

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + 7e^x - 6x \right]_0^{0.6}$$

$$= \dots = \frac{35}{2} - 6e^{0.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [1] \quad g(x) &= e^{2x} - 4e^x \\ (1) \quad g(x) &= 2e^x(e^{x-2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x \\ g(x) \\ g'(x) \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \cdots \lambda_2 \\ -0 \\ + \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow -4 \\ \nearrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad |f(x)| &= |g(x)| \quad (x \neq 0) \\ &= -e^{2x} - e^x + 4e^x \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^{2x} - e^x - 6 = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^x = 3, \quad (e^{x_0}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq x \leq \lambda_3 \quad |f(x)| \leq |g(x)| \\ \lambda_3 &\leq x \leq \lambda_6 \quad |f(x)| \geq |g(x)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = -6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) &= \infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 0 \\ x &\rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\lambda_2} \{ (e^{2x} - 4e^x)^2 - (3e^x - 6)^2 \} \pi(x) dx \\ &+ \int_{\lambda_2}^{\lambda_3} (e^{2x} - 4e^x)^2 \pi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \int_{\lambda_3}^{\lambda_4} (3e^x - 6)^2 \pi(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \left\{ \frac{81}{4} - \frac{827}{3} + 72 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{3} - 8 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 9(2 - 8 + 4\lambda_2) + 9(-\frac{1}{2}) \right\} \\ &+ 9(18 - 24 + 4\lambda_3) - 9(\frac{9}{2} - 12 + 4\lambda_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -936 + \frac{8}{3} \cdot 6^3 - 836 \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 4^3 + 8 \cdot 16 \right\} \\ &= \pi \left\{ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 6^3 (e^{2x} - 8e^x + 16e^{2x}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 16 \int_{\lambda_3}^{\lambda_4} (9e^{2x} - 36e^x + 36) dx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \left\{ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 6^3 (9e^{2x} - 36e^x + 36) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 16 \int_{\lambda_3}^{\lambda_4} (e^{2x} - 36e^x + 36) dx \right\} \\ &+ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 152 - 9 \cdot 36 + 64 - \{ 60 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \int (e^{2x} - 8e^x + 16e^{2x}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} - \frac{8}{3} e^{3x} + 8e^{2x} + C \\ &= \frac{36\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi (96 - 9 \cdot 36 + \frac{8}{3} \cdot 126 - 72) \\ &= \pi (96 - 324 + 336 - 72) \\ &= 36\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \alpha, \beta &\in \mathbb{C} \\ f(x) &= (x - \alpha)(x - \beta) \\ \int x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x dx$$

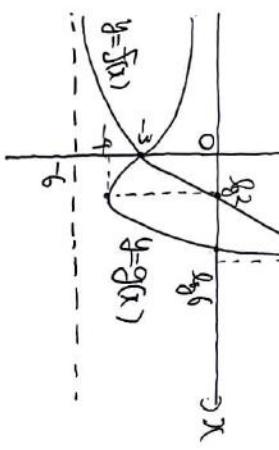
$$\begin{aligned} (P, Q, R) &= (\alpha - 1, \beta - 1, \alpha - \beta) \\ (P, Q, R) &= (PQ, 1, P, Q, R) \\ (PQ, -1, -P, -Q) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \left\{ \frac{81}{4} - \frac{827}{3} + 72 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{8}{3} - 8 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 9(2 - 8 + 4\lambda_2) + 9(-\frac{1}{2}) \right\} \\ &+ 9(18 - 24 + 4\lambda_3) - 9(\frac{9}{2} - 12 + 4\lambda_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -936 + \frac{8}{3} \cdot 6^3 - 836 \\ &+ \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 4^3 + 8 \cdot 16 \right\} \\ &= \pi \left\{ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 6^3 (e^{2x} - 8e^x + 16e^{2x}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 16 \int_{\lambda_3}^{\lambda_4} (9e^{2x} - 36e^x + 36) dx \right\} \\ &+ \frac{8}{3} \cdot 152 - 9 \cdot 36 + 64 - \{ 60 \} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \sum &= \int_{\lambda_3}^{\lambda_4} \{ f(x) - g(x) \} dx \\ &= \int_{\lambda_3}^{\lambda_4} \{ f(x) - g(x) \} dx \end{aligned}$$



(2)

$$\tilde{f}_1(x)\tilde{f}_2(x)\tilde{f}_3(x)\tilde{f}_4(x)$$

$$= 0$$

この相異なる解の総和は

$$-P_k + Q + -P + -Q + P_k + Q + P + Q$$

$$= Q$$

(左), P, Q によると.

(2)

$$b_n \leq Q_n \leq C_n \dots \quad \text{①}$$

とす.

(i) $\|P\| = 1$ のとき $b_n = Q_n = C_n = r_n$

$$b_n \leq Q_n \leq C_n$$

このとき ①は成立.

(ii) $\|P\| < 1$ のとき ①が成立

仮定.

$$Q_k < [Q_k] \leq Q_k$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{Q_{k+1}}{4} < \frac{[Q_k]}{4} \leq \frac{Q_k}{4}$$

$$(1) \quad b_{k+1} = \frac{b_k}{2} + \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{k+1} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2}(b_k - \frac{1}{6})$$

$$b_n - \frac{7}{6} = (r - \frac{7}{6})(\frac{1}{2})^{n-k}$$

$$\therefore b_n = (r - \frac{7}{6})(\frac{1}{2})^{n-k} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$b_{k+1} < Q_{k+1} < C_{k+1}$$

以上より ②が成立する.

$$C_n = (r - \frac{5}{3})(\frac{1}{2})^{n-k} + \frac{5}{3}$$

(i) (ii) すべての自然数 n に
おいて ①は成立.

$1 < C_n < 2$
が成立.

$$n \geq \max(M_1, M_2) \text{ における}$$

(3)

$n \geq \frac{5}{3}$ のとき

$$C_n < \frac{5}{3} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$P_n < M_1 \text{ で } C_n < 2$$

$$P_n < M_2 \text{ で } b_n > 1$$

$$n \geq M_2 \text{ で } b_n > 1$$

$$b_n \leq Q_n \leq C_n < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_{n+1} - \frac{13}{9} = \frac{1}{4}(C_n - \frac{13}{9})$$

$$M_2 = \max(M_1, M_2) \text{ と } n < C$$

$$(i) \quad \frac{7}{6} \leq r < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{7}{6} \leq b_n \leq Q_n \leq C_n < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q_{n+1} - \frac{13}{9} < Q_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{Q_{k+1}}{2} + \frac{1}{12} < Q_{k+1} \leq \frac{Q_k}{2} + \frac{5}{6}$$

$$b_n < \frac{7}{6} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$P_n < M_2 \text{ で } b_n > 1$$

$$n \geq M_2 \text{ で } b_n > 1$$

$$1 < b_n \leq Q_n \leq C_n < \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} C_n = \frac{13}{9}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{7}{6}$$

[IV]

(1) $C \cap B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3 \cap B_4 \cap B_5 \cap B_6 \cap B_7$

$$B_2 = U(B_1 \cup B_2)$$

$$= U(B_1) + U(B_2) - Y$$

$$= X + Y - Y = 2X - Y$$

$$a=2, b=-1, c=0$$

$$B_3 = U(B_1 \cup B_2 \cup B_3)$$

$$= U(B_1) + U(B_2) + U(B_3)$$

$$- U(B_1 \cap B_2) - U(B_2 \cap B_3)$$

$$- U(B_3 \cap B_1) + U(B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3)$$

$$= 3X - 3Y + Z$$

$$a=3, b=-3, c=1$$

$$X = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^3 = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

$$B_1 \cap B_5 = \emptyset, B_2 \cap B_5 = \emptyset$$

$$B_3 \cap B_4 = \emptyset$$

$$B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3 = \emptyset \quad (x=2, 3, 4, 5)$$

$$B_2 \cap B_3 \cap B_4 = \emptyset \quad (x=3, 4, 5)$$

$$B_3 \cap B_4 \cap B_5 = \emptyset \quad (x=1, 2, 4, 5)$$

$$B_4 \cap B_5 \cap B_6 = \emptyset \quad (x=1, 2, 3, 5)$$

$$B_5 \cap B_6 \cap B_7 = \emptyset \quad (x=2, 3, 4, 6)$$

$$B_6 \cap B_7 \cap B_8 = \emptyset \quad (x=3, 4, 5, 6)$$

$$V_6 = 6X - (6C_2 - 3)Y + (6C_3 - 1)Z$$

$$V_2$$

$$= 2X - Y$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\pi \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{5}{24} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{12}{3} + \frac{5}{12} \right) \pi$$

$$= x^{a+2} \{ a(a-1) \log x + 2a - 1 \}$$

$$x \tan \theta (1, 0) \propto$$

$$f'(x) = 2a - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{つまり } a = \frac{1}{2} \text{ が成り立つ。}$$

$$B_1 \cap B_2 \cap B_3 \cap B_4.$$

$$\Delta^+ = (\Delta \times 4 + \square) \times \frac{Y}{3}$$

$$(1) x^a = e^{-s}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} (a \log x + 2)$$

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

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} e^{-s} x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{s}{a}}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{a} s \right) e^{-s}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(2) f'(x) = a x^a \log x + x^{a-1}$$

$$= x^{a-1} (a \log x + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = (a-1) x^{a-1} \log x + a x^{a-2}$$

$$+ x^{a-2} \frac{a}{x}$$

$$= x^{a-2} \{ a(a-1) \log x + a - 1 + a \}$$

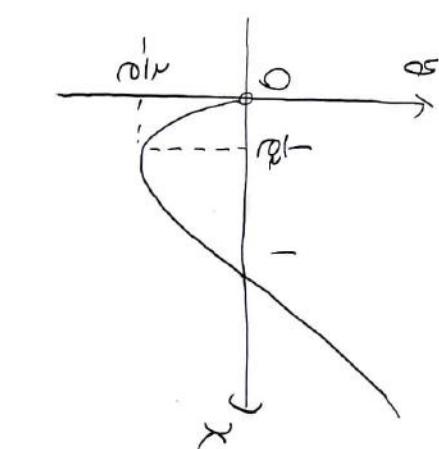
$$(3) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 (1 - x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right) \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right) \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right) \pi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right) \pi$$



(3)

$$(\because y = \tilde{f}(t)(x-t) + \tilde{f}(t))$$

が) 線の終点の座標

にみて

$$-\tilde{f}(t)(t+\tilde{f}(t)) < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t\tilde{f}(t) > \tilde{f}(t)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \log t + 1 > \log t$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 > (-a)\log t$$

$$(i) 0 < a < 1 のとき$$

$$\log t < \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$\therefore 0 < t < e^{\frac{1}{1-a}}$$

$$(ii) a = 1 のとき$$

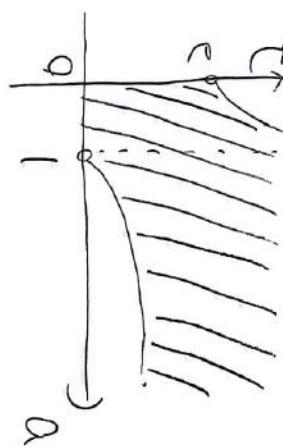
$$t > 0$$

$$(iii) a > 1 のとき$$

$$\log t > \frac{1}{1-a}$$

$$\therefore t > e^{\frac{1}{1-a}}$$

求める領域は



上図の斜線部分
境界線含む)。