

3

$$= P(1, 2, 4, 5 \text{ が } 4^n)$$

$$0 < a_{k+1} < 1$$

$$\alpha_{n+1} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha_n > \alpha_n.$$

(1)

$$P(\gcd(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_6) = 3)$$

$$= P(\text{素数 } 3 \text{ が } 6 \text{ で割り切る})$$

$$= \frac{2^6 - 1}{6^6} = \frac{4^n(3^n - 2^n) - 2^n}{6^n}$$

$$(2) P(\gcd(X_1, \dots, X_6) = 2 \text{ が } 6 \text{ で割り切る}) = \frac{4^n \cdot 2 \cdot 3^n + 2^n}{6^n}$$

$$= 1 - P(\gcd(X_1, \dots, X_6) \neq 2 \text{ が } 6 \text{ で割り切る})$$

$$= 1 - P(\gcd(X_1, \dots, X_6) = 3)$$

$$- P(\gcd(X_1, \dots, X_6) = 5)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{3^n}{6^n} - \frac{2^6 - 1}{6^n} - \frac{1}{6^n}$$

$$= \frac{6^n - 3^n - 2^n}{6^n}$$

(3)

$$P(\text{恰も } X_1, \dots, X_n = 20)$$

$$= P(\text{恰も } 4 \times 5 \text{ の倍数})$$

$$\cap 3 \times 6 \text{ の倍数})$$

$$= P(\text{恰も } 120 \text{ の倍数})$$

$$= P(120)$$

(1) $\alpha' > 1$ のときも成り立つ。(2) $0 < \alpha_n < 1$ のときの定理より

$$(2) h(x) = \frac{1 - \tilde{f}(x)}{1 - x} (\text{成り立つ})$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-x} \left\{ \frac{1 - \tilde{f}(x)}{1-x} - \tilde{f}(x) \right\}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{\pi^2}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x < 0$$

$$f'(x) \text{ は単調減少}, f'(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 > 0$$

$$f'(x) = -1 < 0 \text{ が成り立つ}$$

$$f'(0) = -1 < 0 \text{ が成り立つ}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \text{ が成り立つ},$$

$$x = c < 1$$

$$f'(c) < 0 \text{ が成り立つ}.$$

$$f'(c) < 0$$

$$\frac{x}{f(x)} (0) \cdots x \cdots (1)$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(x)} (0) \rightarrow \frac{1 + x - 0 - -}{f(x) (0)} \rightarrow f(0)$$

$$f(c) < f(x).$$

$$f(x) > 0$$

$$0 < x < 1$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} x > x$$

$$0 < b_n < 1 \text{ が成り立つ} \\ b_{n+1} = h(b_n) < b_n$$

(3)

(2) δ'

$$b_{n-1} = \frac{1 - c_n}{1 - a_{n-1}}$$

 \downarrow

$$\alpha(1 - a_n) = b_{n-1}(1 - a_{n-1})$$

$$= b_{n-1} b_{n-2} (1 - a_{n-2})$$

$$= [-\log|1 - e^\alpha| + \log|\delta(t)|]_0^x$$

$$= b_{n-1} \cdots b_1 (1 - a_1)$$

$$= [\log \left| \frac{\delta(t)}{1 - e^\alpha} \right|]_0^x$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_1 (1 - a_1) < 1 - \delta$$

$$= \log \frac{2e^\alpha}{1 - e^\alpha} = \alpha x = \log e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_1 (1 - a_1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - a_n) = 0$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{2\delta(\alpha)}{1 - \delta(\alpha)} = e^{\alpha x}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{1 - \delta}$$

$$\therefore \delta(\alpha) = \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{2 + e^{\alpha x}}$$

 \therefore $\delta(1)$

$$= \frac{0}{1 - \delta}$$

 \therefore

(2)

 $\delta(\alpha)$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{e^{\alpha x}}{2 + e^{\alpha x}} dx \quad d(e^{\alpha x}) = dt$$

$$= \int_1^e \frac{1}{2+t} dt$$

[5]

(1)

$$\int_x^x \frac{\delta(t)}{(1 - \delta(t)) \delta(t)} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\log \left| \frac{2+e^\alpha}{3} \right| \right]_0^x$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \{ \log(2+e^\alpha) - \log 3 \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} \log \frac{2+e^\alpha}{3}$$

 $\lim S(\alpha)$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \frac{2+e^\alpha}{3} - \log \frac{2+e^0}{3}}{\alpha - 0}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \log \frac{2+e^x}{3} & x \neq 0 \\ f(x) = \frac{\frac{\alpha}{3}}{\frac{2+e^\alpha}{3}} = \frac{e^\alpha}{2+e^\alpha} & x = 0 \end{cases}$$