

$$(1) P(x) = x^3 + (5a-b)x^2 + (2a+b)x + b$$

$$Q(x) = x^3 + (7a-b)x^2 + (9a+b)x + 5a+b \quad \text{つまり}$$

$P(x) - Q(x) = 0$ の解は

$$(-2a)x^2 + (-7a)x - 5a = 0 \quad \text{つまり}$$

$$a \neq 0 \text{ で あるから} \quad 2x^2 + 7x + 5 = 0 \quad \text{から} \quad \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{5} \rightarrow \frac{2}{7} \right)$$

$$(x+1)(2x+5) = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \boxed{-1}, \boxed{\frac{-5}{2}} \quad \text{つまり}$$

また $P(x) = 0$ が $x = -1$ を解にもつとき

$$P(-1) = 0 \quad \text{つまり} \quad -1 + (5a-b) - (2a+b) + b = 0 \quad \text{から}$$

$$-1 + 5a - 2a - b = 0 \quad \text{つまり}$$

$$b = \boxed{3}a - \boxed{1}$$

(2) $b = 3a-1$ のとき

$$P(x) = x^3 + (5a-3a+1)x^2 + (2a+3a-1)x + (3a-1)$$

$$= x^3 + (2a+1)x^2 + (5a-1)x + (3a-1)$$

$$= (x+\boxed{1}) (x^2 + \boxed{2}ax + \boxed{3a-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 2a+1 & 5a-1 & 3a-1 & \boxed{1} \\ & -1 & -2a & -3a+1 \\ \hline 1 & 2a & 3a-1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{また } Q(x) = x^3 + (7a-3a+1)x^2 + (9a+3a-1)x + 5a+3a-1$$

$$= x^3 + (4a+1)x^2 + (12a-1)x + 8a-1$$

$$= (x+\boxed{1})(x^2 + \boxed{4}ax + \boxed{8a-1})$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 & 4a+1 & 12a-1 & 8a-1 & \boxed{1} \\ & -1 & -4a & -8a+1 \\ \hline 1 & 4a & 8a-1 & 0 \end{array}$$

つまり $P(x) = 0$ が 虚数解をもつとき

$$a^2 - 1 \times (3a-1) < 0 \quad \text{つまり}$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 1 < 0$$

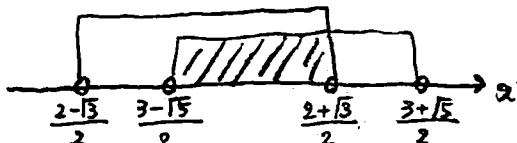
$$\therefore \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} < a < \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$Q(x) = 0$ が 虚数解をもつとき

$$(2a)^2 - 1 \times (8a-1) < 0 \quad \text{つまり}$$

$$4a^2 - 8a + 1 < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{4-2\sqrt{3}}{4} < a < \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{4} \quad \text{から} \quad \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\text{ゆえに } \frac{\boxed{3}-\boxed{\sqrt{5}}}{\boxed{2}} < a < \frac{\boxed{2}+\boxed{\sqrt{3}}}{\boxed{2}}$$

$P(x) = 0$ の 2つの 虚数解は

$x^2 + 2ax + 3a - 1 = 0$ の解だから、この 2解が α, β のとき

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = -2a \\ \alpha\beta = 3a - 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{がなりたつ}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha+3\beta}{2} + \frac{3\alpha+\beta}{2} = 2(\alpha+\beta) \\ = -4a.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha+3\beta}{2} \times \frac{3\alpha+\beta}{2} &= \frac{1}{4}(3\alpha^2 + 3\beta^2 + 10\alpha\beta) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\{3(\alpha+\beta)^2 + 4\alpha\beta\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\{3 \times (-2a)^2 + 4(3a-1)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\{3 \times 4a^2 + 4(3a-1)\} \\ &= 3a^2 + 3a - 1. \end{aligned}$$

よって $\frac{\alpha+3\beta}{2}, \frac{3\alpha+\beta}{2}$ を解いても 2次方程式を用いては

$$9a^2 + 4ax + (3a^2 + 3a - 1) = 0 \quad \text{なり}$$

これが $Q(x)$ で $x^2 + 4ax + 8a - 1 = 0$ と等しくなるから

$$3a^2 + 3a - 1 = 8a - 1 \quad \text{なり}$$

$$3a^2 - 5a = 0$$

$$a(a - \frac{5}{3}) = 0$$

$$a = 0, \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2} < a < \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}. \quad \text{なり} \quad a = \boxed{\frac{5}{3}} =$$