

# 2021 鳥取大 医 [1]

(1)  $2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}$  とき  $D(n) = k+1$

$$a_n = b_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + b_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + b_k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1}$$

$$a_{n-2^k} = b_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + b_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + b_k \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \quad \text{よって}$$

$$a_n = \underline{a_{n-2^k} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1}} \quad \dots \text{(答)}$$

(2)  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k, T_k = S_{2^k-1}$  とおく

$2^k \leq n < 2^{k+1}$  とするとき  $n$  は  $2^k$  を含むので、

$$T_1 = S_1 = a_0 + a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_2 = S_{2^2-1} = a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = T_1 + T_1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times 2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$T_3 = S_{2^3-1} = (a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7) \\ = 2T_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 \times 2^2 = \frac{7}{2}$$

以下同様にして

$$T_4 = S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}, T_5 = S_{31} = \frac{31}{2}, T_6 = S_{63} = \frac{63}{2}, T_7 = S_{127} = \frac{127}{2} \quad \text{を得る}$$

よって

$$S_{130} = S_{127} + a_{128} + a_{129} + a_{130} = \frac{127}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^8 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{16451}{256}}} \quad \dots \text{(答)}$$

(3)  $a_n = b_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + b_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \dots + b_{D(n)} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{D(n)}$

(i)  $n = 2^k$  とき  $D(n) = k+1$

$k \geq 2$  のとき  $a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1} < \frac{1}{4}$  と分かる。

(ii)  $0 \leq n < 2^k$  とき  $D(n) \leq k$

$b_1 = 1, b_2 = 1$  とき  $a_n \geq \frac{1}{4}$  と分かる。

$b_1 = b_2 = 0, b_3 = b_4 = \dots = b_k = 1$  とするとき

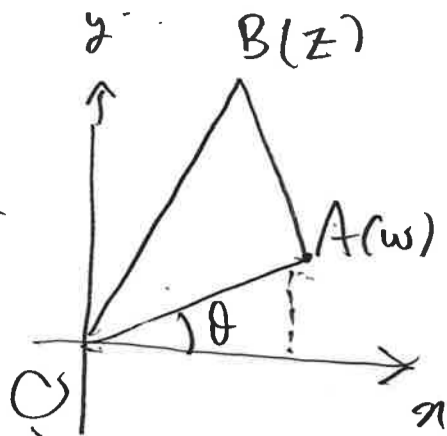
$$a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \frac{\frac{1}{8} \{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-2}\}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-2}\right\} < \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{と分かる}$$

よって  $b_3, b_4, \dots, b_k$  の  $k-2$  個の 0, 1 の並び方が  $2^{k-2}$  個ある。

(i)(ii) のとき  $a_n < \frac{1}{4}$  とするとき  $2^{k-2} + 1$  (個)  $\dots$  (答)

2021 鳥取 医 [II], I [II]

(1)  $\omega = \sqrt{3}(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$  ( $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ ) とおく



$$z = \frac{\omega}{\omega + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta \cdot i}{(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 1) + \sqrt{3}\sin\theta \cdot i} \times \frac{(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 1) - \sqrt{3}\sin\theta \cdot i}{(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 1) - \sqrt{3}\sin\theta \cdot i}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 3}{2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin\theta}{2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 4} i \quad (\text{複素数})$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \left| \sqrt{3}\cos\theta \times \frac{\sqrt{3}\sin\theta}{2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 4} - \sqrt{3}\sin\theta \times \frac{\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 3}{2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 4} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{|3\sqrt{3}\sin\theta|}{2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 4}$$

$\therefore z$   $\omega + \bar{\omega} = 2\sqrt{3}\cos\theta$ ,  $\omega - \bar{\omega} = 2\sqrt{3}\sin\theta$  から

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{|3 \times \frac{\omega - \bar{\omega}}{2}|}{\omega + \bar{\omega} + 4} = \frac{3|\omega - \bar{\omega}|}{4(\omega + \bar{\omega} + 4)} \dots (\text{答})$$

(2) (i)  $f(\theta) = \frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 2}$  とおく  $S = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} |f(\theta)|$

$$f(\theta) = \frac{\cos\theta(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 2) - \sin\theta \cdot (-\sqrt{3}\sin\theta)}{(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2\cos^2\theta + \sqrt{3}}{(\sqrt{3}\cos\theta + 2)^2}$$

$f(\theta) = 0$  とおくと  $\cos\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , ( $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ )  $\theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{7}{6}\pi$

$\theta$	0	...	$\frac{5}{6}\pi$	...	$\frac{7}{6}\pi$	...	$2\pi$	増減表)
$f(\theta)$	+		0		-		0	+
$f'(\theta)$	0	↗	1	↘	-1	↗	0	

$|f(\theta)|$  は  $\theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi, \frac{7}{6}\pi$  で  
最大値 1  $\therefore S = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$\theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi$  のとき  $\omega = \sqrt{3}(\cos\frac{5}{6}\pi + i\sin\frac{5}{6}\pi) = \frac{-3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$  から  $\omega + 1 = \cos\frac{2}{3}\pi + i\sin\frac{2}{3}\pi$

$$\frac{OB}{OA} = \frac{|z|}{|\omega|} = \frac{1}{|\omega+1|} = 1, \quad \angle AOB = \left| \arg \frac{z}{\omega} \right| = \left| -\arg(\omega+1) \right| = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$\theta = \frac{7}{6}\pi$  のときも同様である。

よって  $S$  の最大値は  $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$ ,  $\triangle OAB$  は  $OA=OB$ ,  $\angle AOB = \frac{2}{3}\pi$  の正三角形... (答)

# 2021 鳥取 医 [Ⅲ]

(1)  $f(x) = a^x$  なら  $f'(x) = \underline{a^x \log a} \dots$  (答)

(2)  $S(A) = \int_{-1}^0 \{A^x - (A+1)^x\} dx + \int_0^1 \{(A+1)^x - A^x\} dx$

$= \left[ \frac{A^x}{\log A} - \frac{(A+1)^x}{\log(A+1)} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[ \frac{(A+1)^x}{\log(A+1)} - \frac{A^x}{\log A} \right]_0^1$   
 $= \left( \frac{1}{\log A} - \frac{1}{\log(A+1)} \right) \times 2 - \left( \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{A+1} \right) + \left( \frac{A+1}{\log(A+1)} - \frac{A}{\log A} \right)$   
 $= \underline{\underline{\left( A-1 + \frac{1}{A+1} \right) \frac{1}{\log(A+1)} + \left( 2-A-\frac{1}{A} \right) \frac{1}{\log A} \dots}} \dots$  (答)

(3)  $S(A) \log A = A \left( \frac{\log A}{\log(A+1)} - 1 \right) + \frac{-A}{A+1} \cdot \frac{\log A}{\log(A+1)} + 2 - \frac{1}{A}$

$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} A \left( \frac{\log A}{\log(A+1)} - 1 \right) = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A \log \frac{A}{A+1}}{\log(A+1)} = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{A} \right)^A}{\log(A+1)} = 0$

$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-A}{A+1} \times \frac{\log A}{\log(A+1)} = \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{1 + \frac{1}{A}} \cdot \frac{-\log A}{\log \frac{A+1}{A} + \log A}$   
 $= \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{A}} \times \frac{-1}{\frac{\log(1 + \frac{1}{A})}{\log A} + 1} = -1$  なら

$\lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} S(A) \log A = 0 - 1 + 2 = \underline{\underline{1}} \dots$  (答)

# 2021 鳥取医 [IV]

(1)  $0 \leq x \leq p \leq 1$  のとき  $\dots \frac{x^m}{1+x^2} \leq x^m$  であるから

$$\int_0^p \frac{x^m}{1+x^2} dx < \int_0^p x^m dx = \left[ \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1} \right]_0^p = \frac{p^{m+1}}{m+1} \leq \frac{1}{m+1}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^p \frac{x^m}{1+x^2} dx < \frac{1}{m+1} \dots (\text{答})$$

(2)  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{p^{2k-1}}{2k-1} = p - \frac{p^3}{3} + \frac{p^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{p^{2n-1}}{2n-1}$

$$-\int_0^p \frac{1 - (-1)^n x^{2n}}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1 - (-x^2)^n}{1 - (-x^2)} = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \dots + (-x^2)^{n-1}$$

$J_n = \int_0^p \{ 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} \} dx$  であるから

$$= \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right]_0^p$$

$$= p - \frac{p^3}{3} + \frac{p^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{p^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = S_n \therefore S_n = J_n \dots (\text{答})$$

(3)  $p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  のとき  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^{2k-1}}{2k-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{1}{(2k-1) 3^{k-1}}$

また (1) のとき

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x^{2n}}{1+x^2} dx < \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \text{また} \quad -\frac{1}{2n+1} < \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{-(-1)^n x^{2n}}{1+x^2} dx < \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2n+1} < J_n < \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2n+1} \dots (*)$$

ここで  $x = \tan \theta$  とおくと  $dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$   $\left. \begin{array}{l} \theta | 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \theta | 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{であるから} \quad J_n = S_n \text{ である}$$

(\*)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leq \tan \theta \leq \sqrt{3}$  のとき

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2n+1} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1) 3^{k-1}} < \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1) 3^{n-1}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{6} \dots (\text{答})$$