

[I]

(1)

$$(a+b+c)^3$$

$$= a^3+b^3+c^3 + \frac{3!}{2!1!0!}(a^2b+ab^2) +$$

$$3!c^2+a^2c+ca^2) + \frac{3!}{1!1!1!}abc$$

$\therefore A^3$

$$= C+3(AB-C)+6abc$$

$$\therefore abc = \frac{1}{6}(A^3+3C-3AB)$$

(2)

(5式)

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{2n!}{(2k+1)!(2n-2k-1)!(2k)!}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2k+2)!(2n-2k-1)!(2k)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} \binom{2n+1}{2k+2} C_{2k+2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n+1} ({}_{2n+1}C_2 + {}_{2n+1}C_4$$

$$+ \dots + {}_{2n+1}C_{2n})$$

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(H+1)²ⁿ⁺¹

$$= {}_{2n+1}C_0 + {}_{2n+1}C_1 + {}_{2n+1}C_2 + \dots + {}_{2n+1}C_{2n+1}$$

(1-1)²ⁿ⁺¹

$$= {}_{2n+1}C_0 - {}_{2n+1}C_1 + {}_{2n+1}C_2 - \dots + {}_{2n+1}C_{2n+1}$$

Hの式を2つ足す

$$2^{2n+1} + 0 = 2({}_{2n+1}C_0 + {}_{2n+1}C_2 + \dots + {}_{2n+1}C_{2n})$$

$$2^{2n} - {}_{2n+1}C_1 = {}_{2n+1}C_2 + {}_{2n+1}C_4 + \dots + {}_{2n+1}C_{2n}$$

(3)

$$P(X) = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^{2n+1}}$$

$$P(X) = P(Y) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$P(Z) = \frac{1}{5}$$

P(X, Y, Z)の表を次の表を参照

$$= P(X \times 3, Y \times 1, Z \times 1) \quad \text{「真」}$$

$$+ P(X \times 1, Y \times 3, Z \times 1) \quad \text{「真」}$$

$$+ P(X \times 1, Y \times 1, Z \times 3) \quad \text{「真」}$$

$$+ P(X \times 2, Y \times 2, Z \times 1) \quad \text{「真」}$$

$$+ P(X \times 1, Y \times 2, Z \times 2) \quad \text{「真」}$$

$$+ P(X \times 2, Y \times 1, Z \times 2) \quad \text{「真」}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{2!}{3!} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$+ \frac{2!}{3!} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2$$

$$+ \frac{2!}{2!1!} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \frac{1}{5}$$

$$+ 2 \times \frac{2!}{2!1!} \times \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{640 + 80 + 480 + 480}{5^5}$$

$$= \frac{128 + 16 + 96 + 96}{625}$$

$$= \frac{336}{625}$$

$$= \frac{336}{625}$$

(4)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ と } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ と } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1+3\cos\theta \\ \sqrt{3}+3\sin\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (a+3b) + 3(a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta) \\ (c+3d) + 3(c\cos\theta + d\sin\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

$$\begin{cases} a + \sqrt{3}b - 1, \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1 \\ c + \sqrt{3}d = \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{c^2 + d^2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(1 - \sqrt{3}b)^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4b^2 - 2\sqrt{3}b = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\therefore (a, b) = (1, 0), \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}d)^2 + d^2 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2d^2 - 3d + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow d = 1, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(c, d) = (0, 1), \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(6)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \sqrt{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta = \cos\varphi$$

$$c\cos\theta + d\sin\theta = \sin\varphi$$

この2式を2乗して①、②を足す。

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

(5) (5式)

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{4})} dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt \quad \left. \begin{matrix} x+\frac{\pi}{4}=t \\ dx=dt \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin t}{1 - \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{(-1) du}{1-u^2} du \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \cos t = u \\ -\sin t dt = du \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-u^2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{1-u} + \frac{1}{1+u} \right) \frac{1}{2} du \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= \log \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}+1} \\
 &= \log_2 (3+2\sqrt{x}) = 2 \log_2 (\sqrt{x}+1) \quad \#
 \end{aligned}$$

[E]

(1) $P_2(x)$
 $= \{6x^2 - \alpha^2\}^2$
 $= \{4(3x^2 - \alpha^2)\}^2$
 $= 8x^2 + 4(3x^2 - \alpha^2)$
 $\therefore P_2(-\alpha) = 8\alpha^2 \quad \#$

$P_3(x)$
 $= \{6x^2 - \alpha^2\}^3$
 $= \{6(3x^2 - \alpha^2)\}^3$
 $= \{24(3x^2 - \alpha^2)\}^3$
 $= 48x^3 + 48(3x^2 - \alpha^2)x$
 $+ 24(3x^2 - \alpha^2)x^2$

$\therefore P_3(-\alpha) = -48\alpha^3 \quad \#$

(2)

(i) $n=1$ のとき
 $(uN)^{(1)} = u^{(1)}N + (uN)^{(1)}$
 成り立つ。
 (ii) $n=N$ のとき
 与式が成り立つ。

$(uN)^{(n+1)}$
 $= \{(uN)^{(n)}\}^2$
 $= \{mC_0 u^{(n)} + mC_1 u^{(n-1)} + \dots + mC_{n-1} u + mC_n u^{(n)}\}^2$
 $= m^2 C_0^2 u^{(n)} + m^2 C_1^2 u^{(n-1)} + \dots + m^2 C_{n-1}^2 u + m^2 C_n^2 u^{(n)}$
 $+ 2mC_0 C_1 u^{(n)} u^{(n-1)} + 2mC_0 C_2 u^{(n)} u^{(n-2)} + \dots$
 $+ \dots$
 $+ 2mC_{n-1} C_n u^{(n)} u + 2mC_n u^{(n)} u^{(n)}$
 $= u^{(n+1)}$
 $+ \sum_{i=1}^n (mC_{i+n} C_i) u^{(n+1)}$
 $+ (uN)^{(n+1)}$

よって
 $mC_{i+n} C_i$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{m!}{(i-1)!(m-i+1)!} + \frac{m!}{i!(m-i)!} \\
 &= \frac{m!(i+m-i+1)}{i!(m-i+1)!} \\
 &= m+1 C_i
 \end{aligned}$$

(*)
 $(uN)^{(n+1)}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= m+1 C_0 u^{(n+1)} \\
 &+ \sum_{i=1}^n m+1 C_i u^{(n+1-i)} \\
 &+ m+1 C_{n+1} u^{(n+1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} m+1 C_i u^{(n+1-i)}$$

(*) $n=m+1$ のときも成立。

(i)(ii) (*) での自然数 N に
 おいて与式が成立。

(3)
 $P_n(x) = \{6x^2 - \alpha^2\}^n$
 $= \{6(x+\alpha)(x-\alpha)\}^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= n!(x-\alpha)^n + n!(x+\alpha)^n \\
 &+ \dots + n!(x+\alpha)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

(*) 途中の項は $(x+\alpha)$ が
 $(x-\alpha)$ の因数を消すと
 $P_n(-\alpha) = n!(x-\alpha)^n$
 $= (-2)^n n! \alpha^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n(\alpha) &= n!(2\alpha)^n \\
 &= 2^n n! \alpha^n \quad \#
 \end{aligned}$$

[F]

(1) $y = \frac{p}{2} x^2 + q$
 $\Leftrightarrow 2y = px^2 + 2q$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{2}{p}(y - q)$

円と直線

$$\frac{2}{p}(y - q) + y^2 = 1$$

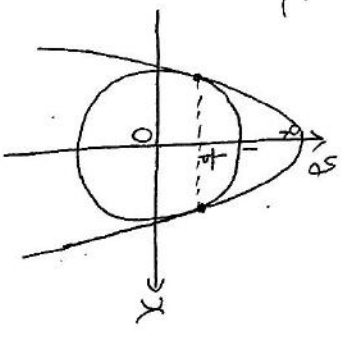
$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 - \frac{2}{p}y + \frac{2q}{p} - 1 = 0$$

接点の座標

$$\frac{p}{4} = \left(-\frac{1}{p}\right)^2 - \frac{2q}{p} + 1$$

$$= \frac{p^2 + 1 - 2pq}{p^2} = 0$$

∴ $P^2 + 1 - 2Pq = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$
 また



解の定数図お

$0 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$

∴ $P > 1$

①お(相対平均) \geq (相対標準) $\times 2$

$q = \frac{1}{2} (P + \frac{1}{P}) \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$

等成立は $P = 1$.

よす $P > 1$ のとき $q > 1$

∴ 関係式

$P^2 + 1 - 2Pq = 0$

範囲

$P > 1, q > 1$ #

②

$0 = -\frac{P}{2}x^2 + q$

$\Leftrightarrow Px^2 = 2q$

∴ $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2q}{P}}$

\int

$= \int_{-\sqrt{\frac{2q}{P}}}^{\sqrt{\frac{2q}{P}}} (-\frac{P}{2}x^2 + q) dx$

$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{P}{2} \cdot \left(\sqrt{\frac{2q}{P}} + \sqrt{\frac{2q}{P}} \right)^3$

$= \frac{2P}{3} \left(\frac{2q}{P} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$= \frac{2P}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{P^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$= \frac{2P(P^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3P^3} \quad P^2 = t$

$= \frac{2(P^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3P^2} \quad \therefore = \frac{2(t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3t}$ #

(3)

$\frac{dS}{dt} = \frac{3(t+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 3t - 2(t+1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{9t^2}$

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

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

t	1	...	2	...
$\frac{dS}{dt}$	X	-	+	
	X	>	X	>

∴ $t=2 \Leftrightarrow P=\sqrt{2}$ のとき

最小値 $\sqrt{3}$ #