

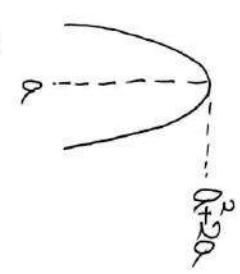
2020 東海大(医) 1回(2/2) $\therefore t^2 - 5t - 7 = 0$

$$\therefore t = \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2} \quad (\because t \geq 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^2 + 100 &= (R+10)(R^2 - 10R + 100) - 900 \\ R^2 + 100 &= R^3 - 10R^2 + 100 - \frac{900}{R+10} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$(1) y = -(a-\alpha)^2 + \alpha^2 + 2\alpha$$



$$= \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} + j \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{24} \right) \left(\cos^2 \frac{\pi}{24} - j \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{24} \right)$$

$$= \cos \frac{\pi}{12} \quad \text{cis } \cos^{-1} \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6} + j\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

(4)

$$\frac{(a+b+c)^3 - a^3 - b^3 - c^3}{(a+b+c)(b+a+c)^2 + (a+b+c)a+c^2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq -1 - \sqrt{3}, -1 + \sqrt{3} \leq a \\ -3 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$- (b+c)(b^2 - bc + c^2)$$

$$= (b+c)(3a^2 + 2ab + 3ac + 3bc)$$

$$= 3(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)$$

$$= 32 \int_0^2 e^{xt} dt + 16e^4$$

$$*\ (b+c) を因数に持つ時点で$$

$$(a+b), (c+a) も因数に持つ。$$

$$= 32 \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{xt} \right]_0^2 + 16e^4$$

$$= 32e^4 - 16$$

$$= \frac{176e^4 - 21}{12}$$

$$= \frac{11}{12}e^4 - \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{-10}{100} \frac{-10}{100} \frac{-10}{100}$$

$$\therefore t^2 - 5t + 9 = 16$$

[2]

$$(1) -\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \quad (\alpha > \beta)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \int_0^x x^k dt - \int_0^2 x^k dt}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{\int_1^x (-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha + 2) dx}{x-2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^x (\alpha - \alpha)(x - \beta) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)x^2 - \int_1^x (\alpha - \beta) dx \right] \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)(x - \beta) + \frac{1}{6}(\alpha - \beta)^3 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(-\alpha)^2}{4} \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(\alpha - \beta) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(-\alpha)^2}{4} \left(\frac{4\alpha^2 + 21\alpha - 5}{12} \right) \quad \alpha = \alpha + 4$$

$$= \frac{17\alpha - 21}{12}$$

$$= \frac{11}{12}\alpha - \frac{7}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100}$$

$$\frac{-10}{100} \frac{-10}{100} \frac{-10}{100}$$

$$\therefore t^2 - 5t + 9 = 16$$

(2)

複数条件

$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2-4 \geq 0 \\ x-y+2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y \geq -\sqrt{x^2-4} \\ y \geq x+2 \end{cases}$$

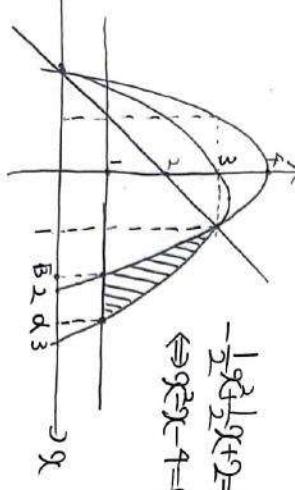
複数不等式解くと

$$x^2+y^2-4 < x-y+2$$

$$2y < -x^2+x+6$$

$$y < -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}(x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{25}{8}$$



$$-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 > 0 \quad (\text{iv})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 6 < 0$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3$$

$$= \frac{17 + 17\sqrt{3}}{24} - \frac{42}{24} + \frac{64}{24} - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{17\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{13}{8}}{24}$$

$$= \frac{17}{24}\sqrt{3} - \frac{13}{16}$$

面積(1)

$$\int_{-2}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{17}{24}\sqrt{3} - \frac{13}{16}$$

(1)

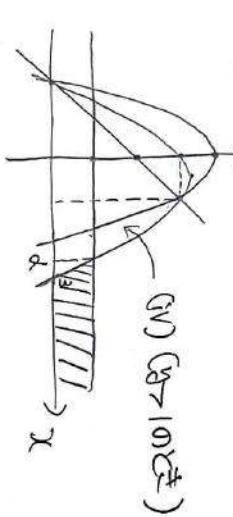
(2)

(2)

$$0 < y < 1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$P(\text{①が発生})$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2^{n-2}}{3^{n-1}}$$



(3)

$$P(\text{②が発生})$$

$$= P(\text{③が発生})$$

$$+ P(\text{④が発生})$$

図は) $y > 1$ のときも考慮して

$$k > 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$= \frac{2^{n-1}}{3^n} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + nC_1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

3

(1)(i)

$$P(\text{③②①})$$

$$= P(\text{②} \rightarrow \text{③})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$$

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

$$+$$



$$| < a < \frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}$$

$$+$$

$$\max k = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{21}{8} = \frac{33}{8}$$

$$\min k = \sqrt{3} + 1$$

$$D \cap \text{境界} \text{を考慮} \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{8} < k < \frac{33}{8}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{9}$$

(4)

$$P(\text{N回で} \textcircled{1} \text{が勝利})$$

$$= P(\text{N-1回目に勝利})$$

$$+ P(\text{N回目に勝利})$$

$$+ P(\text{N回目に敗北})$$

$$= \frac{2}{3^n} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

$$+ {}_n C_1 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \times \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$

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

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

(5)

$$P(\text{N回で} \textcircled{2} \text{が勝利})$$

$$= P(\text{N-1回目で} \textcircled{2} \text{が勝利})$$

$$+ P(\text{N回目で} \textcircled{2} \text{が勝利})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^N + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{N-1} = \frac{2}{3^{N-1}}$$

(6)

$$P(\text{N回で最終的に} \textcircled{1})$$

$$= P(\text{N-1回で} \textcircled{1} \text{が勝利})$$

$$+ P(\text{N-1回で} \textcircled{2} \text{が勝利})$$

$$+ P(\text{N-1回で} \textcircled{2} \text{が勝利}, \text{N回目で} \textcircled{1})$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + {}_n C_1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{n+2}{3^n}$$

+