

2019 順天堂大 (医)

Ⅰ

(1)

(a)

$w + \bar{w}$

$$= z + z^2 + z^4 + \bar{z} + \bar{z} + \bar{z}$$

$$= z + z^2 + z^4$$

$$+ (\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n})$$

$$+ (\cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n})$$

$$+ (\cos \frac{6\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{n})$$

$$= z + z^2 + z^4 + z^5 + z^6 + z^7$$

$$= \frac{z - z^8}{1 - z} = -1 \quad (\because z^8 = 1)$$

$w \cdot \bar{w}$

$$= (z + z^2 + z^4)(\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2 + \bar{z}^4)$$

$$= z^3 + (1 + z^2 + z^4)(1 + z^2 + z^4)$$

$$= z^3 + (1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4 + z^5 + z^6 + z^7)$$

$$+ z^2 + z^4 + z^6$$

$$= z^3 + (1 + z + z^2 + z^3 + z^4 + z^5 + z^6 + z^7) + 2$$

$$\therefore w \bar{w} = 2$$

w, \bar{w} を未知数の方程式は

$$z^2 + C + 2 = 0$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1}i}{2}$$

7#)

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{n} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

(b)

$\alpha + \beta$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}i$$

$$\therefore |\alpha + \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} \times \sqrt{2}$$

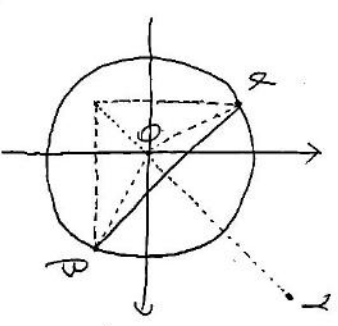
$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$\alpha - \beta$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}i$$

$$\therefore |\alpha - \beta| = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \times \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$



直線 $\alpha\beta$ は傾きが $-1/\sqrt{3}$

直線 $O\gamma$ は傾きが $1/\sqrt{3}$ のため

$$\gamma = \alpha + \beta + i \text{ とおける.}$$

γ と β の内積は $|\alpha - \beta| \cos \theta$

$$(\alpha - \frac{\beta}{2})^2 + (\alpha + \frac{\beta}{2})^2 = (\frac{\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{2}}{2})^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\alpha^2 - (\sqrt{3}-1)\alpha + 1 = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\alpha^2 + (-\sqrt{3})\alpha - 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} = 0$$

$$d = \frac{-(-\sqrt{3}) \pm \sqrt{(-\sqrt{3})^2 + 8 + \sqrt{6}}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{12 + 6\sqrt{6}}}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3 \pm \sqrt{3}}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$$

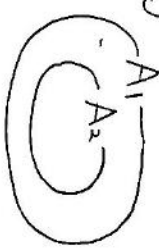
$$= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$$

$\alpha > 0$ のとき

$$d = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3} + 3 + \sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \gamma = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

(2)



$\gamma \in A_1$ とおくと $\gamma \in A_2$ とおくと
必要條件 ... (a) #

2つの円の和も9に等しい

条件を5と解る

$n(A)$

$$= 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 + 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 + 8 \cdot 7 = 56 \cdot 37$$

$$= 2072$$

$n(A_1)$

$$= n(479NS)$$

$$+ n(379NS)$$

$$+ n(279NS)$$

$$= 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 + 8 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 + 8 \cdot 6$$

$$= 48(8 + 4 + 1) = 624$$

$$N(A_2) = 864 + 18.6 = 240$$

$$N(G_{19}) = 8.7 = 56$$

$$N(G_{79}) = 8.7.6 = 336$$

$$1.1.1.1 \dots 7.6.5 = 210$$

また 602

1876 ... 602番目

1875 ... 601

1874 ... 600番目

$$(3) \begin{cases} x = \sin \theta = 0 \\ y = \sin 6\theta = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 8\theta = k\pi \\ 6\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2l\pi \end{cases} \quad (k, l \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$3k\pi = 2l\pi + 8l\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3k - 8l = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} k = 8m + 6 \\ l = 3m + 2 \end{cases} \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$0 \leq \theta < 2\pi \text{ (お)} \quad M=0, k=6$$

$$\theta = \frac{6}{8}\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

共

$$8\theta = k\pi$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{k}{8}\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$6\theta = \frac{3k}{4}\pi$$

600番目, 4番目, 8番目

$$k = 2, 5, 7$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5}{8}\pi, \frac{7}{8}\pi$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ のとき } y = \sin 6\theta = -1 <$$

存在しないから

$$\theta = \frac{5}{8}\pi, \frac{7}{8}\pi$$

$$2\pi \text{ 以内 } y = \sin 6\theta = \frac{-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \frac{dy}{d\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 6 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin \theta \cos 6\theta d\theta$$

$$= 6 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(8\theta + 6\theta) + \sin(8\theta - 6\theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 3(\sin 14\theta + \sin 2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 3 \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos 14\theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 7\pi + \frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{4\pi}{2} \right)$$

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

$$\text{(面積)} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

II

$$(1) x_{n+1} = \frac{3}{4} x_n + 3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 3 + 3 = \frac{21}{4}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{21}{4} + 3$$

$$= \frac{63 + 48}{16} = \frac{111}{16}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-9 \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)^{n+1} + 12 \right)$$

$$= \frac{12}{1}$$

(2)

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3}{4} [x_n] + 3$$

$$x_3 = \frac{3}{4} [x_2] + 3 = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$x_4 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 6 + 3 = \frac{30}{4} = \frac{15}{2}$$

$$x_5 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 7 + 3 = \frac{33}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_6 &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 8 + 3 = 9 \\ x_7 &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 9 + 3 = \frac{39}{4} \\ x_8 &= \frac{3}{4} \cdot 9 + 3 = \frac{39}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{39}{4}$$

(3)

$$x_{n+1} = \frac{3x_n}{1+x_n}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x_n} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x_n} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^{n-1}} + 1 \right)$$

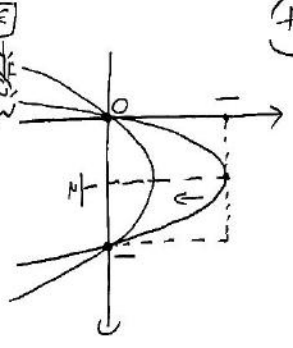
$$\frac{1}{x_5} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^4} + 1 \right) = \frac{14}{21}$$

$$\frac{1}{x_9} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^8} + 1 \right) = \frac{1094}{2187}$$

$$\therefore x_5 = \frac{21}{14} \quad x_9 = \frac{2187}{1094}$$

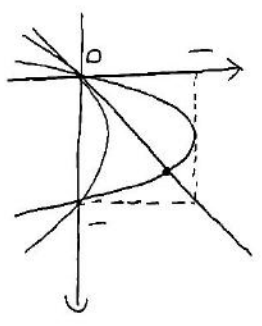
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = \underline{2} \neq \#$$

(4)



図より、
 $g(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{a}{4} \leq 1$

$$\therefore 0 \leq a \leq 4$$



$$g(x) = a(1-x) - ax = a(1-2x)$$

$$g(0) = 0 \text{ かつ } y = x \text{ の傾きである} \Leftrightarrow (ax+1-a)$$

1 かつ 大きければよい。

$$\therefore 1 < a \leq 4$$

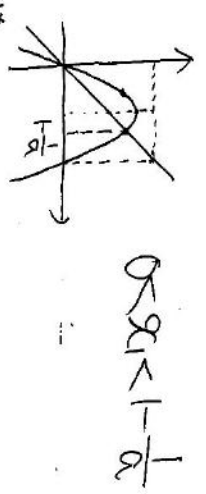
交点時

$$x = ax(1-x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(ax+1-a) = 0$$

$$\therefore g_2 = \frac{a-1}{a} = \frac{1-\frac{1}{a}}{1}$$

$g_2 < g_3, g_3 = g_1$ ならば



故

$$g_2 = ax(1-x)$$

$$g_3 = ax_2(1-g_2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0, ax(1-x)$$

$$\{1 - ax(1-x)\}^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |1 - a^2(1-x)(ax^2 - ax + 1)|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |1 - a^2(-ax^3 + 2ax^2 - ax + 1)|$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |a^3 - 2a^2x^2 + a(1+x)| = 0$$

$$\downarrow x = 1 - \frac{1}{a} \text{ を解くと}$$

$$[ax^2 - (a^2+1)x + (1+a)]^2 = 0$$

全体的に $x \neq 1 - \frac{1}{a}$ かつ

$$x = \frac{a^2 + a \pm \sqrt{(a^2+a)^2 - 4a(1+a)}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{a+1 \pm \sqrt{(a+1)(a-3)}}{2a}$$

$0-3 \leq 0 \therefore 0 \leq 3$ が必要である。

$$3 < a \leq 4 \text{ のとき } g_1 \text{ は}$$

$$g_1 = \frac{a+1 - \sqrt{(a+1)(a-3)}}{2a}$$

$$(0=3 \text{ のとき } 1 - \frac{1}{a} = \frac{a+1 - \sqrt{(a+1)(a-3)}}{2a} \text{ ならば})$$

III

(1)

1	1	3	1
105	126	231	819
105	126	693	819
21	105	126	231

$$\gcd(1050, 819) = 21$$

(2)

商を r と z

$$b = ar + r$$

とある。

$$r = b - ar$$

$$z \text{ かつ } 0 = ak, b = a \quad (k, l \in \mathbb{Z})$$

とある

$$r = c(a - kr)$$

とある r の約数である。

(3)

(2) の $C = \gcd(a, b)$ とおき、

Ca の約数 d かつ $Ca \mid a \leq r$ の公約数のとき $Ca \mid d = \gcd(a, r)$ の約数 $\dots \textcircled{1}$

故

$$b = ar + r$$

$$= ds \quad (s \in \mathbb{Z})$$

とある d は a, b の公約数。

かつ d は a, b の公約数 $\therefore d \mid a, C = \gcd(a, b)$ の約数 $\therefore d \mid C$

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ より } C = d.$$

$$\therefore \gcd(b, a) = \gcd(a, r) = C$$

$r = b, g_2 = ar$ と r を g_2 とおくと

余りを g_3, g_2 を g_2 とおくと

g_2 と g_3 を g_2 とおくと

とある g_2 と g_3 を g_2 とおくと

$$\gcd(a, g_2) = \gcd(a, g_2)$$

$$= \gcd(a, g_3)$$

$$= \gcd(a, 0) = a$$

$$= \gcd(a, 0) = a$$

$$= \gcd(a, 0) = a$$

$$= \gcd(a, 0) = a$$

ここで $g_n (n=1, 2, \dots, N)$ が

$$g_n = sa + tb \quad (s, t \in \mathbb{Z})$$

表せることを数学的帰納法で示す.

$$g_N = m = sa + tb$$

をある整数 s, t で表せる.

(i) $n=1, 2$ のとき用いる

故に.

(ii) $n=k, k+1$ を仮定して

$$g_k = \alpha a + \beta b$$

$$g_{k+1} = \gamma a + \delta b$$

$$(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{Z})$$

を表せる.

g_k と g_{k+1} で割れた商を Q とすると

$$g_k = g_{k+1}Q + g_{k+2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g_{k+2} = g_k - g_{k+1}Q$$

$$= \alpha a + \beta b$$

$$- (\gamma a + \delta b)Q$$

$$= (\alpha - \gamma Q)a + (\beta - \delta Q)b$$

よって $n=k+2$ でも成立.

よって n が 1 から N まで

すべて成立する.