

$\log_2 x = 1, -2 \quad \therefore x = \frac{1}{2}, 2$

木の根を求め

I

(1)

(a)

$x^2 - 2x = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8}$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3\sqrt{2}x - 2x^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 2(x^2) - 3\sqrt{2}x - 32 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{3\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{(23)^2 + 832}}{4}$

$= 4\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$\therefore x = 4\sqrt{2} \quad (\because x > 0)$

$x = \frac{1}{2}$

(b)

$x^{3+2x} = 4 \log_2 x$

$\log_2 x \cdot x^{3+2x} = \log_2 x \cdot 4$

$(3 + \log_2 x) \frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 2} = \frac{\log_2 4}{\log_2 2}$

$(3 + \log_2 x) \log_2 x = 4$

$(\log_2 x)^2 + 3(\log_2 x) - 4 = 0$

$(\log_2 x - 1)(\log_2 x + 4) = 0$

$\log_2 x = 1, -4$

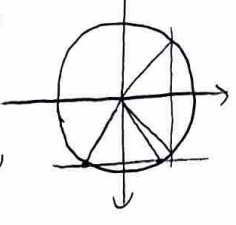
(c)

$4\sqrt{2} \cos x - 2\sqrt{3} \sin x - 2\sqrt{2} \cos x + \sqrt{6} \leq 0$

$(2\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})(2 \cos x - \sqrt{3}) \leq 0$

$\begin{cases} \sin x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \sin x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \cos x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$



$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$ かつ $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$

$\therefore 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{6}\pi, \frac{1}{4}\pi \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi$

(2)

(a)

$\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6$

$= \frac{\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{21}{128}$

(b)

木の根を求めた後、
表の根を求め

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

(c)

$P(x) = P(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P(x) = a \cdot \log_2 x$

$\log_2 x = 1, -2$

(a)

$a^2 + \log_2 b + \log_2 c = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{b}{a} + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow \beta = \left\{ \cos\left(\pm \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\pm \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \right\} \rho$

ΔOAB は等辺三角形

$I \dots C$

(e) $\log_2 4 = 2$

$S = 1$ ΔOAB の内分点

$\log_2 B$

$\log_2 A$

(1)

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

$x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 8y + 5 = 0$

$x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 8y + 5 = 0$

$x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 8y + 5 = 0$

$x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 8y + 5 = 0$

(2)

$$X+iY = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)(X+iY)$$

$$\left(I \dots C_{\#} \quad A \dots A_{\#} \right)$$

$$= \cos\theta \cdot X - \sin\theta \cdot Y + (\sin\theta \cdot X + \cos\theta \cdot Y)i$$

$$A \dots C_{\#} \quad A \dots A_{\#} \quad A \dots C_{\#} \quad A \dots A_{\#}$$

(3)

$$3x^2 + 4\sqrt{3}xy - y^2 = 0$$

$$x \text{軸方向に } P$$

$$y = r \quad \text{平行移動後}$$

$$3(x-P)^2 + 4\sqrt{3}(x-P)(y-r)$$

$$- (y-r)^2 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 4\sqrt{3}xy - y^2$$

$$- (6P + 4\sqrt{3}r)x + (2r - 4\sqrt{3}r)y$$

$$+ 3P^2 + 4\sqrt{3}Pr - r^2 - 0 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} 6P + 4\sqrt{3}r &= 12 + 4\sqrt{3} \\ 3P^2 + 4\sqrt{3}Pr - r^2 - 0 &= -4 + 4\sqrt{3} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$P = 2_{\#} \quad r = 1_{\#} \quad \alpha = 15_{\#}$$

(2)は3を原点を中心に $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 回転.

$$r = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)X - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)Y$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}X - \frac{1}{2}Y$$

$$y = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot X + \cos\frac{\pi}{6} \cdot Y$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}X + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}Y$$

$$3x^2 + 4\sqrt{3}xy - y^2 = 15$$

代わって整理後

$$5X^2 - 3Y^2 = 15$$

$$\therefore C_2: \frac{5X^2}{3} - \frac{3Y^2}{5} = 1$$

$$\frac{X^2}{3} - \frac{Y^2}{5} = 1$$

$$\text{焦点 } (\pm\sqrt{3}, 0) \quad \text{漸近線 } y = \pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}x$$

C_1 の漸近線はこれに $(2, 1)$ を通る.

$$\text{傾きの } \tan\varphi = \pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \text{ とおす}$$

$$\tan\left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\tan\varphi + \tan\frac{\pi}{6}}{1 - \tan\varphi \tan\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$= \frac{\pm\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\pm\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{5}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{5}}{1}$$

II

(1) $(\sin x)'$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h) - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \cosh + \cos x \sinh - \sin x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x \frac{e^{3h} - 1}{h} + \cos x \frac{\sinh h}{h}}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x \cdot \frac{e^{3h} - 1}{h(\cosh + 1)} + \cos x \cdot \frac{\sinh h}{h} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\sin x \frac{\sinh}{h} \cdot \frac{-\sinh}{\cosh + 1} + \cos x \frac{\sinh}{h} \right)$$

$$= \cos x$$

(2)

$$f(x) = \sin x - x \quad x < x <$$

$$f(x) = \cos x - 1 \leq 0$$

$$f(x) \text{は単調減少. } f(0) = 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$f(x) \leq 0 \quad \sin x \leq x.$$

(3)

$$(i) n = 1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$f_1(x) = \sin(x) - \sin x$$

$$= x - \sin x \geq 0$$

$$g_1(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0$$

よって.

(ii) $n = k$ のときは仮定より.

$$f_k(x) = (-1)^k |\sin(x) - \sin x|$$

$$f_{k+1}(x) = (-1)^{k+1} |\sin(x) - \sin x|$$

$$f_{k+1}(x) = (-1)^{k+1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!} - \cos x \right]$$

$$f_{k+1}'(x) = (-1)^{k+1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i-1}}{(2i-1)!} + \sin x \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{k+1} \left[\sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^i \frac{x^{2i-1}}{(2i-1)!} - \sin x \right]$$

$$= f_k(x) \geq 0$$

よって $f_{k+1}'(x) < f_k(x)$ は

単調増加. $f_{k+1}'(0) = f_k'(0) = 0$

$$f_{k+1}'(x) = f_k(x) \geq 0$$

$$f_{k+1}(x) \text{は単調増加. } f_{k+1}(0) = 0$$

$$f_{k+1}(x) \geq 0.$$

よって $f_{k+1}(x) \geq 0$ の自然数 n に対して.

(4)

$$f_2(x) = -x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \sin x \geq 0$$

$$f_2(1) = -\frac{1}{6} + \sin 1 \geq 0$$

$$0.83 < \frac{1}{6} \leq \sin 1$$

$$f_3(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \sin x \geq 0$$

$$f_3(1) = \frac{101}{120} - \sin 1 \geq 0$$

$$\sin 1 \leq \frac{101}{120} < 0.85$$

$$\therefore 0.83 < \sin 1 < 0.85$$