



(1)

$$k_{xy} \cdot 0 + \frac{k_{xx} \cdot 0}{k_{yy} \cdot 2} + \frac{k_{yy} \cdot 3^2}{k_{xx} \cdot 0^2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{xy} \cdot 0 + \frac{2}{3} k_{yy} \cdot 0 + \frac{5}{60} k_{xx} \cdot 0 + \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} k_{yy} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{60} k_{xx} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

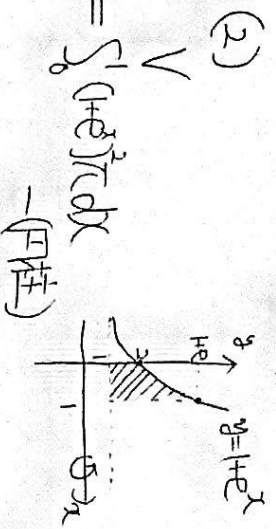
$$\Leftrightarrow 2(k_{xx} \cdot 0^2) + 3k_{yy} \cdot 0 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (2k_{xx} \cdot 0 + 1)(k_{yy} \cdot 0 + 1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{xx} \cdot 0 = -\frac{1}{2}, -1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \max \quad 0 = \frac{1}{12}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 (1+e^x) \pi dx \\ &= \pi [x + e^x + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x}]_0^1 - \pi \\ &= \pi (1 + e + \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{5}{2}) - \pi \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 + 4e - 5) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

前2の値が378117も分散は変わらない。また1/2倍の分散は1/6倍。よってZの分散は1/4

念のため証明

$$\sum Z^2 = \sum (Z^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} x^2 \frac{1}{3} x + 49 - (\frac{1}{36} (x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x + 49))$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x + 49$$

$$- \frac{1}{36} (x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x - 49)$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} (x^2 - (x^2)) = \frac{1}{36} \sum x^2$$

[2]

追記: 式の証明のため簡単化。

1が1/2の確率で原点を中心に45°

回転する。

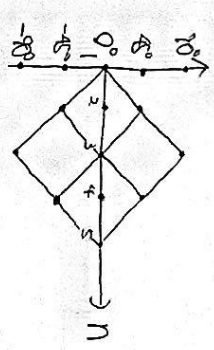
回転する。

(1)

P(4回連続で1が最も多かった)

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^4 + (\frac{1}{2})^4 = \frac{1}{8}$$

(2) 表



$$P(n=1)$$

$$= P(\text{4回中2回45度回転, 2回(-45度)回転})$$

$$= 4C_2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 (\frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

(3)

$$P(n=1)$$

$$= P(\text{8回中4回45度回転, 4回(-45度)回転})$$

4回(-45度)回転)

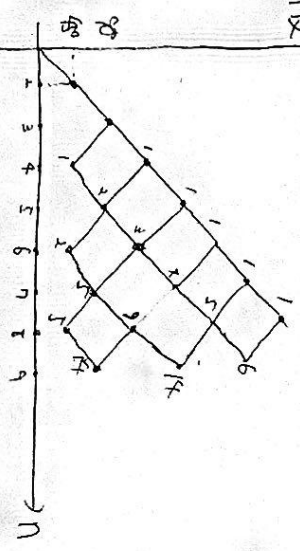
$$+ P(\text{8回連続45度回転})$$

$$+ P(\dots) = 4C_8 (45度) \text{回転}$$

$$= (8C_4 + 1 + 1) (\frac{1}{2})^8 = \frac{9}{32}$$

(4)  $0 \leq n \leq 1$  に1が最も多い場合

縦



逆方向もあつた

$$P(0 \leq n \leq 1 \text{ に1が最も多い})$$

$$= \frac{6+14+14}{2^8} \times 2 = \frac{17}{64}$$

$\therefore P(0 \leq n \leq 1 \text{ に1が最も多い})$

$$= 1 - \frac{17}{64} = \frac{47}{64}$$

[3]

(1)

$$|\overline{P} \overline{P}|^2$$

$$= (\cos 2t + \sin 2t)^2 + (\sin 2t - \cos 2t)^2$$

$$= 2 \quad \therefore |\overline{P} \overline{P}| = \sqrt{2}$$

(2)

$$\overline{P} \overline{P} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin 2t - \cos 2t \\ \cos 2t - \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{P} \overline{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t - \cos 2t \\ \sin 2t - \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{P} \overline{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2t - \cos 2t \\ \sin 2t - \sin 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{P} \overline{P} \cdot \overline{P} \overline{P}$$

$$= (-\sin 2t - \cos 2t) \sqrt{2} \cos 2t$$

$$+ (\sin 2t + \cos 2t) \cos 2t$$

$$+ (\cos 2t - \sin 2t) \sqrt{2} \sin 2t$$

$$- (\cos 2t - \sin 2t) \sin 2t$$

$$= (-\sin 9t - \cos 9t) \sqrt{2} \cos t$$

$$+ (\cos 9t - \sin 9t) \sqrt{2} \sin t + 1$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} (\sin 9t \cos t - \cos 9t \sin t)$$

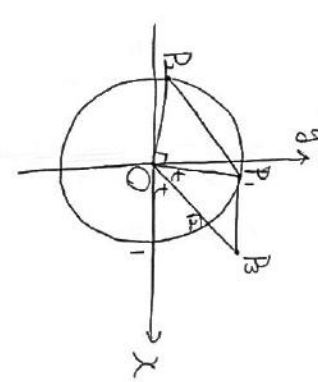
$$- \sqrt{2} (\cos 9t \cos t + \sin 9t \sin t) + 1$$

$$= -\sqrt{2} \sin(9t+t) - \sqrt{2} \cos(9t-t) + 1$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{2} \sin 10t - \sqrt{2} \cos 8t}{1} + 1$$

$$(2) P_2 \left( \cos 9t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \sin(9t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right)$$

軌跡を求めよ.



AP1P2B

$$= \Delta OP_1P_2 + \Delta OP_2P_1 - \Delta OP_2B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 + \sqrt{2}(\sin t - \cos t)]$$

$$f(t) = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}(\sin t - \cos t) + 2(\sin t - \cos t)^2$$

$$= 3 + 2\sqrt{2} \sin t - 2\sqrt{2} \cos t - 2 \sin 2t$$

$$(3) f(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos t + 2\sqrt{2} \sin t - 4 \cos 2t$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} (\cos t + \sin t) - 4(\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t)$$

$$= 2(\cos t + \sin t) (\sqrt{2} - 2\cos t + 2\sin t)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} (\sin t + \cos t) |1 + \sqrt{2} \sin t - \sqrt{2} \cos t|$$

$$= 4 \left| \sin(t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right|$$

$$\{1 + 2\sqrt{2} \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4})\}$$

$$f'(t) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \because -\frac{\pi}{4} < t - \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(4)

|      |                 |         |                  |         |                   |
|------|-----------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| t    | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\dots$ | $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ | $\dots$ | $\frac{11\pi}{8}$ |
| f(t) |                 |         | +                | 0       | -                 |

Max  $\Delta P_1P_2B$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 + \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

④

$$\begin{cases} x-b+1=bk \\ |y+1|=-ak \end{cases} \quad (k \text{ は整数})$$

(1)  $n=4x+7y$

|   |   |    |   |   |    |
|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| x | y | n  | x | y | n  |
| 0 | 0 | 0  | 2 | 0 | 8  |
| 0 | 1 | 7  | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| 0 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| 0 | 3 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 12 |
| 1 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 19 |
| 1 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 1 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 23 |
|   |   |    | 5 | 0 | 20 |
|   |   |    |   | 1 | 27 |

(2)  $n=0x+b_0y_0$

$$y_0 = 0k + y \quad (k \text{ は整数})$$

$x < y$

$$n = 0x_0 + b_0k + b_0y$$

$$= 0 \cdot (0x_0 + b_0k) + b_0y$$

$$0x_0 + 0k = x < \text{整数 } n = 0x + b_0y$$

と表せる.

(3)

$$n = (a-1)(b-1) - 1 \text{ は } A \text{ の要素}$$

だとおもう

$$0x + b_0y = (a-1)(b-1) - 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0x + b_0y - ab + 0 + b = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0(x-b+1) + b(y+1) = 0$$

とみたとき  $0$  以上の整数  $x, y$  が存在

(4)

$$0x + b_0y = n \text{ と表せる.}$$

$$0x = n - b_0y$$

$$\geq (a-1)(b-1) - b_0y \quad 0 < y \leq a-1$$

$$\geq (a-1)(b-1) - b_0(a-1)$$

$$= 1 - a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \geq \frac{1}{a} - 1 \geq -1$$

かつ  $x \geq 0$

つまり  $n \geq (a-1)(b-1)$  のとき  $n \in A$ .

$\therefore \frac{1}{b} - 1 \leq k \leq -\frac{1}{a} \dots ①$

$$-1 \leq -\frac{1}{a} < 0 \text{ より}$$

①を満たす整数  $k$  は存在しない.

つまり  $n = (a-1)(b-1) - 1$  は  $A$  の要素でない.