京大理科教学 1970

40/150/7

		131	田2	给
D	門教	A	A	A
2	不等利	B	B	13
3	空间	Δ	A	A
鱼	国形-的变数	C	C	C
5]	関数	A	A	A
[6]		A	A	A

[解] 現意から y=f(a)(x-a)+f(a)か(c,0)を適る。

$$0 = f'(\alpha)(c-\alpha) + f(\alpha)$$

又.9(1)10)全義から

$$5'(x) = \frac{f'(x)(x-e) - f(x)}{(x-e)^2}$$

たから

$$g'(\alpha) = \frac{f'(\alpha)(\alpha-c) - f(\alpha)}{(\alpha-c)^2} = 0 \ (: \Phi)$$

[解] N=2の時 (3)2=4>2=2! から成立 N=kでか
成立とかがるからん(4)= (に)の n+l - こことを時

$$\int k(3) > 0 = (k+1)|_{00} \frac{k+2}{2} - \frac{k+4}{2}|_{00}$$
 「 $\frac{k+2}{2} - \frac{k+4}{2}|_{00}$ 「 $\frac{k}{2}$ $\frac{k+2}{2}$ $\frac{k+4}{2}$ $\frac{k}{2}$ $\frac{k}{2}$

$$\int k_{11}(x) = (k+1) \log \frac{k+2}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \log i$$

$$= \int k(x) + (k+1) \log \frac{k+2}{2} - k \log \frac{k+1}{2} - \log (k+1) - 0$$

こて、g(k)70を示す、(kek)

$$g'(k) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{k+2}{2} + \frac{k+1}{k+2} - \left[\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{2} + \frac{k}{k+1} \right] - \frac{1}{k+1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{k+2}{2} - \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{k+1}{2} - \frac{1}{k+2}$$

$$g''(k) = \frac{1}{k+2} - \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+2)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{(k+1)(k+2)^{2}} < 0$$

以上刘示士小下回

[制- 机链的涂打]

$$\frac{\left(\frac{k+2}{2}\right)^{k+1} - \left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)!}{2\left[\frac{k+2}{2}\left(\frac{k+2}{k+1}\right)^{k} - \left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)!} - \left(\frac{k+1}{k+1}\right)!}{2\left[\frac{k+2}{2}\left(\frac{k+2}{k+1}\right)^{k} - \left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)!}{2\left[\frac{k+2}{2}\left(\frac{k+2}{k+1}\right)^{k} - \left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)!}\right] k!} \left(\frac{h+2}{h+1}\right)^{k} = \left(\frac{h+2}{h+1}\right)^{k} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{h+2}{h+1} + \frac{h+2}{h+1}\right]$$

2405 - 70 to 40 307: 0K!!

$$\alpha_{i} = \alpha_{i} + \alpha_{i}$$

とかけるから

$$\overrightarrow{M}_{n} = \frac{\overrightarrow{Q}_{1}^{i} + \overrightarrow{Q}_{1}^{i}}{2} + \frac{d}{2} \left(\overrightarrow{l} + \overrightarrow{g}^{i} \right) .$$

$$\overrightarrow{M}_{l} = \frac{\overrightarrow{Q}_{1}^{i} + \overrightarrow{L}_{1}^{i}}{2}$$

$$\overline{M_3} = \frac{\overline{a_1} + \overline{l_1}}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} (\overline{l_1} + \overline{g})$$

とたる、つか M., M2 M3175のパクトルピナダとし、M1を適る菌線上にある国

[所刊 L AOB=d, AP=aBP=yをないにと)

Z. ZPAB=B, LPBA=+EBK

」。Pが劣于RAB上

△ABPI涂弦定理を用いて

4l2=x2+y2-2xycm(x-4)0

又正弦定理等例们

$$\frac{2\ell}{\sin(x-\frac{c}{2})} = \frac{y}{\sin\beta} = \frac{\alpha}{\sin\delta} = 2\ell - 0$$

Oray=2r(r-12-12) [/].

$$(2+3)^{2} = 4(2-2x)c-\frac{1}{2}+2x3$$

$$= 4(2+4x)(x-|x^{2}-p)(|-c-\frac{1}{2}|x-2|)$$
(3)

2 @ 20 < \frac{1}{2} \frac{7}{2} \$P\$ (= \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{

$$(\chi + y)^{2} = 4 l^{2} + 4 (r - r^{2} - l^{2})^{2}$$

$$= 4 \left[l^{2} + r^{2} + r^{2} - l^{2} - 2r r^{2} - l^{2} \right]$$

$$= 8 (r^{2} - r r^{2} - l^{2})$$

X+ y= / {+ (+- / 1 - 22)

· (4)

のと題をから t= トーアーダ とおくとこれがり pの2次十

 $t^2 - 2Drt. + 2rt = 0$

の2月で

71= 4= 2rt

D. Pは和ABの中点であ

2° Pが優羽ABL

AAPK正弦,余弦定理で

$$0 \frac{2l}{87h \frac{d}{2}} = 2h - 0$$

@ 20< \$ \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \frac{1}{2} = \begin{picture}(1-1)^2 \\ \partial \tau \\ \

TEHS ORTO

$$(2+1)^{2} = 4l^{2} + 2x 4 a \frac{d}{2} + 2x 4$$

$$= 24l^{2} + 4r (1 - 1^{2} - 1^{2}) (1 + 1 - 1^{2})^{2}$$

$$= 4l^{2} + 4 (r^{2} - (r^{2} - 1^{2}))$$

$$= 8l^{2}$$

:. 21+y= 2/2l

従いついますPan 2次ず

p= 251p+2rt=0

の2月千て

すまから、A、Bからのもりが名なた(しも「ピードナリドー」とうか32点

P=A712P=Bn時はAP.BP=Oとなるがこの時1=Oとなり不過。

以上10,20から、12かるのけ

劣級 ABn中点, A. Bからのもか名かた(lェ [ロードート(1-1)) かる 優納 ABもの2点(チロ)点)

763

|解] F(x)= XSmit , OK2 から、SmXの正動をかかえて、 F(x)は X= (2n-1) 太 (neN)の前後で正かり、へと符号がかり、 他の値でこのように変化することはかいので、F(x)に X=(2N-1) 太で 松下するる

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{3} t (3smt - stn3t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[-3tco.t + 3smt \right] - \left(-\frac{1}{3}tco.3t + \frac{stn3t}{9} \right]_{0}^{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[-3tco.2t + 3sm2t + \frac{1}{3}tco.32t - \frac{1}{9}sm32t \right]$$

$$f(2n-1)\pi = \frac{1}{24} \left[+3(2n-1)\pi + \frac{1}{3}(2n-1)\pi(-1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (2n-1)\pi (n-1)$$

[解] (A) 解析法で示す。h=2の時、成立。h=kでの成立を 何注功と

$$|A_{k+1}| = \frac{2|x^{2}+2|}{3} > \frac{|+2|}{3} = 1$$

$$|A_{k+1}| < \frac{\alpha^{2}+2}{3} < \alpha \left(\frac{\alpha^{2}-3\alpha+2}{\alpha^{2}-3\alpha+2} = (\alpha-2)(\alpha-1)<\alpha \right)^{-1}$$

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- (1) (1) 及(用)(7 . $0 < \sum_{n=1}^{n-1} < \left(\frac{\alpha+1}{3}\right)^{n-1} < \alpha-1$) $1 < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} < \alpha+1 < n < \infty$ $1 < \alpha < n$