

2021 慶應 (医)

[I]

(1) $|\vec{OA} + \vec{OB}|^2 = |\vec{OC}|^2$

$25 - 10\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + 49 = 64$

$\therefore \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} = \frac{1}{4}$

$|\vec{OB} + \vec{OC}|^2 = |\vec{OA}|^2$

$49 + 112\vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} + 64 = 25$

$\therefore \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} = -\frac{11}{4}$

$|\vec{BC}|^2 = |\vec{OC} - \vec{OB}|^2$

$= 9 - 2(-\frac{11}{4})$

$= \frac{25}{2}$

$\therefore |\vec{BC}| = BC = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}$

$5\vec{OA} = 7\vec{OB} + 8\vec{OC}$

$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}\vec{OA} = \frac{7\vec{OB} + 8\vec{OC}}{15}$

OP

$\therefore OP = \frac{1}{3}H$



$= \frac{2 \times \Delta ABC}{|\vec{OB}| |\vec{OC}|} = \frac{2 \times \Delta ABC}{\sqrt{10} \sqrt{10} \sqrt{(-\frac{11}{4})^2}}$

$= \frac{2 \times \Delta ABC}{10 \times \frac{11}{4}} = \frac{4 \Delta ABC}{55}$

$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{11^2}{14^2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{14}H$

(2)

$x^d - mx = 0$

$x(x^{d-1} - m) = 0$

$\therefore x=0, m x^{d-1}$

V

$= \int_0^{m^{\frac{1}{d-1}}} \pi (x^d - mx)^2 dx$

$= \pi \int_0^{m^{\frac{1}{d-1}}} (x^{2d} - 2mx^{d+1} + m^2 x^2) dx$

$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2d+1} x^{2d+1} - \frac{2m}{d+2} x^{d+2} + \frac{m^2}{3} x^3 \right]_0^{m^{\frac{1}{d-1}}}$

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

$= \pi C m^{\frac{2d+1}{d-1}} \left(\frac{1}{2d+1} - \frac{2}{d+2} + \frac{1}{3} \right)$

= ...

$= \frac{2(d-1)^2}{3(2d+1)(d+2)} \pi C m^{\frac{2d+1}{d-1}}$

$\lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} V = \frac{\pi C}{3M}$

$M^3 V = \frac{2(d-1)^2}{3(2d+1)(d+2)} \pi C m^{\frac{2d+1}{d-1}}$

$m \rightarrow \infty$ と $d \rightarrow \infty$ の場合の値に

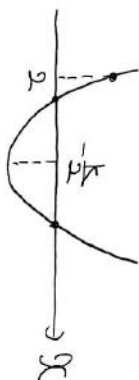
漸近値 $\frac{d^2-2}{d-1} = 0 \therefore d = \frac{2}{5}$

(3) $D = k^2 - 4k - 140$

$= (k+10)(k-14)$

$D > 0 \Leftrightarrow k < -10, 14 < k$

$N(A) = 201 - 25 = 176$



$D > 0 \Leftrightarrow k < -10, 14 < k$

$\Leftrightarrow k > -13$

$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{k}{2} > 2 \Leftrightarrow k < -4$

$\Leftrightarrow D > 0 \Leftrightarrow k < -10, 14 < k$

$\therefore -13 < k < -10$

$N(ANB) = 2$

$D = 0 \Leftrightarrow k = -10, 14$

$k = -10$ のとき実数解は2個あり、

$D < 0 \Leftrightarrow -10 < k < 14$

非実数解は2個あり、

$\alpha_k + \alpha_\beta = -k > 4$

$\Leftrightarrow k < -4$

ANB があるのは $-10 \leq k < -4$

$\therefore N(ANB) = 6$

α_k, β_k と β_k がある

$\alpha_k + \beta_k = -k$

$\alpha_k \beta_k = k + 35$

$\alpha_k \beta_k + \alpha_k + \beta_k = 35$

$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_k + 1)(\beta_k + 1) = 36$

$(\alpha_k + 1, \beta_k + 1) = (36, 1), (18, 2),$

$(12, 3), (9, 4),$

$(-1, -36), (-2, -18),$

$(-3, -12), (4, -9)$

$N(ANB) = 8$

$\alpha_k = m + ni, \beta_k = m - ni$

$\alpha_k + \beta_k = 2m = k$

$\alpha_k \beta_k = m^2 + n^2 = k + 35$

$m^2 + n^2 = -2m + 35$

$\Leftrightarrow (m+1)^2 + n^2 = 36$

$(m+1, n) = (6, 0), (-6, 0),$

$(0, 6), (0, -6)$

$m = 5, -7, -1$

$N(ANB) = 3$

$h^2 - g^2 \geq 0$ かつ $h > g$ ($h \neq g$) の場合
 必要. 0は C の頂点. $g > h$ のとき C は楕円. $g > h$ のとき

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{h^2} - \frac{y^2}{h^2}} = 1$$

2つの焦点は $(0, 1), (0, -1)$
 上でかいた C は双曲線

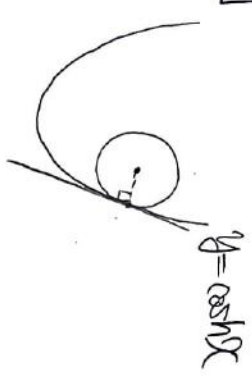
$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{h^2} + \frac{h^2 - a^2}{h^2}} = 1$$

2つの焦点は $(0, 1), (0, -1)$
 直線双曲線に含める

$$h^2 - g^2 = g^2 \Leftrightarrow h^2 = 2g^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{h}{g} = \sqrt{2}$$

[例]



この円の接線

$$y = \sinh t (y - t) + \cosh t$$

傾きの積に気づく

$$\sinh t \cdot \frac{\cosh t - r}{t - x} = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sinh t (\cosh t - r) = X - t \dots \textcircled{1}$$

接点と円の中心の積りは r^2

$$(t - X)^2 + (\cosh t - r)^2 = r^2 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①, ②より X 消すと

$$\sinh^2 t (\cosh t - r)^2 + (\cosh t - r)^2 = r^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sinh^2 t + 1)(\cosh t - r)^2 = r^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\cosh t - r)^2 = \frac{r^2}{\cosh^2 t}$$

$$\therefore r - \cosh t = -\frac{r}{\cosh t}$$

$$r = \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} + \frac{0}{e^t + e^{-t}} r$$

①に戻ると

$$X = t + \sinh t \left(-\frac{r}{\cosh t} \right)$$

$$= t - \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} r$$

$$X(t) = t - \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} r > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t - r > \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} r \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$f'(t) = \dots = \frac{4}{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} > 0$$

$$f''(t) = \dots = -\frac{8(e^t - e^{-t})}{(e^t + e^{-t})^3} < 0$$

$f(t)$ は上に凸, $f'(0) = 1$ より



③ AM-GMより

$$t - r \geq 1 \therefore 0 < r \leq 1$$

AM-GMより

$$r \geq 2 \sqrt{\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} \cdot \frac{0}{e^t + e^{-t}}} r = 2\sqrt{0}$$

等号成立は $\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} = \frac{0}{e^t + e^{-t}}$

より $\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2} = r$ 解

$t = \log_2 (r + \sqrt{r^2 - 1})$ のとき最大値

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dx} \right)^2 + 1$$

$$= \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 + 1$$

$$= \left[\frac{r(t)}{X(t)} \right]^2 + 1$$

$$\dots$$

$$\dots \cosh^2 t - \cosh t \cdot r + r = 0$$

$$\dots \cosh^2 t \therefore \cosh t = \frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{r + \sqrt{r^2 - 4r}}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{r^2 + r\sqrt{r^2 - 4r} - 2r}{2}$$