

2018 東海大医 Ⅱ (旧目)

□

(1)

$$P(A \text{ 成立}) \quad P(B \text{ 成立})$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} + \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{6}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$P_{\text{相対}}(A \text{ 成立})$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{36}{49}}{\frac{1}{7} + \frac{36}{49} + \frac{6}{49}}$$

$$= \frac{49+36}{49+36+42} = \frac{85}{127}$$

(2)

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cosh 2x$$

$$y' = \sinh 2x$$

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$$

相対関係
 $\cosh^2 \theta - \sinh^2 \theta = 1$

$$= \int_0^2 \cosh 2x dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \cosh 2x dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{e^4 - 1}{4}$$

(3)

$$1800 = 9 \cdot 200 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2$$

(正の整数の逆数の和)

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{13}{8} \cdot \frac{13}{3} \cdot \frac{31}{5}$$

$$= \frac{403}{120}$$

(4)

$$x^2 - a(y_a a + y_b b) + y_a y_b = 0$$

$$D = (y_a a + y_b b)^2 - 4 y_a y_b$$

$$= (y_a a)^2 - 6 y_a a y_b + (y_b b)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - 6 y_a b + (y_a b)^2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y_a b = 3 \pm \sqrt{8}$$

$$= 3 - \sqrt{2}, 3 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$y_a b a^2 - 3 \sqrt{2} \text{ である } 3 + \sqrt{2} \text{ である}$$

よって

$$y_a b + y_b a = 6$$

$$y_a b \cdot y_b a = 1$$

よって求めるものは

$$x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$$

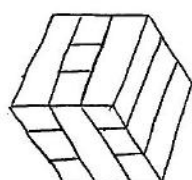
□

(1)

$$\sum_{i=1}^k T(i) = (\text{すべての積の和})$$

$$= 3n$$

(2) $n=3$ のとき



↓

$$(i) T(1) = T(2) = \dots = T(k-2) = 1$$

$$T(k-1) = 3, T(k) = 2$$

のときは $k=6$.

$$(ii) T(1) = T(2) = \dots = T(k-3) = 1$$

$$T(k-2) = 2, T(k-1) = 3, T(k) = 1$$

のときは $k=6$.

$$\therefore 4 \leq k \leq 6$$

(i), (ii) のとき M は偶数なので (i) のとき

考慮

$$M = 3n - 5 + 1 + 1 = 3n - 3$$

(3) $n=3$

$$(i) \text{ ① } T(5) = 1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$T(4) = 3, T(3) = 2$$

残りの3を1階と2階に分けるのは2通り。

② $T(5) = 2$ のとき

$$T(4) = 3,$$

残りの4を1階と3階に分けるのは3通り

$$\text{以上より } 2+3=5 \text{ 通り}$$

$k=6$ のときは2通り。

$k=4$ のとき

$$T(4) = 2, T(3) = 3, T(2) = T(1) = 2$$

の1通り、(お)

$$T(3) = 1 + 5 + 2 = 8$$

一般の $T(n)$ を求める

$$\text{① } T(k) = 1, T(k-1) = 3, T(k-2) = 2$$

のとき残りの $3n-6$ の積の和

で与えられる場合の数は $F(3n-6)$.

$$\text{② } T(k) = 2, T(k-1) = 3, T(k-2) = 1$$

のとき残りの $3n-6$ の

$$F(3n-6)$$

$$\text{③ } T(k) = 2, T(k-1) = 3, T(k-2) = 2$$

のとき残りの $3n-7$ の積の和で与えられる場合の数は $F(3n-7)$

$$\therefore J(0)$$

$$= F(3n-6) + F(3n-6) + F(3n-7)$$

$$= F(3n-6) + F(3n-5)$$

$$= F(3n-4) +$$

$$J(4) = F(8), J(5) = F(11).$$

7. 材料、分数量の表を出して

$$1.2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89,$$

4012

$$J(4) = 34, J(5) = 144 +$$

[3]

(1)

$$(1+i)^7$$

$$= \{ \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) \}^7$$

$$= \sqrt{2}^7 (\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4})$$

$$= -8 - 8i +$$

(2)

$$(\sqrt{x+i})^7 \text{ の虚数部分}$$

$$= \rho C_1 (\sqrt{x})^7 i + \rho C_3 (\sqrt{x})^4 i^3 + \rho C_5 (\sqrt{x})^2 i^5 + i^7$$

$$= \rho x^{\frac{7}{2}} i + 35 \rho x^{\frac{5}{2}} (-i) + 21 \rho x^{\frac{3}{2}} (-i)$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Im}(\sqrt{x+i})^7$$

$$= \rho x^{\frac{3}{2}} (-35x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 21x^{-\frac{1}{2}}) +$$

(3)

$$(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^7 = \cos 7\theta + i \sin 7\theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7\theta = k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{k}{7}\pi$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{7}, \frac{2\pi}{7}, \frac{3\pi}{7}, \dots, \frac{6\pi}{7} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(4)

$$\rho x^3 - 35 \rho x^2 + 21 \rho x - 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x+i})^7 \text{ の虚部が } 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x+1})^7 \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} i \right)^7 \text{ が実数}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} i \right)^7 \text{ が実数}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \cos \frac{k}{7}\pi \quad (k=1, 2, 3)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \cos \frac{k}{7}\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \tan^2 \frac{k}{7}\pi$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{k}{7}\pi}$$

7. (5)

$$\rho x^3 - 35 \rho x^2 + 21 \rho x - 1$$

$$= \rho \left(x - \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right) \left(x - \frac{1}{\beta^2} \right) \left(x - \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \right) +$$

(5)

$$\{ (\sqrt{x+i})^{2n+1} \text{ の } n \text{ 次の項} \}$$

$$= 2n+1 C_1 (\sqrt{x})^{2n} i$$

$$(\text{1次の係数}) = \frac{2n+1}{1} +$$

$$\{ (\sqrt{x+i})^{2n+1} \text{ の } (n+1) \text{ 次の項} \}$$

$$= 2n+1 C_3 (\sqrt{x})^{2n} (i)^3$$

$$((n+1) \text{ 次の係数}) = -\frac{2n+1}{3} \frac{2n(2n-1)}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

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

解と係数の関係より

$\therefore$

$$= -\frac{n}{2}$$

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

$$+ \frac{(2n+1)(2n-1)n}{3}$$

$$(6) \quad \theta = \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi$$

とすると

$$\frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi} < \frac{(2n+1)^2}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k^2} < \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} < \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi}$$

$$< \frac{1}{k^2} < \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} \left[\frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi} + 1 \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} < \frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi}$$

$$< \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} \left[\frac{1}{\tan^2 \frac{k}{2n+1}\pi} + 1 \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)n}{3} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$$< \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)n}{3} + \frac{\pi^2}{(2n+1)^2} n$$

上の不等式と最右辺が $n \rightarrow \infty$ で $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ に収束するので

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} +$$