (b_{n+1}, b_n \text{ は整数})$$

①より,

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + a_{n-1} \iff db_{n+1} = 2db_n + a_{n-1}$$

$$\iff a_{n-1} = d(b_{n+1} - 2b_n)$$

$$\therefore a_{n-1} = db_{n-1} \quad (b_{n-1} \text{ は整数})$$

これをくりかえすと, $a_2 = db_2, a_1 = db_1$ (b_1, b_2 は整数) となるが,

$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2$ より, 2 以上の d は存在しない.

よって, a_n, a_{n+1} は互いに素.