

$$f_{n,k}(x) = {}_n C_k x^k (1-x)^{n-k}, \quad S_{n,k} = \int_0^1 f_{n,k}(x) dx \text{ のとき}$$

$$(1) \quad S_{n,0} = \int_0^1 f_{n,0}(x) dx = \int_0^1 {}_n C_0 x^0 (1-x)^{n-0} dx \\ = \int_0^1 (1-x)^n dx = \left[-\frac{1}{n+1} (1-x)^{n+1} \right]_0^1 = \boxed{\frac{1}{n+1}}$$

$$(2) \quad S_{n,k} = \int_0^1 f_{n,k}(x) dx = \int_0^1 {}_n C_k x^k (1-x)^{n-k} dx \\ = {}_n C_k \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} \right)' (1-x)^{n-k} dx \\ = {}_n C_k \times \frac{1}{k+1} \left\{ \left[x^{k+1} (1-x)^{n-k} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^{k+1} \cdot (n-k) \cdot (1-x)^{n-(k+1)} dx \right\} \\ = \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} \times \frac{1}{k+1} \int_0^1 x^{k+1} (1-x)^{n-(k+1)} dx \\ = \frac{n!}{(k+1)! \cdot (n-(k+1))!} \int_0^1 x^{k+1} (1-x)^{n-(k+1)} dx \\ = \int_0^1 {}_{n+1} C_{k+1} x^{k+1} (1-x)^{n-(k+1)} dx \\ = S_{n,k+1} \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{S_{n,k}} = S_{n,0} = \boxed{\frac{1}{n+1}} \quad \text{だから}$$

$$(3) \quad V_{n,k} = \pi \int_0^1 \{f_{n,k}(x)\}^2 dx \\ = \pi \int_0^1 ({}_n C_k)^2 x^{2k} (1-x)^{2n-2k} dx \\ = \pi \cdot ({}_n C_k)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{{}_{2n} C_{2k}} \cdot \int_0^1 {}_{2n} C_{2k} x^{2k} (1-x)^{2n-2k} dx \\ = \pi \cdot ({}_n C_k)^2 \times \frac{1}{{}_{2n} C_{2k}} \times S_{2n,2k}$$

$$\text{同様} \quad V_{n,k+1} = \pi \cdot ({}_n C_{k+1})^2 \times \frac{1}{{}_{2n} C_{2(k+1)}} \times S_{2n,2(k+1)} \quad \text{だから}$$

$$(1) \text{より} \quad S_{2n,2k} = S_{2n,2(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad \text{だから}$$

$$\frac{V_{n,k+1}}{V_{n,k}} = \frac{\pi \cdot ({}_n C_{k+1})^2 \cdot {}_{2n} C_{2k}}{{}_{2n} C_{2k+2} \cdot \pi \cdot ({}_n C_k)^2} \\ = \frac{\frac{n!}{(k+1)! (n-(k+1))!}}{\frac{n!}{(2k+2)! (2n-2k-2)!}} \times \frac{(2k)! (2n-2k)!}{(2k)! (2n-2k)!} \times \frac{(2k+2)! \cdot (2n-(2k+2))!}{(2n)!} \times \left(\frac{k! (n-k)!}{n!} \right)^2 \\ = \frac{(n-k)^2 \cdot (2k+2)(2k+1)}{(k+1)^2 (2n-2k)(2n-2k-1)} \\ = \frac{(n-k)^2 \cdot 2(k+1)(2k+1)}{(k+1)^2 \cdot 2(n-k)(2n-2k-1)} = \boxed{\frac{(2k+1)(n-k)}{(k+1)(2n-2k-1)}} \quad \text{だから}$$

(4) n が偶数のとき $n = 2m$ (m は自然数) とおけるから

$$\frac{V_{n,k+1}}{V_{n,k}} = \frac{V_{2m,k+1}}{V_{2m,k}} = \frac{(2k+1)(2m-k)}{(k+1)(4m-2k-1)} \quad \text{であり}$$

$\frac{V_{n,k+1}}{V_{n,k}} > 1$ をとくと $V_{n,k}$ はすべての $0 \leq k \leq n$ の k で正となるから

$$V_{n,k+1} > V_{n,k} \text{ より}$$

$$(2k+1)(2m-k) > (k+1)(4m-2k-1) \text{ をみたす.}$$

$$\text{よって } -2k^2 + (4m-1)k + 2m > -2k^2 + (4m-1-2)k + 4m-1 \text{ より}$$

$$2k > 2m-1$$

$$k > m - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{同様に } \frac{V_{n,k+1}}{V_{n,k}} < 1 \text{ をとくと } k < m - \frac{1}{2} \text{ となる.}$$

$$\text{ゆえに } \begin{cases} k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m-1 \text{ のとき} & V_{n,k} < V_{n,k+1} \\ k = m, m+1, \dots, n \text{ のとき} & V_{n,k} > V_{n,k+1} \end{cases} \text{ となるので}$$

$$V_{n,0} < V_{n,1} < V_{n,2} < \dots < V_{n,m-1} < V_{n,m} > V_{n,m+1} > V_{n,m+2} > \dots > V_{n,n}.$$

かなりたつ

$$\text{よって } V_{n,m} = V_{n,\frac{n}{2}} \text{ が最小値となるので.}$$

$$\text{そのときの } k \text{ の値は } k = \frac{n}{2} \text{ となる}$$