

2016 東海大医 2日 (林林)

P(赤×2, 白×1)

$$= {}_3C_2 \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^2 \frac{3}{10} = \frac{441}{1000}$$

II

(1)

$$4(x^2 - 33x + 8) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (4x^2 - 1)(x^2 - 8) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{4}, 8$$

$$\therefore x = -2, 3$$

(2)

$$(a-b)(2a+b) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - ab - b^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a \cdot b = -1$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a||b|} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$|a-2b|^2$$

$$= |a|^2 + 4a \cdot b + 4|b|^2$$

$$= 36$$

$$\therefore |a+2b| = 6$$

(3)

$$P(\text{赤} \in \Omega \cap C)$$

$$= P(\text{赤} \times 3) + P(\text{白} \times 3)$$

$$= \left(\frac{7}{10}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^3 = \frac{37}{100}$$

(4)

$$n = 4(k+1) = 7y+2 \quad (n, x, y \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4k - 7y = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(2-7) = 1$$

$$4(2-2) - 7(2-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4(2-2) = 7(2-1)$$

$$x-2 = 7k \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 7k+2$$

$$n = 4(7k+2) + 1$$

$$= 28k+9$$

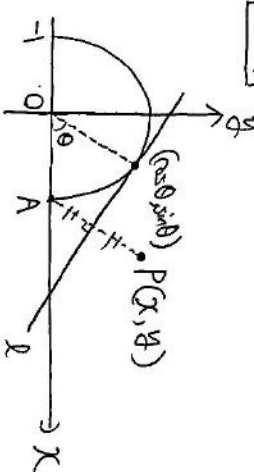
$$k \leq 40 \Rightarrow n = 121$$

$$k \leq 35 \Rightarrow n = 109$$

2日)

$$35-4+1 = 32$$

2



(1) は復旧

(2)

$$x = (\cos \theta)x + (\sin \theta)y = 1$$

$$A(1,0) \text{ 附近 } d \text{ は}$$

$$d = \frac{|\cos \theta + 0 - 1|}{|\cos \theta + \sin \theta|}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{1}$$

(3)

$$\overrightarrow{OP} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AP}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \overrightarrow{AP} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 - 2\cos \theta \cos \theta + 1 \\ (2 - 2\cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x = 2\cos \theta (1 - \cos \theta) + 1$$

$$y = 2\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta) \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = -2\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta) + 2\cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$= 2\sin \theta (2\cos \theta - 1)$$

θ	0	...	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	...	π
$\frac{dy}{d\theta}$	0	+	0	-	0
x		$\nearrow$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\searrow$	

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ のとき最大値 } \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2\cos \theta (1 - \cos \theta) + 2\sin \theta$$

$$= -4\cos^2 \theta + 2\cos \theta + 2$$

$$= -2(2\cos^2 \theta - \cos \theta - 1)$$

$$= -2(2\cos \theta + 1)(\cos \theta - 1)$$

θ	0	...	$\frac{3}{2}\pi$	...	π
$\frac{dy}{d\theta}$	0	+	0	-	
y		$\nearrow$	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\searrow$	

$$\theta = \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ のとき最大値 } \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(1) \text{ ①に } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ を代入}$$

$$P(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}-1)$$

(4)

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = 2\sin\theta - 2\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 2\cos\theta - 2\cos\theta$$

L

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{8 - 8\sin 2\theta \sin\theta - 8\cos 2\theta \cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{8 - 8(\cos 2\theta \sin\theta + \sin 2\theta \cos\theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{8 - 8\cos(\theta + \theta)} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{8 - 8(1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{16\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} |4\sin \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 4\sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= [-8\cos \frac{\theta}{2}]_0^{\pi} = 8$$

[3]

(1)

$$f(0)=1, f(1)=8, f(2)=27$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$C=1$$

$$a+b+C=8$$

$$4a+2b+C=27$$

$$a=6, b=1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 6x^2 + x + 1$$

$$f(x+1) - f(x)$$

$$= x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1 - (6x^2 + x + 1)$$

$$= x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x$$

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

(2)

$$n=3$$

$$g(x) = (x+1)^4 - f(x)$$

これから

$$g(0) = 1^4 - f(0) = 0$$

$$g(1) = 2^4 - f(1) = 0$$

$$g(2) = 3^4 - f(2) = 0$$

$$g(3) = 4^4 - f(3) = 0$$

$$\therefore (x+1)^4 - f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

3次式

$$\downarrow x=4$$

$$5^4 - f(4) = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(4) = 625 - 24 = 601$$

$$\begin{cases} 5^4 - f(4) = 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow f(4) = 625 - 24 = 601 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+1)^4 - f(x) = x^4 - 6x^3 + 19x^2 - 6x$$

$$x^4 + 0x^3 + \dots$$

$$(f(x) \text{ の } x^0 \text{ の係数}) = 4 + 6 = 10$$

(3)

同様にして

$$(x+1)^{n+1} - f(x) = x(x-1) \cdots (x-n)$$

$$\downarrow x=-1$$

$$-f(-1) = (-1)(-2)(-3) \cdots (-n)(-n+1)$$

$$= (-1)^n (n+1)!$$

$$\therefore f(-1) = (-1)^n (n+1)!$$

(4)

$$C_n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x+1)^n}$$

よって C_n は $f(x)$ の n 次の係数

である

 $f(x)$

$$= (x+1)^{n+1} - x(x-1) \cdots (x-n)$$

xの次数は2以上

 $h(x)$ とおく

xの次数は2以上

$$h(x) = x(x-1) \cdots (x-n) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots$$

これから

$$h^{(n)}(x) = (n+1)!x + n!a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n! \{x(x-1) + (x-2) + \dots + (x-n)\}$$

$$= (n+1)!x + n!a$$

$$\downarrow x=0$$

$$n!(-1-2-3-\dots-n) = n!a$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

よって

 C_n

$$= (f(x) \text{ の } n \text{ 次の係数})$$

$$= n!C_1 - (-a)$$

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

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