

2020 東京医科歯科大(医)

(2)

素数の変化が何回ある。

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$N-1 C_{2^{k+1}}$

$$(\text{Hx})^{\frac{N+1}{2}} = \sum_{r=0}^{\frac{N+1}{2}} N+1 C_r x^r \cdots \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(0) &= 0 & f(1) &= 1 \\ f(2) &= 2 & f(3) &= 1 \\ f(4) &= 0 & f(5) &= 1 \\ f(6) &= 0 & f(7) &= -1 \\ f(8) &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$N-1$ のボーラーの $N-1$ 所ある \exists
所で仕事の \parallel とあるのは

$N-1 C_k$ 通り

$$\begin{aligned} Q(k) &= \frac{N-1 C_k \times 2 + N C_{k+1} + N C_{k+1}}{2^N} \\ &= \frac{(N-1 C_{2k+1} + N C_{2k}) + (N C_{2k+1} + N C_{2k})}{2^N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{N C_{2k+1} + N C_{2k+1}}{2^N} \\ &\Leftrightarrow 2^N = \frac{N+1 C_1 + N+1 C_3 + \dots}{2^N} \end{aligned}$$

\exists の \exists の \exists

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↑
先頭が素数で2通り)。

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \{f(0) - f(1)\}(x-0) + f(0) \\ &\text{ここで } y=f(x) \text{ は } (0, f(0)) \\ &\text{と } (N-1, f(N-1)) \text{ を端点直線} . \end{aligned}$$

(3)
(i) 素数の変化が2回の \exists

$N-1 C_{2k} \times 2$
先頭が素数か

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} m C_r + m C_{r+1} &= m+1 C_{r+1} \\ \therefore & \end{aligned}}$$

$$m C_r + m C_{r+1} = m+1 C_{r+1}$$

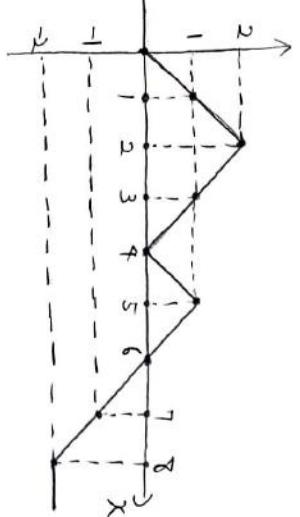
を取った。

$$\begin{aligned} &\exists = 1, -1 \text{ どちらか} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists = 1, -1 \text{ どちらか} \end{aligned}$$

$$(N+1) 2^N = \sum_{r=0}^N r \cdot N+1 C_r \cdot x^r$$

$$0 = \sum_{r=0}^N r \cdot N+1 C_r (-1)^{r-1}$$

$$+ (N+1) 2^N = 2(N+1 C_1 + 3N+1 C_3 + \dots)$$



(ii) 先頭が素数で素数の変化が
2回の \exists

$N-1 C_{2k-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2^N} \sum_{k=0}^N k \cdot N+1 C_{2k+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2^N} \sum_{k=0}^N 2k \cdot N+1 C_{2k+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (N+1) 2^N = \sum_{k=0}^N (2k+1) N+1 C_{2k+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{N+1}} \sum_{k=0}^N ((2k+1) N+1 C_{2k+1} - N+1 C_{2k+1})$$

$\int_{k+1}^N kQ(k)$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{N+1}} \left\{ (N+1)2^{N-1} - 2^N \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(N-1)2^{N-1}}{2^{N+1}} = \frac{N-1}{4}$$

[2]

(1) $Z = X + Y$ かつ X, Y

$$\begin{cases} X = 20k_1 \Leftrightarrow k_1 = \frac{X}{20} \\ k_1 X - Y - \alpha k_1^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(k_1 - k_2)X - \alpha(k_1^2 - k_2^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = \alpha(k_1 + k_2) = 20m$$

$$(M+i)(X+Y) + (M-i)(X-Y) + 20$$

$$= 2M(X - 2Y + 20\alpha) = 0$$

$$\therefore M(X - Y + \alpha) = 0$$

C. 1. 2

$$(k+i)(X+Y) + (k-i)(X-Y) - 20k^2$$

$$= 2kX - 2Y - 20k^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore k_i X - Y - \alpha k_i^2 = 0$$

同様に C. 2

$$k_2 X - Y - \alpha k_2^2 = 0$$

が直線である。

(2) $C_0 - C_1 + \frac{1}{3}C$

$$-\sqrt{m^2+1}X + \alpha(1+k^2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow X = \frac{\alpha(1+m^2+k^2)+2m\sqrt{m^2+1}}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}$$

$$\therefore X = \alpha(\sqrt{m^2+1} + 2m)$$

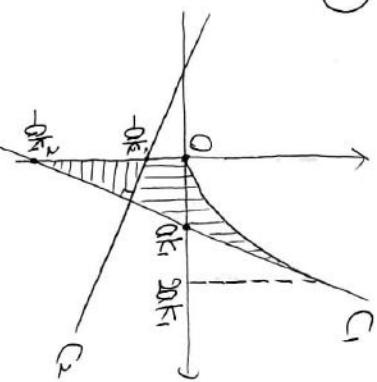
$$= 20k_1$$

+

$$P_1(X, Y) \text{ かつ } C$$

$$(k_1 - k_2)X - \alpha(k_1^2 - k_2^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore X = \alpha(k_1 + k_2) = 20m$$



$$= \frac{2}{3}\alpha^2 k_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{20k_1} \left\{ \frac{X^2}{4\alpha} - (k_1 X - \alpha k_1^2) \right\} dX$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha} \int_{0}^{20k_1} (X^2 - 4\alpha k_1 X + 4\alpha^2 k_1^2) dX$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{3} (X - 2\alpha k_1)^3 \right]_{0}^{20k_1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{20m}{4\alpha} - (k_1 \cdot 20m - \alpha k_1^2) \right)^3 \\ &= \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{3} \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2} \right)^3 - 4 \left(1 + \frac{1}{m^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{16}{3} - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{0}^{20k_1} X = \int_{0}^{20k_1} 20m \frac{1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}-m} \\ &= \int_{0}^{20k_1} \left(\frac{X^2}{4\alpha} - (k_1 X - \alpha k_1^2) \right) dX \\ &= \frac{1}{4\alpha} \int_{0}^{20k_1} (X^2 - 4\alpha k_1 X + 4\alpha^2 k_1^2) dX \end{aligned}$$

$X > 0$

$$F_1 \text{ は放物線 } y = \frac{X^2}{4\alpha} (X > 0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{3} (X - 2\alpha k_1)^3 \right]_{0}^{20k_1}$$

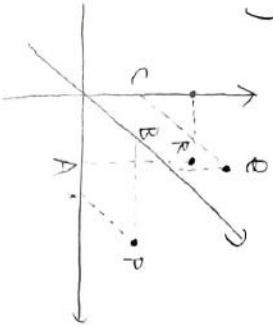
(3)

平面PQRは

$$x+y+z-t-1=0$$

Obs: 平面PQRに平行な直線の

足をHとする



H(h, h, h) となる

平面PQRを
Z = Ax + By + C とする

$$P, Q, R \in \text{Plane}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = At + Bt + C \\ 1 = Bt + C \\ t = \alpha + C \end{cases}$$

$$PQ = PR = QR = \sqrt{t^2 + (1-t)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{2t^2 - 2t + 2}$$

△PQRは正三角形より

$$\Delta PQR = \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{t^2 + (1-t)^2}) \sin 60^\circ$$

$$f(t) = \frac{(t^3 + 3t^2 + 1)^2}{(t^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$-t = (\beta t + t^{-1})t + (-t)b$$

↓

$$-\tilde{t}^2 + t - 1 = (\tilde{t}^2 t + 1)b$$

$$\therefore b = -1$$

$$C = t + 1$$

$$\alpha = -1$$

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

(2)

V1

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)$$

(3)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} (\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \cdot \frac{\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \sqrt{\frac{(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)^2}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^3}}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)^2}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 3)}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^6} - \frac{(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)^2}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^2} f(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{t}^2 t + 1)(\tilde{t}^2 t + 3) - \frac{(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)^2}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^2} f(t)$$

$$= \frac{6(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)(\tilde{t}^2 t + 1)[(\tilde{t}^2 t + 3)^2 - t(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)]}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^4}$$

$$= \frac{6(\tilde{t}^3 + 3\tilde{t} + 1)(-\tilde{t}^2 + t + 1)}{(\tilde{t}^2 + 1)^4}$$

(t > 0.5)

$$\frac{t}{f(t)} \left| \begin{array}{c} 0 \dots -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \dots \\ + \quad 0 \quad - \end{array} \right.$$

$$t = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ のとき } f(t) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ が最大となる。}$$