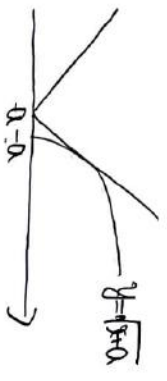


2021 埼玉医科大 (前期)

11

11.1 接点の座標を求めよ.



$x=0 = \sqrt{x+a}$ 2乗

$x^2 - 200x + 0 = x + a$

$x^2 - (200+1)x + 0 - a = 0$

$D = (200+1)^2 - 4(0-a)$

$= 800 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{8}$

$k = -\frac{1}{8}$ $a = -\frac{1}{8}$ のとき

共点 $\frac{1}{7}$, $a > -\frac{1}{8}$ のとき

$2 \frac{1}{7}$ $a < -\frac{1}{8}$ のとき $0 \frac{1}{7}$

11.2

$\frac{9b}{3a} > 0, \frac{9a}{8b} > 0$

(相加平均) \geq (相乗平均) (H)

$\frac{9b}{3a} + \frac{9a}{8b} + \tan \alpha \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{9b}{3a} \cdot \frac{9a}{8b}} + \tan \alpha = 9(x+a) - 9(x)$

$= \sqrt{3} + \tan \alpha = \frac{9}{5}$

$\therefore \tan \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\alpha = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

等式は $\frac{9b}{3a} = \frac{9a}{8b} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{9}{16}$

(H) $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{3}{4}$ のとき.

$\tan(\alpha + \beta)$

$= \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$

$= \frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3}{4}}{1 - (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \cdot \frac{3}{4}}$

$= \frac{(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4})\sqrt{3}}{\frac{7}{4}}$

$= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{21}$

$= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{21}$

$= \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{21}$

2

$f(x) = \int_x^{x+a} (t^4 - 4)t dt$

$= G(x+a) - G(x)$

11.1

$f(x)$

$= G(x+a) - G(x)$

3

$= (x+a)^4 - 4 - x^4 + 4$
 $= \{(x+a)^2 - x^2\} \{(x+a)^2 + x^2\}$
 $= a(2x+1+a)(2x^2 + 200x + 1+a^2)$

11.2

$f(x) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow 2x + a = 0 \therefore x = -\frac{1}{2}a$

11.3

$a = 2$ のとき

$f(x)$	-1
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$	↘	↗	

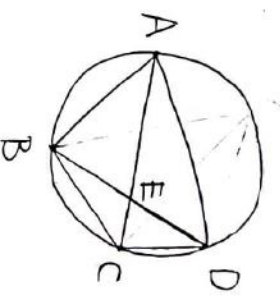
($f(x)$) の最大値

$= \int_{-1}^1 (t^4 - 4) dt$

$= 2 \int_0^1 (t^4 - 4) dt$

$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{5} t^5 - 4t \right]_0^1$

$= \frac{-38}{5}$



11.1 正弦定理

$\frac{BD}{\sin 60} = 2.1$

$\therefore BD = \sqrt{3}$

AB = 2x, AD = 3x とする.

余弦定理 (H)

$BD^2 = 4x^2 + 9x^2 - 12x \cos 60 = \frac{1}{2}$

$3 = 7x^2$

$\therefore x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{7}$

AB = $\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} = \frac{2\sqrt{21}}{7}$

11.3. \leftarrow 先に解いた (または)

$\triangle ABD$

$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x \cdot 3x \cdot \sin 60$

$= 3x^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{7} = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{14}$

問2.

△ABDに正弦定理

$$\frac{\frac{9\sqrt{1}}{2}}{\sin \angle ADB} = 2$$

$$\sin \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \angle ADB = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

△AEDに余弦定理

$$AE^2 = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{1}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{1}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \angle ADB$$

$$= \frac{108}{49}$$

$$\therefore AE = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

問4. 余弦定理より

$$\frac{6\sqrt{3}}{7} \cdot EC = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{7} \cdot \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

$$\therefore EC = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{7}$$

$$AE:EC = 3:1 \text{ (オ)}$$

$$\triangle BCD = \frac{1}{3} \triangle ABD = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{14}$$

4

問1.

$$S_{n+2} = 1 \cdot S_{n+1} + 2S_n$$

問2

$$S_{n+2} + S_{n+1} = 2(S_{n+1} + S_n)$$

$$\alpha = -1, \beta = 2$$

問3

$$S_{n+1} + S_n = (S_2 + S_1) 2^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2^n$$

問4

$$S_{n+2} - 2S_{n+1} = -(S_{n+1} - 2S_n)$$

と認る

$$S_{n+1} - 2S_n = (S_2 - 2S_1) (-1)^{n-1}$$

$$b_n = (-1)^n$$

問4.

$$S_{n+1} + S_n = 2^n$$

$$\rightarrow S_{n+1} - 2S_n = (-1)^n$$

$$3S_n = 2^n - (-1)^n$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{3}$$

$$\frac{2^n - (-1)^n}{3} > 10000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^n - (-1)^n > 30000$$

$$2^{10} = 1024$$

$$2^{15} = 1024 \cdot 32$$

$$= 32768$$

15日目にかつて1万人を超す。