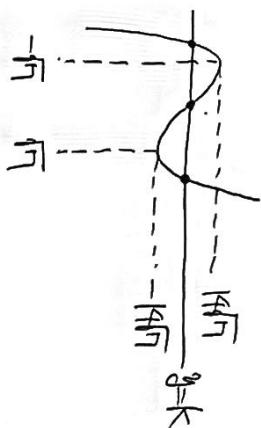


2018 帝京(医) 赤本 ②

[1]

(1) $y = x^2 - 2|x|$

$y = 3x^2 - 2 = 3(x + \sqrt{1})x(x - \sqrt{1})$



異なる3点の共有点をたづ

$\Leftrightarrow |k| < \sqrt{1} + 1$

$3x - 2|x| + x + |x| = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 4|x| = |x|$

$\Leftrightarrow |x| = 0, P = -5|x|$

$-5x^2 + 4|x|^2 - 20|x|^2 = -21$

$\Leftrightarrow |x|^2 = 1$

$P < |x| < |x| + 1$

$|x| = 1, P = -5, |x| = 4$

$\therefore k = -20$

$S_1 - S_2$

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

$= \int_{-1}^1 (-x^2 + 2|x| + k) dx$

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

$= \int_{-1}^1 (x+5)(x-4+3)(x-4) dx$

$= \int_{-1}^1 (x+5)(x-4+3)(x-4) dx$

$= \int_{-1}^1 (x+5)(x-4)^2 + 3(x+5)(x-4) dx$

$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4} + 3(-\frac{1}{6})(x+5)^3$

$= \frac{1}{12}(x+5)^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^3$

$= (\frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{12})x^3 = \frac{12^2}{4}$

[2]

(1)

$f(x) = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta - 2(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)$

$= -2\sin^2\theta + 1 - 2\sin^2\theta - 2(\sin\theta - \cos\theta)$

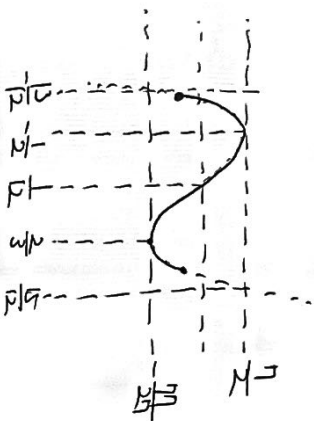
$= 2\sin^2\theta - 2\sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta + 2$

$= 2t^2 - 2t + 1 \quad \angle \sin\theta = t$

$\frac{df(t)}{dt} = 4t - 2 = 0$

$= 4(3t - 2)(3t + 1)$

$= 4(3t - 2)(3t + 1)$



$t = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ のとき

最小値 $\frac{1}{2}$

また、最大値 $-\frac{11}{12}$

(2)

平面ABCをA, Bの座標から

$x + \frac{y}{2} + \frac{z}{2} = 1$ とおくと

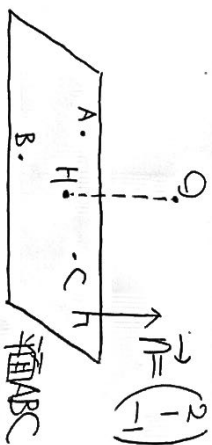
\downarrow (9.1.1) 題

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

$\therefore C = -2$

平面ABC: $x + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{z}{2} = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x + y - z - 2 = 0$



法線ベクトル $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 故、直線OHの方向ベクトルは法線と同じ

直線OH: $\begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = t \\ z = -t \end{cases} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R})$

直線OHと平面ABCを連立

$4t + t + t - 2 = 0$

$\therefore t = \frac{1}{3}$

直線OHに属する点 $H(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3})$

[3]

(1)

$$\log_{10} 45^{50} = \log_{10} \frac{10}{2} = 1 - \log_{10} 2$$

$$= 50(2\log_{10} 3 + \log_{10} 5)$$

$$= 50(0.9542 + 1 - 0.3010)$$

$$= 50 \times 1.6532$$

$$= 82.66$$

$$82 < \log_{10} 45^{50} < 83$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 10^{82} < 45^{50} < 10^{83}$$



$$\log_{10} 45^{50} \text{ の位数は } 0.66$$

$$\log_{10} 4 < 0.66 < \log_{10} 5$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} 4 + 82 < 82.66 < \log_{10} 5 + 82$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log_{10} 4 \cdot 10^{82} < \log_{10} 45^{50} < \log_{10} 5 \cdot 10^{82}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 \cdot 10^{82} < 45^{50} < 5 \cdot 10^{82}$$

∴ 最高位の数字は 4 #

(2)

$$92^{92} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{92}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^{92 \cdot 10} = 2^{-\frac{92}{2}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 59 \cdot 10 = -\frac{92}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{13}{2}x = 10 \quad \therefore x = \frac{20}{13}$$

(3)

$$a^2 + a - b - 3b + (-a^2 + 2b)i = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \leftarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & & 0 \\ & & 2b = a^2 \end{matrix}$$

$$a^2 + a - 2a = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = a^2 - a$$

$$\therefore a = 0, 1$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 0 \text{ (i)} \quad a = 1, b = 2 \text{ #}$$

[4]

(i) ABCD の順に ... 3!

A の並べ方 ... 2!

B ... 4!

C ... 3!

D) 3!, 2!, 4!, 3! = 1728 #

(ii)

B の並べ方 ... 4!

A の並べ方 ... 5!

(iii) A の並べ方 ... 7!

$$4!, 5! = \frac{2880}{36} \text{ #}$$

(2)

$$a_n = \frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{n^2} a_{n-1} \quad 2 \times \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{n}{n+1} a_n = \frac{n-1}{n} a_{n-1} \quad \downarrow$$

$$b_n$$

$$b_n = b_{n-1} = \dots = b_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{n+1}{2n}$$

(i) $a_{100} = \frac{101}{200} \text{ #}$

(ii)

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \log_2 k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \log_2 \frac{k+1}{2k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (-\log_2 k + \log_2 (k+1) - 1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n [-\log_2 k + \log_2 (k+1)] - n$$

$$= (-\log_2 1 + \log_2 2)$$

$$+ (-\log_2 2 + \log_2 3)$$

$$+ \dots + (-\log_2 n + \log_2 (n+1)) - n$$

$$= \log_2 (n+1) - n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$n+1$ の取りうる値 $(1 \leq n \leq 500)$ は 2, 4, 8, ..., 256 の 8 個

よって $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ となる #