

日本大学2019

(1) $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{11}$ の正負を考えよ

$$(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})^2 = 5 + 2\sqrt{6} \quad \sqrt{11}^2 = 11$$

$5 + 2\sqrt{6} - 5$ と $11 - 5$ の大小を考えよ

$$(2\sqrt{6})^2 = 24 \quad 6^2 = 36$$

よって $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} < \sqrt{11}$ $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{11} < 0$ $\sqrt{a^2} = |a| = -a = \sqrt{11} - \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}$ (5)

(2) $\{ \}, \{A\}, \{B\}, \{C\}, \{D\}, \{A, B\}, \dots$ $\{A, B, C\}, \dots$ $\{A, B, C, D\}$

$$1 + 4 + 4(2 + 4(3 + 4(4 = 16 \quad (=2^4 \text{ 通り}))$$

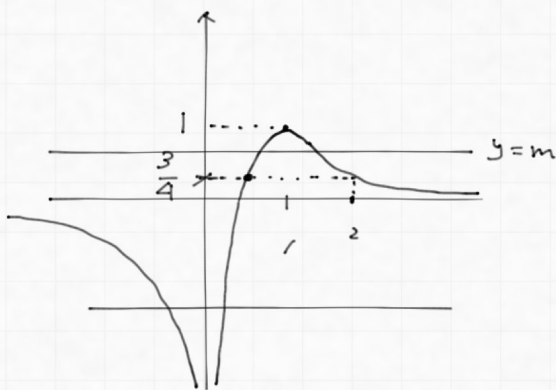
(3) $v = 6, e = 12, f = 8$ $v - e + f = 6 - 12 + 8 = 2$ (オイラーの定理)

正十二面体の各面は正五角形だから 5 個の頂点を持つ

(4) $m\lambda^2 = 2\lambda - 1$ $\lambda = 0$ は解ではないから $\lambda \neq 0$

$$m = \frac{2\lambda - 1}{\lambda^2} = f(\lambda)$$

$$f'(\lambda) = \frac{2\lambda - (2\lambda - 1) \times 2\lambda}{\lambda^4} = \frac{2(1 - \lambda)}{\lambda^3}$$



$$m < 0, \quad \frac{3}{4} \leq m < 1$$

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(5) $x \leq y \leq z$ と限定して考えよ。

$$\text{条件より } \frac{1}{5}(5+x+y+z+10) = y \Leftrightarrow 4y = x+z+15$$

$5 \leq y \leq 10$ だから。

$$5 \leq x \leq y, \quad y \leq z \leq 10$$

$$y=5 \text{ のとき, } x+z=5 \dots \text{不適, } (\because x+z \geq 5+5=10.)$$

$$y=6 \text{ " } x+z=9 \dots \text{ " } (\because x+z \geq 5+6=11)$$

$$y=7 \text{ " } x+z=13 \quad (x, z) = (5, 8), (6, 7)$$

$$y=8 \text{ " } x+z=17 \quad (x, z) = (7, 10), (8, 9)$$

$$y=9 \text{ " } x+z=21 \dots \text{不適. } (\because x+z \leq 10+10=20.)$$

(x, y, z) の組み合わせは $(5, 7, 8), (6, 7, 7), (7, 8, 10), (8, 8, 9)$

(x, y, z) の順番を考慮。 $3! \times 2 + 3 \times 2 = 18$ 通り

II (1) $\log_4(16^x - 2) = \log_4 \{4 \cdot (16^{x-\frac{1}{2}} - 3)\} = 1 + \log_4(16^{x-\frac{1}{2}} - 3) = x + 1$

$$16^{x-\frac{1}{2}} - 3 = 4^x$$

$$2^{4x-2} - 2^{2x} - 3 = 0 \quad \left(2^{2x} = X > 0, X > 0\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4}X^2 - X - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (X-6)(X+2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow X = 6, -2$$

$$X > 0 \text{ かつ } X = 6 = 2^{2x} \quad 2x = \log_2 6 \quad \therefore x = \frac{\log_2 6}{2}$$

(2) $x = 2 + \beta i$ は解 $2 + \beta i + (2 - \beta i) = 4, (2 + \beta i)(2 - \beta i) = 4 + \beta^2 = 13$

$x = 2 + 3i$ は解に \Rightarrow 2次方程式 $x^2 - 4x + 13 = 0$

よって 3次式を割り

$$(x^3 - 2x^2 + px + q) = (x^2 - 4x + 13)(x + 2) + (p-5)x + q-26$$

$$p = 5, q = 26$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} & 1 & 2 & & \\ 1 & -4 & 13 & & \\ \hline & 1 & -2 & p & q \\ & & -4 & 13 & \\ \hline & & 2 & p-13 & q \\ & & 2 & -8 & 26 \\ \hline & & & p-5 & q-26 \end{array}$$

(3) $-2 - \sqrt{3} = \tan \alpha, -\sqrt{3} = \tan \beta$

$$\tan \theta = \tan(\beta - \alpha) = \frac{\tan \beta - \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{-\sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3}}{1 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{1 - 4 - 3 + 4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} - 3} \times \frac{3 + 2\sqrt{3}}{3 + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{6 - 6 - 3\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$2\theta = 30^\circ \quad \theta = 15^\circ$$

(4) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n$

$$\frac{a_n}{3^n} = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{n-1} - 1}{\frac{4}{3} - 1} = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n + 2$$

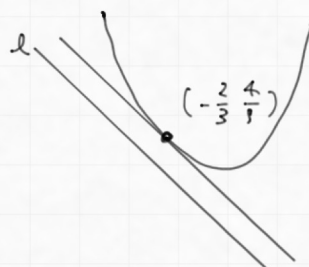
$$a_n = 4^n + 2 \cdot 3^n \quad n=1 \text{ とき OK}$$

(5) $y = -\left(\frac{4}{3}x + 1\right) = -\frac{4}{3}x - 1$

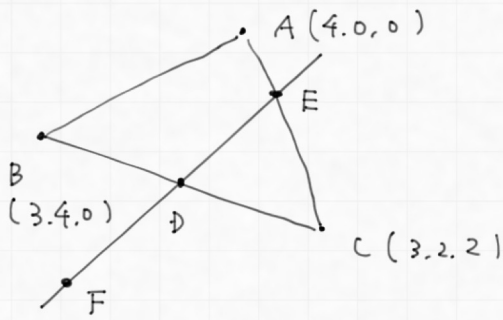
$(x^2)' = 2x = -\frac{4}{3}$ と接点の $x = -\frac{2}{3}$. $\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}\right)$ は $\frac{4}{9}$ の点

接線の方程式は

$$\frac{\left|\frac{4}{3}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) + \frac{4}{9} + 1\right|}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{5}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$



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(1) DはB, Cの中点だから $(3, 3, 1)$

EはCAを2:1に内分

$$\vec{OE} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{OC} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{OA} = \frac{1}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{2}{3}\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\frac{11}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\vec{DE} = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{直線 DE } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ -\frac{7}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (t \text{ は } 1 \leq x \leq 7)$$

これと $z=0$ の交点 $0 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}t$ より $t=3$.

$$(x, y, z) = (5, -4, 0)$$

(2) $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 両方に垂直なベクトルとすると $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ にと法線ベクトルとすると.

$$\text{平面 ABC は } 4(x-4) + 1 \cdot (y-0) + 1 \cdot (z-0) = 0 \quad 4x + y + z - 16 = 0$$

$\vec{OH} \perp$ 平面ABC だから $\vec{OH} = k \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ にと H 平面上にあるので, $16k + k + k - 16 = 0$ $k = \frac{8}{9}$

$$H \left(\frac{32}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{8}{9} \right)$$

$$(3) |\vec{OH}| = \frac{8}{9} \sqrt{4^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{17}, \quad |\vec{AC}| = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3, \quad \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC} = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{17 \times 3^2 - 9^2} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{17-9} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$OBDH = 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$

IV (1) $b = f(a) = a$ より $-a^2 + 6a - 5 = a \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 5a + 5 = 0$

$$a = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

解と係数の関係より $p+q=5, pq=5$

$$p^2 + q^2 = (p+q)^2 - 2pq = 5^2 - 2 \cdot 5 = 15$$

$$p^3 + q^3 = (p+q)(p^2 - pq + q^2) = 5 \times (15 - 5) = 50$$

(2) $b = f(a), a = f(b)$

$$a = f(f(a)) = -(-a^2 + 6a - 5)^2 + 6(-a^2 + 6a - 5) - 5$$

$$a = -a^4 - 36a^2 - 25 + 12a^3 - 10a^2 + 60a - 6a^2 + 36a - 30 - 5$$

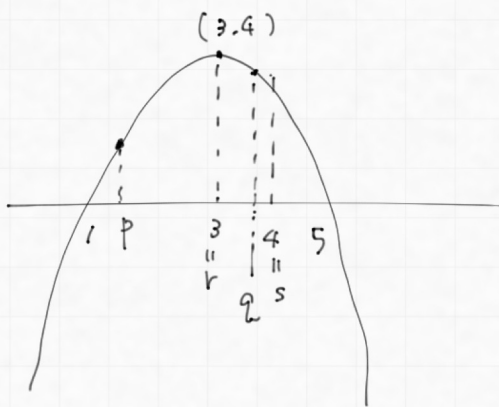
$$a^4 - 12a^3 + 52a^2 - 95a + 60 = 0$$

$$(a^2 - 5a + 5)(a^2 - 7a + 12) = 0$$

$a^2 - 7a + 12 = 0$ の解は $a = 3, 4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad -7 \quad 12 \\ 1 \quad -5 \quad 5 \\ \hline \quad -7 \quad 47 \quad -95 \\ \quad -7 \quad 35 \quad -35 \\ \hline \quad 12 \quad -60 \quad 60 \\ \quad 12 \quad -60 \quad 60 \\ \hline \quad 0 \end{array}$$

(3) $f(x) = -(x-3)^2 + 4$



$$\int_p^3 -x^2 + 6x - 5 \, dx + \int_q^4 -x^2 + 6x - 5 \, dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x \right]_p^3 + \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - 5x \right]_q^4$$

$$= -9 + 27 - 15 - \frac{64}{3} + 48 - 20$$

$$+ \frac{1}{3}(p^3 + q^3) - 3(p^2 + q^2) + 5(p+q)$$

$$= 31 - \frac{64}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \times 50 - 3 \times 15 + 5 \times 5 = -\frac{14}{3} + 11 = \frac{19}{3}$$

V

$$(1) \left(\frac{10}{20}\right)^5 \times \left(\frac{10}{20}\right)^5 \times {}_{10}C_5 = \frac{{}_{10}C_5}{2^{10}} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6}{2^5 \cdot 2^5} = \frac{13}{256}$$

$$(2) p_R = \left(\frac{10}{50}\right)^R \left(\frac{40}{50}\right)^{18-R} {}_{18}C_R = \frac{4^{18-R}}{5^{18}} \times {}_{18}C_R$$

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18-R ≥ 4R+5

$$\frac{p_{R+1}}{p_R} = \frac{\frac{4^{17-R}}{5^{18}} {}_{18}C_{R+1}}{\frac{4^{18-R}}{5^{18}} \times {}_{18}C_R} = \frac{R!(18-R)!}{4 \cdot 18! (R+1)! (17-R)!} = \frac{18-R}{4(R+1)} \geq 1 \quad R \leq \frac{14}{3} = 2.A$$

∴

$$p_1 < p_2 < p_3 > p_4 > p_5 > \dots$$

R=3 での最大値

$$(3) q_R = \frac{{}_{10}C_R \times 40 C_{18-R}}{50 C_{18}} \quad (R \leq 10)$$

$$\frac{q_{R+1}}{q_R} = \frac{{}_{10}C_{R+1} \times 40 C_{17-R}}{{}_{10}C_R \times 40 C_{18-R}} = \frac{R!(10-R)!}{10! (R+1)! (9-R)!} \cdot \frac{40! (18-R)! (23+R)!}{40! (17-R)! (23+R)!}$$

$$= \frac{(10-R)(18-R)}{(R+1)(23+R)} \geq 1 \quad R \leq \frac{157}{12} = 3 \dots$$

∴

$$q_1 < q_2 < q_3 < q_4 > q_5 > q_6 > \dots$$

R=4 での最大値