**(1)** 

$$2(a^{4} + b^{4}) - (a + b)(a^{3} + b^{3}) = a^{4} - ba^{3} - b^{3}a + b^{4}$$

$$= a^{3}(a - b) - b^{3}(a - b)$$

$$= (a - b)^{2}(a^{2} + ab + b^{2})$$

$$= (a - b)^{2}\left\{\left(a + \frac{b}{2}\right)^{2} + \frac{3}{4}b^{2}\right\}$$

$$\therefore 2(a^4 + b^4) \ge (a + b)(a^3 + b^3)$$
 ( $a = b$ のとき等号成立)

**(2)** 

## 解法1

(1)より、
$$2(a^4+b^4) \ge (a+b)(a^3+b^3) \quad (a=b \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \Box) \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \, \Box$$

$$2(b^4+c^4) \ge (b+c)(b^3+c^3) \quad (b=c \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \Box) \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \, \bigcirc$$

$$2(c^4+a^4) \ge (c+a)(c^3+a^3) \quad (c=a \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \Box) \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \, \bigcirc$$
①
①十②+③より、
$$4a^4+4b^4+4c^4 \ge 2a^4+2b^4+2c^4+a^3b+a^3c+b^3a+b^3c+c^3a+c^3b \quad (a=b=c \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \zeta)$$

$$\therefore 3(a^4+b^4+c^4) \ge a^4+b^4+c^4+a^3b+a^3c+b^3a+b^3c+c^3a+c^3b \quad (a=b=c \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \zeta)$$

$$(a=b=c \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \zeta)$$

$$- \mathcal{T}, \quad (a+b+c)(a^3+b^3+c^3) = a^4+b^4+c^4+a^3b+a^3c+b^3a+b^3c+c^3a+c^3b \quad \xi \, \mathcal{O}, \quad 3(a^4+b^4+c^4) \ge (a+b+c)(a^3+b^3+c^3) \quad (a=b=c \, \mathcal{O} \, \&\, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \xi \, \zeta)$$

#### 解法2

$$3(a^4+b^4+c^4)=2(a^4+b^4)+a^4+b^4+3c^4$$
 $\geq (a+b)(a^3+b^3)+a^4+b^4+3c^4$   $(a=b \circ)$  とき等号成立)
$$=2a^4+2b^4+3c^4+a^3b+ab^3$$
 $=2(b^4+c^4)+c^4+2a^4+a^3b+ab^3$ 
 $\geq (b+c)(b^3+c^3)+c^4+2a^4+a^3b+ab^3$   $(b=c \circ)$  とき等号成立)
 $=2(c^4+a^4)+b^4+b^3c+bc^3+a^3b+ab^3$   $(c=a \circ)$  とき等号成立)
 $=a^4+b^4+c^4+a^3b+a^3c+bc^3+a^3b+ab^3$   $(c=a \circ)$  とき等号成立)
 $=a^4+b^4+c^4+a^3b+a^3c+b^3a+b^3c+c^3a+c^3b$ 
一方, $(a+b+c)(a^3+b^3+c^3)=a^4+b^4+c^4+a^3b+a^3c+b^3a+b^3c+c^3a+c^3b$ 
よって, $3(a^4+b^4+c^4)\geq (a+b+c)(a^3+b^3+c^3)$   $(a=b=c \circ)$  とき等号成立)

#### 参考

#### 基本不等式の文字種を増やす方法

http://www.toitemita.sakura.ne.jp/suugakukonetapdf/inequality-the%20number%20of%20letters.pdf

**(1)** 

①より、④が成り立つ。

①、②より、2w=2x-6y  $\therefore -x+3y=-w$  よって、②が成り立つ。 よって、AB=BAが成り立つためには、2y=-z、-x+3y=-wであればよい。

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} x & z \\ y & w \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x & -2y \\ y & x - 3y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2y \\ y & -3y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -y \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + x \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -yA + xE$$

これより、-y=a、x=bとおけば、B=aA+bEと表される。

**(2)** 

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} x & -2y \\ y & x-3y \end{pmatrix}$$
 の逆行列が存在するから、 $x(x-3y)+2y^2 \neq 0$   
これと $x(x-3y)+2y^2 = x^2-3xy+2y^2 = (x-y)(x-2y)$  より、 $(x-y)(x-2y)\neq 0$  よって、

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{(x-y)(x-2y)} \begin{pmatrix} x-3y & 2y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{y}{(x-y)(x-2y)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{x-3y}{(x-y)(x-2y)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{y}{(x-y)(x-2y)} A + \frac{x-3y}{(x-y)(x-2y)} E$$

これより, 
$$\frac{y}{(x-y)(x-2y)} = c$$
,  $\frac{x-3y}{(x-y)(x-2y)} = d$  とおけば,  $B^{-1} = cA + dE$  と表される。

ゆえに、 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  ・・・(答)

(3)
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} x & -2y \\ y & x - 3y \end{pmatrix}, \quad B^{-1} = \frac{1}{(x - y)(x - 2y)} \begin{pmatrix} x - 3y & 2y \\ -y & x \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = B^{-1} \downarrow \emptyset,$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{x - 3y}{(x - y)(x - 2y)} & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots \\ y = -\frac{y}{(x - y)(x - 2y)} & \cdots & \ddots & \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = -\frac{y}{(x - y)(x - 2y)} & \cdots & \ddots & \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{x - 3y}{(x - y)(x - 2y)} & \cdots & \dots \end{cases}$$

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**(1)** 

# 曲線の方程式

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \pm \emptyset$$
,  $z = \sqrt{1 - \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{4}\right)}$ 

よって、求める曲線の方程式は、 $z = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - x^2}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  ・・・(答)

## $x_1$ , $z_1$ がみたす関係式

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4} - x^2}$$
,  $y = \frac{1}{2} \iff x^2 + z^2 = \frac{3}{4}$ ,  $z \ge 0$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 

よって,この曲線は半円を表す。

### 解法1

これと点  $A\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ が直線 $I_1$ と半円との接点であることから、

直線
$$l_1$$
の方程式は,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x + \frac{1}{2}z = \frac{3}{4}, y = \frac{1}{2}$ 

よって、直線
$$l_1$$
上の任意の点 $\left(x_1, \frac{1}{2}, z_1\right)$ がみたす関係式は、 $\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{z_1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$  ・・・(答)

## 解法2

直線 $l_1$ 上の任意の点をPとすると、 $P\left(x_1, \frac{1}{2}, z_1\right)$ 

半円の中心を O とすると、 $O\left(0,\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ 

よって、
$$\overrightarrow{AP} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ z_1 - \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
、 $\overrightarrow{OA} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 

**(2)** 

曲線の方程式

$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, \updownarrow \, \emptyset \, , \quad z = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + y^2\right)}$$

よって、求める曲線の方程式は、 $z = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - y^2}$  、 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  ・・・(答)

y2, Z2 がみたす関係式

 $y_2 + z_2 = 1$ 

解き方は(1)と同じだから、省略。

**(3)** 

平面の法線ベクトルを  $\vec{n}=\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$  , 平面上の任意の点を Q(x,y,z) とすると ,

よって、平面の方程式は、
$$a\left(x-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)+b\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)+c\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)=0$$

平面は、その性質より、異なる3点でただ1通りに定められるから、

直線 
$$l_1$$
上の点 $\left(0,\frac{1}{2},\frac{3}{2}\right)$ , 直線  $l_2$ 上の点 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},0,1\right)$ , 点 A $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ を代入することにより,

$$-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} + c = 0$$
,  $-\frac{b}{2} + \frac{c}{2} = 0$   $\therefore a = \sqrt{2}b = \sqrt{2}c$ 

$$\therefore a\left(x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \sqrt{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \left( y - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( z - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \sqrt{2}x + y + z - 2 \right) = 0$$

ここで、
$$a=0$$
とすると、 $a=b=c=0$ より、 $\vec{n}=\vec{0}$ となり不適。よって、 $a\neq 0$ 

$$\therefore \sqrt{2}x + v + z = 2 \qquad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad (答)$$

よって,

$$0 \le x \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$
  $\emptyset \ge \stackrel{*}{\rightleftharpoons}, \quad f(x) \le g(x)$ 

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \le x \le \sqrt{3}$$
  $\emptyset \ge \stackrel{>}{=} , \quad f(x) \ge g(x)$ 

$$\begin{split} \therefore \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \{g(x) - f(x)\} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(\frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left\{\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right\} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \left\{\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right\} dx \\ &= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}x\right) dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx \\ &= -\left[x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}x^2\right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} + \left[x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}x^2\right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\Xi \Xi \overline{C}, & x = \tan \theta \ \geq \pm 3 \leq \geq , & \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} \pm \emptyset, & dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \\
x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, & x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, & x = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \\
\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta}} = \cos^2 \theta
\end{array}$$

よって,

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \{g(x) - f(x)\} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \{f(x) - g(x)\} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24} + [\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - [\theta]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}$$

よって、求める面積は、 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}$  ・・・(答)