

第1問

(1)

$$z+i = \sqrt{10}(\cos\alpha + i\sin\alpha)$$

と仮定

$$(z+i)^{1000}$$

$$= 10^{500}(\cos 1000\alpha + i\sin 1000\alpha)$$

∴ z

$$|a|+|b| > \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = 10^{500}$$

また

$$|a|+|b| < 10^{500} + 10^{500} = 2 \cdot 10^{500}$$

$$\text{よって } |a|+|b| \text{ は } 501 \text{桁}$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \tan\theta = 3 \text{ (} \theta^{\circ} \text{)}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} - \theta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1000\alpha = 500\sqrt{10} - 1000\theta$$

$$\downarrow -397.67^{\circ} < -1000\theta < -397.57^{\circ}$$

$$102.47^{\circ} < 1000\alpha < 102.57^{\circ}$$

720° 位置
 90° 位置

$$z^k \text{ (} \cos 1000k\alpha < \sin 1000k\alpha \text{ なる } k \text{)}$$

$$0 < a < b \dots \text{①}$$

(2)

$$z^2 - 5z + 3 = 0$$

∴ z

$$\begin{array}{r} 1-3 \quad 4 \\ 13 \mid 0 \quad -5 \quad 3 \\ \hline \quad -3 \quad -9 \\ \hline \quad \quad 4 \quad 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \quad \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad 4 \quad 12 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad \quad -9 \end{array}$$

z)

$$(z+3)(z^2-3z+4) - 9 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (z+3)(z^2-3z+4) = 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{9}z^2 - \frac{1}{3}z + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{1}{z+3}$$

A, z を z^2-3z+3 で割ると余りは

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 3 \quad 1 \\ 1-3 \quad 3 \mid 0 \quad -5 \quad 3 \quad 0 \\ \hline \quad \quad 1-3 \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad 3 \quad -8 \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad 3 \quad -9 \quad 9 \\ \hline \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad -6 \quad 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 1 \quad -3 \quad 3 \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad -3 \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3z \quad -3 \\ \hline \quad \quad -3 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore A(z) = (z^2-3z+3)(z^2+3z+1) - 3z - 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{A(z)}{z^2-3z+3} = z^2+3z+1 + \frac{-3z-3}{z^2-3z+3} \dots \text{①}$$

また

$$A = (z+3)(z^2-3z+3) + 9z + 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{A}{z^2-3z+3} = z+3 + \frac{9z+6}{z^2-3z+3}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{3A}{z^2-3z+3} = 3z+9 + \frac{3z-18}{z^2-3z+3}$$

①, ② z)

$$\frac{A(z+3)}{z^2-3z+3} = z^2+6z+10 + \frac{-21}{z^2-3z+3}$$

∫ $z=5$ 付近

$$0 = z^2+6z+10 + \frac{-21}{z^2-3z+3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{21}{z^2-3z+3} = \frac{z^2+6z+10}{z^2-3z+3}$$

$$= 31.13.8$$

$$= 2.13.31$$

素因数分解は (1) 順に 31, 13, 2

(ii)

$$S(-1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1-\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1-\frac{1}{4}}{1-\frac{1}{4}} \dots$$

$$= \frac{31}{16} \cdot \frac{13}{9} \cdot \frac{8}{7} = \frac{403}{126}$$

S(2)

$$= (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n}\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{1023}{3} \cdot \frac{91 \cdot 50}{3}$$

$$\therefore \frac{S(2)}{S(1)} = \frac{1023 \cdot 91 \cdot 50}{3 \cdot 31 \cdot 13 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}$$

$$= \frac{1925}{4}$$

第2問

(1) 97

(2) $0_3 = 9^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$
 $= 336$

(1) $S(0) = \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = n = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 30$

$S(1) = \sum_{k=1}^n k$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \cdot k$

$= (1+2+\dots+n) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+3+\dots+n)$

