

[I] (理, 医, 工学)

(1) $Q \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \alpha & \beta \end{pmatrix}$

$GA'B' = L \dots \textcircled{1}$
 $\Leftrightarrow ab = \alpha\beta$

$L^2 - G^2 = (L+G)(L-G) = 12$
 $(L+G, L-G) = (36, 2), (18, 4), (12, 6)$

(L, G) = (19, 11), (11, 11), (9, 3)
 $\textcircled{1}$ に直する

$\alpha'\beta' = 3$
 $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 3), (3, 1)$
 $(a, b) = (3, 9), (9, 3)$

(2) P(積が4の倍数)
 $= 1 - P(\text{積が奇数}) - P(\text{積が2の倍数だが4の倍数でない})$

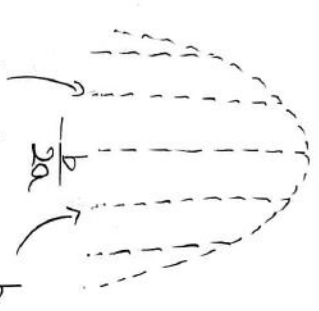
$= 1 - \frac{3^3}{6^3} - \frac{3(3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3^2)}{6^3}$

$= \frac{216 - 27 - 54}{216}$

$= \frac{135}{216}$
 $= \frac{5}{8}$

(3)

$a^2n^2 + bn + c$
 $= a(n^2 + \frac{b}{a}n) + c$
 $= a(n + \frac{b}{2a})^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c$



必要十分条件は $a < 0$ かつ

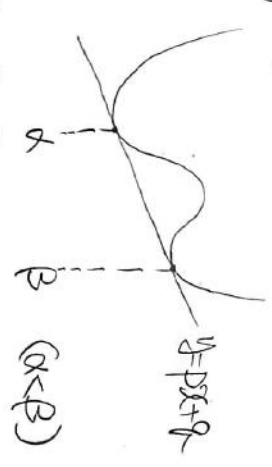
$-\frac{b}{2a} - \frac{1}{2} \leq 2 \leq -\frac{b}{2a} + \frac{1}{2}$

$\Leftrightarrow -\frac{b}{a} - 1 \leq 4 \leq -\frac{b}{a} + 1$

$\Leftrightarrow -1 \leq \frac{b}{a} + 4 \leq 1$

$\Leftrightarrow -5 \leq \frac{b}{a} \leq -3$

(4)



$x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - 2x + 2 - (px + q)$
 $= x^4 - 2x^3 + x^2 - (2+p)x + 2 - q$
 $= (x-\alpha)^2(x-\beta)^2$

解の係数の関係

$2\alpha + 2\beta = 2 \Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta = 1$
 $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 4\alpha\beta = 1$

$\hookrightarrow (\alpha + \beta)^2 + 2\alpha\beta = 1$

$\therefore \alpha\beta = 0$
 $\therefore \alpha = 0, \beta = 1$

求める面積は

$\int_0^1 x^2(x-1)^2 dx$

$= [\frac{x^3}{3}(x-1)^2]_0^1 - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 x^3(x-1) dx$

$= -\frac{2}{3} ([\frac{x^4}{4}(x-1)]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^4 dx)$

$= -\frac{2}{3} (-\frac{1}{20})$

$= \frac{1}{30}$

[II]

(1) 1, 2 \rightarrow \square
 3, 4, 5 \rightarrow \bigcirc

$\square \times 2, \bigcirc \times 3$ の同じものを塗る (例 #)

$\frac{5!}{2!3!} = 5C2 = 10$

\square に左から 1, 2, \bigcirc に左から 3, 4, 5 と並ぶのは (通り).

$10 \times 1 = 10$ (通り)

(2)

|塗りかき|を区別せよ
 の並べ方は (1) と同様
 に 考え, $k=1$ のときだけ

1111 の順

$\sum_{k=1}^{11} nCk$

$= \sum_{k=0}^{11} nCk - 2$

$= 2^{11} - 2 < 2^{11}$

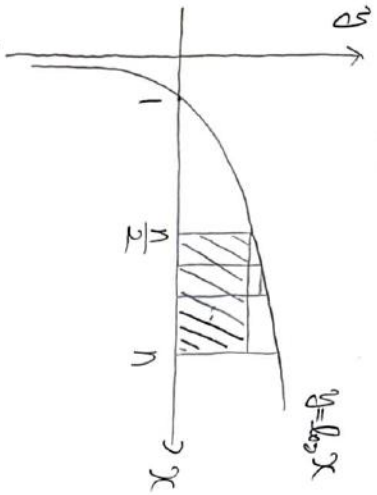
二重定理

(3)

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} < \sum_{k=1}^n \log_2 k \dots \textcircled{1}$$

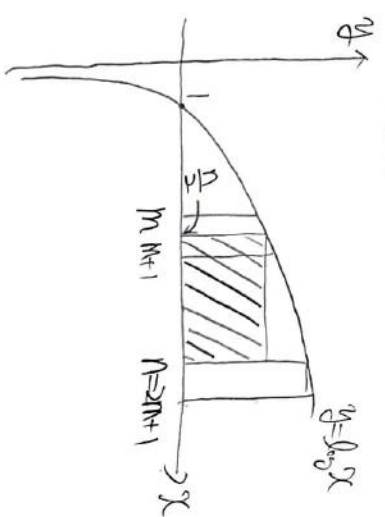
を示す。

(i) $n=2m$ (m は自然数) のとき



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} \\ & < \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \\ & \quad + \dots + \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + m - 1 \right) \\ & < \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) \\ & \quad + \dots + \log_2 (n-1) \\ & < \sum_{k=1}^n \log_2 k \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $n=2m+1$ (m は自然数) のとき



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + m \log_2 \frac{1}{2} \\ & < \frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{1}{2} + \left\{ \log_2 (m+1) \right\} \\ & \quad + \dots + \log_2 (2m) \\ & < \log_2 (m+1) + \dots + \log_2 (2m) \\ & \quad + \log_2 (2m+1) \\ & < \sum_{k=1}^n \log_2 k \end{aligned}$$

以上より $\textcircled{1}$ が成り立つ。

$$\begin{aligned} & \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < \log_2 (n!) \\ & \therefore \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < n! \end{aligned}$$

(4)

130枚のカードを1回シャッフルすると並び方は 2^{130} 未満である。3回シャッフルすると 2^{390} 未満である。これが130枚のカードの場合順列である(30, 1, 1)が1だけ増える。

(iii) (3)に $n=130$ とすると $65^{65} < 130! \dots \textcircled{2}$ である。また

$$\begin{aligned} & 64 < 65 \quad \swarrow \text{最初から65} \\ & \Leftrightarrow 64 \log_2 2 < \log_2 65 \\ & \Leftrightarrow 390 \log_2 2 < 65 \log_2 65 \\ & \Leftrightarrow \log_2 2^{390} < \log_2 65^{65} \\ & \Leftrightarrow 2^{390} < 65^{65} \dots \star \\ & \text{が成り立つので} \textcircled{2} \text{が} \\ & 2^{390} < 130! \end{aligned}$$

[III]

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_n + 2}{a_n + 2}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n+1} &= 1 - \frac{3}{a_{n+1} + 1} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3}{\frac{3a_n + 2}{a_n + 2} + 1} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3a_n + 6}{3a_n + 2 + a_n + 2} \\ &= 1 - \frac{3(a_n + 1) + 3}{4(a_n + 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4(a_n + 1)} = \frac{1}{4} b_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \quad b_1 = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$\therefore b_n = -2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{3}{a_{n+1} + 1} = 1 - b_n = 1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3}{1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}} = a_{n+1} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_n &= \frac{2 - 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}}{1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}} = \frac{2 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 2}{4^{n-1} + 2} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$a_n = \frac{2(4^{n+2}) - 6}{4^{n+2}}$$
$$= 2 - \frac{6}{4^{n+2}}$$

4^{n+2} が6の約数になるのは

$n=1, 2$. $a_n=0$ は適さない

のて求める要素の数は 2 #

[IV] 積分定数と積

(1) $I = \tan x$ とおす

$$dI = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{I} dI$$

$$= \log |I| + C$$

$$= \log |\tan x| + C$$

(2)

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sin x \cos^{n+1} x} \right)'$$

$$= - \frac{[\cos^{n+2} x + \sin x (n+1) \cos^n x (-\sin x)]}{\sin^2 x \cos^{2n+2} x}$$

$$= - \frac{[\cos^2 x + (n+1)(-\sin^2 x)]}{\sin^2 x \cos^{2n+2} x}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \cos^{2n} x} + \frac{n+1}{\cos^{2n+2} x}$$

I_{n+2}

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^{n+2} x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n+2} x} dx$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{1}{\tan x} \right)' \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n+2} x} dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos^{n+2} x}$$

$$- \left(-\frac{1}{\tan x} \right) \frac{\cos^{n+3} x - \sin x (n+2) \cos^{n+1} x (\sin x)}{\cos^{2n+4} x}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\cos^{n+1} x}$$

$$+ \frac{\cos^2 x \cos^2 x + (n+2) \sin^2 x}{\cos^{n+3} x} dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\cos^{n+1} x}$$

$$+ \int \frac{\cos^2 x + (n+2)(1 - \cos^2 x)}{\sin x \cos^{n+2} x} dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\cos^{n+1} x}$$

$$+ (n+2) I_{n+2} - (n+1) I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n+1) I_n = - \frac{1}{\cos^{n+1} x} + (n+1) I_{n+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_n = - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cos^{n+1} x} + I_{n+2}$$

これは漸化式である。

(4)

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + \int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x \cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \log |\tan x| + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sin x \cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \left[\log |\tan x| + \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 x} \right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= \log \sqrt{3} + 2 - \log | -1 |$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 3 + 1$$

[V]

(1)

$$\int_0^1 0x(1-x) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{0}{2} x^2(1-x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{0}{2} x^2(-1) dx$$

$$= \frac{0}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{0}{6} = 1$$

$\therefore 0=6$

(2)

$E(x)$

$$= E(10x - 25)$$

$$= 10E(x) - 25 E(1)$$

$$= 10 \int_0^1 6x^2(1-x) dx - 25$$

$$= 60 \left[\frac{2}{3} x^3(1-x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} x^2(-1) dx$$

$$= 60 \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3} x^3 dx - 25$$

$$= -20$$

$V(x)$

$$= V(10x - 25)$$

$$= 100V(x)$$

$E(x^2)$

$$= \int_0^1 6x^3(1-x) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{6}{4} x^4(1-x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{3}{2} x^3(-1) dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{10}$$

$$V(\bar{Y})$$

$$= 100 [E(X^2) - (EX)^2]$$

$$= 100 \left(\frac{3}{10} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \right)$$

$$= 30 - 25 = \underline{5}$$

(3)

$$P\left(\left|\bar{Y} - \frac{(20)}{15}\right| \leq 1.96\right) = 0.95$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$+1.96 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \leq \bar{Y} + 20 \leq 1.96 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -20 - \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{5}} \leq \bar{Y} \leq -20 + \frac{1.96}{\sqrt{5}}$$