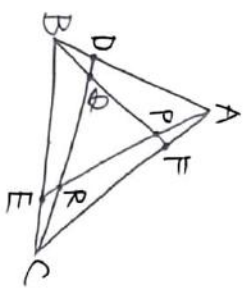


2020 順天堂大 (医)

I

(1)



$$\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{c}$$

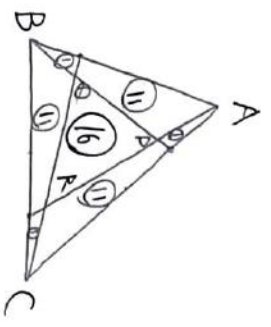
中点の定理より AP:PE = 4:9

$$\vec{AP} = \frac{4}{13}\vec{AE}$$

$$= \frac{1}{13}\vec{b} + \frac{3}{13}\vec{c}$$

中点の定理より AR:RE = 12:1

$$\therefore AP:PR:RE = 4:8:1$$



$$\Delta POR = \frac{16}{52} \Delta ABC$$

$$= \frac{4}{13} \Delta ABC$$

$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta POR$ の重心は一致。

$$\therefore \vec{AG} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{c}$$

(2)

ΔADE は余弦定理より $DE = EA = x$ とおく。

$$x^2 = x^2 + 16 - 2 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4}}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = 16 - 3\sqrt{4}x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{16}{3\sqrt{4}} = \frac{8\sqrt{4}}{21}$$

ΔABC の面積は

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \sin \angle BAC = \frac{5\sqrt{4}}{12}$$

$$\therefore \sin \angle BAC = \frac{5\sqrt{4}}{16}$$

ΔABC は余弦定理より

$$BC^2 = \frac{16}{9} + 4 - 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2 \cos \angle BAC$$

$$= \frac{52}{9} - \frac{16}{3} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{5\sqrt{4}}{16}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{52}{9} - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{16^2 - 175}$$

$$= \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\therefore BC = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$EA = EC = EF \text{ かつ}$$

P は ΔABC の重心である。

$\therefore \Delta MPE \cong \Delta BPE \cong \Delta CPE$

ΔABC は余弦定理より

$$\frac{BC}{\sin A} = 2AP$$

$$\therefore AP = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{2\sqrt{4}} = \frac{5}{4\sqrt{4}} = \frac{5\sqrt{4}}{21}$$

$$EA = \frac{8\sqrt{4}}{21}, AF = \frac{8\sqrt{4}}{21} \text{ かつ}$$

$$\cos \angle EAP = \frac{1}{2} \text{ かつ} \Delta EAP$$

は直角二等辺三角形。

$$EP = AP = BP = CP = \frac{8\sqrt{4}}{21}$$

が求める半径。

(3)

$$\vec{OQ} = \vec{OA} + \vec{AQ}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos \theta \\ 2 \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos \theta - 1 \\ 2 \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore Q(2 \cos \theta - 1, 2 \sin \theta)$$

\vec{OP}

$$= \vec{OQ} + \vec{QP}$$

$$= \vec{OQ} + \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi + 2\theta) \\ \sin(\pi + 2\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta - 1 \\ 2 \sin \theta - \sin 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P(2 \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta - 1, 2 \sin \theta - \sin 2\theta)$$

$$r_P = 2 \cos \theta - 2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= \cos \theta (2 - 2 \cos \theta)$$

$$y_P = \sin \theta (2 - 2 \cos \theta)$$

$$\therefore r(\theta) = 2 - 2 \cos \theta$$

(面積)

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2 - 2 \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2 \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (3 - 4 \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta) d\theta$$

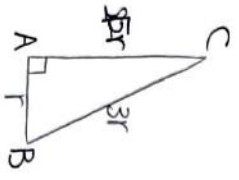
$$= \left[3\theta - 4 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= 6\pi$$

(曲線の長さ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4(1-\cos\theta)^2 + (2\sin\theta)^2} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4-8\cos\theta+4} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{8-8\cos\theta} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{16\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} 4\sin\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\
 &= [-8\cos\frac{\theta}{2}]_0^{2\pi} = 16
 \end{aligned}$$

II



$$\begin{aligned}
 3r \cdot t \cdot \frac{1}{2} &= \sqrt{2} r^2 \\
 \therefore t &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} r
 \end{aligned}$$

(回転体)

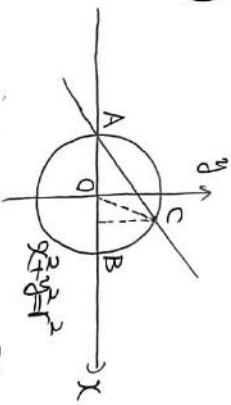
$$= \pi r \cdot \sqrt{2} r \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} r^3 \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^3 t^3 \\
 &= \frac{9}{8} \pi t^3
 \end{aligned}$$

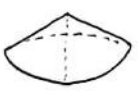
(回転体の表面積)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{8} t^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 t^2 \pi \\
 &= \frac{9}{2} \pi t^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)



$\angle OAC = \frac{\pi}{6}$ $\angle BOC = \frac{\pi}{3}$
 $C\left(\frac{1}{2}r, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right)$



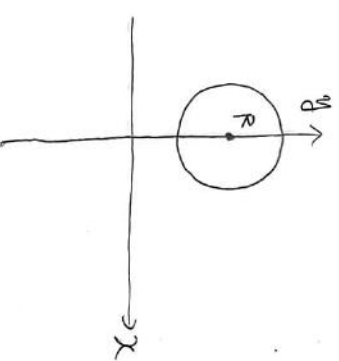
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r\right)^2 \pi \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \\
 &+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (r^2 - r^2 \cos^2 x) \pi dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} r^3 + \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(r^2 - \frac{1}{2}r^2 \cos^2 x\right) dx \\
 &\quad \left[\frac{2}{3}r^3 - \frac{11}{24}r^3 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} r^3 + \frac{5}{24} r^3 \pi \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \pi r^3
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)の表面積)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= r \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} r \pi + \left(\frac{1}{3} \pi r^3\right)' \\
 &= \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2} \pi r^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(3)



(1-ラスの体積)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi r \times 2R \pi \\
 &= 2\pi^2 r R \\
 &\quad \text{(1-ラスの表面積)}
 \end{aligned}$$

↑
 1-ラスの
 柱の体積の定理

$$= \frac{d}{dr} (1-ラスの体積)$$

$$= 4\pi^2 r R$$

III

(1) $n=3$ の場合

$$e^x > 1+x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{e^x}{x^2} > \frac{x}{6}$$

$$\therefore 0 < \frac{x^2}{e^x} < \frac{6}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} = 0$$

(2)

接点の座標を t とおき
 接線は $y = e^t + (x-t)e^t$ 也

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= (x+t)e^t + (x-t)e^t \\
 &= (x+t)e^t + (-t^2-t+1)e^t
 \end{aligned}$$

↓ $(0, a)$ の場合

$$0 = (-t^2-t+1)e^t \dots \textcircled{1}$$

右辺を $f(t)$ とおき

$$f(t) = (-t^2-1)e^t + (-t^2-t+1)e^t$$

$$= (-t^2-3t)e^t$$

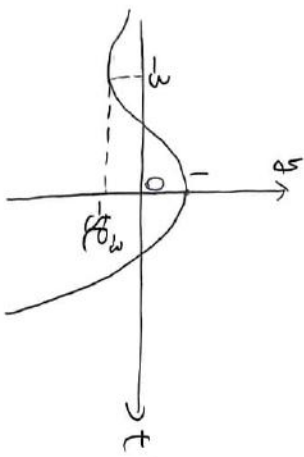
$$f(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 0, -3$$

t	$\dots -3 \dots 0 \dots$
$f(t)$	$- 0 + 0 -$
$f'(t)$	$\searrow -3e^3 \nearrow \searrow$

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

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = 0 \quad (\text{① (1)})$$

①は $y=0 < y=f(t)$ の
 行方を書いた表だ。



- $0 > 1$ のとき 斜
 - $0 = 1$ 斜 $0 < -3e^3$ のとき 平
 - $0 \leq 0 < 1$ 斜 $0 = -3e^3$ のとき 平
 - $-3e^3 < 0 < 0$ のとき 斜
- #