

2020 日本大 (医)

[1]

(1)  $4x^2 - 7x - 1 = x^2 - 9x + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 5x - 2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (3x+1)(x-2) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3}, 2$

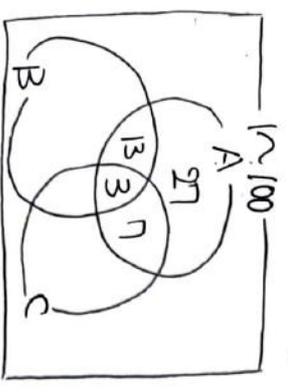
$4x^2 - 7x - 1 - y - 4x(x^2 - 9x + 1 - y) = 0$  (4)

$\Leftrightarrow 3y = -x + 5$

$\Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{5}{3}$

(2)

$n(A \cap B \cap C) = 3$



$n(A \cap (B \cup C)) = 27$

(3)  $C = 8 \text{ 要素}$

$a^4 + 64a^2 - 64b^2 - b^4 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow (a^2 - b^2)(a^2 + b^2 + 64) = 0$

$\therefore a = b$

(\*)

$\cos C = \frac{20^2 - 2^2 - 1^2}{2 \cdot 20 \cdot 2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

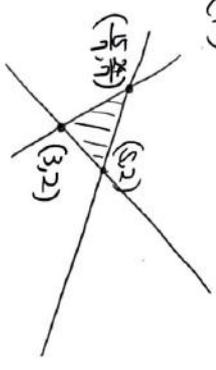
$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2 - 32}{a^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - 64 = -a^2$

$\Leftrightarrow 3a^2 = 64$

$\Leftrightarrow a^2 = \frac{64}{3}$

$\therefore a = \sqrt{\frac{64}{3}} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3}$



$x + 3y = k \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{k}{3}$

とある。

(3, 2) のとき  $\min k = 9$

(5, 2) のとき  $\max k = 11$

[2]

(1)

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$

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

$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1-t \\ 1-t \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = (1-t)^2 + 4(t+1)^2 = 6t^2 + 6t + 5 = 6(t + \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{7}{2}$

$t = -\frac{1}{2}$  のとき 最小値  $\frac{7}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{14}$

(2)

$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = -2t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + 1$

$t = \sin \frac{x}{2}$

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

$= -2(t - \frac{1}{8})^2 + \frac{33}{32} \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1)$

$t = 1$  のとき  $\min y = -\frac{1}{2}$

$t = \frac{1}{8}$  のとき  $\max y = \frac{33}{32}$

(3)

$Z = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}$

$a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 a_6$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) (-1) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1$

$= -\frac{1}{16}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{2020} a_n = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{3^{36}}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{32}}{\frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{32}} = \frac{3^{36}}{4}$

$= a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6$

$+ \dots + a_{2016}$

$+ a_{2017} + a_{2018} + a_{2019} + a_{2020}$

$= 0 \times 336 + \frac{1}{2} + (-\frac{1}{2}) + (-1) + (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{2}$

(4)

P

$= 0^4 - 250^2 - 500 - 25$

$= a^4 - 25(a+1)^2$

$= (a^2 + 5a + 5)(a^2 - 5a - 5)$

$a^2 + 5a + 5 = 1$  のとき

$a = -1, -4$

$a^2 - 5a - 5 = 1$  のとき

$a = -1, 6$

$a^2 + 5a + 5 = -1$  のとき

$a = -5, -3$

$a^2 - 5a - 5 = 9, 19$

$a^2 - 5a - 5 = -1$  のとき

$a$  が有理数にならず。

全部で 11 個の素数に達する

37. 最大の素数は 71

[3]

(1)  $n=50$  のとき

$A = 10 + 9 \cdot 1 + (50 - 9) \cdot 2 = -9 + 110$

$B = 6 + 9 \cdot 3 + (50 - 9) \cdot 1 = 29 + 56$

どちら等しいとき

$39 = 54 \Leftrightarrow 9 = 18$  #

どちら各自, 92点 #

(2)  $n=50$  のとき

$A = -9 + 20 \quad B = 29 + 11$

どちら等しいとき  $9 = 3$

どちら等しいとき

$5C_3 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{40}{243}$  #

(3)

$n=6$  のとき

$A = -9 + 22 \quad B = 29 + 12$

$A < B$  のとき

$-9 + 22 < 29 + 12$

$\Leftrightarrow 10 < 39$

$\therefore 9 = 4, 5, 6$

どちらの和は

$6C_4 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + 6C_5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6$

$= \frac{60 + 12 + 1}{729}$

$= \frac{73}{729}$  #

[4]

(1)

$f(x)$

$= \frac{e^x x^2 (1 + e^x) - e^{2x} x (1 + e^x) + 9e^{2x}}{x^4 (1 + e^x)^2}$

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$= \frac{e^x x^2 (1 + e^x) - e^{2x} x (1 + e^x) + 9e^{2x}}{x^4 (1 + e^x)^2}$

$= \frac{e^x (x^2 (1 + e^x) - x (1 + e^x) + 9e^x)}{x^4 (1 + e^x)^2}$

$= \frac{e^x (x^2 - x + 9e^x)}{x^4 (1 + e^x)^2}$  #

(2)

$g(x) = x - 2 - 2e^x$  のとき

$g'(x) = 1 - 2e^x < 0$

$g(x)$  は単調減少.

$g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{2} - 2e < 0$

よ)  $g(x) < 0$

つまり  $f(x) < 0$  ( $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$ ).

$\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$  にあて  $f(x)$  は

単調減少.

(3)

$f(x)$  は  $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$  で単調減少

よ)

$\frac{4e}{1+e} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{4e}{1+e}$

概

$1 - px^2 \leq \frac{1}{1+e^x} \leq 1 - qx^2$

$\Leftrightarrow -px^2 \leq \frac{-e^x}{1+e^x} \leq -qx^2$

$\Leftrightarrow q \leq f(x) \leq p$

が常に成り立つためには

$\begin{cases} q \leq \frac{e}{1+e} \\ \frac{4e}{1+e} \leq p \end{cases}$

成り立つ(1)のとき

$P = \frac{4e}{1+e} \quad q = \frac{e}{1+e}$  のとき

$|p - q|$  が最小.

[5]

(1)  $f(x) = \frac{1+x^2-2x}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1-x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1$  のとき

$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{(1+x^2)^2}$

(2)

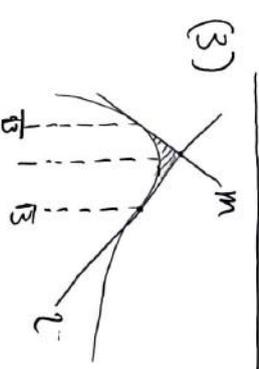
$f(x) = \frac{-2x(1+x^2)^2 - (1+x^2)^2 \cdot 2(1+x^2)x}{(1+x^2)^4}$

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

$9x^2$  は変曲点.

$x = \frac{3}{3} = 1$  のとき  $f(x) = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$

(3)



$M: y = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{3}{8}$

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

$(1, 2)$  の交点は

$-\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3}{8} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3}{2}$

求める面積は

$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) dx$

$+ \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 \left(-\frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) dx$

$= \left[\frac{3}{16}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)\right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$+ \left[-\frac{1}{16}x^2 + \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{2} \log(1+x^2)\right]_{\frac{3}{2}}^2$

$= \dots$

$= \frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \log 3$

$= \frac{9}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \log 3$