

2021 東京薬科大学

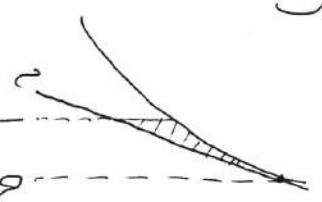
(1)

$$P(XXYY) + P(XXYY) \\ = \pi [e^{\alpha} - e^{-\alpha}]^2 \\ = \pi(e^{\alpha} - e^{-\alpha})(e^{\alpha} - e^{-\alpha}) \\ = \pi(e^{\alpha} - e^{-\alpha})^2$$

$$= (\frac{2}{3})^3 (\frac{1}{3})^2 \times 3 = \frac{8}{81}$$

(2)

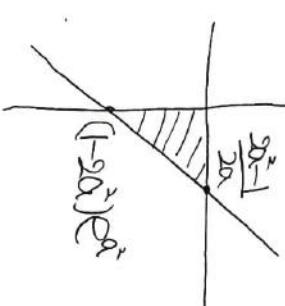
$$P(XXXXY) + P(YXXXY) \\ + P(XXYY?) + P(XXYY?) \\ + P(YYTY?)$$



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

$$\text{L: } y = 2\alpha \cdot e^{\alpha}(k-\alpha) + e^{\alpha} \\ = 2\alpha \cdot e^{\alpha} \cdot k + (-2\alpha^2) e^{\alpha}$$

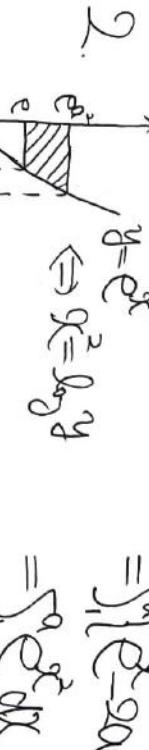
$$S_2 = \frac{2\alpha^2 - 1}{2\alpha} \cdot (2\alpha^2 - 1) e^{\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ = \frac{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2}{4\alpha} e^{\alpha}$$



$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4\alpha(e^{\alpha} - 1)}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}} \\ = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4(1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha}})}{(4\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + \frac{1}{\alpha}) e^{\alpha - \alpha}} = 0$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - \frac{1}{e^{\alpha}})}{2(\alpha^3 - 4\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{\alpha})} = 0$$

$$F) \quad \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\alpha \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}} = 0$$



$$\Leftrightarrow R^2 = \log y$$

$$2. \quad \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx \\ = \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx + (-2\alpha^2) e^{\alpha} (\alpha - 1)$$

$\therefore \alpha^2 \leq 1$

$$= 0 + 1$$

$\therefore \alpha^2 \leq 1$

$$= \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{4\alpha \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}} + \frac{(4\alpha - 4\alpha^2)(\alpha^2 - \alpha)}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{4\alpha \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}} = 0$$

$e^x \leq e^{x^2} \leq e^{x^2}$   
 $\leq x^2 \leq x^2$

$$\int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx \leq \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx \leq \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} \right]_1^\alpha$$

$$\therefore e^{\alpha^2} \leq \int_1^\alpha e^{x^2} dx \leq \frac{1}{2} (e^{\alpha^2})$$

$$\therefore \frac{4\alpha(e^{\alpha} - 1)}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}} \leq \frac{4\alpha}{(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}}$$

$$\leq \frac{4\alpha(e^{\alpha} - 1)}{2(2\alpha^2 - 1)^2 e^{\alpha}}$$

3.

(1)

$$\sin 2\alpha x \leq 0$$

この(α個の閉区間)あるとて  
n=αである, λ=kとてある.

$$(2k-1)\pi \leq 2\alpha x \leq 2k\pi$$

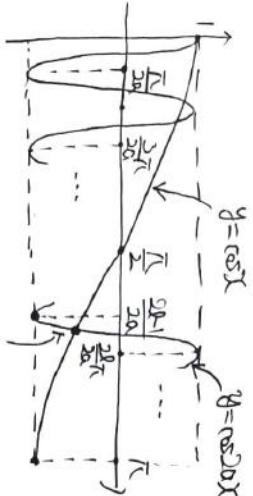
$$(\lambda=1, 2, \dots, \alpha)$$

$$\frac{2k-1}{2\alpha}\pi \leq x \leq \frac{2k}{2\alpha}\pi$$

$$(\lambda=1, 2, \dots, \alpha)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{2}{2\alpha+1} \right) k\pi$$

$$\cos x < \cos 2\alpha x \text{ のグラフを書く}$$



(2)

$$kb = \alpha q_k + r_k \quad (\lambda=1, 2, \dots, \alpha)$$

ここで  $i \leq j < \alpha$  に見て  
 $r_i = r_j$  とする  $j$  が極めてある.

$$j-r_i = jb - \alpha q_j - (jb - \alpha q_i)$$

$$\equiv (j-i)b \pmod{\alpha}$$

$$\equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha}$$

$\alpha$ の倍数であるが  
 $i \leq j < \alpha$  のとき  
倍数であるので  $j-i$  が

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 $i \leq j < \alpha$  のとき  
倍数であるので  $j-i$  が

$$0 \leq kb \leq \cos 2\alpha x$$

$$\sin 2\alpha x \leq 0$$

(2)  $\lambda=1, 2, \dots, \alpha$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{2k\pi}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t}x = -(1-t)x + (1-t)x$$

$$\{(1-t)^2\}x = (1-t)^2x$$

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

$$A_{k+1} \left( \frac{(1-t)^2}{t^2-2t+2} e_k, \frac{1-t}{t^2-2t+2} e_k \right)$$

$$A_{k+1} \left( \frac{1-t}{t^2-2t+2} e_k, \frac{1-t}{t^2-2t+2} e_k \right)$$



$$y = -(1-t)x + e_k \dots \quad (3)$$

$$\text{直線 } D_{k+1} :$$

$$y = -(1-t)x + e_k \dots$$

$$\text{①} \text{ 直線 } D_k :$$

$$\frac{1}{1-t}x = -(1-t)x + e_k$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{1-t}{t^2-2t+2}e_k$$

四角形  $A_n B_n C_n D_n$  が正方形で  
あることを示す.

すなはち、

直線  $C_k H_k :$

$$y = \frac{1}{1-t}(x - te_k) \dots \quad (4)$$

$$\text{②, ③ は平行で垂直の直線.}$$

$$\text{④, ⑤ は平行で垂直の直線.}$$

$$\text{①, ⑥ は平行で垂直の直線.}$$

$$A_{k+1} B_{k+1} C_{k+1} D_{k+1}$$

$$\text{長方形である.} \quad \text{②}$$

直線  $A_k J_k : y = \frac{1}{1-t}x \dots \quad (1)$

$$y = -(1-t)x + ((1-t)e_k$$

$$\text{長方形である.} \quad \text{②}$$

