

[24] H10 豊橋 (数)

次の各問いに答えよ。

(1) $\sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2}$ のとき, $\sin A \cos A$ および $\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A$ の値を求めよ。

(2) $y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ の逆関数を求めよ。

(3) 次の極限値を求めよ。

イ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x}$

ロ. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$

(4) 半径 a の球に内接し, 体積が最大になる直円柱の高さ, および直径を求めよ。

(5) 平面上で直線 $y = 3x + 2$ 上の点は, 変換行列が

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

である 1 次変換により, どのような図形上に写像されるか答えよ。

解)

1) $\sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2}$ の両辺を 2 乗,

$$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A + 2 \sin A \cos A = 2, \quad \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$$

故に, $\sin A \cos A = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 - 2 \sin^2 A \cos^2 A$$

$$= 1 - 2(\sin A \cos A)^2 = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

2) $y = f(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$, $y = f^{-1}(x)$ を求める逆関数とする。

$$x = f(y) = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2}, \quad \text{両辺に } 2e^y \text{ をかけて整理すると,}$$

$$(e^y)^2 - 2xe^y - 1 = 0, \quad e^y \text{ について解くと,}$$

$$e^y = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}, \quad 0 < e^y \text{ 故, } e^y = x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \text{ は不適, 従って}$$

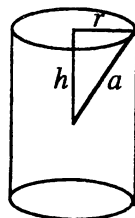
$$e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}, \quad \text{対数をとって, } y = f^{-1}(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

3) $2r$; 直径, $2h$; 高さ, $a^2 = r^2 + h^2$

$$V = \pi r^2 2h = 2\pi h(a^2 - h^2)$$

$$\frac{dV}{dh} = 2\pi(a^2 - 3h^2) = -6\pi\left(h - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(h + \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$h = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ のとき } V \text{ は最大, 答え高さ } \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ 直径 } \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}a$$



4) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3x+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x+2 \\ 10x+4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ 2u \end{pmatrix}, \quad (u = 5x+2)$
 $y = 2x$ に写される。

[25] H10 豊橋 (数)

$0 < x$ であるとき、以下の不等式が成り立つことを示せ。
ただし、 \log は自然対数を表す。

(1) $\log(x+1) < x$

(2) $\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - 1 < \int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt$

解)

1) $f(x) = \log(1+x)$ とおき、 $f(x)$ をマクローリン展開する、

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}, \quad f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}, \quad f(0) = 0, \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!} f''(\theta x) \quad (0 < \theta < 1)$$

$$\log(1+x) = 0 + x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+\theta x)^2} = x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+\theta x)^2}, \quad \text{故に}$$

$$x - \log(x+1) = \frac{1}{2(1+\theta x)^2} > 0$$

2) $y = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}$ とおくと、 $y^2 = t^2 + 1$, $y dy = t dt$, だから

$$\int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt = \int \frac{y dy}{y} = \int dy = y = \sqrt{t^2 + 1}, \quad \text{従って}$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt = \left[\sqrt{t^2 + 1} \right]_0^x = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1, \quad \text{以上より}$$

$$\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) < \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \quad \text{を示せばよい。}$$

1) より、 $\log(1+t) < t$ ($0 < t$) だから、 $t = \sqrt{2}$ とおくと

$$\log(1 + \sqrt{2}) < \sqrt{2}, \quad \text{さて } g(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \quad \text{とおくと}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \quad \text{ゆえに } x=1 \text{ のとき, } g(x) \text{ は最小値}$$

$$\text{をとる。 } g(1) = \sqrt{2} - \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) > 0 \quad \text{ゆえに,}$$

$$\log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) - 1 < \int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + 1}} dt$$

[24] H10 豊橋 (教)

$$(1) \sin A + \cos A = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(\sin A + \cos A)^2 = 2$$

$$\sin^2 A + 2\sin A \cos A + \cos^2 A = 2$$

$$\underline{\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A} + 2\sin A \cos A = 2$$

$$1 + 2\sin A \cos A = 2$$

$$2\sin A \cos A = 1$$

$$\therefore \sin A \cos A = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$\begin{matrix} 121 \\ 1331 \\ 14641 \end{matrix} (\sin A + \cos A)^4 = \sqrt{2}^4 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$\sin^4 A + 4\sin^3 A \cos A + 6\sin^2 A \cos^2 A + 4\sin A \cos^3 A + \cos^4 A = 4$$

$$\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A + 4\sin A \cos A (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A) + 6(\sin A \cos A)^2 = 4$$

$$\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A = 4 - 2 - \frac{6}{4} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$\text{別解) } 1^2 = (\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A)^2 = \sin^4 A + 2\sin^2 A \cos^2 A + \cos^4 A$$

$$\sin^4 A + \cos^4 A = 1 - 2(\sin A \cos A)^2 = 1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$(2) y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \text{ の逆関数は } x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \text{ を } y \text{ について解くと}$$

$$\text{両辺} \times 2e^y \text{ して}$$

$$2xe^y = e^{2y} - 1 \rightarrow e^{2y} - 2xe^y - 1 = 0$$

$$Y = e^y \text{ とおくと } Y^2 - 2xY - 1 = 0$$

解の公式より $Y = \frac{2x \pm \sqrt{(1-2x)^2 + 4}}{2} = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

$Y = e^y > 0$ ための $Y = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

$\log Y = \log e^y = y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) //$

(3) 1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 //$

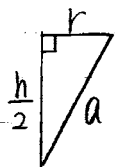
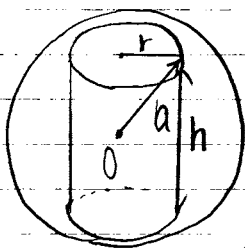
$t = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \rightarrow 0$, $t \rightarrow \infty$ とおくと $-1 \leq \sin t \leq 1$

□. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}(x+1-x)}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}}$

$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{x}} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} //$

(4)



$\frac{h}{2} = \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \therefore h = 2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$

$V = \pi r^2 \cdot 2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2} = 2\pi r^2 \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$

$\frac{dV}{dr} = 2\pi \times 2r \times \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} + 2\pi r^2 \times \left(-\frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}\right)$

$\left[\begin{array}{l} t = a^2 - r^2 \quad \frac{dt}{dr} = -2r \\ u = \sqrt{t} \quad \frac{du}{dt} = (t^{-1/2})' = \frac{1}{2}t^{-3/2} \quad \frac{du}{dr} = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \end{array} \right]$

$= \frac{4\pi r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} - 2\pi r^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = \frac{4\pi r(a^2 - r^2) - 2\pi r^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} = 0$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - r^2} > 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$4\pi r(a^2 - r^2) - 2\pi r^3 = 0$$

$$4\pi a^2 r - 4\pi r^3 - 2\pi r^3 = 0$$

$$4\pi a^2 r - 6\pi r^3 = 0$$

$$2\pi r(2a^2 - 3r^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore r = 0, \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a$$

$$r > 0 \text{ より } r = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a$$

$$\text{直径 } 2r = 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a //$$

$$\text{高さ } h = 2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{a^2 - \frac{2}{3}a^2} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}a^2} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}} //$$

$$(5) \quad y = 3x + 2 \quad f: A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3x + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x + 3x + 2 \\ 4x + 6x + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x + 2 \\ 10x + 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x + 2 \\ 2(5x + 2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x' = 5x + 2, \quad y' = 2(5x + 2) = 2x'$$

$y = 3x + 2$ は f によって $y = 2x$ に写される

[25] H10 豊橋

$$0 < x$$

$$(1) \log(x+1) < x$$

$$\text{マクローリニ展開} \quad f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(\theta x)x^n$$

$$0 \leq \theta < 1$$

2次までマクローリニ展開すると

$$f(x) = \log(x+1), \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}, \quad f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\theta x)x^2 \quad (0 \leq \theta < 1)$$

$$\log(x+1) = \log 1 + \frac{1}{0+1}x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\theta x+1)^2} x^2$$

$$\log(x+1) = x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\theta x+1)^2} x^2$$

ここで $\theta x > 0$ なので

$$x > x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(\theta x+1)^2} x^2 = \log(x+1) \quad //$$

$$(2) \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) - 1 < \int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$

$$\int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$

$$u = \sqrt{t^2+1} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \quad \therefore dt = \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{t} du$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} w = t^2 + 1 \quad \frac{dw}{dt} = 2t \\ u = \sqrt{w} \quad \frac{du}{dw} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{w}} \quad \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{2t}{2\sqrt{w}} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$t: 0 \sim x \rightarrow u: 1 \sim \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt &= \int_1^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t^2+1}}{t} du = \int_1^{\sqrt{x^2+1}} du \\ &= \sqrt{x^2+1} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) - 1 < \sqrt{x^2+1} - 1$$

$$\log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) < \sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+1} - \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) > 0$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1} - \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) \text{ とおくと}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 0 \text{ とおくと } x=1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} u = x + \sqrt{x^2+1} \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \\ y = \log u \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{u} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}}{(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \end{array} \right]$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - (x-1) \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}}{x^2+1} = \frac{x^2+1 - x^2+1}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \frac{2}{(x^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} > 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ は $x=1$ で最小値をとる

$$f(1) = \sqrt{2} - \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$$

$$(1) \text{よ} \quad t > \log(1+t) \quad t \text{ の } t = \sqrt{2} > \log(1+\sqrt{2})$$

$$\therefore f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore \log(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) - 1 < \int_0^x \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} dt$$