

2017 昭和大学医 Ⅰ期

1

(1)

(1-1)

(5式)

$$= 1 + \xi + \xi^2 + \dots + \xi^{n-1} + 1$$

$$= \frac{1 - \xi^n}{1 - \xi} + 1$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

(1-2)

(1-1) (2^1)

$$1 + \xi + \xi^2 + \dots + \xi^{n-1} + \xi^n = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi + \xi^2 + \dots + \xi^{n-1} = -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n} = -1$$

$$\therefore \textcircled{1} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} = -1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n} = 0$$

(2)

$$\vec{b} = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{c}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{c} = \vec{b} - \vec{a}_1$$

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{b} - \vec{a}_1) = \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b} - \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{a}_1 = 0$$

$$\downarrow \vec{a}_1 = s \vec{a} \text{ と仮定}$$

$$s |\vec{a}|^2 = \vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\therefore s = \frac{\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|^2}$$

$$\therefore \vec{c} = \vec{b} - \frac{\vec{a}_1 \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|^2} \vec{a}$$

(3)

$$y = \frac{3^x + 3^{-x}}{2} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2y = 3^x + 3^{-x}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = (3^x)^2 - 2y \cdot 3^x + 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3^x = y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 1} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

ここで①と②(相乗平均) \$\ge\$ (相乗平均)

より

$$y \geq \sqrt{3^x \cdot 3^{-x}} = 1$$

左辺で代めると②は

$$3^x = y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \log_3 (y + \sqrt{y^2 - 1})$$

非逆関数に於ては(左)の通り
\$x\$ と \$y\$ と \$x\$ の逆関数は

$$y = \log_3 (3^x + \sqrt{3^x - 1}), x \geq 1$$

2

(1) 偶数を 0, 奇数を \$X\$ とする

$$P(M_4=0)$$

$$= P(X \times X \sim) + P(X \times X \sim \sim)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$-P(M_4=1)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times X) + P(0 \times X \times \sim)$$

$$+ P(X \times 0 \times X) + P(X \times 0 \times 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(M_4=2)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times \sim) + P(0 \times \sim \times 0)$$

$$+ P(X \times 0 \times 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(M_4=3)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times X) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(M_4=4) = P(0 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0) = \frac{1}{16}$$

(2)

\$T_n\$ は \$n-1\$ 回までで所希望の \$0\$ の
と \$1\$ の超過の回数。

$$P(T_4=0)$$

$$= P(M_4=0) = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$P(T_4=1)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times \sim) + P(0 \times 0 \times 0)$$

$$+ P(X \times 0 \times 0)$$

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

$$P(T_4=2)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times X) + P(0 \times X \times \sim)$$

$$+ P(X \times 0 \times X)$$

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

$$P(T_4=3)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0) = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P(T_4=4)$$

$$= P(0 \times 0 \times 0 \times X) = \frac{1}{16}$$

(3)

$$P(M_5=0) = P(T_5=0)$$

$$P(M_5=1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(M_4=0) + \frac{1}{2} P(M_4=2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(T_4=0) + \frac{1}{2} P(T_4=2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(T_4=0) + \frac{1}{2} P(T_4=2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(T_4=0) + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(T_4=0) + P(X_1 O D O O)$$

$$+ P(X_1 O O D O X) + P(X_1 X O O O O)$$

$$+ P(X_1 O X O O O)$$

$$= P(T_5=1)$$

$$P(M_5=2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(M_4=1) + \frac{1}{2} P(M_4=3)$$

$$= \frac{5}{32}$$

$$= P(O O O X X X) + P(O X X X X \sim)$$

$$+ P(O X X O X X) + P(X O O X X X)$$

$$= P(T_5=2)$$

$$P(M_5=3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P(M_4=2) + \frac{1}{2} P(M_4=4)$$

$$= \frac{5}{32}$$

$$= P(O X O O O \sim) + P(O O X X X O)$$

$$+ P(O X X X O O) + P(X O O X O O)$$

$$= P(T_5=3)$$

$$P(M_5=4)$$

$$= P(O O O O O X)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}$$

$$= P(O X O X X X)$$

$$= P(T_5=4)$$

$$P(M_5=5)$$

$$= P(O O O O O O)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32}$$

$$= P(O X O X O X)$$

$$= P(T_5=5)$$

$$\text{以上より}$$

$$P(M_5=k) = P(T_5=k)$$

[3]

$$(1) \quad O_3 = \frac{1+O_2}{O_1} = \frac{2018}{2016}$$

$$O_4 = \frac{1+O_3}{O_2}$$

$$= \frac{2016+2018}{2016 \cdot 2017}$$

$$O_5 = \frac{1+O_4}{O_3}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \frac{2016+2018}{2016 \cdot 2017}}{\frac{2018}{2016}}$$

$$= \frac{2016 \cdot 2017 + 2016 + 2018}{2017 \cdot 2018}$$

$$= \frac{2016 \cdot 2018 + 2018}{2017 \cdot 2018}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1}$$

(1-2)

$$O_6 = \frac{1+O_5}{O_4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2016 \cdot 2017}{2016 + 2018}}{2016 \cdot 2017}$$

$$= 2016$$

以上より分類は3.

$$O_{2017} = O_2 = \frac{2017}{1}$$

(2)

$$(2-1) E(X)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^4 k \cdot P(X=k)$$

$$= 1 \cdot P(X=1) + 2 \cdot \frac{5C_3 \cdot 2C_1}{7C_4}$$

$$+ 3 \cdot \frac{5C_2 \cdot 2C_2}{7C_4} + 4 \cdot \frac{5C_1 \cdot 2C_3}{7C_4}$$

$$= \frac{20 + 60 + 20}{35}$$

$$= \frac{20}{7}$$

$$(2-2) V(X)$$

$$= E(X^2) - [E(X)]^2$$

$$= \frac{40 + 180 + 80}{35} - \frac{400}{49}$$

$$= \frac{2100 - 2000}{245}$$

$$= \frac{20}{49}$$

以上より O_n は n を与えて割る (剰余)

4

(1)

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a-b)^2$$

$$= (a-c+b)[(a+c-b) + (a+b+c) + a(c-b) + (c-b)^2 + a(c-b)^2 + (c-b)^2]$$

$$= a^2 + b^2$$

$$-ab(a^2 - ab + ab^2 - ab^3 + b^4)$$

ここで

$$(a+b)^2 - 2ab = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\therefore ab = -1$$

$$= a^6 + b^6 + a^4 b^4 - ab(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$= (a^2 + b^2)^3 - 2ab(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$+ (a^2 + b^2)^2 - 2ab(a^2 + b^2) - ab$$

$$= 27 - 9 + 9 - 2 + 3 + 1$$

$$= 29$$

(2)

$$X^3 - Y^3 = (X-Y)(X^2 + XY + Y^2)$$

$$\int X = (k+1)^{\frac{1}{2}}, Y = k^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$1 = (X-Y)(X^2 + XY + Y^2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{X^2 + XY + Y^2} = X - Y$$

(3)

$$(Y^2)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{216} [(k+1)^{\frac{1}{2}} - k^{\frac{1}{2}}]$$

$$= 216^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = 5$$

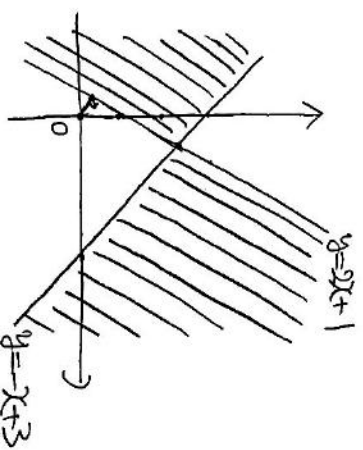
(3)

面積-1倍

$$y^2(4+x)y - 2x^2 + 5x + 3 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y^2(4+x)y - (2x+1)(x-3) \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y-2x-1)(y+x-3) \leq 0$$



min(x^2 + y^2)

$$= (y=2x+1 \text{ 点の } x \text{ の値})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{5}$$

(4)

$$f(x) = 1 - \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ となる } x \text{ を求めよ}$$

$$(0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$1 - \sin x = 0$$

$$\therefore \sin x = 1$$

x	$0 \dots x \dots \pi - x \dots \frac{\pi}{2}$
$f(x)$	$1 + 0 - 0 +$
$f'(x)$	$\nearrow \searrow \nearrow$

$$f(\pi - x) = \pi - x - 0 \cos x$$

$$= \pi - x - 0 \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 - 1}}{\pi} = 1$$

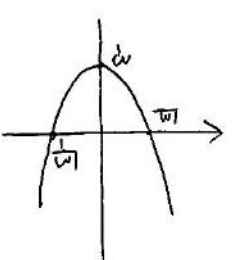
$$\therefore x = \pi - 1 - \sqrt{\pi^2 - 1}$$

$$f(x) = x + 0 \cos x$$

$$= \pi - 1 - \sqrt{\pi^2 - 1} + \sqrt{\pi^2 - 1}$$

$$= \pi - 1$$

(5)



4

$$= 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2} dx + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^3 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}(x+3)} dx + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \int_0^3 (x+7)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} (x+7)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^3 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 7^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 + 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{14\sqrt{7} - 16}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}$$