

2019 東京医科大(後期) 問題

1

向1.

$$(x+b+y)^2 + (-2a+3b+y)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -a - b, y = 2a - 3b$$

$$(i) x+y=5 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+4y=1 \\ 3x+3y=15 \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = 19, y = -14$$

$$= 18 + 2[(4 - 3\cos\theta)^2 + (3 - 3\sin\theta)^2]$$

$$\begin{cases} -a-b=19 \\ 2a-3b=-14 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ b = \frac{-21}{5} \end{array}$$

$$= 18 + 2(25 - 24\cos\theta - 18\sin\theta + 9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 86 - 12(2\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta) \\ &= 86 - 60\sin(\theta + \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

$$(ii) x+y=-5 \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+4y=1 \\ 3x+3y=-15 \end{cases}$$

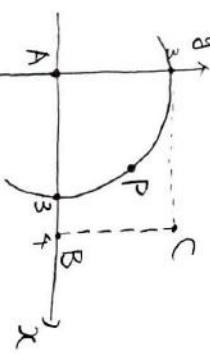
$$\hookrightarrow x = -21, y = 16$$

問3.

$$\begin{cases} -a-b=-21 \\ 2a-3b=16 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ b = \frac{26}{5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{解く} \\ &\tilde{f}(x+y) = \tilde{f}(x) + \tilde{f}(y) + 8xy + 6 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \frac{\tilde{f}(x+h) - \tilde{f}(x)}{h} = \frac{8x + \tilde{f}(h) + 6}{h} \end{aligned}$$



$$x = 3\cos\theta, y = 3\sin\theta \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(0) &= -6 \\ \frac{\tilde{f}(x+h) - \tilde{f}(x)}{h} &= \frac{\tilde{f}(h) - \tilde{f}(0)}{h-0} \\ \overrightarrow{AC} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{C_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問1

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}'(x) &= 8x + \tilde{f}'(0) \\ &= \frac{8x + 6}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = 4x^2 + 6x - 6$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{5}{4}$$

$$\tilde{f}(x) = 0 \text{ の解が } x = -\frac{3}{4}, 2 \text{ である}$$

$$\tilde{f}(2) = 20 + 10 = 0$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{5}{4}$$

問2 天下の解法で解くが  $\tilde{f}(x)$

が2次式で解くのがやめて  
13を試験で試してみる

$$\tilde{f}(x+y) = \tilde{f}(x) + 8y$$

$$\text{ここで } \tilde{f}(x) = 8x + 6 \text{ とおくと}$$

がわかる

$$Q(0, 3\sin t, 3 - 3\cos t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AB} &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{C_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \overrightarrow{AC} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overrightarrow{C_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{OP} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4\cos t \\ 0 \\ -3\cos t \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3\sin t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4\cos t \\ 3\sin t \\ -3\cos t \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

↓ よって  $P$  の座標は  $(4\cos t, 3\sin t, -3\cos t)$

$$\begin{cases} y = 5 \sin t \\ z = 3 - 3 \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{12}} \times \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin t = \frac{3}{5} \\ \cos t = \frac{3-z}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} = 1$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z-3}{3}\right)^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore \tan \frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}$$

|4B.  
P(E)  $\neq$   $\sqrt{24}$

$$R\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}, 0, \frac{3-3\cos t}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4((6+\sqrt{2}) - (6+\sqrt{2})^2)}{4}$$

|4

|4L.

$$P(Q_1 = Q_2 = Q_3)$$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$\text{[3]} \quad \text{[4]}. \quad \text{[4R.}$$

|4L.

$$P(Q_1 > Q_2 > Q_3) \quad \boxed{\text{数字を選ぶ... } G_3 \text{ が順番... } 1}$$

$$= \frac{6!}{6^3} = \frac{5}{54}$$

$$\text{[4L.} \quad \text{[4R.}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\tan^2 \frac{\pi}{24}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{12}} \times \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{12}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sin 15^\circ \times 24$$

$= \frac{1 \cdot k_1 \cdot C_2 \cdot 3!}{6^3}$

$$= \frac{3(16-\sqrt{2})}{6^3}$$

(C1: 外接する正二等辺三角形)

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(k-1)(k-2)}{36}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 48$$

$$= 4$$

$$= 24(\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2}-2)$$

|6|3

$$P(E_k)$$

$k \in \{3, \dots, 1\}$
$1 \sim k-10 \in \{2, 3, \dots, k\}$
$2 \sim k-3 \in \{3, \dots, k\}$
$3 \sim k-3 \in \{3, \dots, 3\}$