

2014 岩手医科大学(医)

第1問.

問1

$n$ (正三角形)

$$= \frac{6}{4}$$

$P$ (正三角形)

$$= \frac{6}{6^3} = \frac{1}{36}$$

問2

$P$ (直角三角形)

$$= \frac{3!}{6^3} \cdot \boxed{3+5+1} \text{例1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{36}$$

問3

$P$ (二等辺三角形)

$$= P(\text{正三角形})$$

+  $P$ (二等辺だが正三角形でない)

二等辺の和が残りの辺が  
大い)

$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{(5+5+5+4+2) \times 3}{216} \leftarrow \text{例5}$$

(6,6,5)	(4,4,6)	(2,2,3)
(6,6,1)	(4,4,1)	(2,2,1)
(5,5,6)	(3,3,5)	二等辺だが 正三角形ではない
(5,5,1)	(3,3,1)	正三角形ではない

$$= \frac{6+63}{216} = \frac{23}{72}$$

問4.

$P(0 < b < c \leq \text{正三角形でない})$

$= P(0 < b < c \cap (a+b > c))$

a	b	c
2	3	4
3	4	5
4	5	6
5	6	6
4	5	6

例5例11.

$$= \frac{7}{6^3} = \frac{7}{216}$$

第2問

問1.  $x^2 - \frac{1}{x} - 2 = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x = -1, \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad (x < 0)$$

問2.

接点  $(t, t^2 - \frac{1}{t} - 2) \times$  接線

$$l: y = (2t + \frac{1}{t^2})(x-t) + t^2 - \frac{1}{t} - 2$$

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

$$\downarrow (0, -5) \times \leq 3$$

$$-5 = -t^2 - \frac{2}{t} - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^3 - 3t + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-1)(t^2+t-2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (t-1)^2(t+2) = 0$$

$$\therefore t = -2 \quad (t < 0)$$

$$\therefore R(-2, \frac{5}{2})$$

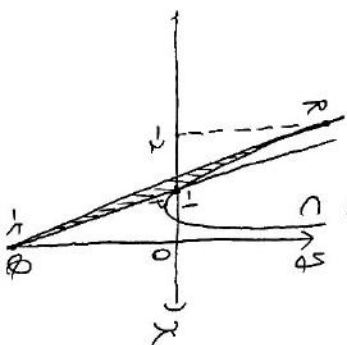
$$l: y = -\frac{15}{4}x - 5$$

問3.

$$P(-1, 0), Q(0, -5)$$

$$R: y = -5x - 5$$

問4.



(面積)

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} (-1) dx + \int_{-1}^0 (RQ - Q) dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2 - \frac{1}{x} - 2) dx$$

$$+ \int_{-1}^0 (-5x - 5) dx$$

$$+ \int_{-2}^0 (\frac{15}{4}x + 5) dx$$

$$= [\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \ln|x| - 2x]_{-2}^{-1} + [-\frac{5}{2}x^2 - 5x]_{-2}^0$$

$$+ [-\frac{5}{2}x^2 - 5x]_{-1}^0 + [\frac{15}{8}x^2 + 5x]_{-2}^0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} + 2 - (-\frac{8}{3} - \ln 2 + 4)$$

$$- (-\frac{5}{2} + 5) - (-\frac{15}{2} - 10)$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} + 3 - 5 + \ln 2$$

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

第3問

(四面体ABCD)

例1.

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{50} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{50}{3}$$

四面体ABCDの体積は

$$|\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}| = 5, \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0, \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AD} = 0$$

平面ABC:  $z = 0x + 4y + c$

例2.

$$\cos \angle OAB = \frac{|\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AO}|}{|\vec{AB}| |\vec{AO}|}$$

↓ A, B, C, D

$$= \frac{5}{5 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = b + c \\ z = 3a + 5b + c \\ 4 = -a + 3b + c \end{cases}$$

例3.

△ABC

$$a = -\frac{4}{5}, b = \frac{3}{5}, c = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\vec{AB}|^2 |\vec{AC}|^2 - (\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC})^2}$$

$$\therefore z = -\frac{4}{5}x + \frac{3}{5}y + \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = -4x + 3y - 5z + 7$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{25 \cdot 9 - 9 \cdot 25}$$

↓

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{25 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

Dを平面ABCの法線の高さ

例4.

$$h = \frac{|-16 - 6 - 35 + 7|}{\sqrt{16 + 9 + 25}}$$

$$= \frac{48}{\sqrt{50}}$$

$$= \sqrt{50}$$

答えは11.

