

11月7日

H11 奈良A

1. 次の各問に答えよ。

(1) 不定積分 $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+4}$ を求めよ。

(2) 関数 $y = x^2 \cdot 2^x$ を微分せよ。

(3) 2つの行列の積で表された行列 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ について、 A 及び A^7 を求めよ。

(4) 空間内の平面 $\pi: 2x - 3y + z = 7$ と点 $(-1, 3, 4)$ の距離を求めよ。

2. 行列 $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ について、次の各問に答えよ。

(1) N の固有値を求めよ。

(2) 関係式 $HN = NH$ を満たす実行列 $H = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & d & e \\ c & e & f \end{pmatrix}$ をすべて求めよ。

ただし、成分 a, b, c, d, e, f は実数である。3. 平面上の領域 $D: x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4, y \geq 0$ について、次の各問に答えよ。

(1) 領域 D を図示し、その面積を求めよ。

(2) 領域 D を x 軸のまわりに回転してできる回転体の体積を求めよ。

4. 次の各問に答えよ。

(1) 範囲 $x > 0$ において、不等式 $\sin x < x$ がなりたつことを示せ。

(2) 無限級数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ が発散することを示せ。

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$$1. (1) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+4} = \int \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \quad (a>0)$$

$$(2) y = x^2 \cdot 2^x$$

$$= x^2 e^{x \log 2} \quad (\because z = 2^x \quad \log z = x \log 2 \quad \therefore z = e^{x \log 2})$$

$$\therefore y' = (x^2)' e^{x \log 2} + x^2 (e^{x \log 2})'$$

$$= 2x e^{x \log 2} + x^2 (\log 2) e^{x \log 2}$$

$$= 2x \cdot 2^x + x^2 (\log 2) 2^x = 2^x (2x + (\log 2)x^2)$$

$$(3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 5A$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \times A = 5A \times A = 5A^2 = 5 \cdot 5A = 5^2 A$$

$$A^4 = 5^3 A, \quad A^5 = 5^4 A, \quad A^6 = 5^5 A$$

$$\therefore A^7 = 5^6 A$$

参: 点と平面の距離

点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ から平面 $\pi: ax+by+cz+d=0$ へ下ろし

た垂線の長さ l (Pと π の距離)

$$l = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

(4) P(-1, 3, 4)と $\pi: 2x - 3y + z - 7 = 0$ との距離 l

$$l = \frac{|2(-1) - 3 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot (-7)|}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{|-14|}{\sqrt{14}} = \sqrt{14}$$

2. $N = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(1) $|tE - N| = 0$: N の固有方程式

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} t & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & t & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^3 \quad \therefore t = 0; N \text{の固有値}$$

(2) $H = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & d & e \\ c & e & f \end{pmatrix} \quad HN = NH \Rightarrow H(?)$

$$HN = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & d & e \\ c & e & f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$NH = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & d & e \\ c & e & f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$HN = NH \text{より } b = c = 0, c = e = 0, a = d = f$$

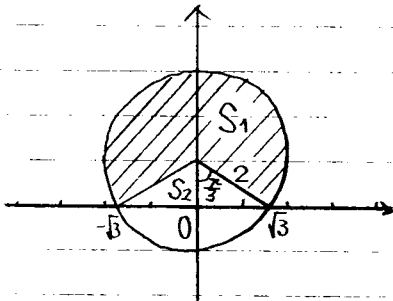
$$H = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = aE$$

逆に $H = aE$ ならば

$$HN = N(aE) = aNE = aN = aEN = HN$$

3. $D: x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4 = 2^2 \quad 0 \leq y$

(1)

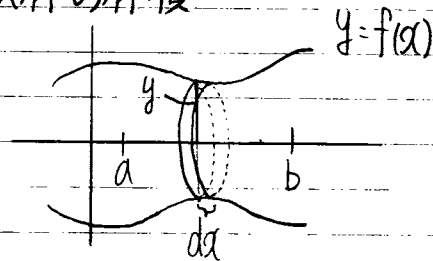


$$S_1 = \text{shaded circle segment} = \pi \times 2^2 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3}\pi$$

$$S_2 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \cdot \sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi + \sqrt{3}$$

回転体の体積



dV : 微小円板の体積

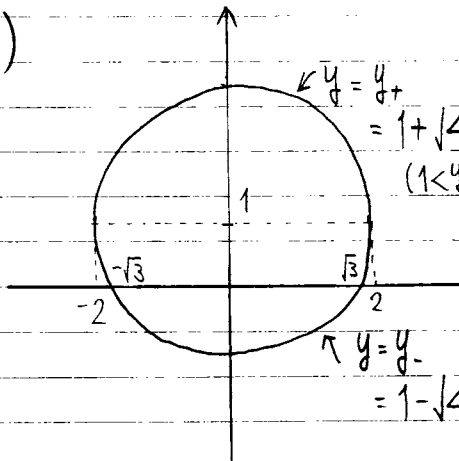
$$dV = \pi y^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b dV$$

$$= \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$$

: 回転体の体積

(2)



$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 4$$

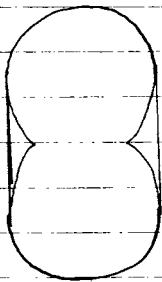
$$= 1 + \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

($1 < y$ の関数)

$$(y-1)^2 = 4-x^2$$

$$y-1 = \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$y = 1 \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$



$$V = \pi \int_{-2}^2 y_+^2 dx - \left\{ \pi \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{3}} y_-^2 dx + \pi \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 y_-^2 dx \right\}$$

$$2\pi \int_0^2 y_+^2 dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left\{ \int_0^2 y_+^2 dx - \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 y_-^2 dx \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 y_+^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \{1 + \sqrt{4-x^2}\}^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\cos t)^2 2\cos t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos t + 4\cos^2 t + 4\cos^3 t) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2t + 1) \quad \frac{3}{4}\cos t + \frac{1}{4}\cos 3t$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos(\alpha-\beta))$$

$$\cos 2t = 2\cos^2 t - 1$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{2 + 4\cos t + 2\cos 2t + \cos 3t\} dt$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \underbrace{2[t]}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 4 \underbrace{[\sin t]}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{2} \underbrace{[\sin 2t]}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \underbrace{[\sin 3t]}_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right\}$$

$$= 2\left(\pi + 4 - \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{3\pi + 11}{3}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 y^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 \{1 - \sqrt{4 - x^2}\}^2 dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - 2\cos t)^2 2\cos t dt \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} x = 2\sin t \\ dx = 2\cos t dt \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{3} \sim 2 \\ t = \frac{\pi}{3} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos t - 4\cos^2 t + 4\cos^3 t) dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \cos t - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2t) + 4 \times \frac{1}{4} (3\cos t + \cos 3t) \right\} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-2 + 4\cos t - 2\cos 2t + \cos 3t) dt$$

$$= 2 \left\{ -2[t]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 4[\sin t]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{2}[\sin 2t]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}[\sin 3t]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ -2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} + 4 \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \left(0 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3}(-1 - 0) \right\}$$

$$= 2 \left\{ \frac{\pi}{3} + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-2\pi + 24 - 12\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3} - 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (22 - 2\pi - 9\sqrt{3})$$

$$4. (1) 0 < x \Rightarrow \sin x < x$$

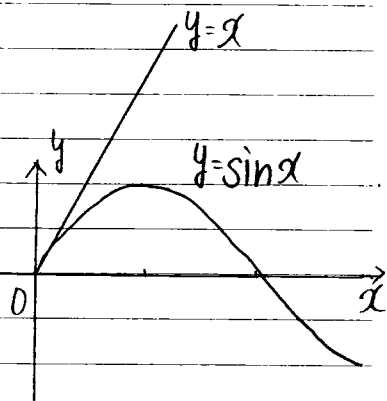
$$\therefore f(x) = x - \sin x \text{ とおし } f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 1 - \cos x \geq 0$$

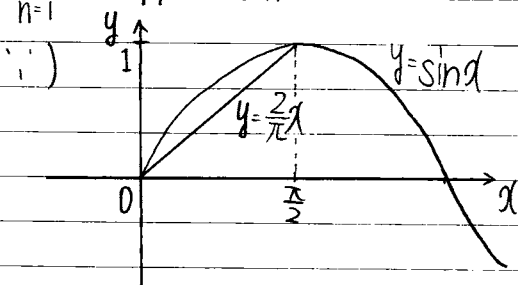
$f(x)$: 単調増加

$$\therefore f(x) > 0 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\therefore \sin x < x \quad (0 < x)$$



$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n} : \text{発散}$$



$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} x < \sin x$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{n} < \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\therefore \underbrace{\frac{2}{\pi}}_{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n}$$

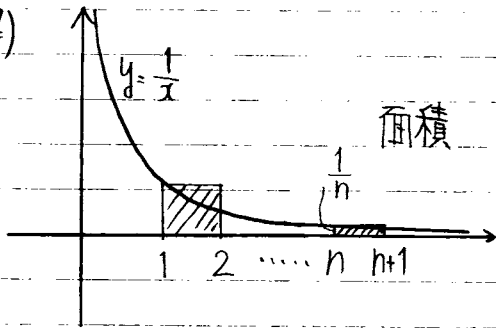
$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots$$

$$> 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{16} + \dots + \frac{1}{16}\right) + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times \infty = \infty$$

別解)



$$\log(n+1) = [\log x]_1^{n+1} = \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx < \underbrace{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}_{(n \rightarrow \infty)} \rightarrow \infty$$

$\downarrow (n \rightarrow \infty)$ $\downarrow (n \rightarrow \infty)$
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