

1

(1)

$|A-kE|$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1-k & 2 \\ -3 & 6-k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-k)(6-k) - 2(-3)$$

$$= k^2 - 7k + 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore k=3, 4$$

(2)

$$3P + 4Q = A$$

$$\rightarrow 4P + 4Q = 4E$$

$$-P = A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = E - P = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

$$P^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$PQ = P(E-P) = P - P^2 = \underline{0}$$

(4)

$$A^n$$

$$= (3P + 4Q)^n$$

$$= 3^n P^n + 4^n Q^n \quad (\because PQ = QP = 0)$$

$$= 3^n P + 4^n Q \quad (\because P^2 = P, Q^2 = Q)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} & -2 \cdot 4^n \\ 3^{n+1} & -2 \cdot 3^n + 3 \cdot 4^n \end{pmatrix}$$

(5)

$$|C-kE|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0-k & 1 \\ 0^2-2k-7 & 2k-k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0-k)(2k-k) - 0^2 + 2k + 7$$

$$= k^2 - (3k-1)k + 0^2 + 7 = 0 \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$D = (3k-1)^2 - 4(0^2+7)$$

$$= 50k^2 - 6k - 27$$

$$= (50k+9)(k-3) = 0$$

$$\therefore k=3 \quad (\because k > 0)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{に代入して } k=4$$

(6)

$$N = C - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \underline{0}$$

(7)

$$C^n$$

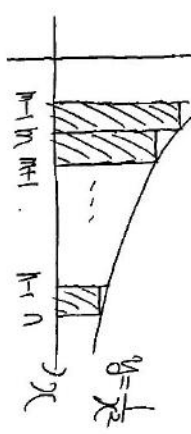
$$= (N + 4E)^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} C_k N^k (4E)^{n-k} + (4E)^n$$

$$= 1 \cdot 4^n \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4^n & 0 \\ 0 & 4^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2n \cdot 4^{n-1} + 4^n & n \cdot 4^{n-1} \\ -n \cdot 4^n & 2n \cdot 4^{n-1} + 4^n \end{pmatrix}$$

2



$y = \frac{1}{x}$ は単調減少関数だから

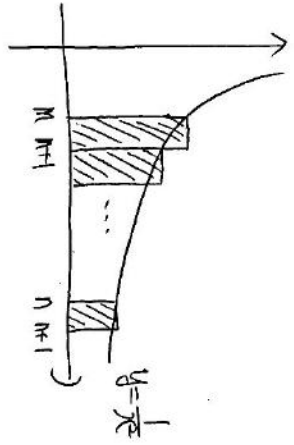
$$\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$< \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^n$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{m-1}$$

$$= \frac{m-1-n}{n(m-1)}$$



同様に

$$\frac{1}{m^2} + \frac{1}{(m-1)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$> \sum_{k=m}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k^2} < dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_m^{n+1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{m} = \frac{m-1-n}{m(n+1)}$$

(2) (1)の式に $m=2$ を代入して

$$\frac{1-1}{2(n+1)} < \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1-1}{n}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{2n-1}{n}$$

右の不等式に $n \rightarrow \infty$ とすれば

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \leq 2$$

(3) $M=3$ の場合 (1) に
 $M=4$ を代入

$$\frac{N-3}{4(N+1)} < \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{N} < \frac{N-3}{3N}$$

すなわち $N \in (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{49}{36})$ を
 満たす

$$\frac{49}{36} + \frac{N-3}{4(N+1)} < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N} < \frac{49}{36} + \frac{N-3}{3N}$$

すなわち $N \in (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N} < \frac{49}{36} + \frac{N-3}{3N})$ を満たす

$$\frac{99}{18} \leq \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{N}) \leq \frac{61}{36}$$

[3]

(1)
 $I_0(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$
 (不定積分)

$$I_{k+1}(x) = \int \frac{1}{x^2} (e_0 x)^{k+1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x^2} (e_0 x)^{k+1} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} (e_0 x)^{k+1} - \int \left[-\frac{k+1}{x^2} (e_0 x)^k \right] dx$$

$$= -\frac{(e_0 x)^{k+1}}{x} + (k+1) I_k$$

$$I_4(x) = -\frac{(e_0 x)^4}{x} + 4 I_3$$

$$= -\frac{(e_0 x)^4}{x} + 4 \left(-\frac{(e_0 x)^3}{x} + 3 I_2 \right)$$

$$= -\frac{(e_0 x)^4}{x} - \frac{4(e_0 x)^3}{x} - \frac{12(e_0 x)^2}{x}$$

$$= -\frac{24e_0 x}{x} - \frac{24}{x} + C$$

(不定積分)

(2)
 $P(x) = \frac{2}{e} x^3 - e_0 x$
 $P(x) = \frac{1}{e} x^3 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x^3 - e}{ex}$

x	$0 \dots e^3 \dots$
$P(x)$	$X - 0 +$
$P(x)$	$X > 0 \nearrow$

$\therefore P(x) \geq 0$
 $\therefore e_0 x \leq \frac{3}{e} x^3 \quad (x > 0)$

(3) $S(x) = \frac{20e_0 x - (e_0 x)^2}{x}$

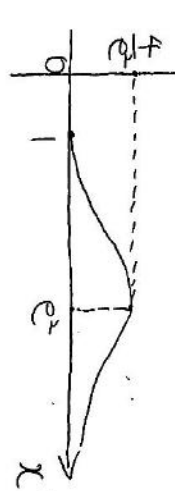
x	$1 \dots e^2 \dots$
$S(x)$	$0 + 0 -$
$S(x)$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{4}{e^2} \searrow$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} S(x) = \infty$$

(2) $S(x) < \frac{(e_0 x)^2}{x} \leq \frac{9}{e^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \quad (S')$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} S(x) = 0$$



(b)

$$S_n = \int_0^n \frac{(e_0 x)^2}{x} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} (e_0 x)^3 \right]_0^n = \frac{1}{3} (e_0 n)^3$$

(c)

$$V_n = \pi \int_0^n \frac{(e_0 x)^4}{x} dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{5} (e_0 x)^5 \right]_0^n$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{5} (e_0 n)^5 - \frac{1}{5} (e_0 \cdot 0)^5 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{(e_0 n)^4}{n^2} - \frac{32(e_0 n)^3}{n^2} - \frac{48(e_0 n)^2}{n^2}$$

$$= -\frac{48e_0 n}{n^2} - \frac{24}{n^2}$$

$$+ \frac{(e_0 n)^4}{n} + \frac{4(e_0 n)^3}{n} + \frac{12(e_0 n)^2}{n}$$

$$+ \frac{24e_0 n}{n} + \frac{24}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{n^2} \left[(n+6)(e_0 n)^4 + 4(n+8)(e_0 n)^3 \right. \\ \left. + 12(n+4)(e_0 n)^2 + 24(n+2)e_0 n \right. \\ \left. + 24(n+1) \right]$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n/n}{(e_0 n)^{5n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n V_n}{7(e_0 n)^4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} \pi$$

注: 3nは
 V_n の先頭の項だけ