2002年京大理3文3共通

f(x) = 0 の整数解は、1か-1に限られる。

i)
$$f(x) = 0$$
 が重解 $x = 1$ を持つとき

$$f(1) = 1 + a + b + c + 1 = 0$$
 $\therefore c = -(a + b + 2)$

$$f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 - (a+b+2)x + 1 = (x-1)\{x^3 + (a+1)x^2 + (a+b+1)x - 1\} = 0$$

さらに、
$$x^3 + (a+1)x^2 + (a+b+1)x - 1 = 0$$
が $x = 1$ を解に持つので

$$1 + (a+1) + (a+b+1) - 1 = 2a+b+2=0$$
 : $b = -(2a+2)$

$$f(x) = (x-1)\left\{x^3 + (a+1)x^2 - (a+1)x - 1\right\} = (x-1)^2\left\{x^2 + (a+2)x + 1\right\} = 0$$

 $x^2 + (a+2)x + 1 = 0$ が虚数解を持つので

$$D = (a+2)^2 - 4 < 0$$
 $(a+2)^2 = 0, 1$ $\therefore a = -3, -2, -1$ $\therefore (a, b, c) = (-3, 4, -3), (-2, 2, -2), (-1, 0, -1)$

ii) f(x)=0 が重解 x=-1 を持つとき

$$f(1) = 1 - a + b - c + 1 = 0$$
 $\therefore c = -(a - b - 2)$

$$f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 - (a-b-2)x + 1 = (x+1)(x^3 + (a-1)x^2 - (a-b-1)x + 1) = 0$$

さらに、
$$x^3 + (a-1)x^2 - (a-b-1)x + 1 = 0$$
が $x = -1$ を解に持つので

$$-1+(a-1)+(a-b-1)+1=2a-b-2=0$$
 : $b=2a-2$

$$f(x) = (x+1)\left\{x^3 + (a-1)x^2 + (a-1)x + 1\right\} = (x+1)^2\left\{x^2 + (a-2)x + 1\right\} = 0$$

 $x^2 + (a-2)x + 1 = 0$ が虚数解を持つので

$$D = (a-2)^2 - 4 < 0$$
 $(a-2)^2 = 0, 1$ $\therefore a = 1, 2, 3$ $\therefore (a, b, c) = (1, 0, 1), (2, 2, 2), (3, 4, 3)$

iii) f(x) = 0 が x = 1, -1 を解に持つとき

$$f(1) = a + b + c + 2 = 0$$
 $f(-1) = -a + b - c + 2 = 0$ $\therefore b = -2, c = -a$

$$f(x) = x^4 + ax^3 - 2x^2 - ax + 1 = (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + ax - 1) = 0$$

 $x^2 + ax - 1 = 0$ は、 $D = a^2 + 4 > 0$ より、虚数解を持たない。

以上により
$$\therefore (a, b, c) = (-3, 4, -3), (-2, 2, -2), (-1, 0, -1), (1, 0, 1), (2, 2, 2), (3, 4, 3)$$
 ·····(答)