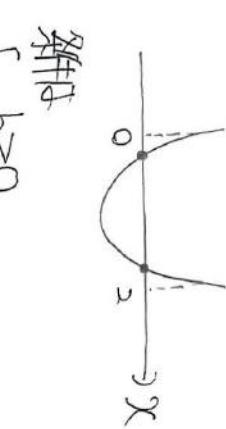
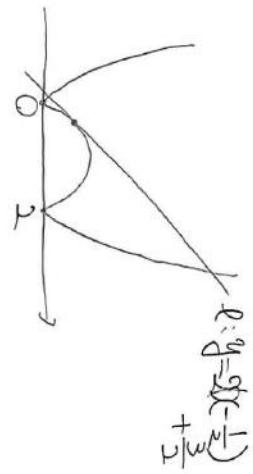


2019 東京大(医) ①

$$-2x^2+4x = -\frac{1}{2}x+b$$

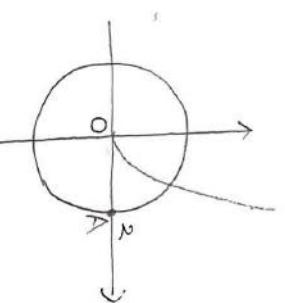
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow 0 &= 2x^2 - \frac{9}{2}x + b \\ &= \int_0^0 \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 - (2x^2 - 4x) \right\} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{300} = 5\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$y = 2|x(x-2)|$$



$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ -1+b > 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} D = \frac{81}{4} - 8b > 0 \\ 1 < b < \frac{81}{32} \end{cases}$$

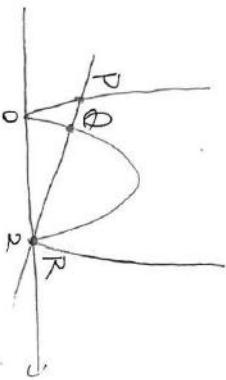
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( -\frac{1}{2}x + 1 \right) dx \\ &+ \left[ -\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} + \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \dots = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$M: y = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$$

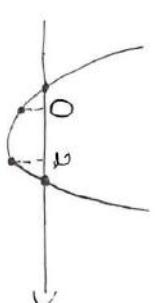
式より  $y = 2x^2 - 4x$  と  $x < 0, 2 < x$  (2) で 黒字で  $x < 0$  の解をも)。

$$2x^2 - 4x = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$$



$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - \frac{7}{2}x - b = 0$$

$$1) x^2 - 4x = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$$



解は

$$\begin{cases} -b < 0 \\ 1-b < 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore b > 1$$

$$2) x^2 - 4x = -\frac{1}{2}x + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - \frac{7}{2}x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4x^2 - 7x - 2 = 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{または} \quad x = 2 \\ &\therefore \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{4} \text{ または } x = 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{式より } x = -\frac{1}{4} \\ &\text{で異なる2つの解をも} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \left| \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 \cdot 25 - 100} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{300} = 5\sqrt{3}$$

[2]

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{① } |\vec{a} + 2\vec{b}|^2 = (6 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + 4|\vec{b}|^2)^2 = 76 \\ &\rightarrow 4|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 64 + 4\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + |\vec{b}|^2 = 49 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{t^3}{2} - 3t \right) = \frac{1}{2}P$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{t^3}{2} - 3t \right) = \frac{1}{2}P$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{t^3}{2} - 3t \right) = \frac{1}{2}P$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (t^3 - 3t) = \frac{1}{2}P$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\angle POA = \frac{1}{3}\pi \quad \vec{OA} = P \\ &\angle SOA = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \vec{OA} = \frac{P}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -10 \\ &\therefore |\vec{b}|^2 = 25 \end{aligned}$$

