

2011 年京大理 [1]

(1)

すべての 2 枚のカードの選び方は  ${}_9C_2 = \frac{9 \cdot 8}{2 \cdot 1} = 36$  通り。

2 枚のカードを同時に選び、小さい方の数が  $k$  ( $1 \leq k \leq 8$ ) である確率は、

一方の数が  $k$  で、もう一方の数が  $k$  より大きい  $9 - k$  個の数のいずれかであるから、 $\frac{9 - k}{36}$ 。

$X = Y$  となる確率は

$$\sum_{k=1}^8 \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{k}{36} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2^4} \sum_{k=1}^8 1 - \frac{1}{2^3 3^2} \sum_{k=1}^8 k + \frac{1}{2^4 3^4} \sum_{k=1}^8 k^2 = \frac{8}{2^4} - \frac{8 \cdot 9}{2^4 3^2} + \frac{8 \cdot 9 \cdot 17}{2^5 3^5} = \frac{17}{2^2 3^3} = \frac{17}{108} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(2)

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x+1)\sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x\sqrt{1-2x^2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x\sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-2x^2)' \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2}{3} (1-2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{6} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right\} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2} dx$$

(解答 1)

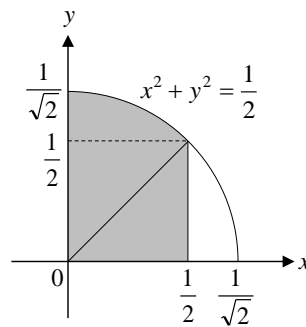
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \theta \text{ とおくと } dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \quad \begin{array}{l} x \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \\ \theta \mid 0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

(解答 2)

$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2} dx$  は、右図の網掛部の面積に等しいから

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{8}$$



以上により

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (x+1)\sqrt{1-2x^2} dx = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24} + \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} + \frac{1}{6} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$