

I

(a)

和は  $9_n$  の最長桁 (1).

$P$  (和が  $9$ )

$$= \frac{11(1,8), (2,7), \dots, (4,5)}{8C_2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$P(X_1^2 - X_2^2 = 5n)$

$$= P((X_1 + X_2)(X_1 - X_2) = 5n)$$

$= P(\text{和が } 5n \text{ の倍数または差が } 5n \text{ の倍数})$

- (1,4), (2,3), (2,8), (3,7),
- (4,6), (7,8), (1,6), (2,7)
- (3,8) の 9 個

$$= \frac{9}{8}$$

(b)

$P$

$= P(\text{同じ和が } 4 \text{ の倍数})$

- (1,3), (1,7), (2,6), (3,5), (4,8)
- (5,1).

$$= \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$P_2$

$= P(\text{偶数和が } 4 \text{ の倍数に } 2n \text{ が } n \text{ 回} \\ \text{を } 2 \text{ 回 } n \text{ の } n \text{ 回})$

$$= 2C_n \cdot P_n (1 - P_1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$n \quad n+1$

積  $P_n \rightarrow P_{n+1}$

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図 1)

$$P_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} P_n + \frac{3}{4} (1 - P_n)$$

$$= \frac{4}{7} P_n + \frac{3}{4}$$

特性方程式

$$\alpha = \frac{4}{7} \alpha + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

式)

$$P_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{7} (P_n - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$P_n - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{7}\right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = \frac{1}{2}$$

II.

(a)

$$y = k(x-1) + 2$$

$$F = 3x^2 + 2y^2 = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 2(kx+2-k)^2 = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 + 2k^2x^2 + 4(2-k)kx + 2(2-k)^2 = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3+2k^2)x^2 + 4(2-k)kx + 2k^2 - 8k + 2 = 0$$

$D$

$$= 4k^2(2-k)^2 - (3+2k^2)(2k^2 - 8k + 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2(k^4 - 4k^3 + 4k^2)$$

$$- (3+2k^2)(k^2 - 4k + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2k^4 - 8k^3 + 8k^2$$

$$- (3k^2 - 12k + 3 + 2k^4 - 8k^3 + 2k^2) = 0$$

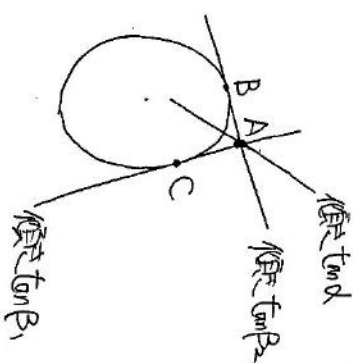
$$\Leftrightarrow 3k^2 + 12k - 3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k^2 + 4k - 1 = 0$$

2本の接線の傾きの積が

$$k_1 k_2 = -1$$

他の傾きは  $-\frac{1}{k}$



$$\alpha = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$$

$$\tan 2\alpha = \tan(\beta_1 + \beta_2)$$

$$= \frac{\tan \beta_1 + \tan \beta_2}{1 - \tan \beta_1 \tan \beta_2}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{1 - (-1)} = -2$$

(b) 甲は  $\alpha$  に着く間.

$P(a, b)$  を通り傾きが  $k$  の直線は

$$y = k(x-a) + b$$

積に代入.

$$3x^2 + 2(kx + b - ak)^2 = 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3+2k^2)x^2 + 4(b-ak)kx$$

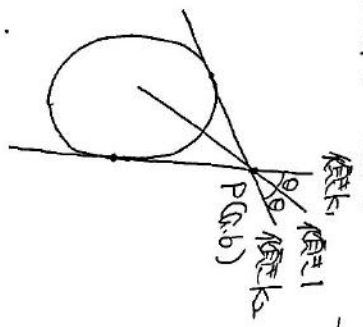
$$+ 2(b-ak)^2 - 6 = 0$$

$D$

$$= 4k^2(b-ak)^2 - (3+2k^2)(2(b-ak)^2 - 6) = 6$$

= 0

$\Leftrightarrow (2-a^2)k^2 + 2abk + 3-b^2 = 0$



$k_1 = \tan(\theta + \theta)$

$= \frac{1 + \tan\theta}{1 - \tan\theta}$  ... ②

$k_2 = \tan(45^\circ - \theta)$

$= \frac{1 - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta}$  ... ③

① < ②, ③ < ④

$k_1 k_2 = \frac{3-b^2}{2-a^2} = 1$  (a ≠ ±√5)

$\therefore -a^2 + b^2 = 1$  (a ≠ ±√5)

0 = ±√5 のとき b = ±√5 と

③ の式を満足す. おおろに P(a, -a^2 + b^2 = 1) を満たす

④ 双曲線上.

III.

(a) 整数係数の二次関数のグラフに  
関心の対称軸が平行な直線に  
注意 (原点に平行な直線).

$y = 2x^2$

2乗軸

$-y = 2x^2$

(逆数)

①  $y = 2^{-x}$

2乗軸に  
1/2倍

$y = 2^{-2x}$

逆数

$y = 2^x$

⑤

(b).

$g(x)$

$= -2x^2 + (2-x)(x-2)(x+6)$

整数条件

$\begin{cases} 0-x > 0 \\ x-2 > 0 \\ x+6 > 0 \end{cases}$  ... \*

$y = 5g(x)$

$= 4^{-9x}$

$= (2-x)(x-2)(x+6)$

$= -2x^2 + (2-x)(2+x+6)$

$-x(2+x)$

$= -2x^2 + (2-x)(2+x+6)$

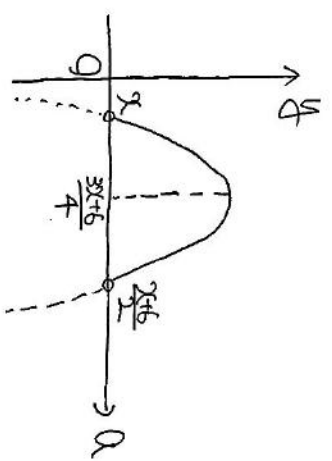
$= -2(2-x)^2 + \frac{(2-x)^2}{8}$

$-x^2 - 6x$

$= -2(2 - \frac{2x+6}{4})^2 + \frac{x^2 - 12x + 36}{8}$

( $x < 0 < \frac{2x+6}{2} \therefore$  \*)

$\frac{2x+6}{2} < \frac{2x+6}{2} - 6$   
 (\*)  $x < 0 < 6$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x < x < 6$   
 $\therefore x < \frac{2x+6}{2}$



0 =  $\frac{2x+6}{4}$  のとき y の最大値

$\frac{x^2 - 12x + 36}{8} = \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}$

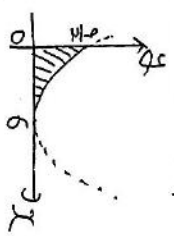
とあ.

(D) の面積

$= \int_0^6 \frac{1}{8}(2-x)^2 dx$

$= \left[ \frac{1}{24}(2-x)^3 \right]_0^6$

$= \frac{6^3}{24} = 9$



(c) 水も捨てる

$2x + a \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 2x - 6 = 2x - 6 = 2x - 6$

整数条件

$0 - x > 0, x - 20 + 6 > 0, 5 - x > 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x < 0, 20 - 6 < x, x < 5$

$\int_{20-6 < x < 0} (x-6) dx$

$20 - 6 < x < 0, 6 > 0 < x < 5$

① を変形

$2(2-x)(x-20+6) = 5-x$  ... ②

この式 (\*)  $0 < x < 5$  を満たす

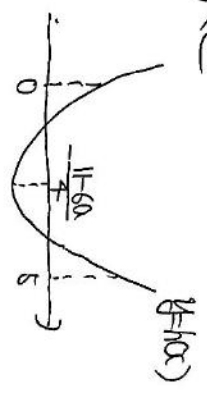
$20 - 6 < x < 0$  を満たすので

整数条件は  $0 < x < 5$ .

②を变形して

$$2x^2 + (1-6a)x + 4a^2 - 12a + 5 = 0$$

が  $0 < x < 5$  で異なる2つの解をもつ条件をたずねる. 左辺を  $h(x)$  とおくと



①  $h(0) = 4a^2 - 12a + 5 > 0$

$h(5) = 4(5)^2 - 4(20 + 11) > 0$

②  $0 < \frac{6a-1}{4} < 5$

③  $(1-6a)^2 - 8(4a^2 - 12a + 5) > 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{2} < 0 \\ 0 < 5, \frac{1}{2} < 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} < a < \frac{3}{6} \\ a \neq \frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

共通範囲から

$$\frac{5}{2} < a < \frac{9}{2}, \frac{9}{2} < a < 5$$

IV

(a) 微分方程式

$$e^{-3x} \sin 4x$$

$$= -3e^{-3x} (A \sin 4x + B \cos 4x)$$

$$+ e^{-3x} (4A \cos 4x - 4B \sin 4x)$$

$$= e^{-3x} [(-3A - 4B) \sin 4x$$

$$+ (4A - 3B) \cos 4x]$$

解くと

$$A = \frac{-3}{25}, B = \frac{4}{25}$$

$x=0$  を代入すると

$$0 = B + C \therefore C = \frac{4}{25}$$

したがって

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x e^{-3t} \sin 4t dt = C = \frac{4}{25}$$

I<sub>1</sub>

$$= \int_0^x e^{-3t} \sin 4t dt$$

$$= e^{-3x} (A \sin 4x + B \cos 4x) + C$$

$$= \frac{4}{25} e^{-3x} + \frac{4}{25}$$

I<sub>2</sub>

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^x (e^{-3t} \sin 4t) dt$$

$$= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-3t} \sin 4t dt + \int_0^x e^{-3t} \sin 4t dt$$

$$= -Be^{-3t} - Be^{-3t}$$

$$= \frac{4}{25} e^{-3x} (1 + e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}})$$

$$\therefore \frac{I_2}{I_1} = e^{-\frac{3}{2}\pi} = e^{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{-3}{2}\pi$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{I_n}{I_1} = \frac{\frac{4}{25} (1 + e^{\alpha})}{1 - e^{\alpha}}$$

$$= C \times \frac{1 + e^{\alpha}}{1 - e^{\alpha}} \dots \textcircled{9}$$