

2023 京都大 (理系)

1

例.  $x^2 = t$  とおく.

$$2x dx = dt$$

$$\int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \log_2(x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_1^{16} \frac{1}{2t^{\frac{1}{2}}} \log_2 t dt$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \log_2 t - \frac{2}{9} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^{16}$$

$$= \dots = \frac{64}{3} \log_2 2 - \frac{56}{9}$$

15D.

$$x^5 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x-1)(x^4+x^3+x^2+x+1) = 0$$

$$x^{2023} - 1$$

$$= x^3(x^5 - 1 + 1) - 1$$

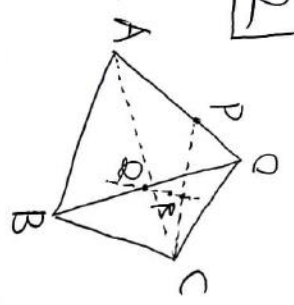
$$= x^3(x^5 - 1) + x^3 - 1$$

$$= x^3(x^5 - 1) + (x^3 - 1)$$

$$= x^3(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + (x^3 - 1)$$

剰余は  $x^3 - 1$

2



$\vec{OA} = \vec{a}$   
 $\vec{OB} = \vec{b}$   
 $\vec{OC} = \vec{c}$

D.

$$\vec{OP} = t\vec{OD}$$

$$= t(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

直線 PC と OP の交点を X とおく

$$\vec{OX} = s\vec{OP} + (1-s)\vec{OC}$$

$$= \frac{s}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}) + (1-s)\vec{c}$$

$$\vec{OX} = (1-u)\vec{OB} + u\vec{OP}$$

$$= \frac{1-u}{2}\vec{b} + u(t(\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c}))$$

比較すると

$$\begin{cases} \frac{s}{2} = ut \\ 1-s = 3ut \end{cases} \therefore s = \frac{1}{2}$$

3

$$\frac{1-u}{2} + 2ut = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3-3u+2=0 \therefore u = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$OR:RD = \frac{1}{9}$$

3

(1)

$$P(A \cap B \cap C \cap D)$$

$$= P(A \cap B \cap C \cap D) = 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4$$

(2) 0 個数

A...3 個数 < 2 < 1 D 個数

B...5

$$P(A \cap B \cap C \cap D)$$

$$= P(A \cap B)$$

$$= P((A \cup B) \cap (A \cup B))$$

$$= P((A \cup B) - \bar{A} + \bar{A} \cap B)$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$$

4

$$f(x) = e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{e^x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1}$$

$$g(x) = e^x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 1 < 0$$

$$g'(x) = -2xe^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}x$$

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

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^x = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -x^2 = \log_2 \frac{1}{4} = -2 \log_2 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{2 \log_2 2} = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$g(x) \text{ は偶関数 } 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

を調べます.

$x$	0	...	1
$g(x)$	0	...	1

$g(x)$	2	$\searrow$	$e^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4}$	$+$
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$$t \in g(x) < 2$$

$$f(x) = t + \frac{1}{t} < 2$$

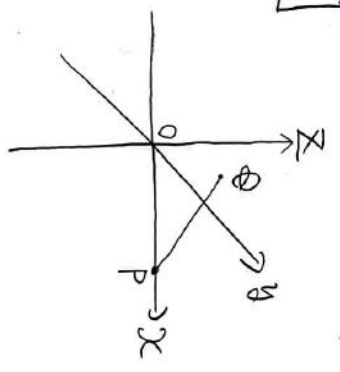
$$\frac{d(x^2)}{dt} = 1 - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{t-1}{t}$$

$t$	$e^{t+\frac{1}{t}} \dots 2$
$\frac{d(x^2)}{dt}$	$+$
$f(x)$	$\frac{1}{2} \leftarrow$ 最値

$$e^{t+\frac{1}{t}} + \frac{1}{e^{t+\frac{1}{t}}} = \frac{ye^{t+1/t}}{ye^{t+1/t}}$$

※最初の2は(1)だとおいた方が楽です。

5



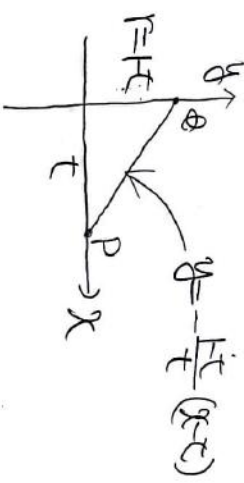
$$P(t, 0, 0)$$

$$Q(0, r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$

と置く。

$$OP + OQ = t + r = 1$$

$\theta = 0 < t < \pi$  がある。  $0 < t \leq 1$  とお



$$y = -\frac{1-t}{t}(x-t) \quad (0 \leq x \leq t)$$

$$= -\frac{1-t}{t}x + 1-t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t}x - t + x + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{t}x - 1$$

$$= \frac{x-t}{t}$$

$t$	$x \dots \sqrt{x} \dots 1$
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	$+$
$y$	$0 \rightarrow \searrow 0$

$$\therefore 0 \leq y \leq x - \sqrt{x} + 1$$

これが  $\theta = 0, 0 < t \leq 1$  だと

PQの通過領域、z軸方向の

求める体積はzの回転体の

の2倍。

$$2 \int_0^1 (x - \sqrt{x} + 1) \pi dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^2 + 4x + 1 - 4\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt{x+2}) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 + x - \frac{8}{5}x^{5/2} - \frac{8}{3}x^{3/2} + x^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{15}\pi$$

6

(1)

$$\cos 3\theta$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta}{4}$$

$$\cos 4\theta$$

$$= \frac{\cos 3\theta \cos \theta - \sin 3\theta \sin \theta}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos^4 \theta - 3 \cos^2 \theta}{4}$$

$$- (3 \sin^2 \theta - 4 \sin^4 \theta) \sin \theta$$

$$= 4 \cos^4 \theta - 3 \cos^2 \theta - 3(1 - \cos^2 \theta)$$

$$+ 4(1 - \cos^2 \theta)^2$$

$$= \frac{8 \cos^4 \theta - 8 \cos^2 \theta + 1}{4}$$

$$2^{n-1} = -P(C_{n+1} + \dots + C_0 2^{n-1})$$

これは奇、正の整数  $m, n$  は存在 (2n-1),  $2^k = \frac{1}{2}$  だと代々 (2P) 倍 (2n-1)

(2)  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  のとき  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  は正の整数  $m, n$  が存在 (2n-1)

$$\cos k\theta = T_k(\cos \theta)$$

各  $T_k(x)$  が  $k$  次で  $2^k$  の係数は  $2^{k-1}$  とある (2n-1)

$$(1) T_1(x) = x$$

$$T_2(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

より仮定

$$(1) k=1, 2+1 \text{ のとき成立}$$

$$\cos (m+1)\theta + \cos (m-1)\theta$$

$$= 2 \cos m\theta \cos \theta$$

$$\cos (l+2)\theta = 2 \cos \theta \cos (l+1)\theta - \cos l\theta$$

$$\therefore T_{l+2}(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta T_{l+1}(\theta) - T_l(\theta)$$

$$T_{l+1}(\theta) \text{ の } 2^{l+1} \text{ の係数は } 2^l \cdot 2^1$$

$$T_{l+2}(\theta) \text{ の } 2^{l+2} \text{ の係数は } 2^{l+1}$$

$$T_{l+2}(\theta)$$

$$T_n(x) = \cos n\theta = \cos m\pi = (-1)^m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T_n(x) = (-1)^m$$

$$= 2^{n-1} x^n + C_{n-1} x^{n-1} + C_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots + C_0 = C$$

$$2^k = \frac{1}{2} \text{ だと代々 } (2P) \text{ 倍 (2n-1)}$$