

2017 埼玉医科大学 (健)

□1

□11.

ある候補者... 欠票

とある。残り1001-欠票で、ある候補者以外に票を付した5位は $\frac{1001-x}{5}$ 票以下なので、ある候補者が必ず超過すればいい。

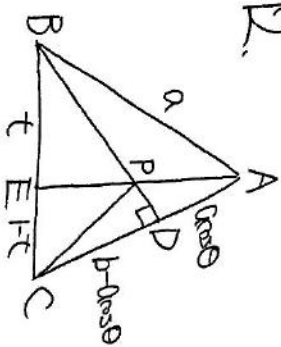
$$x > \frac{1001-x}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6x > 1001$$

$$\therefore x \geq 167 \quad (x \in \mathbb{N})$$

最小 167 票必要

□12.



$$\triangle APB \sim \triangle AQC = 2:1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{BP}{AQ} = \frac{AP}{AC} = 2:1$$

$$\therefore \frac{t}{t} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\triangle APB \sim \triangle BPC = AD \sim DC = 2:3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 \cos \theta = b - 0 \cos \theta = 2:3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 30 \cos \theta = 2b - 20 \cos \theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 50 \cos \theta = 2b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{2b}{50}$$

□13

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2t+5 \\ -t+3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 6t + 15 - 4t + 12$$

$$= 2t + 27 = 0$$

$$\therefore t = -\frac{27}{2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \cos \theta(t)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2t + 27}{\sqrt{(2t+5)^2 + (-t+3)^2}} \cdot 5$$

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

□14.

3つの実数解を α, β, γ とし、

$$x^3 + px + q = 0 \text{ と } x^3 + rx + p = 0 \text{ の}$$

共通解を α とすると、解と係数の

関係より

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0 \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \alpha\beta + \beta\gamma + \gamma\alpha = 0 \dots \textcircled{2} \\ \alpha\beta\gamma = -156 \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -p \dots \textcircled{4} \\ \alpha\beta = r \dots \textcircled{5} \\ \alpha + \gamma = -r \dots \textcircled{6} \\ \alpha\gamma = p \dots \textcircled{7} \end{cases}$$

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$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5}$$

$$-p + \gamma = 0 \Leftrightarrow \gamma = p$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{6}, \textcircled{5}$$

$$-r + \beta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta = r$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{5}$$

$$\alpha\gamma = \alpha p = p \therefore \alpha = 1$$

$$\text{さらに} \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{5}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta + \gamma = -1 \\ \beta\gamma = -156 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta + \gamma = -1 \\ \beta\gamma = -156 \end{cases}$$

$$\beta > \gamma \text{ とおき } \beta = 12, \gamma = -13$$

$$\textcircled{2}, \textcircled{5}$$

$$0 = 12 - 156 - 13 = -157$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{5} \quad \textcircled{5}, \textcircled{5}$$

$$p = -13, \quad r = 12$$

$$x(x) = 0 \text{ の解は}$$

$$x = -13, 1, 12$$

□2 □11

$$f(x) = 3 \sin x + 2 \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$= 3 \sin x + 2 \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$0 = \int_0^x (3 \sin t + 2 \cos t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) dt$$

$$= [-3 \cos t + 2 \sin t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} t]_0^x$$

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - (-3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 6 \therefore 0 = 12$$

問2

①

$$= -4 \sin \theta + 3 \sin \theta + 2 + \frac{6}{\pi}$$

$$= -4 \left(\sin \theta - \frac{3}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{16} + 2 + \frac{6}{\pi}$$

$$\sin \theta = -1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\min f(\theta) = -5 + \frac{6}{\pi}$$

③

$$\frac{1}{2} n(n-1) < P \leq \frac{1}{2} (n+1)(n+2)$$

問1 $P = 10^4$ のとき

$$n(n-1) < 20000 \leq (n+1)(n+2)$$

これを満たす $n = 81$.

$$\frac{f(P)}{\sqrt{P}} = \frac{81}{100} = 0.81$$

問2. $1 = 5(P) < 3(P)$

$$\frac{1}{2} 3(P)(3(P)-1) < P \leq \frac{1}{2} (3(P)+1)$$

$$(3(P)+2)$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{60}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{5}{7}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P}{3(P)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(\because \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} 3(P) = \infty)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{P \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(P)}{\sqrt{P}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

④

問1.

$P(3 \text{回連続})$

$$= P(A \times 3) + P(B \times 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{24 + 60}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{21}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 6} = \frac{1}{8}$$

問2.

$P(\text{連続} (B \times 5))$

$$= \frac{P(B \times 3)}{P(3 \text{回連続})}$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{60}{2 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{5}{7}$$

問3.

$P(3 \text{回連続})$

$$= P(A \times 3 \text{回連続}) + P(B \times 3 \text{回連続})$$

$$= P(\overset{A}{\text{赤白赤白}}) + P(\overset{B}{\text{赤白赤白}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{6} + \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{2}{6}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{2}{7} \cdot \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{6} + \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{6}$$

$P(\text{連続} (1 \text{回連続}))$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}$$

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

$$= \frac{16}{24 + \frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{32}{58 + 5} = \frac{32}{63}$$