

- (1) $F(0) = 0$...ア
 $F(2) = 4$...イ
 $F(3) = 9$...ウ
 $F^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt[3]{2x} \\ 5 - \sqrt{13 - x} \end{cases}$...エ
...オ, あ, カ, キ
- (2)(i) $c_4 = 15$...ク, ケ
(ii) 3 (個) ...コ
10 (通り) ...サシ
(iii) $c_2 = 225$...スセソ
 $c_0 = 120$...タチツ
(iv) $a_3 = 0$...テ
 $a_2 = 15$...トナ
 $a_1 = 0$...ニ
 $a_0 = 8$...ヌ
 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{30 \pm 2\sqrt{193}}}{2} i$...ネ～ホ
- (3) $\theta = \frac{1}{24}\pi, \frac{7}{24}\pi$...マ～ヤ
 $\int_0^{\frac{2}{3}\pi} |\vec{p}|^2 d\theta = \frac{8}{3}\pi - \frac{3}{4}$...ユ～リ
 $\max |\vec{q}| = \frac{3 + \sqrt{6}}{3}$...ル～ロ

$$(1) \quad (A - kE) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$A - kE$ が逆行列をもつと仮定すると, $\det(A - kE) \neq 0$

①の両辺に, 左から, $(A - kE)^{-1}$ をかけると,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = (A - kE)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ となり, ①が $x = y = 0$ 以外の解をもつことに反する.

$\therefore \det(A - kE) = 0$ すなわち, $A - kE$ は逆行列をもたない. ■

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} -3-k & -4 \\ 1 & 2-k \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore (k-2)(k+3)+4=0$$

$$k^2 + k - 2 = 0$$

$$(k+2)(k-1) = 0$$

$$\therefore k = -2, 1 \quad \text{よって, } \alpha = -2, \beta = 1 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad (A - \alpha E) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = -2 \text{ より } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore u = 4 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$(A - \beta E) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta = 1 \text{ より } \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore u = -1 \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3)(a) \quad A^2 \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} &= A \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= A \cdot \alpha \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because (2)) \\ &= \alpha \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \alpha \cdot \alpha \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because (2)) \\ &= \alpha^2 \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-2)^2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同様にして, } A^n \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha^n \begin{pmatrix} u \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = (-2)^n \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot (-2)^n \\ -(-2)^n \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$A^n \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \beta^n \begin{pmatrix} v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1^n \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

$$(b) \quad A^n \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot (-2)^n & -1 \\ -(-2)^n & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\because (a)) \quad \dots(\text{答})$$

この両辺に, $\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ の逆行列 $\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ を右からかけて,

$$\begin{aligned} A^n &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot (-2)^n & -1 \\ -(-2)^n & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4 \cdot (-2)^n - 1}{3} & \frac{4 \cdot (-2)^n - 4}{3} \\ \frac{-(-2)^n + 1}{3} & \frac{-(-2)^n + 4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots(\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1)(a) \log x = t \text{ とおくと, } \frac{dx}{x} = dt. \quad x = e^t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (\log x)^2 dx &= \int t^2 \cdot e^t dt \\ &= e^t \cdot t^2 - \int 2t \cdot e^t dt + C_1 \\ &= e^t \cdot t^2 - 2 \left(e^t \cdot t - \int 1 \cdot e^t dt + C_2 \right) \\ &= e^t \cdot t^2 - 2(e^t \cdot t - e^t + C_2 + C_3) \\ &= e^t(t^2 - 2t + 2) + C \quad (\text{ただし, } C_1 \sim C_3, C \text{ は積分定数}) \dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) f(x) = x - e \log x (x > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 1 - \frac{e}{x} \\ &= \frac{x - e}{x} \end{aligned}$$

よって増減表は右のようになる.

$f(x)$ は, $x = e$ で極小かつ最小ゆえ,

$$f(x) \geq f(e) = e - e \log e = 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

x	0	...	e	...
$f'(x)$		-	0	+
$f(x)$			極小	

$$(2) \begin{cases} C: y = g(x) = \sqrt{e} \log x \\ D: y = h(x) = k \cdot e^{-x} \end{cases}$$

$$(a) \quad x_p = \alpha \text{ より, } \sqrt{e} \log \alpha = k \cdot e^{-\alpha} \quad \therefore k = \frac{\sqrt{e} \log \alpha}{e^{-\alpha}} \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

$$(b) \quad g'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{x}, \quad h'(x) = -k \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\text{直交条件より, } \frac{\sqrt{e}}{\alpha} \cdot (-k e^{-\alpha}) = -1$$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{e}} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{-\alpha}}$$

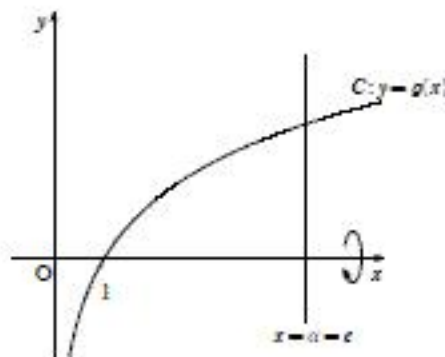
$$(a) \text{ と合わせて, } \frac{\sqrt{e} \log \alpha}{e^{-\alpha}} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{e} \cdot e^{-\alpha}}$$

$$\therefore \alpha - e \log \alpha = 0$$

$$(1)(b) \text{ より, } f(x) = x - e \log x = 0 \text{ の解は } x = e \text{ 唯一つ.}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = e \quad \dots (\text{答})$$

(c)



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_1^e \pi g(x)^2 dx \\ &= e\pi \int_1^e (\log x)^2 dx \\ &= e\pi \left[e^x (x^2 - 2x + 2) \right]_0^1 \quad (\because (1)(a)) \\ &= e\pi(e - 2) \\ &= e\pi(e^2 - 2e) \end{aligned}$$

$\dots (\text{答})$