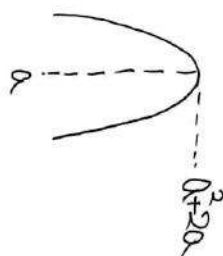


2000 東海大(医) 1組(2)

1

(1) $y = -(x-a)^2 + a^2 + 2a$



$2 \leq a^2 + 2a < 3$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 2a - 2 \geq 0 \\ a^2 + 2a - 3 < 0 \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq -1 - \sqrt{3}, -1 + \sqrt{3} \leq a \\ -3 < a < 1 \end{cases}$

$\downarrow a > 0$

$-1 + \sqrt{3} \leq a < 1$

(2)

中心 $(t, 3), (0, t)$ の

垂直な線 $1 + 3 = 4$ より

$\sqrt{(t+3-t)^2} = 4$

$\therefore t^2 - 5t + 9 = 16$

(3)

$\cos \frac{4\pi}{24} - \sin \frac{4\pi}{24}$

$= \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{24} \right) \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} - \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{24} \right)$

$= \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24}$

$= \frac{16+12}{4}$

$= \frac{28}{4} = 7$

(4)

$\frac{(a+b+c)^3 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3}{(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2) + (a+b+c)(a+b+c)}$

$= (b+c)(a+b+c)^2 + (a+b+c)(a+b+c)$

$= (b+c)(b^2-bc+c^2)$

$= (b+c)(3a^2+3ab+3ca+3bc)$

$= 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$

* $(b+c)$ を因数にもつ時点て

$(a+b), (c+a)$ を因数にもつ。

(5) $\begin{array}{r} 1-10 \ 100 \\ 1 \ 10 \ 110 \ 0 \ 100 \\ \hline -10 \ 0 \\ -10 \ -100 \\ \hline 100 \ 100 \\ 100 \ 1000 \end{array}$

$\therefore t^2 - 5t - 7 = 0$
 $\therefore t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{33}}{2} \quad (\because t \geq 0)$

$n^3 + 100 = (n+10)(n^2 - 10n + 100) - 900$

$\frac{n^3 + 100}{n+10} = n^2 - 10n + 100 - \frac{900}{n+10}$

割り切れる最大の n は 890

(6)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\int_0^x x t e^{xt} dt - \int_0^2 16 e^{xt} dt}{x-2}$

$\int_0^x x t e^{xt} dt = x^2 \int_0^x t e^{xt} dt$

$= x^2 \int_0^x t e^{xt} dt$

$\int_0^x t e^{xt} dt = 4x^3 \int_0^x t e^{xt} dt$

$+ x^2 e^{xt}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{f(x) - f(2)}{x-2}$

$= f'(2)$

$= 32 \int_0^2 e^{xt} dt + 16 e^4$

$= 32 \left[\frac{1}{x} e^{xt} \right]_0^2 + 16 e^4$

$= 32 e^4 - 16$

$= 32 e^4 - 16$

2

(1)

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

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

$\therefore x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \quad (x > \beta)$

$\int_1^x \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 2 \right) dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^x (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) dx$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (x-\alpha)^2 (x-\beta) \right]_1^x$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} (x-\alpha)^2 (x-\beta) \right]_1^x$

$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} (1-\alpha)^2 (1-\beta) + \frac{1}{6} (1-\alpha)^3 \right]$

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

$= \frac{-\alpha+5}{4}, \frac{4\alpha-1}{3} \quad \downarrow \alpha^2 - \alpha - 4 = 0$

$= \frac{-4\alpha^2 + 21\alpha - 5}{12}$

$= \frac{17\alpha - 21}{12} \quad \downarrow \alpha^2 = \alpha + 4$

$= \frac{17\alpha - 21}{12}$

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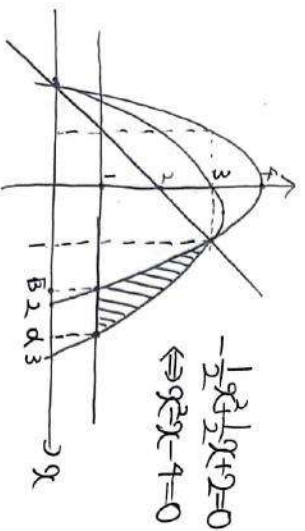
(2)

整数条件

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y-4 > 0 \\ x-y+2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y > -x^2+4 \\ y < x+2 \end{cases}$$

対数不等式解く

$$\begin{aligned} x^2+y-4 &< x-y+2 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2y &< -x^2+x+6 \\ \Leftrightarrow y &< -\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+3 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{25}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(i) $x=0 < D$ の交点

$$1 < 0 < \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

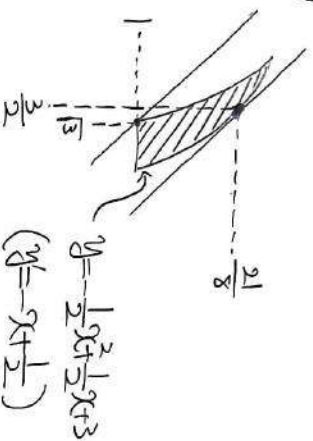
(ii) $x=b < \dots$

$$k < b < 3$$

(iii)

面積は

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+2\right) dx \\ &= \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} (-x^2+3) dx \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3+3x\right]_1^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{11}{12}\sqrt{3}-\frac{7}{4}-\left\{2\sqrt{3}-\frac{8}{3}\right\} \\ &= \frac{11+11\sqrt{17}}{24}-\frac{42}{24}-\frac{64}{24}-2\sqrt{3} \\ &= \frac{11}{24}\sqrt{17}-2\sqrt{3}+\frac{13}{8} \end{aligned}$$



(iv)

[5] 特

$$\max k = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{21}{8} = \frac{33}{8}$$

$$\min k = \sqrt{3} + 1$$

D の境界を求め

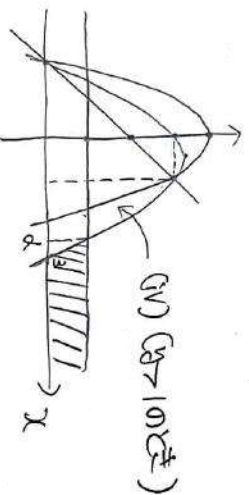
$$\sqrt{3}+1 < k < \frac{33}{8}$$

(3)

 $0 < y < 1$ のとき

対数不等式解く

$$y > -\frac{1}{2}x^2+\frac{1}{2}x+3$$

[5] 特 $y > 1$ のときも考慮して

$$k > 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

[3]

(1) (i)

 $P(③②①)$ $= P(②⑤⑤ \rightarrow ③⑤⑤)$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

(ii)

 $P(①⑤②⑤⑤)$ $= P(① \sim)$ $+ P(③①①②)$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{9}$$

(2)

 $P(①⑤⑤ \text{ 番目})$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2^{n-2}}{3^{n-1}}$$

[5] 5 回以外

(3)

 $P(n \text{ 回で } ①⑤ \text{ 番目})$ $= P(n-1 \text{ 回で } ①⑤ \text{ 番目})$ $+ P(n-1 \text{ 回で } ①⑤ \text{ 2 番目})$

$$= \frac{2^{n-2}}{3^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + (n-1)C\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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



(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\text{1回で①が勝ち}) \\
 &= P(\text{1-1回目に1番に13}) \\
 &+ P(\text{1-1回目に2番に13}) \\
 &+ P(\text{1-1回目に3番に13}) \\
 &= \frac{2^{12}}{3^{14}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\
 &+ {}^{11}C_1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{11} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \\
 &+ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} \times \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{11} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{2^{12} + (11)2^{11} + 1 + 2^{11}}{3^{14}} \\
 &= \frac{(11+1)2^{11} + 1}{3^{14}} \\
 &= \frac{12}{3^{14}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\text{1回で最終と同い}) \\
 &= P(\text{1-1回で13}) \\
 &+ P(\text{1-1回で2番が勝ち}) \\
 &+ P(\text{1-1回で3番が勝ち, 1回で13}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} + {}^{11}C_1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\
 &= \frac{1+2}{3^{14}} \\
 &= \frac{3}{3^{14}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & P(\text{1-1回で最終と同い}) \\
 &= P(\text{1-1回で13}) \\
 &+ P(\text{1-1回で2番が勝ち}) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{11} = \frac{2}{3^{14}}
 \end{aligned}$$