

2019 東海大(医) 2/1 旧且

II

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan \theta - \sin \theta}{\theta^3} &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} - \sin \theta}{\theta^3} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} - \sin \theta}{\theta^3} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} - \sin \theta}{\theta^3} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\theta^3} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta^2} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta^2} \\ &= \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta^2} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \cdot \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\theta^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow z^2 - \sqrt{3}z + 1 = 0$$

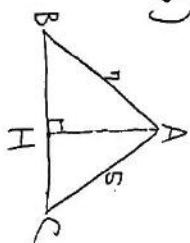
$$\Leftrightarrow z = \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm i}{2}$$

$$z + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$= \cos(\pm \frac{10}{3}\pi) + i \sin(\pm \frac{10}{3}\pi)$$

$$= 2 \cos \frac{10}{3}\pi = -1$$

(3)



$$\cos A = \frac{49 + 25 - 64}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 5} = -\frac{1}{7}$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot \sin A$$

$$= \frac{35}{2} \cdot \frac{148}{7}$$

$$= 10 \sqrt{3} = 8 \times AH \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore AH = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(4)

$$f(x) = \int_x^x \frac{t}{\ln t} dt$$

$$= G(x) - G(x)$$

$$f(x) = 2xg(x) - g(x)$$

$$f(e) = 2e g(e) - g(e)$$

$$= 2e g(e) - g(e)$$

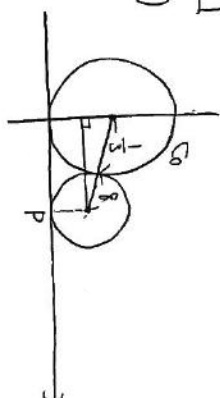
$$= (2e - 1)g(e)$$

(5) a, c, e

* 平均値の定理は $A \in C$ に適用できる。
 Δ の値を求めよう。

2

(1)



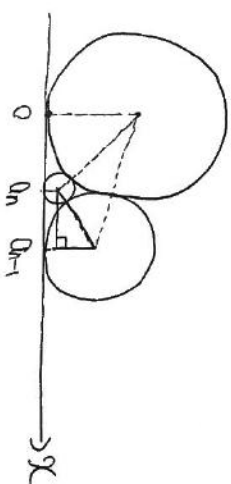
(三つ)

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

$$\Leftrightarrow P^2 - \frac{2}{3}r = \frac{2}{3}r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow P^2 = \frac{4}{3}r \quad \therefore r = \frac{3}{4}P^2$$

(2)



C_n の半径を r_n とおく。

O と C_{n-1} の距離は (1) より

$$r_{n-1} = \frac{3}{4}r_n^2$$

上の直線三形は三平方の定理より

$$(r_{n+1} - r_n)^2 + (r_{n+1} - r_n)^2 = (r_n + r_{n+1})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (r_{n+1} - r_n)^2 = 4r_n r_{n+1} = \frac{9}{4}r_n^2 r_{n+1}^2$$

$$\therefore (r_n - r_{n+1})^2 = \frac{9}{4}r_n^2 r_{n+1}^2$$

$$r_n - r_{n+1} > 0 \text{ (示す)}$$

$$r_n - r_{n+1} = \frac{3}{4}r_n r_{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_n = (\frac{3}{4}r_n + 1)r_{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow r_{n+1} = \frac{r_n}{\frac{3}{4}r_n + 1}$$

$$\therefore r_{n+1} = \frac{20r_n}{30r_n + 2}$$

逆数と3/2

$$\frac{1}{r_{n+1}} = \frac{30r_n + 2}{20r_n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r_n} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\downarrow b_n = \frac{1}{r_n}$$

$$b_{n+1} = b_n + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{一般項 } b_n = 1 + (n-1) \cdot \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}n - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3n-1}{2}$$

$$\therefore r_n = \frac{2}{3n-1}$$

(3)

$$S_n = r_n^2 \pi$$

$$= (\frac{3}{4}r_n^2) \pi$$

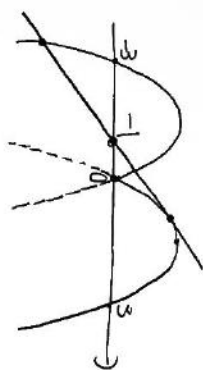
$$= \frac{9\pi}{(3n-1)^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{9\pi}{3^2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

3

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 3x & (x \geq 0) \\ -x^2 - 3x & (x < 0) \end{cases}$$

(1)(2)(3)



y軸との交点、3x

C_2 は0の値を必ず(-1,0)を通る

$f(x)$ と $g(x)$ の共有点が3つのときは上のとおりに、接点です。

よって

$$-x^2 + 3x = 0(x+1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = x^2 + (a-3)x + a$$

$$D = (a-3)^2 - 4a$$

$$= a^2 - 10a + 9 = 0$$

$$\therefore a = 1$$

($a=9$ はxと交点の座標が-3と16)

よって

C_1 と C_2 の共有点が2つ... $a > 1$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2} \dots \frac{a-1}{2} \neq 0$$

(4) C_1 と C_2 が接するとき $0=1$.

よって接点 $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=1$.

他は

$$-x^2 + 3x = x + 1$$

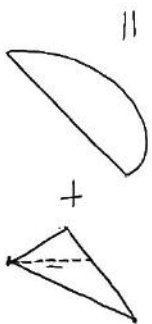
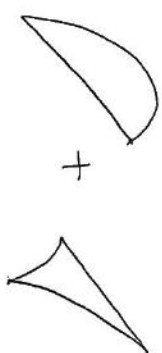
$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = x^2 + 4x + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

つまり共有点の座標は小さい順に

$$-2\sqrt{3}, -2\sqrt{3}, 1$$

C_1 と C_2 で囲まれた面積は



$$= \frac{1}{6}(9\sqrt{3})^3 + \frac{3-1\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(8-12\sqrt{3}+18-3\sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 24\sqrt{3} + \frac{3-1\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(24-18\sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}(39\sqrt{3}-27) + \frac{9-3\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{3}-3$$