

2021 慶應 (葉)

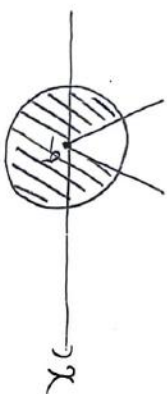
[I]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & (Hi)^0 \\ &= [(1+i)^2]^5 \\ &= (2i)^5 \\ &= 32i \end{aligned}$$

(2) 実数解を $\alpha, \alpha+1$ とする.

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \alpha + 1 = -a \\ \alpha(\alpha + 1) = b \\ \frac{21 + 3a}{3} = \frac{13}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$r = 144\pi \times \frac{5}{6} = 120\pi$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\alpha + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \therefore \alpha = -\frac{1}{4} \\ & b = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = -\frac{3}{16} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $P(x, y)$ とおく.

(i)

$$\begin{aligned} & AP: BP = 3:4 \\ & \Leftrightarrow 4AP = 3BP \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 16AP^2 = 9BP^2 \quad (AP > 0, BP > 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (6x^2 + 6y^2 = 9[(x-7)^2 + y^2])$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7x^2 + 9.14x + 7y^2 = 9.49$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 + 18x + y^2 - 63 = 0$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 18x + y^2 - 63 = 0$$

(ii)

$$(x+9)^2 + y^2 = 144$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{28}}{8} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{7}}{4}$$

(6)

(i)

$$6x^2 + (3y+7)x + (5y+2)(y+1)$$

$$= [2x + (y+1)][3x + (5y+2)]$$

$$= (2x+y+1)(3x+5y+2)$$

(ii)

$$(2x+y+1)(3x+5y+2) = 966$$

$$\frac{161}{966}$$

$$966 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 23$$

$$(2x+y+1, 3x+5y+2)$$

$$= (6, 161), (14, 69), (21, 46)$$

$$(7, 138), (23, 42)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$(2x+y, 3x+5y)$$

$$= (5, 159), (13, 67), (20, 44)$$

$$(6, 136), (22, 40)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$(10x+5y, 3x+5y)$$

$$= (95, 159), (65, 67), (100, 44)$$

$$(30, 136), (110, 40)$$

$$(1) \quad O_2 = 210210 (3)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3^5 + 1 \cdot 3^4 + 2 \cdot 3^3 + 3$$

$$= 486 + 81 + 18 + 3$$

$$= 588$$

(ii)

$$O_n = \underbrace{210210 \dots 210}_{3149} (3)$$

$$= 210000 \dots 000 (3)$$

$$+ 210 \dots 000 (3)$$

$$+ 210 (3)$$

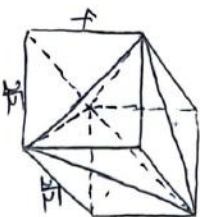
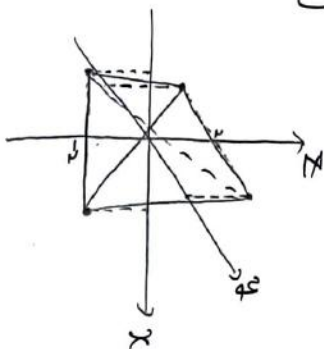
$$= 210 \times (1 + 1000 + 1000^2 + \dots + 1000^{3149})$$

$$= 21 \times (1 + 10^3 + 10^6 + \dots + 10^{9447})$$

$$= 21 \times \frac{1 - 10^{9448}}{1 - 10^3} = \frac{21}{26} (3^{3149} - 1)$$

$$\therefore (x, y) = (8, 4), (10, 2)$$

(7)



四面体ABCDの体積は
四の直方体の1/4である

の2/3を求めよ

$$32 - \frac{16}{3} \times 4$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}$$

[II]

(1)

(1)



$$P(A_k) = \frac{6}{6C_3} = \frac{3}{10}$$

(ii) $P(A_n)$

$$= \frac{1}{nC_3} = \frac{6}{(n-1)(n-2)}$$

$$\frac{6}{(n-1)(n-2)} \leq \frac{1}{1070}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 6420 \leq (n-1)(n-2)$$

$$n-2 \geq 80 \Leftrightarrow n \geq 82$$

最小のnは82

(iii)



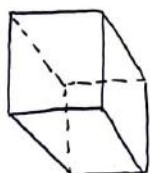
図のようにならねば
ならない

$$\frac{2n}{nC_3 - 1} = \frac{2}{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{6} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{12}{n^2 - 3n - 4}$$

$$= \frac{12}{(n-4)(n+1)}$$

(2) $nC_3 = 56$



$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$36 - 24 - 24 = 8$$

(平均値)

$$= \frac{1}{56} (24 \times 1 + 24 \times 2 + 8 \times 3)$$

$$= \frac{3 + 3 \times 2 + 8}{7}$$

[IV]

(1)

$$y = (x^2 + 4x + 4) \alpha + x^3 + 4x^2 + 6x + 2$$

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

0の値に等しくず $(x, y) = (-2, -2)$

を通る、これがP.

$$y(x) = 3x^2 + 2(4x + 4)x + 4\alpha + 6$$

Pにおける値は

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

$$= 2(x+2) - 2$$

$$= 2x + 2$$

(2) $0 \leq 50 \times x$

$$y(x) = 3x^2 + 18x + 24$$

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

$x = -3$ で接線の傾き最小

(3) 必要条件

$$x(-3) = -20x + 9 = 0 \quad 0 = \frac{9}{20}$$

これを

$$y(x) = 3x^2 + 17x + 24$$

$$= (x+3)(3x+8)$$

$y(x)$ が $x = -3$ で極小値を取るため

$$\therefore 0 = \frac{9}{20}$$

0は

$$x^3 + \frac{17}{2}x^2 + 24x + 20 = 2x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^3 + \frac{17}{2}x^2 + 22x + 18 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{1}{2})(x + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$Q(-\frac{1}{2}, -1)$$

$$P(-3, -\frac{9}{2}), R(-2, -2)$$

$$\vec{PQ} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{PR} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

ΔSPQ

$$= \frac{1}{2} |(-\frac{5}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}) - (-1)(-\frac{3}{2})|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{8}$$