



Windomの解答速報 東海大学(医)数学



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① (1) $8C_2 \cdot 10C_3 = \underline{3360}$ 正

2014年に比べて易化した。
合格ラインは8割を超えるであろう。

(2) $\underline{1}$ 正

(3) (i) $[x^2] = 4$ より

$$4 \leq x^2 < 5 \quad \therefore \underline{2 \leq x < \sqrt{5}} \quad \text{正}$$

(ii) $[x] \times \left[\frac{5}{x}\right] = 3$ より

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [x] = 1, \left[\frac{5}{x}\right] = 3 \text{ のとき} \\ \left[\frac{5}{x}\right] = 1, [x] = 3 \text{ のとき} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq x < 2, 3 \leq \frac{5}{x} < 4 \quad \therefore \frac{5}{4} < x \leq \frac{5}{3} \\ 1 \leq \frac{5}{x} < 2, 3 \leq x < 4 \quad \therefore 3 \leq x < 4 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \underline{\frac{5}{4} < x \leq \frac{5}{3}, 3 \leq x < 4} \quad \text{正}$$

(4) $\log_2(x-1) + \log_2(x+3) = 2 + 2\log_4 3$

$$\log_2(x-1)(x+3) = \log_2 12$$

$$\therefore x^2 + 2x - 15 = 0 \quad \therefore x = -5, 3$$

$x > 1$ より $\underline{x = 3}$ 正

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int_0^\pi \sin^3 x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \, dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin x \, dx - \int_0^\pi \cos^2 x \sin x \, dx \\ &= -[\cos x]_0^\pi + \frac{1}{3} [\cos^3 x]_0^\pi \\ &= -(-1-1) + \frac{1}{3} (-1-1) = \underline{\frac{4}{3}} \quad \text{正} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(i) a_2 = \underline{5}, a_3 = \underline{15}$$

$$(ii) b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n \text{ とおく. } b_1 = \underline{4} \rightarrow$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+2} &= 2a_{n+1} + 2(n+1) + 1 \\ \rightarrow a_{n+1} &= 2a_n + 2n + 1 \\ \hline b_{n+1} &= 2b_n + 2 \end{aligned}$$

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$$(iii) b_{n+1} + 2 = 2(b_n + 2) \quad \therefore c_{n+1} = 2c_n$$

$$\text{よ} \quad c_n = c_1 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 6 \cdot 2^{n-1} = \underline{3 \cdot 2^n} \quad (\text{初項 } 6, \text{ 公比 } 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よ} \quad a_n &= a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \quad (\text{また } b_n = 3 \cdot 2^n - 2) \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (3 \cdot 2^k - 2) \\ &= 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{2(2^{n-1} - 1)}{2-1} - 2(n-1) \\ &= 1 + 6(2^{n-1} - 1) - 2(n-1) \\ &= \underline{3 \cdot 2^n - 2n - 3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} a_1 = 0 \\ a_{n+1} = 2a_n + n^2 \end{cases}$$

$$x_n = a_{n+1} - a_n \text{ とおく}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+2} &= 2a_{n+1} + (n+1)^2 \\ \rightarrow a_{n+1} &= 2a_n + n^2 \\ \hline x_{n+1} &= 2x_n + 2n + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_n = 3 \cdot 2^n - 2n - 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よ} \quad a_n &= a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (3 \cdot 2^k - 2k - 3) \\ &= 0 + 3 \cdot \frac{2(2^{n-1} - 1)}{2-1} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(n-1)n - 3(n-1) \\ &= 6(2^{n-1} - 1) - (n-1)n - 3(n-1) \\ &= \underline{3 \cdot 2^n - n^2 - 2n - 3} \end{aligned}$$

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$$a > 0 \quad f(x) = e^{ax}, \quad f'(x) = ae^{ax}$$

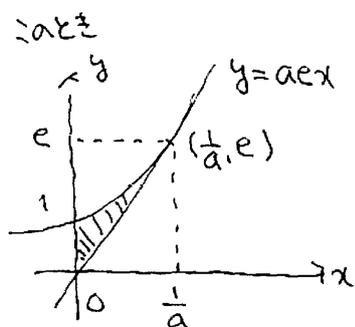
(1) $x=t$ 是 a 的切线方程为

$$y - e^{at} = ae^{at} \cdot (x - t)$$

$$\therefore y = ae^{at} \cdot x + (-at + 1)e^{at}$$

(2) $(0,0)$ 是切点

$$1 - at = 0 \quad \therefore t = \frac{1}{a}$$



$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} e^{ax} dx - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot e \\ &= \frac{1}{a} [e^{ax}]_0^{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a} \cdot e \\ &= \frac{1}{a} (e - 1) - \frac{e}{2a} = \frac{1}{2a} (e - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad V_x = \int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} \pi (e^{ax})^2 dx - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot e^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2a} [e^{2ax}]_0^{\frac{1}{a}} - \frac{\pi e^2}{3a}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2a} (e^2 - 1) - \frac{\pi e^2}{3a} = \frac{\pi (e^2 - 3)}{6a}$$

$$(4) \quad y = e^{ax} \quad a) \quad ax = \log y \quad \therefore x = \frac{1}{a} \log y \quad \therefore f^{-1}(x) = y = \frac{1}{a} \log x$$

$$(5) \quad \int_1^e \log x dx = 1 \quad \int_1^e (\log x)^2 dx = e - 2$$

$$(6) \quad V_y = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 \cdot e - \int_1^e \pi x^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi e}{3a^2} - \pi \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^2 (\log x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi e}{3a^2} - \frac{\pi}{a^2} (e - 2) = \frac{\pi (6 - 2e)}{3a^2} = \frac{2\pi (3 - e)}{3a^2}$$