

1.

$$P(A \cap B | A \cup B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{18}$$

$$P(A \cap B | A \cup B | A)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$P(A \cap B | A \cup B | B)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{81}$$

答え

$$\frac{9}{162} + \frac{50}{162} = \frac{59}{162}$$

$$P(A \cap B | A \cup B | A \cup B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{81}$$

$$P(A \cap B | A \cup B | A \cup B)$$

$$= \frac{16}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{16}{729}$$

答え

$$\frac{1}{81} + \frac{16}{729} = \frac{95}{729}$$

2.

(1)

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-a+h) - f(-a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|h|}{h \sqrt{(-a+h)^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(-a+h)^2 + 1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-a+h) - f(-a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h \sqrt{(-a+h)^2 + 1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + 1}}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-a+h) - f(-a)}{h} \text{ が存在 (否)}$$

0) 微分可能でない。

(2)

$x > -a$  のとき

$$f(x) = \frac{x+a}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - (x+a)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{x}$$

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

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

$x < -a$  のとき

$$f(x) = -\frac{x+a}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1-ax}{(\sqrt{x^2+1})^2} < 0$$

$$\frac{x \dots -a \dots \frac{1}{x} \dots}{f(x) = x + 0 =}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-1}^0 \left( \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right) \pi dx \\ &= \pi \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x+1+\sqrt{x^2+1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx \\ &= \pi [x + \log(x^2+1)]_{-1}^0 \\ &= \pi \{ -(-1 + \log 2) \} \\ &= \pi(1 - \log 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = 1 \text{ (否)}$$

$x = \frac{1}{a}$  で最大値  $\sqrt{2}$  をとる。

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a}+a}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2}+1}} = \frac{1+a^2}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

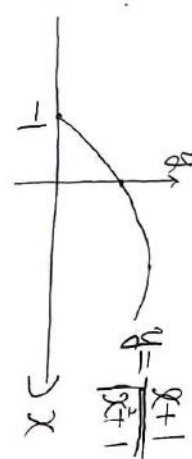
$$1+a^2 = \sqrt{2+a^2}$$

乗じ

$$a^4 + 2a^2 + 1 = 2a^2 + 2$$

$$a^2 = 1 \therefore a = 1$$

(3)  $a = 1$  のとき



3.

(1)  $k \leq 5$  とおす.

$$Q_4 - Q_2 \leq 3$$

が成り立つ.

ここで  $Q_2, Q_3, Q_4$  は

$M$  の正約数の積 (奇数)

$$Q_4 - Q_3 \geq 2$$

$$Q_3 - Q_2 \geq 2$$

より成り立つ

$$Q_4 - Q_2 \geq 4$$

よって,  $Q_4 - Q_2 \leq 3$  に反する.

$k \leq 5$  としたとき成り立つ.

$$k \leq 4. \quad k \leq 2 \text{ (お)} )$$

$$k \leq 3 \text{ (お)} \text{ ならば } k=4.$$

$$k \leq 3 \text{ のとき } M = Q_2^2$$

$$k=4 \text{ のとき}$$

$$Q_3 - Q_2 \leq 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q_3 \leq Q_2 + 3$$

お)  $Q_2 \notin Q_3$  のとき

$$Q_3 = Q_2 + 2$$

$$\therefore M = Q_2 \cdot Q_3$$

$$= Q_2(Q_2 + 2)$$

(2)

$$(Q_{2n+1})^{Q_2} - 1$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{Q_2} a_k (Q_{2n})^k - 1$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{Q_2} a_k (Q_{2n})^k \dots$$

$$k=1$$

$Q_2 Q_k (Q_{2n})^k$  は  $k \geq 2$  のとき

$Q_2$  の倍数 (お)  $M$  の倍数.

$$k=1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$Q_2 Q_1 \cdot Q_2 \cdot n = Q_2^2 n$$

お)  $n$  も  $Q_2 = M$  の倍数.

お)  $n$  は  $M$  の倍数 (お)

$$(Q_{2n+1})^{Q_2} - 1 \text{ は } M \text{ の倍数.}$$

4

$$(1) z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

W

$$= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta + 2(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$$

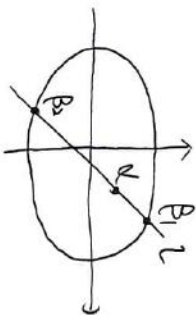
$$= 3 \cos \theta - i \sin \theta$$

$$u = 3 \cos \theta, \quad v = -\sin \theta$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{3}\right)^2 + (-v)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{u^2}{9} + v^2 = 1$$

(2)



$$\beta = 3 \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\alpha = a + bi \quad \alpha < \beta$$

$$t \begin{cases} x = a + (3 \cos \theta - a)t \\ y = b + (\sin \theta - b)t \end{cases}$$

C と直線

$$[a + (3 \cos \theta - a)t]^2$$

$$+ 9[b + (\sin \theta - b)t]^2 = 9$$

$$[3 \cos \theta - a]^2 + 9[\sin \theta - b]^2 t^2$$

$$+ [2a(3 \cos \theta - a) + 18b(\sin \theta - b)]t$$

$$+ a^2 + 9b^2 - 9 = 0$$

この方程式を  $t, t$  とおす.

$$|\beta - \alpha| |\beta_2 - \alpha_2|$$

$$= \left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos \theta - a \\ \sin \theta - b \end{pmatrix} t \right| \cdot \left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos \theta - a \\ \sin \theta - b \end{pmatrix} t \right|$$

$$= \left| \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cos \theta - a \\ \sin \theta - b \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 |t|^2$$

$$= [3 \cos \theta - a]^2 + [\sin \theta - b]^2$$

$$\frac{a^2 + 9b^2 - 9}{3 \cos \theta - a + 9(\sin \theta - b)}$$

$\sin \theta - b = 0$  のとき最大をとる.

お)  $u$  が実軸に平行のとき