

〔1〕

$$\text{問1} \quad A - kE = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - k \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-k & 2 \\ -3 & 6-k \end{pmatrix} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - kE) &= (1-k)(6-k) - (-6) \\ &= k^2 - 7k + 12 \\ &= (k-3)(k-4) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore k=3, 4$  (答)

$$\text{問2} \quad k=\alpha, \beta \quad (\alpha < \beta) \text{ より, } \alpha=3, \beta=4$$

$$\begin{cases} 3P+4Q=A \\ P+Q=E \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore P=4E-A=\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\therefore Q=E-P=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{問3} \quad \therefore P^2=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} (=P) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\therefore Q^2=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} (=Q) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\therefore PQ=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (=O) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\therefore QP=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (=O) \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{問4} \quad A^n &= (3P+4Q)^n \\ &= 3^n P^n + 4^n Q^n \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \nearrow (\because PQ=QP=O) \\ \searrow (\because P^2=P, Q^2=Q) \end{array} \right) \\ &= 3^n P + 4^n Q \\ &= 3^n \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} + 4^n \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1}-2 \cdot 4^n & -2 \cdot 3^n+2 \cdot 4^n \\ 3^{n+1}-3 \cdot 4^n & -2 \cdot 3^n+3 \cdot 4^n \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{問5} \quad C=A+B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a-2 & -1 \\ a^2-2a-4 & 2a-6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a-1 & 1 \\ a^2-2a-7 & 2a \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで, } C - kE = \begin{pmatrix} a-1-k & 1 \\ a^2-2a-7 & 2a-k \end{pmatrix} \text{ より,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(C - kE) &= (a-1-k)(2a-k) - 1 \cdot (a^2-2a-7) \\ &= 2a^2 - 2a - 2ka - ka + k + k^2 - a^2 + 2a + 7 \\ &= a^2 - 3ka + k^2 + k + 7 = 0 \quad \dots\dots ① \end{aligned}$$

①をみたす実数  $k$  がただ1つ存在するから,

$$\text{①} \iff k^2 + (1-3a)k + a^2 + 7 = 0 \quad \dots\dots ②$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= (1-3a)^2 - 4(a^2+7) \\ &= 5a^2 - 6a - 27 \\ &= (5a+9)(a-3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

 $\therefore a=3 (>0)$  (答)

このとき,

$$\text{②} \iff (k-4)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore k=4 \text{ (答)}$$

$$\text{問6} \quad N=C-4E=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}-\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

より,

$$N^2=\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{答})$$

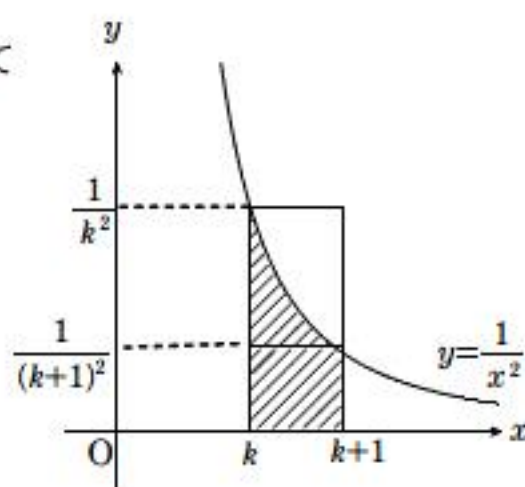
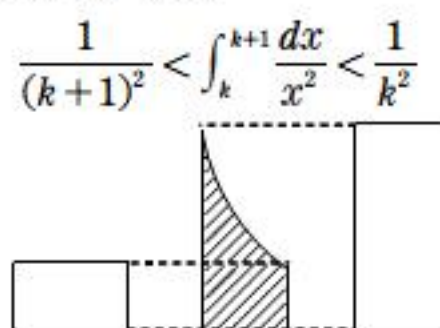
$$\text{問7} \quad C=N+4E \text{ であり, } N \text{ と } 4E \text{ は交換可より,}$$

$$\therefore C^n = (N+4E)^n = {}_n C_0 N^0 (4E)^n + {}_n C_1 N^1 (4E)^{n-1} + \underbrace{{}_n C_2 N^2 (4E)^{n-2} + \dots}_{=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4^n E + n \cdot 4^{n-1} N \\ &= 4^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + n \cdot 4^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (4-2n) \cdot 4^{n-1} & n \cdot 4^{n-1} \\ -n \cdot 4^n & (4+2n) \cdot 4^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

## 〔Ⅱ〕

問1  $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$  ( $x > 0$ ) は単調減少. 区間  $[k, k+1]$  において  
右図のグラフより,



と評価できる.

$$\int_k^{k+1} \frac{dx}{x^2} < \frac{1}{k^2} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \quad \text{において, } k = m, m+1, m+2, \cdots, n \text{ まで}$$

代入し, 辺々和をとると,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_m^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x^2} &< \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_m^{n+1} &< \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{n+1-m}{m(n+1)} &< \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}' \end{aligned}$$

次に,  $\frac{1}{(k+1)^2} < \int_k^{k+1} \frac{dx}{x^2} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$  において,  $k = m-1, m, m+1, \cdots, n-1$

まで代入し, 辺々和をとると,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} &< \int_{m-1}^n \frac{dx}{x^2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} &< \frac{n+1-m}{n(m-1)} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}' \end{aligned}$$

以上①', ②' より,

$$\frac{n+1-m}{n(m-1)} < \frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(m+2)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{n+1-m}{n(m-1)} \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

は示された. (証明終)

問2 ③で  $m=2$  を代入すると,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)} &< \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{n-1}{n} \\ \Leftrightarrow 1 + \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)} &< 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 1 + \frac{n-1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

辺々極限をとると,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 1 + \frac{n-1}{2(n+1)} \right\} &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \\ \therefore \frac{3}{2} &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

は, 示された. (証明終)

問3 ③で  $m=4$  を代入すると,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{n-3}{4(n+1)} &< \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{n-3}{3n} \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{49}{36} + \frac{n-3}{4(n+1)} &< 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{49}{36} + \frac{n-3}{3n} \end{aligned}$$

辺々極限をとると,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{49}{36} + \frac{n-3}{4(n+1)} \right\} &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{49}{36} + \frac{n-3}{3n} \right) \\ \frac{29}{18} &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \leq \frac{61}{36} \text{ は, 示された. (証明終)} \end{aligned}$$

〔Ⅲ〕

問 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{k+1}(x) &= \int \frac{(\log x)^{k+1}}{x^2} dx \\
 &= \int \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right)' (\log x)^{k+1} dx \\
 &= -\frac{(\log x)^{k+1}}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot (k+1) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot (\log x)^k dx \\
 &= (k+1)I_k(x) - \frac{(\log x)^{k+1}}{x} \\
 \therefore I_{k+1}(x) &= (k+1)I_k(x) - \frac{(\log x)^{k+1}}{x} \quad (x \geq 1, k=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (\text{答}) \dots\dots ①
 \end{aligned}$$

ここで,

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_0(x) &= \int \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答}) \\
 I_4(x) &= 4I_3(x) - \frac{(\log x)^4}{x} \\
 &= 4 \left\{ 3I_2(x) - \frac{(\log x)^3}{x} \right\} - \frac{(\log x)^4}{x} \\
 &= 12 \left\{ 2I_1(x) - \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} \right\} - \frac{4(\log x)^3}{x} - \frac{(\log x)^4}{x} \\
 &= 24 \left\{ I_0(x) - \frac{(\log x)^1}{x} \right\} - \frac{12(\log x)^2}{x} - \frac{4(\log x)^3}{x} - \frac{(\log x)^4}{x} \\
 &= -\frac{24 + 24\log x + 12(\log x)^2 + 4(\log x)^3 + (\log x)^4}{x} + C \\
 &\quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

問 2

$$g(x) = \frac{3}{e} x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \log x \quad (x > 0) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{e} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - e}{ex}$$

|         |     |     |        |     |             |
|---------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-------------|
| $x$     | (0) | ... | $e^3$  | ... | $(+\infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ |     | -   | 0      | +   |             |
| $f(x)$  |     |     | ↘ (最小) | ↗   |             |

$$g(x) \geq g(e^3) \quad \text{よって, } \log x \leq \frac{3}{e} x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad (x > 0) \text{ は示された. (証明終)}$$

問 3 (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} \quad (x \geq 1) \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{2\log x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot x - (\log x)^2 \cdot 1}{x^2} \\
 &= \frac{\log x \cdot (2 - \log x)}{x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

|         |   |     |        |     |             |
|---------|---|-----|--------|-----|-------------|
| $x$     | 1 | ... | $e^2$  | ... | $(+\infty)$ |
| $f'(x)$ | 0 | +   | 0      | -   |             |
| $f(x)$  |   |     | ↗ (極大) | ↘   | (0)         |

(答)

十分大きな  $x$  に対して問 2 より,  $\log x \leq \frac{3}{e} x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

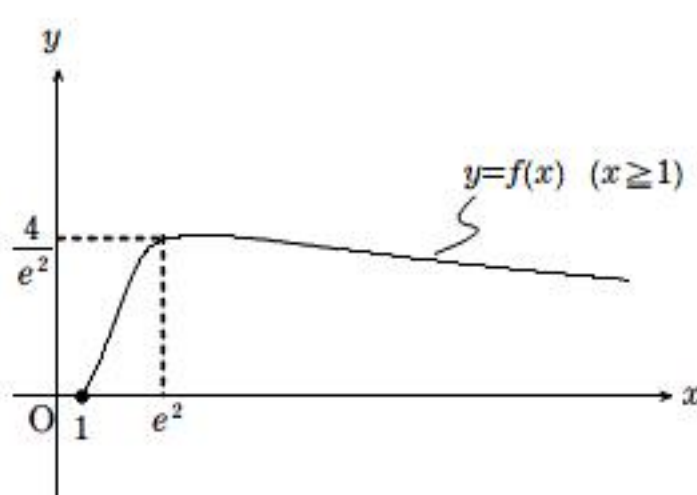
$$0 < \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} < \frac{\left( \frac{3}{e} x^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2}{x}$$

と評価できる. (最右辺)  $\rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$

はさみうちの原理より,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

$$x = e^2 \text{ で極大となり, (極大値)} = f(e^2) = \frac{4}{e^2}$$

グラフ概形は下記の通り.



(答)

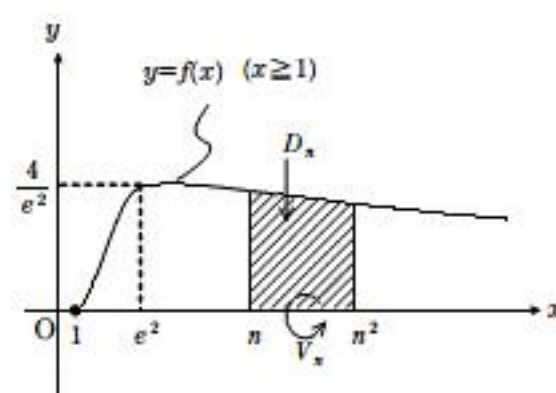
(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n &= \int_n^{n^2} \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3} (\log x)^3 \right]_n^{n^2} = \frac{1}{3} \{ (2\log n)^3 - (\log n)^3 \} \\
 &= \frac{7}{3} (\log n)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

(答)

(c)

$$V_n = \pi \int_n^{n^2} \frac{(\log x)^4}{x^2} dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi \left[ -\frac{24 + 24\log x + 12(\log x)^2 + 4(\log x)^3 + (\log x)^4}{x} \right]_n^{n^2} \\
 &= \pi \left[ -\frac{24 + 48\log n + 48(\log n)^2 + 32(\log n)^3 + 16(\log n)^4}{n^2} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{24 + 24\log n + 12(\log n)^2 + 4(\log n)^3 + (\log n)^4}{n} \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{n^2} \{ 24(n-1) + 24\log n \cdot (n-2) + 12(\log n)^2 \cdot (n-4) \\
 &\quad + 4(\log n)^3 \cdot (n-8) + (\log n)^4 \cdot (n-16) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

(答)

(d)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{nV_n}{(\log n) \cdot S_n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n \cdot \frac{\pi}{n^2} \{ 24(n-1) + 24\log n \cdot (n-2) + 12(\log n)^2 \cdot (n-4) \right.}{\frac{7}{3} (\log n)^4} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{4(\log n)^3 \cdot (n-8) + (\log n)^4 \cdot (n-16)}{\frac{7}{3} (\log n)^4} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{7} = \frac{3\pi}{7} \quad (\text{答})$$