

2017 帝京 (医)  
赤本 の 数学 ②

[1]

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

$y = 3x^2 - 3$

A との 接 線

$y = (3x^2 - 3)(x - 0) + 0^2 - 3 \cdot 0 + 2$   
 $= (3x^2 - 3)x - 2 \cdot 0^3 + 2$

↓ B(1, 0) を 通 る

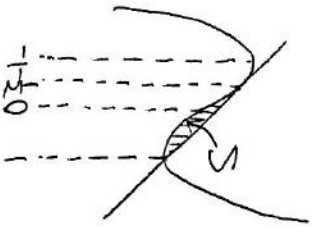
$0 = -2 \cdot 0^3 + 3 \cdot 0^2 - 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 2 \cdot 0^3 - 3 \cdot 0^2 + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 0 = (0 - 1)(2 \cdot 0^2 - 0 - 1)$

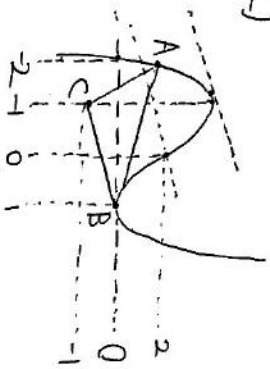
$\therefore 0 = -\frac{1}{2}; (0 \neq -1)$

(接 線 の 傾 斜)  $= -\frac{1}{2}$



$S = \frac{1}{2} [1 - (-\frac{1}{2})]^4$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{81}{16} = \frac{81}{64}$

(2)



交 点 を 通 る 傾 斜  $\frac{1}{2}$  の 直 線 と 交 点  
 $x = -2$  が 外 側 の 点 と 交 わ る .

(図 中)  $0 = -2$  が 最 小 .

最 大 を 求 め る

$3x^2 - 3 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{5}{6}$

$\therefore 0 = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$  の 時

[2]

(1)

$f(\theta)$

$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \sin \theta + 3$

$= -2(\sin^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta) + 4$

$= -2(\sin \theta - \frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{33}{8}$

最 大 値  $\frac{33}{8}$  の 時  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{4}$

(2)

(i)  $0 = \frac{1}{16}, b = 64$  の 時

$t = 2(2) + 5 \cdot 3$

$= 9$

(ii)

$2 = y_1 a^3 + y_2 a^4 b^5$

$\Leftrightarrow y_1 a^3 + y_2 a^4 b^5$

$a^3 b^5 = a^8 = 2^4$

$\therefore a = b = \sqrt{2}$

(iii)

$y_1 a^3 b^5 = 9 = y_2 a^4 b^9$

$\Leftrightarrow a^3 b^5 = 4^9$

$\therefore y_1 (a^3 + b^5) = k$  と 考 へ

$a^3 + b^5 = 4^k$

$\Leftrightarrow 4^k = a^3 + \frac{4^9}{a^3}$

$\geq 2 \sqrt{a^3 \cdot \frac{4^9}{a^3}}$

$= 2 \cdot 2^9$

$= 4^5$

$4^5 = \frac{4^9}{4^4}$  の 時  $\min k = 5$

[3]

(i)

$P(abc \text{ の 3 桁 の 数 })$

$= 1 - P(\text{3桁の数が1で始まる})$

$= 1 - (\frac{1}{10})^3$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{999}{1000}$

(ii)

$P(abc \text{ の 100 桁 の 数 })$

$= P(\text{偶} \times 2, 5 \text{ の 目} \times 1)$

$+ P(\text{偶} \times 1, 5 \text{ の 目} \times 2)$

$+ P(\text{偶} \times 1, 5 \text{ の 目} \times 1, k \text{ の 目} \times 1)$

$= 3C_2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 + 3C_2 \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2})^2$

$+ 3! \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{8}{24} = \frac{1}{3}$

(iii)

$E = k$  の 時

$P(a+b+c < 8)$

$= P(a+b+c \leq 1)$

$= \frac{1}{9!} (1 \times 2 + 3 \times 1)$

$+ 3! \times 2)$

$= \frac{1}{9!} \cdot 35 = \frac{35}{9!}$

11	1	22
2	3	3
3	4	5
4	5	3
5	3	4
3	4	3

(2)

$$N = 8x + 7 = 13y + 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 8x - 13y = -2$$

$$\textcircled{\#} x=3, y=2$$

$$\therefore x \equiv 13k+3$$

$$y = 8k+2$$

$$\therefore N = 104k+31$$

$$k \leq 10 \dots N = 1071 \leftarrow \text{最小}$$

$$k \leq 95 \dots N = 9911 \leftarrow$$

$$s) 10 \leq k \leq 95 \text{ 时 } \underline{867} \leftarrow$$

[4]

(1)

$$(2+\sqrt{5})^3$$

$$= 8 + 12\sqrt{5} + 30 + 5\sqrt{5}$$

$$= 38 + 17\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore x_3 = 38, y_3 = 17 \leftarrow$$

(2)

$$x_{k+m} + y_{k+m}\sqrt{5}$$

$$= (2+\sqrt{5})^{k+m}$$

$$= (x_k + y_k\sqrt{5})(x_m + y_m\sqrt{5})$$

$$= x_k x_m + 5y_k y_m + (x_k y_m + x_m y_k)\sqrt{5}$$

$$\therefore x_{k+m} = x_k x_m + 5y_k y_m$$

(3)

$$x_k + y_k\sqrt{5}$$

$$= (2+\sqrt{5})^{4k}$$

$$= (x_k + y_k\sqrt{5})^4$$

$$= x_k^4 + 4C_1 x_k^3 y_k \sqrt{5} + 6C_2 x_k^2 5y_k^2$$

$$+ 4C_3 x_k 5\sqrt{5} y_k^3 + 25y_k^4$$

$$\therefore y_k = \frac{4x_k^3 y_k + 20x_k y_k^3}{\underline{4}}$$