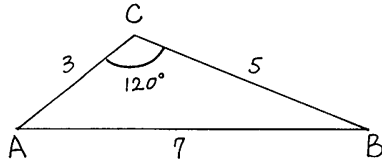




Windomの解答速報 東海大学(医)数学(2日目)



1(1)



$$\cos C = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{より, } \angle C = 120^\circ$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot \sin C = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

2015 東海 2 日目は

1 日目よりも難易度は高い
でも落ち着いて解けば出来る
はず。7 割は欲しい。

(2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + ax + b}{x - 3} = 2$

分子: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 + ax + b) = 9 + 3a + b = 0 \quad \therefore b = -3a - 9 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

このとき

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + ax - 3a - 9}{x - 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x - 3)(x + a + 3)}{x - 3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x + a + 3) = a + 6 = 2 \quad \therefore \underline{a = -4}, \underline{b = 3} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $2 < \sqrt{6} < 3$ より $\sqrt{6} = 2 + x$

$\therefore 6 = (2 + x)^2 \quad \therefore \underline{x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0}$ オカ

(4) $\begin{cases} a_1 = 4 \\ a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 2 \end{cases}$

$a_{n+1} - 1 = 3(a_n - 1) \quad \therefore a_n - 1 = (4 - 1) \cdot 3^{n-1} \quad \therefore \underline{a_n = 3^n + 1}$ キ

(5) $\vec{OA} = (0, 1, 2), \vec{OB} = (-2, -1, 0), \vec{OC} = (1, -2, 1)$

$\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OC} = \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} = 0$ だから $\vec{OC} \perp$ 平面 ABC

よって

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \Delta OAB \cdot |\vec{OC}| \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{24} \cdot \sqrt{6} = \underline{2} \end{aligned}$$

2 P は (5, 0), Q は (0, 6) から出発

コイン 1 枚

- 表 P は $x: +2$, Q は $y: +1$
- うら P は $x: -3$, Q は $y: -2$
- 表が 2 回以上連続 Q は (0, 6) に戻る

(1) 5回投げる

$$\text{表 2 回 } {}_5C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{5}{16} \text{ア}$$

$$\text{P は, } +5 + 2 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 3 = \underline{0} \text{イ}$$

Q は,

表○	○○×××	$y=0$	}	$y=0, 2, 4, 6$ の <u>4通り</u> ッ	
うら×	×○○×	$y=2$			
	××○○×	$y=4$			
	×××○○	$y=6$			
	○×○××	}			$y=2$
	×○×○×				
	××○×○				
	○××○×	}			$y=2$
	×○××○				
	○×××○				

(2) 10回でPが原点 はじめ(5, 0) → (0, 0)

$$\begin{cases} \text{表 } x \text{ 回} \\ \text{裏 } 10-x \text{ 回} \end{cases} \quad 5 + 2x + (-3)(10-x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{x=5 \text{回}} \text{エ}$$

$$\text{このとき } {}_{10}C_5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{252}{1024} = \frac{63}{256} \text{オ}$$

(3) 10回コインを投げる時、Qが原点 はじめ(0, 6) → (0, 0)

表...○

うら...×

どちらでもよい...△

㊦

$$\underbrace{\triangle\triangle\triangle\triangle\triangle}_{\substack{\text{はじめの} \\ \text{5回}}} \quad | \quad \text{○○} \quad | \quad \text{×××} \quad | \quad 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 = \frac{1}{32}$$

$y=6$ $y=0$

㊧

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \triangle\triangle\text{○○} \quad | \quad \text{×××○○} \\ \triangle\triangle\text{○○} \quad | \quad \text{××○××○} \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad \text{×○×××○} \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad \text{××○×○×} \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad \text{×○××○×} \\ \quad \quad \quad | \quad \text{×○×○××} \end{array} \right\} 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 = \frac{6}{256}$$

$y=6$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{表 } x \text{ 回} \\ \text{うら } 10-x \text{ 回} \end{array} \right. \quad 6+1 \cdot x + (-2) \cdot (10-x) = 0 \text{ とすると, } x = \frac{14}{3} \rightarrow \text{なし}$$

よって, $\frac{1}{32} + \frac{3}{128} = \frac{7}{128}$ _カ

(4) 10回コインを投げる, P, Qともに原点

Pは表5回, うら5回

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{㊦のとき, はじめの5回は表3回, うら2回だから } {}_5C_3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \times \frac{1}{32} = \frac{5}{512} \\ \text{㊧のとき, はじめの2回が表1回, うら1回だから } {}_2C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{6}{256} = \frac{3}{256} \end{array} \right.$$

よって

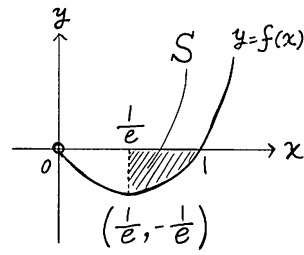
$$\frac{5}{512} + \frac{3}{256} = \frac{11}{512}$$
_キ

3(1) $f(x) = x \log x \quad (x > 0)$

(i) $f'(x) = \log x + 1$ であり,

x	0	$\frac{1}{e}$	
$f'(x)$	-	0	+
$f(x)$		$-\frac{1}{e}$	

$x = \frac{1}{e}$ のとき, $\text{Min} -\frac{1}{e}$



(ii) $S = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 -x \log x dx = -\left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \log x \right]_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \frac{1}{2} x dx$

$$= -\left(0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot (-1) \right) + \frac{1}{2^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2e^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e^2} \right)$$

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

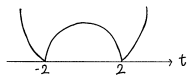
(2) $g(x) = \int_x^{x+2} |t^2 - 4| dt \quad (x > 0)$

(i) $g(1) = \int_1^3 |t^2 - 4| dt = \int_1^2 (-t^2 + 4) dt + \int_2^3 (t^2 - 4) dt$

$$= \left[-\frac{t^3}{3} + 4t \right]_1^2 + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - 4t \right]_2^3$$

$$= \left(-\frac{8}{3} + 8 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 4 \right) + (9 - 12) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 \right)$$

$$= \frac{16}{3} - \frac{11}{3} - 3 - \left(-\frac{16}{3} \right) = 4$$

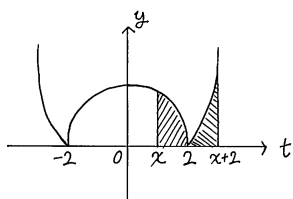


(ii) $2 \leq x$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \int_x^{x+2} (t^2 - 4) dt = \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 - 4t \right]_x^{x+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(x+2)^3 - 4(x+2) - \left\{ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 4x \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8) - 8 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \\ &= 2x^2 + 4x - \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(x) = \underline{4x+4}_{\text{カ}}$$

(iii) $x < 2$ のとき (ただし $x > 0$)



$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= \int_x^2 -(t^2 - 4) dt + \int_2^{x+2} (t^2 - 4) dt \\ &= -\left[\frac{t^3}{3} - 4t \right]_x^2 + \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - 4t \right]_2^{x+2} \\ &= -\left\{ \left(\frac{8}{3} - 8 \right) - \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 4x \right) \right\} + \left\{ \frac{1}{3}(x+2)^3 - 4(x+2) \right\} - \left\{ \frac{8}{3} - 8 \right\} \\ &= -\left(-\frac{x^3}{3} + 4x - \frac{16}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3}(x^3 + 6x^2 + 12x + 8) - (4x - 8) \right) - \left(-\frac{16}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$g'(x) = \underline{2x^2 + 4x - 4}_{\text{キ}}$$

(iv) $g'(x) = \begin{cases} 4x+4 & (2 \leq x) \\ 2x^2 + 4x - 4 & (0 < x < 2) \end{cases}$

より

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 4x - \frac{16}{3} & (2 \leq x) \\ \frac{2}{3}x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + \frac{16}{3} & (0 < x < 2) \end{cases}$$

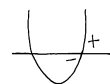
x	0	2	$-1 + \sqrt{3}$
g'		+	-
			0
			+

$\left(\frac{16}{3} \right)$ ↗ ↘ ↗

$$g' = 2(x^2 + 2x - 2)$$

$$g' = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3}$$



ここに

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2x - 2 \overline{) 2x^3 + 6x^2 - 12x + 16} \\ \underline{2x^3 + 4x^2 - 4x} \\ 2x^2 - 8x + 16 \\ \underline{2x^2 + 4x - 4} \\ -12x + 20 \end{array}$$

$$2x^3 + 6x^2 - 12x + 16 = (x^2 + 2x - 2)(2x + 2) + (-12x + 20)$$

$$\therefore 3g(x) = \frac{1}{2}g'(x) \cdot (2x + 2) + (-12x + 20)$$

$$\therefore g(x) = \frac{1}{6}g'(x) \cdot (2x + 2) + \left(-4x + \frac{20}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{よって } g(-1 + \sqrt{3}) = -4(-1 + \sqrt{3}) + \frac{20}{3} = \frac{32}{3} - 4\sqrt{3}$$

$$\underline{x = -1 + \sqrt{3}} \text{ のとき } \underline{\text{Min } \frac{32}{3} - 4\sqrt{3}}$$