

$$\boxed{1} \quad (1) \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+2b & -2a+b \\ c+2d & -2c+d \end{pmatrix},$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-2c & a-2d \\ 2a+c & 2b+d \end{pmatrix}.$$

$AB=BA$ より, 求める条件は

$$\begin{cases} a+2b=a-2c \\ -2a+b=a-2d \\ c+2d=2a+c \\ -2c+d=2b+d \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=d \\ b=-c. \end{cases} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad a = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ より, } d = a = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$a = d = -\frac{1}{2}, b = -c \text{ より, } ad - bc = 1 \text{ だから}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + b^2 = 1$$

$$b^2 = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$b > 0$ より

$$b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, c = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

したがって

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(3) ハミルトン・ケーリーの定理より

$$A^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)A + \left\{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right\}E = O$$

$$A^2 + A + E = O. \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

よって

$$E + A + A^2 + A^3 + \dots\dots + A^{100} = E + A + A^2(E + A + A^2) + A^5(E + A + A^2)$$

$$+ \dots\dots + A^{98}(E + A + A^2)$$

$$= E + A \quad (\because \textcircled{1})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

[2] (1) $a_1=1, a_{n+1}=a_n+3^n$ より

$n \geq 2$ のとき

$$a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 3^k = 1 + \frac{3(3^{n-1}-1)}{3-1} = 1 + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3^n-1}{2}. \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

①は $n=1$ のときも成り立つから

$$a_n = \frac{3^n-1}{2} \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots\dots). \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(2) $b_{n+1}=3b_n+3^{2n+1}$ の両辺を 3^{n+1} で割って

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{b_n}{3^n} + 3^n.$$

$c_n = \frac{b_n}{3^n}$ とおくと

$$c_1=1, c_{n+1}=c_n+3^n \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots\dots).$$

(1) より, 数列 $\{c_n\}$ は数列 $\{a_n\}$ と同じ数列となるから

$$c_n = \frac{3^n-1}{2}.$$

$c_n = \frac{b_n}{3^n}$ より

$$\frac{b_n}{3^n} = \frac{3^n-1}{2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{(3^n)^2-3^n}{2} = \frac{9^n-3^n}{2}. \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(3) よって

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{9 \cdot 9^{k-1} - 3 \cdot 3^{k-1}}{2} \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{9^n-1}{9-1} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3^n-1}{3-1} \\ &= \frac{9^{n+1}-9}{16} - \frac{3^{n+1}-3}{4} \\ &= \frac{9^{n+1}-4 \cdot 3^{n+1}+3}{16}. \dots\dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{3} (1) \quad \int x \cos x dx &= \int x(\sin x)' dx = x \sin x - \int (x)' \sin x dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x dx \\ &= x \sin x - (-\cos x) + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}) \\ &= x \sin x + \cos x + C \quad (C \text{ は積分定数}). \dots\dots (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^1 t g(t) dt = a, \quad \int_0^\pi t f(t) dt = b \quad \text{とおくと}$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x - 3a, \quad g'(x) = 8x - 3b.$$

よって

$$f(x) = \int (-\sin x - 3a) dx = \cos x - 3ax + C_1 \quad (C_1 \text{ は積分定数}),$$

$$g(x) = \int (8x - 3b) dx = 4x^2 - 3bx + C_2 \quad (C_2 \text{ は積分定数}).$$

ここで, $f(0)=1, g(0)=0$ より

$$f(0) = 1 + C_1 = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad C_1 = 0,$$

$$g(0) = C_2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad C_2 = 0.$$

また

$$a = \int_0^1 t(4t^2 - 3bt) dt = \left[t^4 - bt^3 \right]_0^1 = 1 - b$$

$$b = \int_0^\pi t(\cos t - 3at) dt = \left[t \sin t + \cos t - at^3 \right]_0^\pi = -2 - a\pi^3.$$

$b = 1 - a$ を代入して

$$1 - a = -2 - a\pi^3$$

$$(\pi^3 - 1)a = -3$$

$$a = -\frac{3}{\pi^3 - 1},$$

$$b = \frac{\pi^3 + 2}{\pi^3 - 1}.$$

よって

$$f(x) = \cos x + \frac{9}{\pi^3 - 1}x, \quad g(x) = 4x^2 - \frac{3(\pi^3 + 2)}{\pi^3 - 1}x. \quad \dots\dots (\text{答})$$