

★★★ <第35回知的財産翻訳検定試験【第17回英文和訳】> ★★★

≪ 1 級課題 -電気・電子工学- ≫

【解答にあたっての注意】

1. 問題の指示により和訳してください。
2. 解答語数に特に制限はありません。適切な箇所で行って改行してください。
3. 課題文に段落番号がある場合、これを訳文に記載してください。
4. 課題は3題あります。それぞれの課題の指示に従い、3題すべて解答してください。

問1. 車の自動運転に関する背景技術の説明です。以下の英文を日本語に翻訳してください。

[0008] Modern self-driving cars generally use Bayesian Simultaneous Localization and Mapping (SLAM) algorithms, which fuse data from multiple sensors and an off-line map into current location estimates and map updates. SLAM with detection and tracking of other moving objects (DATMO), which also handles things such as cars and pedestrians, is a variant developed by research at Google Inc. Simpler systems may use roadside real-time locating system (RTLS) beacon systems to aid localisation. Typical car sensors include LIDAR, stereo vision, GPS and inertial measuring unit (IMU) sensors. Visual object recognition uses machine vision including neural networks. Educator Udacity is understood to have developed an open-source software stack.

[0009] Among the anticipated benefits of autonomous cars, and the intelligent transportation system (ITS) in which they participate, is the potential reduction in traffic collisions (and resulting deaths and injuries and costs), caused by human-driver errors, such as delayed reaction time, tailgating, rubbernecking, and other forms of distracted or aggressive driving. Consulting firm McKinsey & Company, Inc. is reported to have estimated that widespread use of autonomous vehicles could “eliminate 90% of all auto accidents in the United States, prevent up to US \$190 billion in damages and health-costs annually and save thousands of lives”.

[0010] Autonomous cars are also predicted to offer major increases in traffic flow; enhance mobility for children, the elderly, disabled and poor

people; lower fuel consumption; reduce the need for insurance; reduce the need for parking space in cities; a reduce vehicle associated crime; and the facilitate different business models for mobility as a service, especially for those involved in the sharing economy.

問2. 体内の診断システムに関する実施形態の説明です。以下の英文を日本語に翻訳してください。

[0079] FIG. 7 shows a view of an embodiment of biofeedback and training 700 for an individual using the sensors and the device and system of the present invention. The individual 401 can wear a stimulator and a sensor belt to recognize the parameter being displayed on display 103 of the observation device 104. The sensors on the head 710 can register the electrical signals from brain and communicate to a computer readable medium 712. The audio, visual, tactile and focus/distraction inputs 718 can be conveyed to the individual. The individual may wear an eye cover 706 and an ear cover 704 for focusing and not getting distracted to recognize the signals and react to the registered brain activity. This can be effective biofeedback and training for an individual suffering for example from constipation. The individual might use or the caretaker may provide appropriate cues to modify the individual's ability to recognize or distract the individual's ability to recognize certain signals and thereby modify the individual's response to various changes in physiological parameters or stimuli. Such means may include, but are not limited to, eye masks, ear masks, noise cancellation devices, devices to turn off or modify background light and noise or vibrations in the individual's vicinity, devices or agents that modify the sense of taste, smell, touch, devices that create painful or pleasant stimuli, devices to modify audio visual sensations, provide audio-visual inputs or instructions, to prompt individual to perform certain actions or distract the individual from recognizing to ignore certain signals.

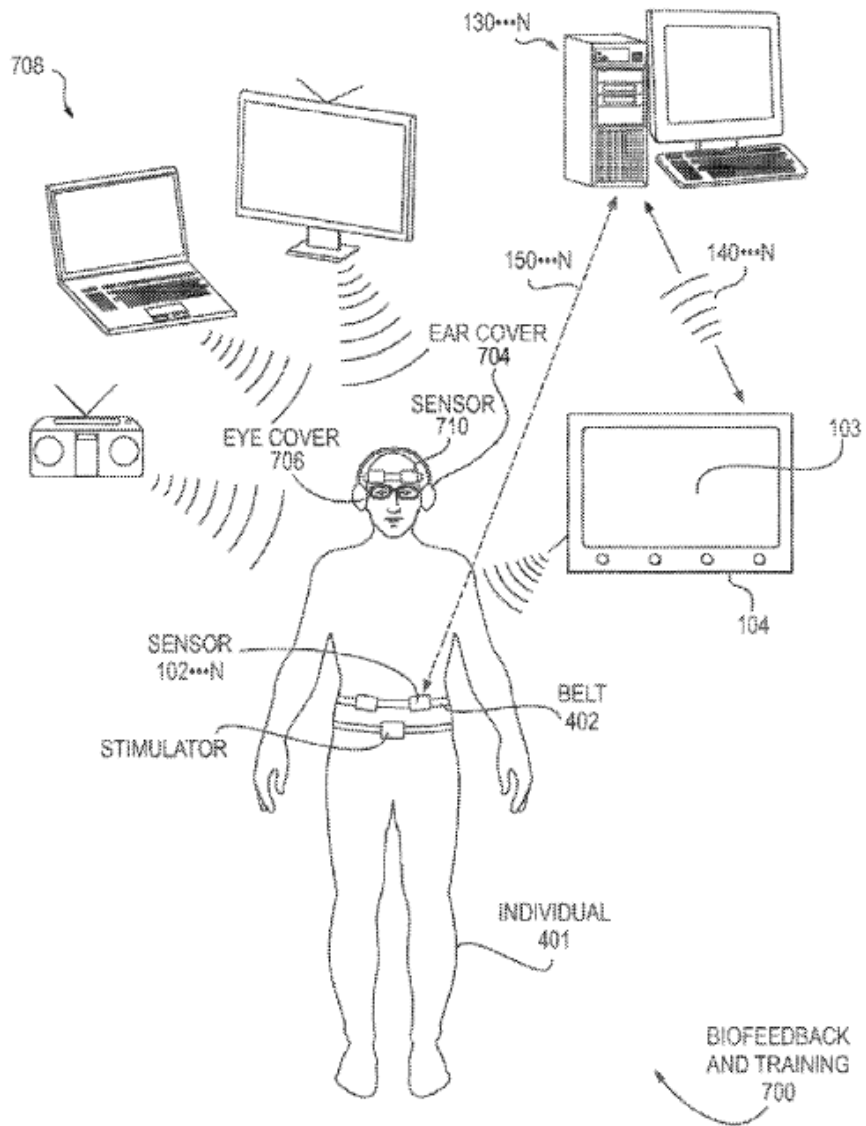


FIG. 7

(参考図面)

問3. 携帯端末における認証に関する媒体クレームです。以下の英文を日本語に翻訳してください。

6. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium for storing instructions capable of being executed by a processor, the instructions defining steps of:

receiving, from a User Equipment (UE), an attach request, the attach request including a pre-configured mobile country code (MCC) and mobile network code (MNC) to establish a data session through a core network, the core network providing connectivity to the Internet;

null-authenticating the UE with a subscriber database using the MCC and MNC;

establishing an emergency data session between the UE and a gateway device through the core network, the emergency data session allowing the UE to communicate with a mobile profile manager external to the core network via the gateway device; and

transmitting a mobile profile from the mobile profile manager to the UE using the emergency data session.

7. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 6, wherein receiving the attach request comprises receiving the attach request from a small cell access point.

8. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 6, the null-authenticating comprising transmitting a null subscriber identifier with the MCC and MNC, the null subscriber identifier, MCC, and MNC combined as an International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) of an authentication request.

9. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 6, the instructions further defining the step of deleting the emergency data session in response to a successful download of the mobile profile.

10. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 9, wherein deleting the emergency data session further comprises issuing a detach request to the UE.