

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

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

↓ B(1, 0) を 通る

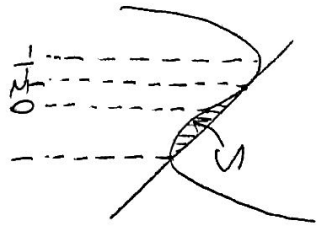
$$0 = -2 \cdot 1^3 + 3 \cdot 1^2 - 1$$

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

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

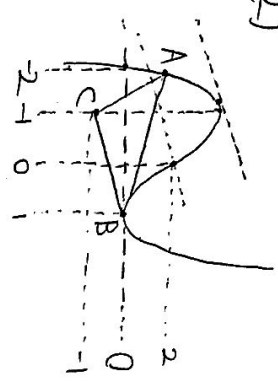
$$\therefore a = \frac{-1}{2}, (a \neq 1)$$

(接線の傾き) $= -\frac{1}{2}$



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

(2)



変曲点を通過する傾き $\frac{1}{2}$ の直線を求め、
 $x = -2$ より $x = 1$ の点を通る。

図より $0 = -2$ が最小。

最大を $x = 3$ のとき

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore x = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}$$
 のとき

[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 $\frac{33}{8}$ のとき $\sin\theta = \frac{1}{4}$

(2)

(i) $a = \frac{1}{16}, b = 64$ のとき

$$t = 2t(2) + 5 \cdot 3 = 9$$

$$= 9$$

(ii)

$$2 = \log_2 a + \log_2 b^5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_2 a + 5 \log_2 b = 2$$

$$a^1 b^5 = a^2$$

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

(iii)

$$\log_2 a + 3 \log_2 b = 9 = \log_2 4^9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^1 b^3 = 4^9$$

$\therefore \log_2 (a^3 + b^3) = k$ とおくと

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

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

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

$$= 2 \cdot 2^3$$

$$= 4^3$$

$$a^3 = \frac{4^9}{a^3}$$
 のとき $\min k = 5$

[3]

(i)

$P(abc \text{ が 3 の倍数})$

$$= 1 - P(\text{3 の倍数でない数})$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{4}{6}\right)^3$$

$$= 1 - \frac{8}{27} = \frac{19}{27}$$

(ii)

$P(abc \text{ が } 100 \text{ の倍数})$

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii)

(k, n) のとき

$P(a+b+c \leq 8)$

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

$= \frac{1}{216} (1 \times 2 + 3 \times 1^2 + 3 \times 1 \times 2)$

| | |
|-----|-----|
| 111 | 222 |
| 112 | 223 |
| 121 | 232 |
| 122 | 333 |
| 211 | |
| 212 | |
| 221 | |
| 311 | |
| 312 | |
| 321 | |
| 331 | |
| 332 | |
| 333 | |

$$= \frac{1}{216} \cdot 35 = \frac{35}{216}$$

(2)

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

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

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

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

$$y = 8k+2$$

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

$$k \leq 0 \dots n = 1071 \leftarrow \text{最小}$$

$$k \leq 95 \dots n = 9911 \uparrow$$

$$\text{故 } 10 \leq k \leq 95 \text{ 时 } \underline{867} \uparrow$$

[4]

(1)

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

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

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

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

(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)

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore y_{4k} = \underline{4x_k^3 y_k + 20x_k y_k^3} \uparrow$$