

2018 杏林 (医)

I

(a)

$$a_2 = 30a_1 - b_1 = 1$$

$$b_n = -a_{n+1} + 30a_n \text{ (1)}$$

$$-a_{n+2} + 30a_{n+1} = 40a_n + 7(-a_{n+1} + 30a_n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = a_{n+2} - 100a_{n+1} + 250a_n$$

$$\downarrow \text{ (2) } \alpha^2 - 100\alpha + 25 = 0 \therefore \alpha = 5$$

$$a_{n+2} - 50a_{n+1} = 5(a_{n+1} - 50a_n)$$

$$\therefore P = 5_{n+1}$$

$a_{n+1} - 50a_n$ は初項 $a_2 - 50a_1 = -4$ 公比 5_{n+1} の等比数列 (3)

$$a_{n+1} - 50a_n = -4 \times 5^{n+1}$$

$$\downarrow \div 5^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{5^{n+1}} - \frac{a_n}{5^n} = -\frac{4}{25} = \frac{-4}{25}$$

$\frac{a_n}{5^n}$ は初項 $\frac{1}{5}$, 公差 $-\frac{4}{25}$ の等差数列

$$\frac{a_n}{5^n} = \frac{1}{5} + (n-1) \left(-\frac{4}{25}\right)$$

$$= \frac{4n+9}{25}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{(-4n+9) \times 5^{n-2}}{n-1}$$

$$b_n = -(-4n+5) \times 5^{n-1}$$

$$+ (-12n+21) \times 5^{n-2}$$

$$= (8n+2) \times 5^{n-2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

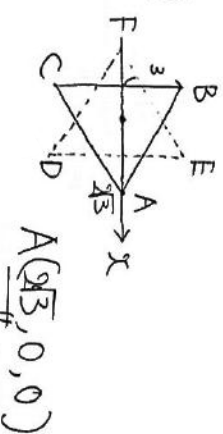
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{20n+b_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{20 \cdot 5^{n-2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{1-\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{16}$$

II

(a)



$$D(\sqrt{3}, -3, z_D) \text{ と } A < C$$

$$DA = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2 + z_D^2} = 6$$

$$\therefore z_D^2 = 24 \quad \therefore z_D = \sqrt{24}$$

$M(-\sqrt{3}, 0, 0), F(-\sqrt{3}, 0, \sqrt{6})$

$$\therefore \vec{MF} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ \sqrt{6} \end{pmatrix}, \vec{MA} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{MF} \cdot \vec{MA}| = |\vec{MF}| |\vec{MA}| \cos \theta$$

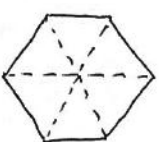
$$\Leftrightarrow -9 = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{-1}{3}$$

3D 立体を 2 次元面に平行に切ると
よき断面は図が 18° の扇形

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ の最大、扇面と直線が } \boxed{\text{接触点の用紙}} \text{ になる}$$

図が 3D の正六角形になる。



$$\text{(面積)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin 60^\circ \times 6 = \frac{27}{2} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{(外接円の半径)} = 3$$

III

図を判断。

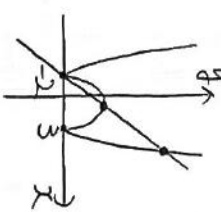
$$x^2 = x^2 - 6 > 2x + 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - 12 > 0$$

(*) 求める範囲は

$$x < \frac{3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}, -1 < x < 0, \frac{3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} < x$$

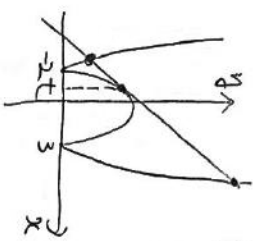
(b)



(i) 左の方に存在

$$0 = -4 + k$$

$$\therefore k = 4$$



(ii) 左の方に存在

$$\bar{y}(x) = -2x + 1$$

$$(2 < x < 3)$$

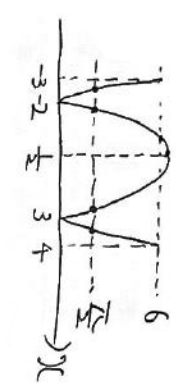
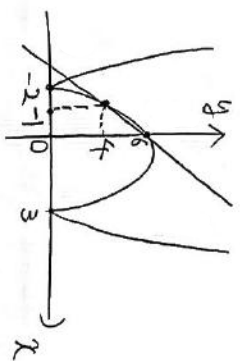
$$-2x + 1 = 2$$

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

$(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{21}{4})$ 通過の点

$$\frac{21}{4} = -1 + k \quad \therefore k = \frac{25}{4}$$

(c)



$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$y = \sin(f(x))$ の極大値は $\frac{\pi}{2}$ となる

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ のとき $\frac{\pi}{2} < f(x) < \frac{\pi}{2}$ のとき $f(x)$ の値は $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 個ある。

極大値が 1 未満となる $x = \frac{1}{2}$ のとき。

IV

$$(a) f(x) = 0$$

(b)

$x > 0$ のとき

$$f(x) = -x \log x$$

$$f(x) = -\log x - 1$$

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

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

$$\beta = \pm \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\alpha = f(\beta) = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\log_e \alpha = -1 \quad \log_e |\beta| = -1$$

(c)

$x > 0$ のとき

$(t, f(t))$ ($t > 0$) の接線は

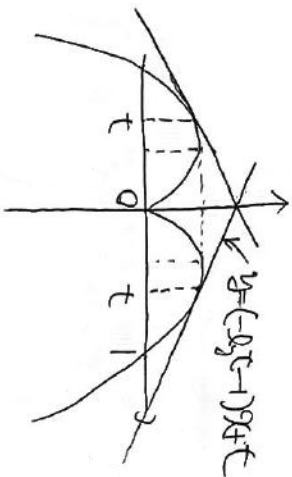
$$y = (-\log t - 1)(x - t) - \log t$$

$$= (-\log t - 1)x + t$$

$\downarrow (-1, 1)$ 通過

$$1 = \log t + 1 + t$$

$$\therefore t + \log t = t + \log_e |t| = 0$$



$x < 0$ のとき $t < 0$

図 (a) の軸対称な曲線 $y = f(x)$ の接線は

$(t, f(t))$ の接線は

$$y = (\log_e |t| + 1)(x - t)$$

$\downarrow (-1, 1)$ 通過

$$1 = -\log_e |t| - 1 - t$$

$$\therefore t + \log_e |t| = -2$$

$$g(t) = t + \log_e |t|$$

$$g(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{t} = \frac{t+1}{t}$$

t	$\dots -1 \dots 0 \dots$
$g(t)$	$+ \quad 0 \quad - \quad x \quad +$
$g(t)$	$\nearrow -1 \searrow x \nearrow$

$$g(-e^2) = -e^2 + 2 < -2$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g(t) = \infty \quad (t > 0)$$

$$t + \log_e |t| = 0 \text{ は } 1 \text{ 点 } (t > 0)$$

$$t + \log_e |t| = -2 \text{ は } 2 \text{ 点 } (t < 0)$$

よって t の解は 3 点、接線 3 本存在

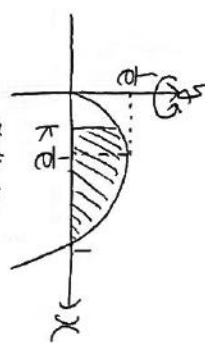
(d)

$$S(k) = \int_k^1 (-x \log x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} \log x + \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_k^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{k^2}{2} \log k - \frac{k^2}{4}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} S(k) = \frac{1}{4}$$



$0 < k < 1$ の場合

$V(k)$

$$= \int_k^1 x \log x dx$$

$$= -\pi \int_k^1 x \log x dx$$

$$= -\pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4} \right]_k^1$$

$$= -\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{k^2}{2} \log k - \frac{k^2}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{k^2}{2} \log k - \frac{k^2}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} V(k)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$