

9/18

国立組

• 2014 平行六面体  
BK

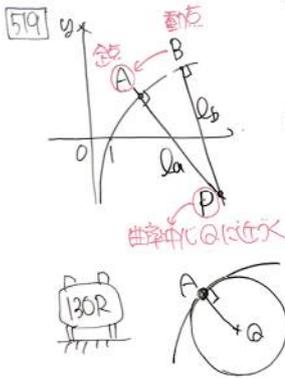
⇒ 七ツおし用

• 2013 [4] ⇒ 添削  
BK

• 520 今日

↓  
• 日付 2013 [4]

• FpL (65)



$A(a, \log a), B(b, \log b)$   $f(x) = \log x$   
 $y = \log x$  かつ  $y' = \frac{1}{x}$   $f'(a) = \frac{1}{a}$   
 $Q_a: y - \log a = -a(x - a)$   
 $\therefore y = -ax + a^2 + \log a$   
 同様に  $Q_b: y = -bx + b^2 + \log b$   
 交点  $\Rightarrow$  重直  
 $(b-a)x = b^2 - a^2 + \log b - \log a$   
 $\therefore x = b + a + \frac{\log b - \log a}{b-a}$

$B \rightarrow A$  かつ  $b \rightarrow a$

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow a} x = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \left( b + a + \frac{\log b - \log a}{b-a} \right)$$

$$= 2a + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} \downarrow (b \rightarrow a)$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{a}$$

$\frac{0}{0} \Rightarrow$  約分, 公式, 微分の定義

お2

$$\textcircled{2a + \frac{1}{a}}$$

520 解けない漸化式の極限 + 平均値の定理

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cos x$   $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x$

(1)  $x = f(x)$  の解は  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$g(x) = x - f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x$  かつ

$g'(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin x > 0$  かつ  $\left(\frac{1}{2} \sim \frac{3}{2}\right)$   $y = g(x)$

$g(x)$  は単調増加

$g(0) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$

$g\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} > 0$

かつ  $g(x) = 0$  は  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$  にただ1つ解をもつ

(2)  $x = y$  のとき 両辺0が成立

$x \neq y$  のとき 平均値の定理より

$$\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = f'(c) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin c$$

$c$  は  $c$  が  $x, y$  の間に存在

$$|f'(c)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ かつ}$$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| = |f'(c)| |x - y|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} |x - y|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = d$$

(3)  $a_1 = a, a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$

両辺から  $\alpha = f(\alpha)$  をとると  $\alpha$  は  $x = f(x)$  の解

$$a_{n+1} - d = f(a_n) - f(\alpha)$$

$$|a_{n+1} - d| = |f(a_n) - f(\alpha)|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} |a_n - d|$$

お2  $|a_n - d| \leq |a_1 - d| \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

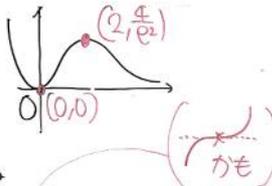
極限と  $0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n - d| \leq 0$

はたまた方の原理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n - d| = 0$

66講, 方向を意識せよ

521 (1)  $y = \frac{x^2}{e^x} = x^2 \cdot e^{-x}$

(2)  $y = (\log x)^2$



522  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + a}{x - 1}$

$f'(x) = \dots = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 5 - a}{(x-1)^2}$

$f'(2) = 0$  故  $a = 5 - 0 = 5$

が必要

増減表(略)  
 (0階)  $x=2$  極大値  
 極大値  $f(2) = -1$   
 極小値  $f(0) = -5$   
 $a=5$

177予想

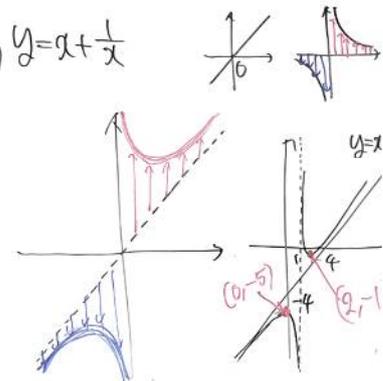
和の方

一方に他方を  
 $0$  せよ or  $f(x)$  せよ

(例)  $y = x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$

522  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 5}{x - 1} = x - 4 + \frac{1}{x - 1}$

(例)  $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$



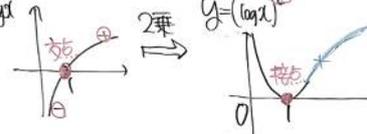
積の方  
 極点, 軸の上, 端点

右端  
 $\infty \times 0 = 0$   
 $2x$  積

521 (1)  $y = x^2 \cdot e^x$



(2)  $y = \log x$



523  $\text{Max } f(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}, \text{ min } f(\frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$f(x) = (1 + \sin x) \cos x, (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$

$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x \times \cos x + (1 + \sin x) \times (-\sin x)}{1 - \sin^2 x}$

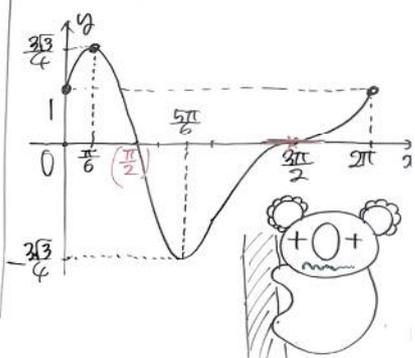
$= -2 \sin x - \sin x + 1$

$= -(2 \sin x - 1)(\sin x + 1)$

$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2}, -1$  故

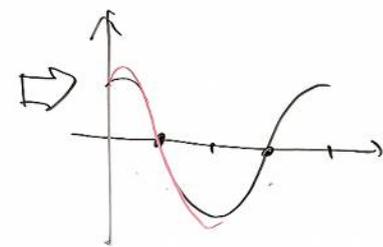
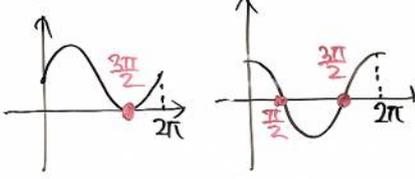
$x = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
$f(x)$	1	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$	0	$-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$	0	-1	1

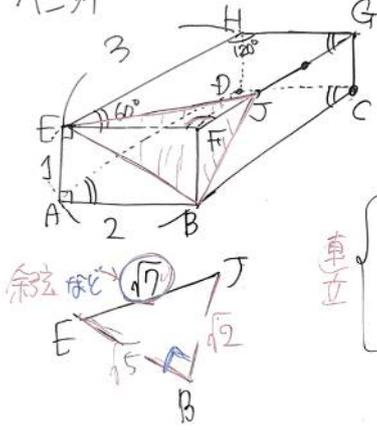


$y = 1 + \sin x$

加減



△EFG



FJ=1, JG=2  
 (1)  $\triangle EBJ = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$

(2)  $\triangle EBJ$  と  $ED$  の交点 K.

$\vec{EK} = s\vec{EB} + t\vec{EJ}$   
 $\vec{FK} = l\vec{FD}$   
 $\vec{EK} = (-l)\vec{EF} + l\vec{ED}$

$\vec{EK} = \frac{1}{5}\vec{EB} + \frac{2}{5}\vec{EJ}$

524  $f(x) = e^x \cdot x(2x-a) \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{a}{2} < 1$  のため  $\frac{a}{2}$  が最大  
 ④  $a=3$



525 (1)  $\triangle$  の成立条件  $0 < x < 1$   
 (2) 内接円の半径  $\Rightarrow$  面積  
 $r = \frac{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+x}$   
 (3)  $S(x) = \pi r^2 = \pi x \frac{x^2(1-x)}{1+x}$   
 $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$   $\therefore$  Max  
 $BC = 2x = \sqrt{5}-1$

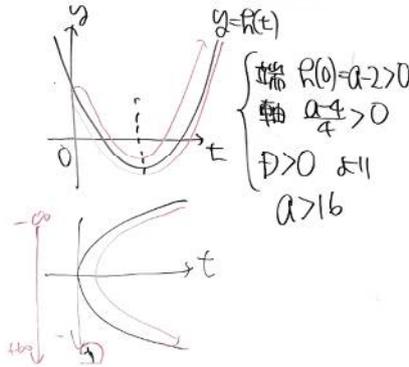
526  $f(x) = 2x + \frac{ax}{x^2+1} \quad (\text{増 } a > 16)$

$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + (a-4)x + a-2}{x^2+1}$

$f(x)$  の極値  $\downarrow$  対称  
 $f(x)$  の増減変化

(分子)  $g(x) = 2x^2 - (a-4)x + a-2$   
 4根あり  $f = x^2$  のとき  $2x^2$

527  $g(x) = f(t) = 2t^2 - (a-4)t + a-2$



4-2  $g(x) = 8x^2 - 2(a-4)x \quad (x^2 = \frac{a-t}{4})$   
 $= 2x(4x^2 - (a-4))$

$a-4 > 0$  が必要.  $\therefore$  このとき  
 $g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \pm \frac{\sqrt{a-4}}{2}$   
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(0) = a-2 > 0 \\ g(\pm \frac{\sqrt{a-4}}{2}) = -\frac{1}{8}a(a-16) \end{array} \right.$   
 $\therefore a > 16$

529  $Q_t: y = -tx + e^t$  の包絡線

$t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \log x = 0$

- 包絡線の求め方
- ① 連立法  $\rightarrow$  方程式
  - ② FAXの原理  $\rightarrow$  関数
  - ③ 包絡線  $\rightarrow$  接線

(3)  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$e^t - x \cdot t - y = 0$  かつ  
 $e^t - x = 0 \therefore x = e^t$   
 $t = \log x$   
 $y = x - x \cdot \log x$   
 $\Leftrightarrow y = x(1 - \log x)$

