

近畿大 A日程 2023

(1) 15以下の素数が並ぶ 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 $p_4 = 7$ $p_6 = 13$

(2) 1~15のうち, $p_i (= 2)$ の倍数は $15 \div 2 = 7 \dots 1$ つ 7つ

$p_1^2 = 2^2$ の倍数は $15 \div 2^2 = 3 \dots 3$ つ 3つ

$p_1^3 = 2^3$ の倍数は $15 \div 2^3 = 1 \dots 7$ つ 1つ

$p_1^4 = 2^4$ の倍数は $2^4 > 15$ だからない。

$$m_1 = (7-3) \times 1 + (3-1) \times 2 + 1 \times 3 = 7 + 3 + 1 = 11$$

以下同様に考える

$$15 \div 3 = 5 \dots 0 \quad 15 \div 3^2 = 1 \dots 6 \quad 15 < 3^3 \quad m_2 = 5 + 1 = 6$$

$$15 \div 5 = 3 \dots 0 \quad 15 < 5^2 \quad m_3 = 3$$

(3) $|11x - 13y| = 1$ の解の1つとして $x = 6, y = 5$ が考えられ。

$11 \cdot 6 - 13 \cdot 5 = 1$ が成り立つ。ここの式を図を引いて

$$|11x - 13y| = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{11(x-6)-13(y-5)=0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 11(x-6) = 13(y-5)$$

ここで上式右辺が 13の倍数だから $x-6$ は 13の倍数であり $x-6 = 13R$ と表せ。このとき $y-5 = 11R$ となるので $(x, y) = (13R+6, 11R+5)$ (R は整数)

$$1 \leq 13R+6 \leq 1000, \quad 1 \leq 11R+5 \leq 1000$$

を同時に満たす整数 R は 0, 1, 2, ..., 76 の 77 個あり。

最小のものは $R=0$ のときの $(x, y) = (6, 5)$

最大のものは $R=76$ のときの $(x, y) = (994, 841)$

(4) $p_4 = 7, p_5 = 11$

7の倍数は $1000 \div 7 = 142 \dots 6$ 142コ

11の倍数 $1000 \div 11 = 90 \dots 10$ 90コ

7×11 の倍数 $1000 \div 77 = 12 \dots 76$ 12コ

7×11と互いに素なものは右図斜線部に相当し。

$$1000 - (142-12) - (90-12) - 12$$

$$= 1000 - 142 - 90 + 12 = 780 \text{ 個}$$

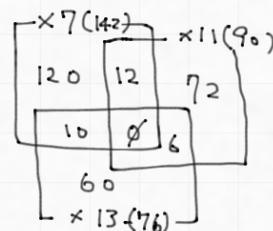
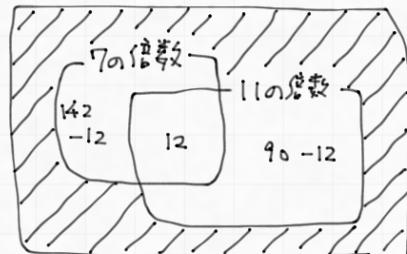
13の倍数 $1000 \div 13 = 76 \dots 12$ 76コ

7×13の倍数 $1000 \div 91 = 10 \dots 90$ 10コ

11×13の倍数 $1000 \div 143 = 6 \dots 142$ 6コ

7×11×13の倍数 $1000 < 7 \times 11 \times 13$ なし

$$1000 - 120 - 72 - 60 - 12 - 10 - 6 = 720 \text{ 個}$$



(1) $AP = BP$ は OP を垂直にしたものが $AP = BP = 6$ cm

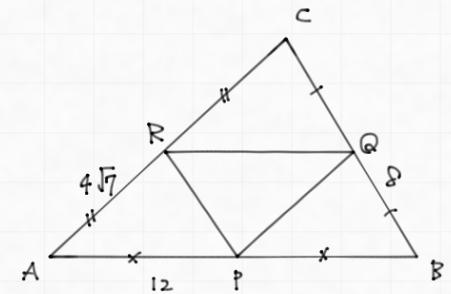
同様に $BQ = QC$, $CR = RA$ で、 PQ は CB , CA の中点を結んで線分となり。 $QR = \frac{1}{2}AB = 6$ cm

同様に $RP = \frac{1}{2}BC = 4$. $PQ = \frac{1}{2}CA = 2\sqrt{7}$

$$\cos \angle PQR = \frac{PQ^2 + RQ^2 - PR^2}{2 \cdot PQ \cdot RQ} = \frac{28 + 36 - 16}{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{7} \cdot 6} = \frac{48}{24\sqrt{7}} = \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{7}$$

$$\sin \angle PQR = \sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{7}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}$$

$$\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} \times PQ \times RQ \times \sin \angle PQR = \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{7} \times 6 \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}} = 6\sqrt{3}$$



(2) 対応角の関係より $\angle POQ = \angle PBQ$

$$\cos \angle PBQ = \frac{6^2 + 4^2 - (2\sqrt{7})^2}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} = \frac{36 + 16 - 28}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \angle PBQ = 60^\circ$$

$$\vec{OP} \cdot \vec{OQ} = \vec{BP} \cdot \vec{BQ} = 6 \times 4 \times \cos 60^\circ = 12$$

$$\cos \angle QCR = \frac{16 + 28 - 6^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2\sqrt{7}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} \quad \vec{OQ} \cdot \vec{OR} = \vec{CQ} \cdot \vec{CR} = 4 \cdot 2\sqrt{7} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}} = 4$$

$$\vec{OR} \cdot \vec{OP} = \vec{AR} \cdot \vec{AP} = 2\sqrt{7} \times 6 \times \sin \angle PQR = 2\sqrt{7} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} = 24$$

$$(3) \vec{OH} = p \vec{OP} + q \vec{OQ} + r \vec{OR} \quad p + q + r = 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\vec{OH} \cdot \vec{PQ} = (p \vec{OP} + q \vec{OQ} + r \vec{OR}) \cdot (\vec{OQ} - \vec{OP})$$

$$= [2p - p \cdot 36 + q \cdot 16 - 12q + r \cdot 4 - 24r] = -24p + 4q - 20r = 0$$

$$6p - 8q + 5r = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\vec{OH} \cdot \vec{PR} = (p \vec{OP} + q \vec{OQ} + r \vec{OR}) \cdot (\vec{OR} - \vec{OP}) = 24p - 36p + 4q - 12q + 28r - 24r = 0$$

$$-3p - 2q + r = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \text{ より } p = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad q = \frac{7}{9}, \quad r = \frac{5}{9}$$

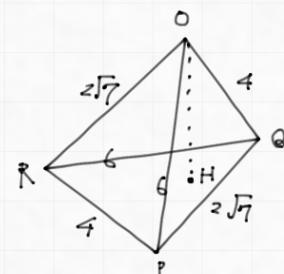
$$(4) \vec{OP} = \vec{P}, \quad \vec{OQ} = \vec{q}, \quad \vec{OR} = \vec{r}$$

$$|\vec{OH}|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{9}\right) \left| -3\vec{P} + 7\vec{q} + 5\vec{r} \right|^2 = \frac{1}{81} (9 \cdot 36 + 49 \cdot 16 + 25 \cdot 28 - 42 \cdot 12 - 30 \cdot 24 + 70 \cdot 4)$$

$$= \frac{4}{81} \left(81 + 196 + 175 - 126 - 180 + 70 \right) = \frac{4 \cdot 216 + 24 \cdot 8}{81 \cdot 9} = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$|\vec{OH}| = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\text{OPQR} = \Delta PQR \times |\vec{OH}| \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{3} = 8\sqrt{2}$$



$$f(x) = 2x^3 - (3k+1)x^2 + 2kx$$

$$(i) f(0) = 0 \quad f(x) = x \left(\underbrace{2x^2 - (3k+1)x + 2k}_{\text{ }} \right)$$

この部を $f(x)$ とし $g(x) = 0$ の解を持たないとき、 $f(x) = 0$ は $x = 0$ のみで解にもち

$g(x) = 0$ の判別式を Δ として う イ

$$D = (3R+1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 2R = 9R^2 - 10R + 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow (9R-1)(R-1) < 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{9} < R < 1$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = 6x^2 - 2(3k+1)x + 2k$$

(ii) $f(x) = 0$ が異なる2つの正の実数解をもつとき、 $f(x)$ は題意の極値をもつことになるので

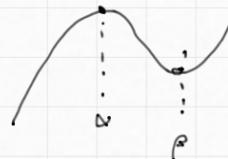
$f'(x) = 0$ の判別式を D_2 とし

$$D_{z/4} = (3R+1)^2 - 6 \cdot 2R = 9R^2 - 6R + 1 > 0 \Leftrightarrow (3R-1)^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow R \neq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f'(0) = 2k > 0, \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad k > 0$$

$$\frac{3R+1}{6} > 0 \Leftrightarrow R > -\frac{1}{3}$$

左 カキ ツク
以上まとめ。 $0 < R < -\frac{1}{3}$, $\omega_1 < R$



(ii) 解と係数の関係より $\alpha + \beta = \frac{1}{3}(5k+1)$, $\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{3}k$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{f(\beta) - f(\alpha)}{\beta - \alpha} &= \frac{2(\beta^3 - \alpha^3) - (3k+1)(\beta^2 - \alpha^2) + 2k(\beta - \alpha)}{\beta - \alpha} = 2(\beta^2 + \beta\alpha + \alpha^2) - (3k+1)(\beta + \alpha) + 2k \\
 &= 2 \left[\left(\frac{3k+1}{3} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{3}k \right] - (3k+1) \times \frac{3k+1}{3} + 2k = -\frac{1}{9}(3k+1)^2 + \frac{4}{3}k \\
 &= -\frac{k^2}{9} + \frac{2k}{3} - \frac{1}{9} \quad \text{因为 } k \in \mathbb{Z}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(iii) \quad P_R = \frac{4}{3} \text{ or } f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x$$

$$f(x) = 6x^2 - 10x + \frac{8}{3}, \quad f''(x) = 12x - 10$$

変曲点は $f''(x_1) = 0$ を解いて $x = \frac{5}{6}$

$$f\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) = \frac{\frac{250}{6^3}}{6^3} - \frac{\frac{125}{6^2}}{6^2} + \frac{\frac{20}{6}}{6} = \frac{250 - 750 + 480}{6^3} = -\frac{20}{6^3}$$

$$m \text{ の } \frac{f(\frac{x}{6}) - 0}{\frac{x}{6} - 0} = - \frac{20^4}{6^4} \times \frac{k}{\frac{1}{3}} = - \frac{1}{9} \quad \gamma 74$$

A graph on a Cartesian coordinate system showing two curves. One curve is increasing and concave down, while the other is decreasing and concave up. They intersect at a point marked with a black dot. A vertical dashed line passes through this intersection point, with the label $\frac{1}{6}$ written below it on the x-axis.

$$\text{左の式} \neq \text{右 (ii) の結果} \Rightarrow -\left(\frac{4}{\frac{-2}{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{\frac{-2}{3}} \cdot \frac{4}{\frac{-2}{3}} - \frac{1}{9} = -\frac{16}{9} + \frac{8}{9} - \frac{1}{9} = -1 \text{ が成り立つ。}$$

$$M\text{の偏角} \theta = 90^\circ - 36^\circ = 54^\circ \quad \tan \theta = \tan(90^\circ - 36^\circ) = \frac{\tan 36^\circ}{1 - \tan 36^\circ} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{4}{5}$$