

$$\textcircled{1} (1) a_n - \alpha = \frac{1}{b_n} \text{ とおす.}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{b_n} + \alpha \text{ と } \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \text{ の式に代入}$$

$$\frac{1}{b_{n+1}} + \alpha = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{b_n} + \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{b_n + 1 + \alpha b_n - \alpha - \alpha^2 b_n}{1 + \alpha b_n}$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1 + \alpha b_n}{(1 + \alpha - \alpha^2) b_n + 1 - \alpha}$$

$$\therefore \because 1 + \alpha - \alpha^2 = 0 \text{ とおすよ } \therefore \alpha \text{ は } \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

よって、このとき

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} b_n + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} = -\alpha^2 b_n - \alpha \quad (\because \alpha - \alpha^2 = -1)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_{n+1} + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} = -\alpha^2 \left(b_n + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} \right)$$

$$b_n + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} = (-\alpha^2)^{n-1} \left(b_1 + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} \right)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{a_1 - \alpha} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \text{ とおす } \quad b_n = (-\alpha^2)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{(-\alpha^2)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2} \right) - \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}} + \alpha$$

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

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

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

$$a_n = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\left(\frac{-3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) + 1} + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

② (1) 必ず表にふたつ硬貨の番号をひくので

1~5からn通りを引けるよ。

$$\frac{{}_5P_n}{6^n} = \frac{5!}{6^n(5-n)!}$$

(2) 6の目で場合分けして

(i) 6の目が4回 1通り

(ii) " 3回 必ず1つは裏になる 0通り

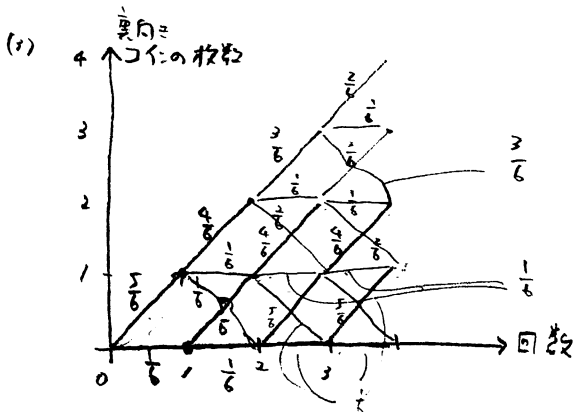
(iii) " 2回 6以外は1~5の同じ目 ${}_5C_2 \times \frac{4!}{2!2!} = 30$ 通り

(iv) " 1回 必ず1つ以上が裏になる 0通り

(v) " 0回 1~5から同じ目が4回 または 2種類の目が2回3回

$${}_5C_1 \times 1^4 + {}_5C_2 \times \frac{4!}{2!2!} = 65$$

よって $\frac{1 + 30 + 65}{6^4} = \frac{96}{6^4} = \frac{2}{27}$



$$P(4) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6^4}$$

$$P(3) = \frac{1}{6^4} (5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 1 + 5 \times 4 \times 1 \times 3 + 5 \times 1 \times 4 \times 3 + 1 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^4} (60 + 60 + 60 + 60) = \frac{240}{6^4}$$

$$P(2) = \frac{1}{6^4} (5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^4} (120 + 20 + 160 + 20 + 20 + 100 + 20 + 20 + 20)$$

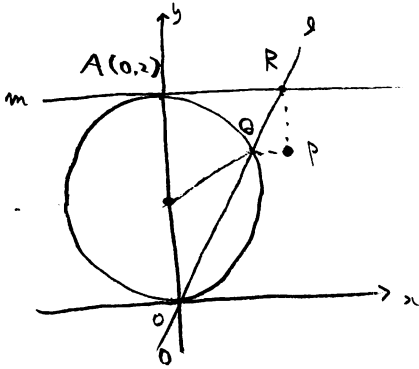
$$= \frac{1}{6^4} (560) = \frac{560}{6^4}$$

$$P(1) = \frac{1}{6^4} (5 \cdot 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6^4} (40 + 40 + 40 + 5 + 25 + 5 + 40 + 5 + 25 + 5 + 5) = \frac{1}{6^4} \cdot 280$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^4 P(k) = \frac{1}{6^4} (1 \times 240 + 2 \times 560 + 3 \times 240 + 4 \times 120) = \frac{2600}{6^4} = \frac{325}{162}$$

③



① $(\cos \theta, 1 + \sin \theta)$ とおく.

ℓは $y = \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{\cos \theta} x$. 2" $y = 2$ のとき

$$x = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta} \quad (\theta \neq 90^\circ)$$

Rは $(\frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}, 2)$ $(\theta \neq 90^\circ \text{ のとき})$

$\theta = 90^\circ$ のときは Rは $(0, 2)$

Pは $(\frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}, 1 + \sin \theta)$ $(\theta \neq 90^\circ)$

すなわち $(0, 2)$ $(\theta = 90^\circ)$

$\theta \neq 90^\circ$ のとき

P(x, y) とし $X = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{1 + \sin \theta}, Y = 1 + \sin \theta$

$$XY = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{XY}{2}, \sin \theta = Y - 1 \quad \left(\frac{XY}{2}\right)^2 + (Y - 1)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4} X^2 Y^2 + Y^2 - 2Y + 1 = 1$$

$$X^2 Y^2 + 4Y^2 - 8Y = 0$$

$$Y(X^2 Y + 4Y - 8) = 0$$

$\theta \neq 90^\circ$ のときは $Y \neq 0$ である. $X^2 Y + 4Y - 8 = 0$

$$Y = \frac{8}{4 + X^2} \quad \therefore P \text{ の軌跡は } y = \frac{8}{x^2 + 4}$$

$\theta = 90^\circ$ のときは Pは $(0, 2)$ であり、上式は、こゝでも成立している.

$$\therefore P \text{ の軌跡は } y = \frac{8}{x^2 + 4}$$

(2) $f(x) = \frac{-16x}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$

$f(x) = 0$ とするとき $x = 0$.

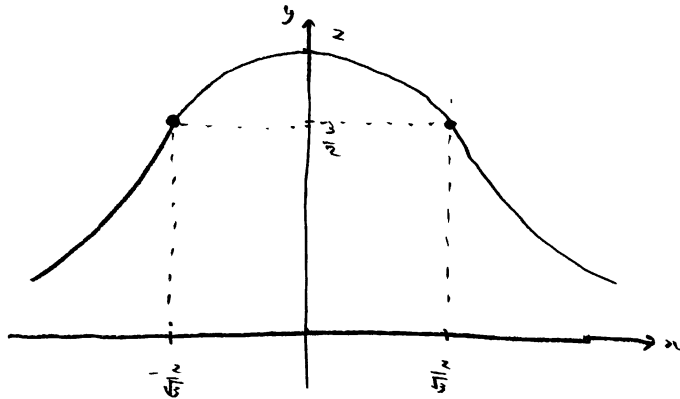
$$f'(x) = \frac{-16(x^2 + 4)^2 + 16x \times 2(x^2 + 4) \times 2x}{(x^2 + 4)^4} = \frac{-16x^2 + 64x^2 - 64}{(x^2 + 4)^3} = \frac{16(3x^2 - 4)}{(x^2 + 4)^3}$$

$f''(x) = 0$ とするとき $x = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

x	\dots	$-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	\dots	0	\dots	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$	\dots
$f'(x)$	$+$		$+$	0	$-$		$-$
$f''(x)$	$+$		0	$-$		$-$	0
$f(x)$	\nearrow	$\frac{3}{2}$	\curvearrowright	2	\curvearrowleft	$\frac{3}{2}$	\searrow

$$f\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = f\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$$

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



$$(3) \int_{-2}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{8}{x^2+4} dx$$

$$x = 2 \tan \theta \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

x	-2	\rightarrow	$2\sqrt{3}$
θ	$-\frac{\pi}{4}$	\rightarrow	$\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\int_{-2}^{2\sqrt{3}} \frac{8}{x^2+4} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{8}{4 \tan^2 \theta + 4} \times \frac{2}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 4 d\theta = [4\theta]_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{4}{3}\pi + \pi = \frac{7}{3}\pi$$