

$$(1) \quad I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx + \underbrace{\left[-\log(1 + \cos x) \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}}_{\log \frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \left[2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \log \frac{3}{2} \\ &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) + \log \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x^2 - 3x} \quad (x \neq 0, 3) \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \cdot (x^2 - 3x) - \sqrt{x^2+1} \cdot (2x-3)}{(x^2-3x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-(x-1)(x^2+x+3)}{\sqrt{x^2+1}(x^2-3x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

増減表を描くと下の通り.

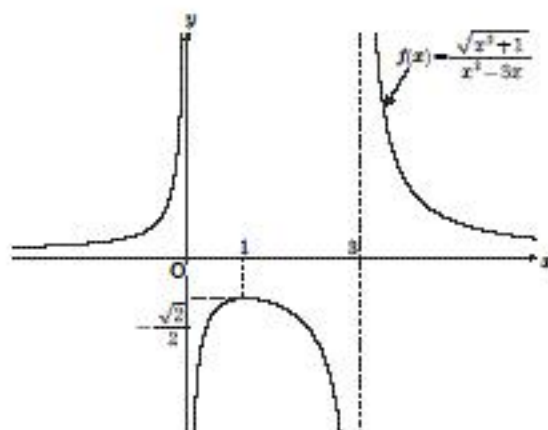
x	$(-\infty)$	$\dots$	0	$\dots$	1	$\dots$	3	$\dots$	$(+\infty)$
$f'(x)$		$+$	$\times$	$+$	0	$-$	$\times$	$-$	
$f(x)$	(0)	$\nearrow$ $(+\infty)$	$\searrow$ $(+\infty)$		$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ (極大)	$\searrow$ $(-\infty)$	$\nearrow$ $(-\infty)$		(0)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -0} f(x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = +\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +0} f(x) = -\infty,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3-0} f(x) = -\infty, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 3+0} f(x) = +\infty$$

$$\therefore (\text{極大値}) = f(1) = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

グラフを描くと右図の通り.



$$(1) \quad XY = YX$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} -2a+3b=-2a+3c \\ 3a+6b=-2b+3d \\ -2c+3d=3a+6c \\ 3c+6d=3b+6d \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} c=b \\ d=\frac{3a+8b}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{行列 } X = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & \frac{3a+8b}{3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\because (1)) \text{ を用いて, ケーリー・ハミルトンの公式より,}$$

$$X^2 - \frac{6a+8b}{3}X + \left(a^2 + \frac{8}{3}ab - b^2\right)E = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

この①と $X^2 = E$ $\cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$ を連立して,

$$\frac{6a+8b}{3}X = \left(a^2 + \frac{8}{3}ab - b^2 + 1\right)E \quad \cdots \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

(i) $6a+8b \neq 0$ (つまり $b \neq -\frac{3}{4}a$) のとき,

③より, $\underline{X = kE}$ (k : 実数) と表せる.

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ を連立して, } (k^2 - 1)E = 0 \quad \therefore k = \pm 1$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{いずれも } b=0 \text{ となり不適})$$

(ii) $6a+8b=0$ (つまり $b = -\frac{3}{4}a$) のとき, ③より,

$$a^2 + \frac{8}{3}ab - b^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 + \frac{8}{3}a\left(-\frac{3}{4}a\right) - \left(-\frac{3}{4}a\right)^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 = \frac{16}{25} \quad \therefore a = -\frac{4}{5} \left(b = -\frac{3}{4}a > 0 \text{ より } a < 0\right)$$

$$\therefore (a, b) = \left(-\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right) \quad \therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{以上(i), (ii) より, } \underline{X = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(3)

(i) $x = p$ (p : 実数) のとき, l 上の任意の点 (p, s) の像は,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ s \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4p+3s \\ 3p+4s \end{pmatrix}$$

実数 s の値に関係なく $x' = p$ とならず不適.

(ii) $y = mx + n$ (m, n : 実数) のとき, l 上の任意の点 $(x, mt+n)$ の像は,

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ mt+n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -4t+3mt+3n \\ 3t+4mt+4n \end{pmatrix}$$

この $(x', y') = \left(\frac{1}{5}\{(3m-4)t+3n\}, \frac{1}{5}\{(4m+3)t+4n\}\right)$ も l 上だから,

$$\frac{1}{5}\{(4m+3)t+4n\} = m \cdot \frac{1}{5}\{(3m-4)t+3n\} + n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (3m^2 - 8m - 3)t + 3mn + n = 0$$

これが任意の実数 t で成立するから

$$\begin{cases} (3m+1)(m-3) = 0 \\ n(3m+1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore (m, n) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \text{任意の実数}\right), (3, 0)$$

以上(i), (ii) より,

$$\underline{y = -\frac{1}{3}x + n \quad (n: \text{任意の実数}), y = 3x}$$

(1) (i) $k=0$ のとき, $(x, y)=(0, 0)$ のみ 1 個 $\therefore a_0=1$

(ii) $k \geq 1$ のとき, $\frac{x}{3k} + \frac{y}{2k} \leq 1$

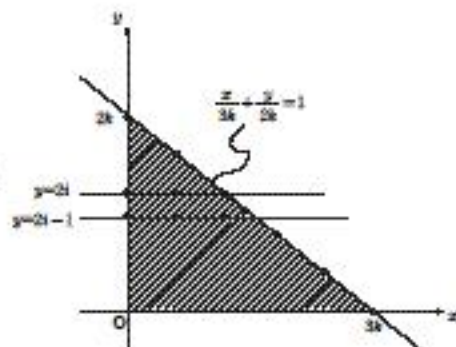
・ $y=2i$ ($0 \leq i \leq k$) 上の格子点の数を α_{2i}

$$\alpha_{2i} = 3k - 3i + 1 \quad (\text{個})$$

・ $y=2i-1$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$) 上の格子点の数を α_{2i-1}

$$\alpha_{2i-1} = 3k - 3i + 2 \quad (\text{個})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_k &= \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha_{2i} + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_{2i-1} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k (-3i + 3k + 1) + \sum_{i=1}^k (-3i + 3k + 2) \\ &= -3 \cdot \frac{k}{2}(k+1) + (3k+1)(k+1) - 3 \cdot \frac{k}{2}(k+1) + k(3k+2) \\ &= 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \quad (\text{個}) \end{aligned}$$



この $a_k = 3k^2 + 3k + 1$ は $k=0$ のときも満たすから,

$$\therefore \underline{a_k = 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \quad (\text{個}) \quad (k \geq 0)}$$

(2) $z=i$ ($0 \leq i \leq n$) について調べる.

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} \leq n - i$$

これをみたす 0 以上の格子点の組の個数は,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n-i} &= 3(n-i)^2 + 3(n-i) + 1 \\ &= 3i^2 - 3(2n+1)i + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 \quad (\text{個}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore b_n &= \sum_{i=0}^n a_{n-i} = \sum_{i=0}^n \{3i^2 - 3(2n+1)i + 3n^2 + 3n + 1\} \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1) - 3(2n+1) \cdot \frac{n}{2}(n+1) + (3n^2 + 3n + 1)(n+1) \\ &= \underline{(n+1)^3} \quad (\text{個}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) I = \int x^2 \cos(a \log x) dx \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \cos(a \log x) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} \cos(a \log x) + \int \frac{x^3}{3} \sin(a \log x) \cdot \frac{a}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \cos(a \log x) + \frac{a}{3} \int \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)' \sin(a \log x) dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} \cos(a \log x) + \frac{a}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \sin(a \log x) - \frac{a}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{3} \cos(a \log x) \cdot \frac{a}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{9} \{3 \cos(a \log x) + a \sin(a \log x)\} - \frac{a^2}{9} I \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{a^2 + 9}{9} I &= \frac{x^3}{9} \{3 \cos(a \log x) + a \sin(a \log x)\} \\ \therefore I &= \frac{x^3 \{3 \cos(a \log x) + a \sin(a \log x)\}}{a^2 + 9} + C \quad (\text{ただし, } C \text{ は積分定数}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 求める回転体の体積を } V \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \pi \{x \cos(\log x)\}^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^2 \cos^2(\log x) dx = \pi \int_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} x^2 \frac{1 + \cos(2 \log x)}{2} dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{6} \right]_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{18} \{3 \cos(2 \log x) + 2 \sin(2 \log x)\} \right]_1^{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \swarrow \\ (1) \text{ の結果を利用} \\ (a = 2) \end{array} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} \left(e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - 1 \right) + \frac{\pi}{26} \left\{ e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left(3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - (3 + 0) \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{78} \left(19e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} - 22 \right) \end{aligned}$$

