

1

$$20a+b=1 \text{ のとき } a=0, b=1$$

$$(20 \text{ 係数}) = \frac{20!}{1!} (-1) = -20$$

$$20+b=20 \text{ のとき}$$

(1) $\log_3 x (3x-8) = \log_3 3$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 8x - 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore x=3 \left(\because x > \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

(5) $S_n = n^3$

(2) $|x|=3 \rightarrow x\bar{x}=9$

$$|x+4|^2=16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x\bar{x} + 4(x+\bar{x}) + 16 = 16$$

$$\therefore x\bar{x} = -4$$

(3)

$$x^2 + \frac{9}{x^2} + 10 \geq 2\sqrt{x^2 \cdot \frac{9}{x^2}} + 10 = 16$$

$$x^2 = \frac{9}{x^2} \Leftrightarrow x = \sqrt{3} \text{ のとき } \min 16$$

(4)

$$\sum_{a+b=20} \frac{20!}{a!b!(20-a-b)!} (x^a)(-x)^b$$

$$= \sum_{a+b=20} \frac{20!}{a!b!(20-a-b)!} (-1)^b x^{20+b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [9(11+1)2(11+1) - 9(11+1)+2]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (18n^2 + 18n + 2)$$

$$= \frac{9n(n^2 + 2n + 1)}{1}$$

2

(1) $\frac{1}{1+\tan^2 t} = \cos^2 t$

(2) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = [\arctan x]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(3)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$$

(4)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

(4)

$$x^3 + 2x^2 + x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + bx^2 + (a+c)x + b+d$$

$$\therefore a=1, b=2, c=0, d=-2$$

$$x(x+1)^2 = (x+2)(x^2+1) - 2$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x(1+x^2)^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{(x+2)(x^2+1) - 2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

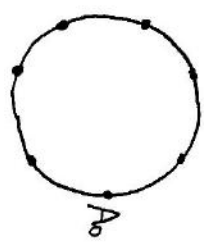
$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x+2}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{(1+x^2)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [2\log(1+x^2)]_0^1 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$- 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

3



(1) $P(\text{2回連続})$

$$= P(A_0 \text{ 連続})$$

$$= P(\text{2回の連続})$$

$$= \frac{6}{36}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

⑩ 1回

$P(\text{3回連続})$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{18}$$



$P(\text{6回連続})$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{95}{324}$$

(2)

(i) $P(\text{3回連続})$

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{36}$$

$P(\text{2回})$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$P(\text{3回以下})$

$$= P(\text{2回}) + P(\text{3回})$$

$$= \frac{11}{36}$$

$P(n \text{回})$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^{n-2} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

(ii)

$P(\text{4回})$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^3 = \frac{150}{6^4}$$

$$\therefore n(4 \text{回}) = 150$$

ここ

$n(4 \text{回の連続})$

$$= n(4 \text{回}) - n(4 \text{回の連続})$$

$$= n(4 \text{回の連続})$$

$n(4 \text{回の連続})$

$$= n(2+2+2+2=7)$$

連続の出現

$$= n \begin{pmatrix} \text{黒} & \text{黒} & \text{黒} & \text{黒} \\ 011011 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{6!}{3!3!} = 6C_3 = 20$$

$n(4 \text{回の連続})$

$$= n(2+2+2+2=7)$$

$$= n \begin{pmatrix} (66663) \\ (66554) \\ (65555) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 4 + \frac{4!}{2!1!1!} + 4$$

$$= 20$$

$$\therefore n(4 \text{回の連続})$$

$$= 150 - 20 = 20$$

$$= 110$$