

2018 埼玉医科大学(後期)

Ⅰ

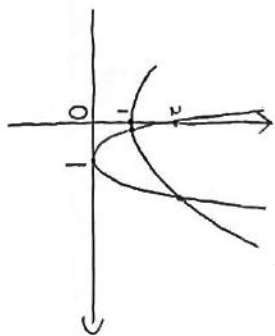
例1.

$$2(x-1)^2 = mx^2 + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2-m)x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{よって } y = 2(x-1)^2 \text{ と } y = mx^2 + 1$$

を書くと、異なる2つの解がともに正であるには



$m < 2$ が必要である。

よって2つの方向が交わる

のは 数2点

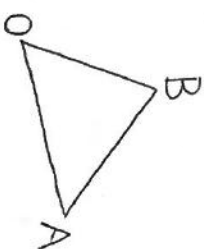
$$\frac{1}{4} = (-2)^2 - (2-m)$$

$$= m + 2 > 0$$

$$\therefore m > -2$$

$$\text{以上より } -2 < m < 2$$

例2.



$$\vec{OA} = \vec{a}, \vec{OB} = \vec{b} \text{ とする}$$

$$\vec{c} = \pm \vec{AB}$$

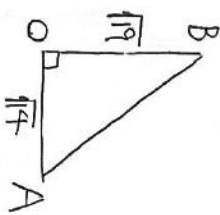
$$= \vec{a} - \vec{b} \text{ または } \vec{b} - \vec{a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1-3 \\ -2m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} l=5, m=-1, n=2 \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \text{または} \\ l=1, m=3, n=-2 \dots \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

①のとき $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}$ である。

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ のとき } \vec{a}, \vec{b} = 3 - 6 + 3 = 0$$



$$\Delta OAB = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4} \sqrt{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{36}$$

例3.

$$y = e^x \cos x$$

$$y' = -e^x \sin x - e^x \sin x$$

$$= -2e^x \sin x$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} e^x \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$y=0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{4}\pi + (n-1)\pi$$

$$= \pi n - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

極値をとる x は、初項 $\frac{3}{4}\pi$

公差 π の等差数列。

極値は

$$y = e^{-\pi n + \frac{\pi}{4}} \cos(\pi n - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= e^{-\pi n + \frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-1)^n$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (-e^{-\pi})^n$$

$$\text{初項 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-\frac{3\pi}{4}}, \text{ 公差 } -1 \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

の等比数列。

例4.

$$2x-3 = t \text{ とおく。}$$

$$2dx = dt$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 (x-3)^2 e^{9x} dx$$

$$= \int_3^{-1} t^2 e^{t+3} \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{e}{2} \int_3^{-1} t^2 e^t dt$$

$$= \frac{e}{2} [t^2 e - 2te + 2e^t]_3^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{e}{2} [(-1)^2 e - 2(-1)e + 2e^{-1}] - \frac{e}{2} [3^2 e - 2(3)e + 2e^3]$$

$$(n \in \mathbb{N}) = \frac{e}{2} \{ 5e^{-1} - (17e^3) \}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} e^2 - \frac{17}{2} e^4$$

例2

例1.

$$3u + 4v = 1$$

この不定方程式を解くと

$$\begin{cases} u = 4k - 1 \\ v = -3k + 1 \end{cases} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$|uv|$$

$$= |-12k^2 + 11k - 1|$$

$$= |-12(k^2 - \frac{11}{12}k) - 1|$$

$$k = \frac{11}{24} \text{ 付近}, k=0 \text{ とき } |uv| \text{ 最小。}$$

$$\text{よって } |u| = -1, |v| = 1$$

$$12W + 7Z = 1$$

不定方程式を解く

$$\begin{cases} W = 7Z + 3 \\ Z = -12Z - 5 \end{cases} \quad (Z \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$|WZ|$$

$$= |-84Z^2 - 12Z - 15|$$

$$= |-84(Z^2 + \frac{1}{4}Z) - 15|$$

$$Z = -\frac{1}{168} \text{ (近)} \quad Z = 0 \text{ として } |WZ| \text{ 最小}$$

$$2012 \quad W = 3, Z = -5$$

例2.

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 4 = 5$$

$$x_3 = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 7 \cdot (-5) = -31$$

$$(1) \quad x_1, x_2 \text{ (剰余)} \quad \underline{2}$$

$$x_3 \text{ (剰余)} \quad \underline{1}$$

$$(2) \quad x_1, x_2, x_3 \text{ (剰余)} \quad \underline{-31}$$

$$\text{剰余は } 2, 1, 4$$

例3 α, β, γ 整数と

$$x = 3\alpha + 2 = 4\beta + 1 = 7\gamma + 4$$

$$3\alpha - 4\beta = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 4k_1 + 1 \\ \beta = 3k_1 + 1 \end{cases} \quad (k_1 \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$12k_1 + 5 = 7\gamma + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12k_1 - 7\gamma = -1$$

$$k_1 = 7k_2 - 3$$

$$\gamma = 12k_2 - 5$$

$$x = 84k_2 - 31$$

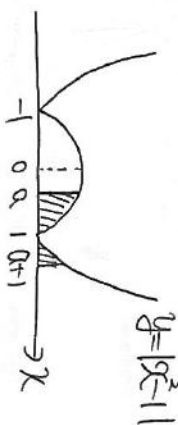
$$= 84 - 31 = 53 \quad (\text{剰余最小})$$

[3]

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a (a-x) \sqrt{x^2-1} dx \\ = \int_0^a |x^2-1| dx \end{aligned}$$

例1.

$$0 \leq a \leq 1 \text{ のとき}$$



$$\int_0^a (a-x) dx + \int_1^{a+1} (x^2-1) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx + \int_1^{a+1} (x^2-1) dx$$

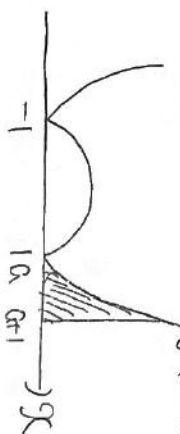
$$= \left[x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \right]_1^{a+1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 2 - \left(0 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{(a+1)^3}{3} - a - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - 2a + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a + 1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + 1 \cdot a^2 - 1 \cdot a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$0 \leq 1 \text{ のとき}$$



$$\int_0^a (a-x) dx + \int_1^{a+1} (x^2-1) dx$$

$$= \int_0^a (a-x) dx + \int_1^{a+1} (x^2-1) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{a^2}{2} - x \right]_0^a + \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x \right]_1^{a+1}$$

$$= \frac{(a+1)^3}{3} - a - 1 - \frac{1}{3} + a$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}a^3 + 1 \cdot a^2 - \frac{2}{3}$$

例2.

$$\int_0^a (a-x) dx = \begin{cases} 2a^2 + 2a - 1 & (0 \leq a \leq 1) \\ 2a + 1 & (a \geq 1) \end{cases}$$

$$2a^2 + 2a - 1 = 0 \text{ をみたす解を } a \text{ とする. } (0 \leq a \leq 1)$$

$$\min \int_0^a (a-x) dx = \int_0^1 (a-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

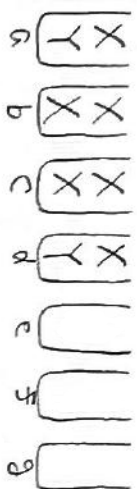
$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}a^3 + a^2 - a + \frac{2}{3}$$

4

1011.



$$P(gb \times r)$$

$$= P(eb \times X, fb \times r) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ P(eb \times r, fb \times X) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ P(eb \times r, fb \times r) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

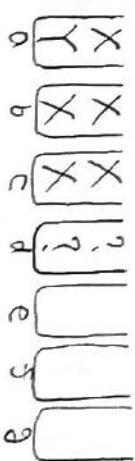
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}$$

1012. (1)



1012

$$P(db \times X) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(db \times r) = \frac{6}{16}$$

$$P(db \times r) = \frac{9}{16}$$

1012

$$P(fb \times X) = \frac{1}{16} \cdot 1 + \frac{6}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(fb \times r) = \frac{6}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{16} = \frac{3}{4}$$

1012

$$P(gb \times r)$$

$$= P(eb \times X, fb \times r) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ P(eb \times r, fb \times X) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ P(eb \times r, fb \times r) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{16}$$

(2)

$$P_{gb \times r}(fb \times r)$$

$$= \frac{P(gb \times r \cap fb \times r)}{P(gb \times r)}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{16}}{\frac{7}{16}}$$

$$= \frac{6}{7}$$