

2017 慈惠医大

1.

(1)  $P(5\text{点})$

$= P(a+b < c \text{ 或 } 0+b+c=5)$

$5 = 0+b+c < 2c$

$\therefore c > \frac{5}{2}$

$= P(0=b=1, c=3)$

$= \frac{1}{216}$

$P(6\text{点})$

$= P(0+b < c \text{ 或 } 0+b+c=6)$

$+ P(0=b=c=1)$

$= P(c=4) + \frac{1}{216}$

$= \frac{1}{216} + \frac{1}{216} = \frac{2}{216}$

$P(7\text{点})$

$= P(c=4) + P(c=5)$

$= \frac{2}{216} + \frac{1}{216} = \frac{3}{216}$

$P(8\text{点})$

$= P(c=5) + P(c=6)$

$+ P(0+b < c \text{ 或 } 0+b+c=4)$

$= \frac{2}{216} + \frac{1}{216} + P(0=b=1, c=2)$

$+ P(0+b=3, c=1)$

$= \frac{3}{216} + \frac{1}{216} + \frac{2}{216}$

$= \frac{6}{216}$

$P(8\text{点以下})$

$= \frac{1+2+3+6}{216} = \frac{12}{216}$

(2)

$\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$

$\sin C = \frac{12}{13}$

由)

$b = 2R \sin B = \frac{2R}{5} = \frac{104R}{65}$

$c = 2R \sin C = \frac{24R}{13} = \frac{120R}{65}$

$\sin A = \sin(180^\circ - B - C)$

$= \sin(B+C)$

$= \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{13} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{12}{13}$

$= \frac{56}{65}$

$0 = 2R \sin A = \frac{112R}{65}$

$\therefore 0:b:c = 14:13:15$

$a=14k, b=13k, c=15k$

$\frac{1}{2} \cos B = \frac{1}{2} (a+b+c)$

$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 14k \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 42k$

$84k^2 = 42k$

$\therefore k = \frac{1}{2}$

$\triangle ABC = 0 = 7$

$\triangle ABC = 42k = 21$

2.

(i)  $x \geq e$  时

$f(x)$

$= \int_x^{mx} \frac{t-e}{t} dt$

$= [t - e \log_2 t]_x^{mx}$

$= mx - e \log_2 mx - x + e \log_2 x$

$= (m-1)x - e \log_2 m$

(ii)  $x \leq e \leq mx$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{e}{m} \leq x \leq e$  时

$f(x)$

$= \int_e^{mx} \frac{t-e}{t} dt + \int_x^e \frac{e-t}{t} dt$

$= [t - e \log_2 t]_e^{mx} + [e \log_2 t - t]_x^e$

$= mx - e \log_2 mx - e \log_2 x + x$

$- 2(e - e)$

$= (m+1)x - 2e \log_2 x - e \log_2 m$

(iii)  $x \leq \frac{e}{m} < e$  时

$f(x) = -(m-1)x + e \log_2 m$

(i) 时

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

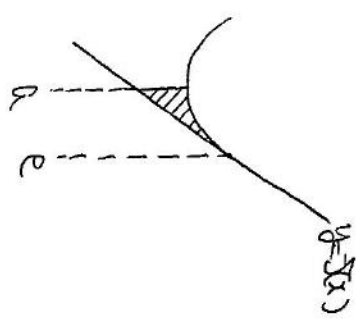
$f(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{2e}{m+1}$

增减表

$x$	$0 \dots \frac{e}{m}$	$\frac{2e}{m+1}$	$\dots \frac{e}{m}$	$\dots e$
$f(x)$	$x - m - 1$	$+$	$m+1$	$+$
$f(x)$	$x \searrow$	$\nearrow$	$\searrow$	$\nearrow$

(ii) 时  $0 = \frac{2e}{m+1}$

(2)



$$\begin{aligned}
 S(m) &= \int_0^e [(m+1)x - 2e \log_e x - e \log_e m \\
 &\quad - (m-1)x + e \log_e m] dx \\
 &= \int_0^e (2x - 2e \log_e x) dx \\
 &= [x^2 - 2ex \log_e x + 2ex]_0^e \\
 &= e^2 - 2e^2 \log_e e + 2e^2 - 2e \cdot 0 \\
 &= e^2 - (2e^2) + \frac{4e^2}{m+1} \log_e \frac{2e}{2m+1} - \frac{4e^2}{m+1} \\
 &\quad + \frac{4e^2}{m+1} (\log_e 2e - \log_e (m+1) - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S(m) = e^2$$

3.

(1)

与式が  $C$  が  $0$  の整数が  
 $C \in 0$  の整数.  $C = 0, k$  ( $k \in \mathbb{N}$ )  
 とおくと

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(ab-p^3) &= ak^2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow ab-p^3 &= ak^2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow a(b-k^2) &= p^2
 \end{aligned}$$

同様に  $p = a^2$  ( $a \in \mathbb{N}$ )  
 とおくと,  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  整数なので  
 $a = 1$  とおくと  $p = a$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(b-k^2) &= a^2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow b-k^2 &= a \\
 \Leftrightarrow b &= a+k^2
 \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\begin{aligned}
 a+k^2 &\leq b \leq 2a = 2ak \\
 \Leftrightarrow k^2 - 2ak &\leq -a \\
 \Leftrightarrow (k-a)^2 &\leq a(a-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore k-a &\leq 0 \leq a-1 \\
 \therefore |k-a| &\leq 2a-1 = 2p-1
 \end{aligned}$$

よって求める個数は  $\underline{2p-1}$  個

(2)

$$b = a+k^2, C = ak$$

す)  $a, b, c$  の最大公約数が  
 $1$  になるには  $k^2$  の整数ではない,  
 かつ  $a$  が  $0$  の整数ではないから

(1) の中で  $k$  が  $0$  の整数に存在  
 は  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  のときだけなので求める  
 個数は  $\underline{k = 2p-2}$  個

4.

$$\begin{cases}
 \frac{a+b}{3} = d & d \in \mathbb{R} \\
 a|b| = -1 \\
 \frac{a-d}{1-d} = \frac{b-d}{a-d}
 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a-d)^2 &= (b-d)(b+d) + d^2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 2ad &= (b-d)(b+d) \\
 \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 2ad &= a|b| - d(3a-d)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow a^3 - 3ad^2 + 3ad + 1 &= 0 \\
 \Leftrightarrow (a-d)^3 + d^3 + 1 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Leftrightarrow (a-d)^3 = -1 - d^3 < 0 \\
 (\because d > -1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |a-d|^3 &= 1+d^3 \\
 \therefore a-d &= \sqrt[3]{-(1+d^3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

(1) す)  $a-d = -(1+d^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} < 0$   
 $a = d - (1+d^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} < 0$

(1) では  $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$  ではないから  
 $a, \beta, \gamma$  はすべて実数であるとする  
 $-\pi \leq \arg a < \arg \beta < \arg \gamma < \pi$

す)  $\arg a = -\pi$   
 とおくと

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore a &= d - (1+d^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
 \beta - d &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)(a-d)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \beta &= \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)(1+d^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + d \\
 1-d &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)(a-d) \\
 \therefore \gamma &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right)(1+d^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} + d
 \end{aligned}$$