

550 全余数 $x^2 \leq a^x$ が成立 範囲は?

あるおんな王の余数 a の値を求めよ



1.5² → まじたい

549 (3)

答 $a = e^2$

曲線 $\frac{\log x}{x} \leq \frac{\log a}{a}$ ココ棒

$f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$ とき

$f'(x) = \dots = \frac{2 - \log x}{2x^2}$

マクローリニ展開の練習

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$ + 24 (1+x)

④ $f(x) = \log(1+x)$ $\{f^{(n)}(x) : \log(1+x), \frac{1}{1+x}, -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \dots, \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}, -\frac{6}{(1+x)^4}, \dots\}$

$f^{(n)}(0) : 0, 1, -1, +2, -6, +24, -120, +720$

$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 - \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots$

$\therefore \log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots$

$x=1$ 代入 $\log 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots$

XIロヒル 級数

551 $x > 0, n: \text{自然数}$

$1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} > (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$

《考察》背景 e^x のマクローリニ展開

$F_n(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$

とき $\begin{cases} F_n(x) = F_{n-1}(x) + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \text{--- ①} \\ F_n(x) = F_{n-1}(x) \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$

[証1] 数学的帰納法 → 直捨

$F_n(x) = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$ とき $F_n(x) = F_{n-1}(x) - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$

$F_n'(x) = F_n'(x) - \{ \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^x + (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x \}$

$\therefore F_n'(x) = F_{n-1}'(x) + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^x - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$

$\therefore F_n'(x) = (1 - \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!})e^x + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^x - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$

$F_n'(x) = F_{n-1}'(x) + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}e^x$ (*)

$[F_{k+1}'(x) = f_k(x) + \frac{x^{k+1}}{(k+1)!}e^x]$

(仮定) (i) $n=1$
(ii) $n=k$ $F_k(x) > 0$
↓
 $n=k+1$ $F_{k+1}'(x) > 0$
∴ $F_{k+1}(x)$: 増加
 $F_{k+1}(0) = 1 - 1 = 0$
∴ $F_{k+1}(x) > 0$

552 $x > 0, n: \text{自然数}$

$e^x \{ 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \} > (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$ を証明

[証2] 積のビニニ回

$g(x) = e^x \{ 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \} - (1 - \frac{x^n}{n!})e^x$

$g'(x) = \Delta e^x \{ \dots \} + e^x \{ 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} \} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$

$= -e^x \times \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = (-e^x + 1) \times \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} > 0$

$g'(x) > 0$ ∴ $g(x)$ は単調増加
 $g(0) = 1 - 1 = 0$ ∴ $x > 0$ とき $g(x) > 0$

553 (2) ← (1) が誘導

(1) $x > 0$ のとき $x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \log(1+x) < x$ を証明

$f(x) = x - \log(1+x)$ とき $g(x) = \log(1+x) - (x - \frac{x^2}{2})$ とき

$f'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{x}{1+x} > 0$ ∴ $f(x)$ は単調増加
 $f(0) = 0$ ∴ $x > 0$ とき $f(x) > 0$

$g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - (1-x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x} > 0$ ∴ $g(x)$ は単調増加
 $g(0) = 0$ ∴ $x > 0$ とき $g(x) > 0$

$\therefore x > 0$ とき $x - \frac{x^2}{2} < \log(1+x) < x$

(2) $n \geq 2$ の自然数, $A_n = (1 + \frac{1}{n^2})(1 + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}) \dots (1 + \frac{1}{2^2})$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \boxed{2}$

$\log A_n = \log(x) \times x = \log(1) + \log(1) + \dots + \log(1)$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log(1 + \frac{1}{k^2})$

(1) $\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{2k^2} < \log(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}) < \frac{1}{k^2}$

$k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ について
 $\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2} < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}) < \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k^2}$
2R, 2R, log A_n, 2R

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 = \frac{1}{6}(n-1)n(2n-1) \leftarrow 3R$
 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k = \frac{1}{2}(n-1)n \leftarrow 2R$

又、極限値は
 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log A_n \leq \frac{1}{2}$

(はたけらの原理)
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log A_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2R}{2R} \right)$

$\log x$ は連続関数だから

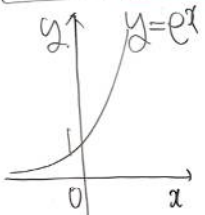
$\log(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n) = \log e^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{e}$

$f(x)$ 連続ならば

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(A_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n)$

70L(60) 物理的問題 @ 数学 \Rightarrow 記号を重用!



$\vec{OP} = (x(t), y(t))$ 動点 右向き
 $\vec{v} = (\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}) \left(|\vec{v}|=1, \frac{dx}{dt} > 0 \right)$
 $\vec{a} = (\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}, \frac{d^2y}{dt^2})$

(1) $|\vec{v}|^2 = 1$ かつ $(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 + (\frac{dy}{dt})^2 = 1$ — ①

$y = e^x$ を用いて $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$ — ②

① かつ $(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 \left[1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 \right] = 1 \cdot e^{2x}$ dは微分記号!

② $y = e^x$ かつ $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$
 ①と②を代入して

$(\frac{dx}{dt})^2 = \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}}$

$\frac{dx}{dt} > 0$ かつ $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}$

$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx} \times \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}$

$\therefore P(s, e^s)$ での \vec{v} は

$\vec{v} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+e^{2s}}}, \frac{e^s}{\sqrt{1+e^{2s}}} \right)$

70講 積分(1) (積分定数Cは略)

553 $\frac{2}{n} x^{\frac{n}{2}}, \frac{1}{3} x^3 - 3 \log|x| - \frac{2}{x}$
 $-4 \cos x - 3 \sin x, 2e^x + \frac{2^x}{\log 2}$

554 $\frac{1}{10}(2x-1)^5, -\frac{1}{4} \cos 4x, 3e^{\frac{x}{3}+1}$
 $\frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{4}{3}(x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2(x+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

555 $(a,b) = (2,-1), 2 \log|x-1| - \log|xt+2|$

556 $\frac{1}{2}(x^2+2)^2, -\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x$
 $\frac{1}{2} e^{x^2}, \frac{1}{2} (\log x)^2$

557 $\frac{1}{x} \log|x+1|, \log(e^x + e^{-x}), -\log|\cos x|$

558 (1) 半角公式 $\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$

(2) $\cos x \in 1 \rightarrow \sin x = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} x^2$
 $\sin x - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x$

(3) $\frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \rightarrow BBB$

$\frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right|$

(4) 積和 $\frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{10} \cos 5x$

BBB 部分積分

553 $\int \alpha^x dx = \frac{\alpha^x}{\log \alpha}$

554 (2) $t = x+1$ OR $t = \sqrt{x+1}$

559 (1) $t = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$ とおく。 # \tan

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos \alpha = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad \left(\tan \alpha = \frac{2t}{1-t^2} \right)$$

① $S = \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, C = \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$ とおく $(C^2 + S^2 = 1), t = \frac{S}{C}$

$$\sin \alpha = \sin 2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2} = 2SC = \frac{2SC}{C^2 + S^2} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos 2 \times \frac{\alpha}{2} = C^2 - S^2 = \frac{C^2 - S^2}{C^2 + S^2} = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

(- 解答には $\frac{1}{C^2} = 1+t^2$ を利用するところが多い)

(2) $\int \frac{5}{3 \sin \alpha + 4 \cos \alpha} d\alpha$

$t = \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}$ とおく \Rightarrow

$$\frac{dt}{d\alpha} = \left(1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore d\alpha = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{3 \times \frac{2t}{1+t^2} + 4 \times \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}} \times \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{3t + 2(1-t^2)} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{5}{-(2t+1)(t-2)} dt$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{2}{2t+1} - \frac{1}{t-2} \right) dt$$

$= \log |2t+1| - \log |t-2| + C$

$$= \log \left| \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1}{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2} \right| + C$$

$-\frac{5}{(2t+1)(t-2)} = \frac{a}{2t+1} + \frac{b}{t-2}$ とおく

$$-5 = a(t-2) + b(2t+1)$$

$$\begin{cases} t \rightarrow 2 \text{ とおく} & -5 = 5b \\ t \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \text{ //} & -5 = -\frac{5}{2}a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -1 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$

560 $\int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx \Rightarrow$ 双曲線

(1) 双曲線の方程式 $y = \sqrt{x^2+1}$ ①, $y = -x+t$ ②

① $(y+x)(y-x) = 1$

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

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \\ y = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \end{cases}$$

(2) $\int \sqrt{x^2+1} dx$ を

$x = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{t} \right)$ と置換する

$$\left[y = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) \right]$$

【演習の時間】

過去問の例. 2019 7 3 9 医科

□(10) $P(z): |60z-2|=1$ — ⊗

$Q(w): Q$ は半直線 $OP \perp \overline{PQ}$
 $OP \times OQ = 1$ となる

⇒ Q は半径 \square の円を描く

□(11) 反転 = 円対称

$OQ = 2OP$

$z = x+yi, w = X+Yi$ とおく

$\vec{OP} = (x, y), \vec{OQ} = (X, Y)$

条件から $\vec{OP} = k\vec{OQ}$ ($k > 0$) かつ

$|\vec{OP}| \cdot |\vec{OQ}| = 1$

$k|\vec{OQ}|^2 = 1$ かつ $k = \frac{1}{|\vec{OQ}|^2}$

よって $\vec{OP} = \frac{1}{|\vec{OQ}|^2} \vec{OQ}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{X^2+Y^2} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$

⊗ 例 $60|z - \frac{1}{30}| = 1$

$|z - \frac{1}{30}| = \frac{1}{60}$

$(x - \frac{1}{30})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{1}{60})^2$

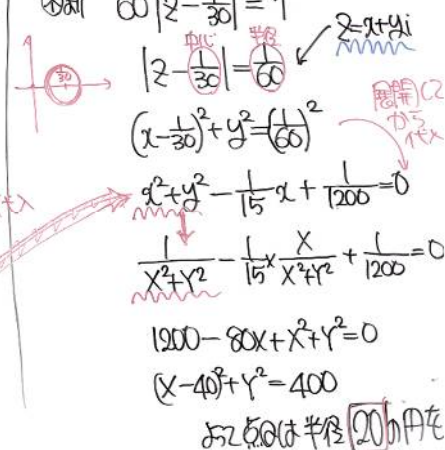
$x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{15}x + \frac{1}{1200} = 0$

$\frac{x^2+y^2}{X^2+Y^2} - \frac{1}{15} \frac{X}{X^2+Y^2} + \frac{1}{1200} = 0$

$1200 - 80X + X^2 + Y^2 = 0$

$(X-40)^2 + Y^2 = 400$

よって Q は半径 \square の円



★ $x = \frac{X}{X^2+Y^2}, y = \frac{Y}{X^2+Y^2}$ かつ

$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{X^2}{(X^2+Y^2)^2} + \frac{Y^2}{(X^2+Y^2)^2}$

$= \frac{X^2+Y^2}{(X^2+Y^2)^2} = \frac{1}{X^2+Y^2}$

反転は逆数の共役

改善1 $z = \frac{1}{\bar{w}}$ と表せる

検 $x+yi = \frac{1}{x-yi} \cdot \frac{x+yi}{x+yi} = \frac{x+yi}{x^2+y^2}$

$x = \frac{X}{X^2+Y^2}, y = \frac{Y}{X^2+Y^2}$

$|60z-2|=1 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{1}{w}$

$|z - \frac{1}{30}| = \frac{1}{60}$

$|\frac{60}{w} - 2| = 1$

$w\bar{w} - 40w - 40\bar{w} + 1200 = 0$

$(w-40)(\bar{w}-40) = 400$

$|\frac{60-2w}{w}| = 1$

$|w-40|^2 = 20^2$

$|w-40| = 20$

$2|30-\bar{w}| = |\bar{w}|^2$

$4(30-w)(30-\bar{w}) = w\bar{w}$

$3w\bar{w} - 120w - 120\bar{w} + 3600 = 0$

改善2

反転とは円対称

