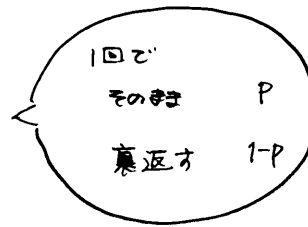
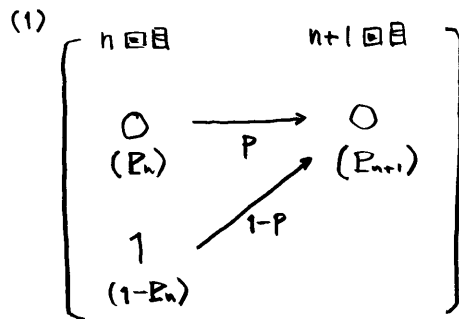


[1] は文理共通問題

[2]



$$P_{n+1} = P_n \cdot P + (1-P_n) \cdot (1-P)$$

$$P_{n+1} = (2P-1)P_n - P + 1$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} = (2P-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2} - P + 1$$

$$P_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} = (2P-1) \left(P_n - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore P_n - \frac{1}{2} = \left(P_1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) (2P-1)^{n-1}$$

ここで
 $\left(\begin{matrix} P_1 = P \end{matrix} \right)$

$$P_n - \frac{1}{2} = \left(P - \frac{1}{2} \right) (2P-1)^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{P_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (2P-1)^n}}$$

$\alpha = (2P-1)\alpha - P + 1$
 $(2P-2)\alpha = P-1$
 $P \neq 1 \text{ より } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$

(2) n回目に数字が0で、途中少なくとも1回は裏返されている確率は

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

n回目までにちょうど2回裏返されている確率は

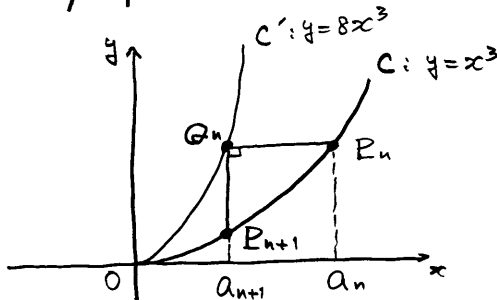
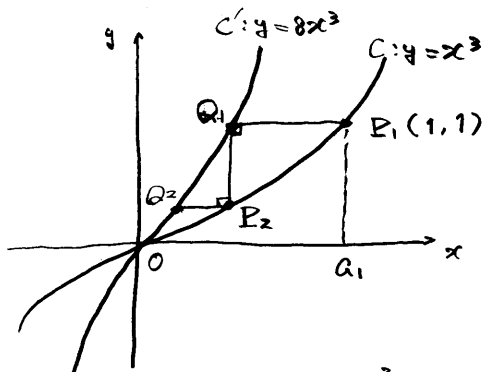
$${}_n C_2 (1-P)^2 {}_{n-2} C_{n-2} P^{n-2}$$

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

よて、求める条件付き確率は

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

[3]



(1) $a_1 = 1$ であり.

$P_n(a_n, a_n^3)$ より.

$y = a_n^3$ と $C': y = 3x^2$ の交点は.

$$3x^2 = a_n^3$$

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{3} a_n^3$$

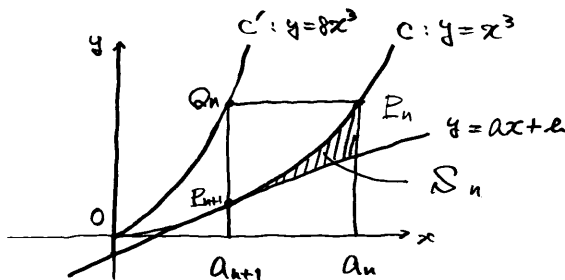
$$\therefore x = \frac{1}{2} a_n.$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} a_n.$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

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

(2)



$$S_n = \int_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} \{x^3 - (ax + b)\} dx.$$

$$x^3 - ax - b = 0$$

の解は a_{n+1}, a_{n+1}, α であり.

解と係数の関係より

$$a_{n+1} + a_{n+1} + \alpha = 0.$$

$$\alpha = -2a_{n+1}.$$

よって

$$x^3 - ax - b = (x - a_{n+1})^2(x + 2a_{n+1})$$

とできる.

よって

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \int_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} (x - a_{n+1})^2(x + 2a_{n+1}) dx \\ &= \int_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} (x - a_{n+1})^2(x - a_{n+1} + 3a_{n+1}) dx \\ &= \int_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} \{(x - a_{n+1})^3 + 3a_{n+1}(x - a_{n+1})^2\} dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4}(x - a_{n+1})^4 + a_{n+1}(x - a_{n+1})^3 \right]_{a_{n+1}}^{a_n} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(a_n - a_{n+1})^4 + a_{n+1}(a_n - a_{n+1})^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{a_n - a_{n+1}}{4} + a_{n+1} \right)(a_n - a_{n+1})^3 \\ &= \frac{a_n + 3a_{n+1}}{4}(a_n - a_{n+1})^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right) \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right)^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right)^3 \\ &= \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{8} \times \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right\}^4 \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{5}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{4n}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) S_n = \frac{5}{4} \times \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^n \text{ であり}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_n \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \left\{ \frac{1}{16} + \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{16}\right)^n \right\} \\ &= \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{\frac{1}{16} \{1 - (\frac{1}{16})^n\}}{1 - \frac{1}{16}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{12} \{1 - (\frac{1}{16})^n\}}} \end{aligned}$$

[4] は 理 5 と 共通問題