

高3 数学Ⅱ 1. 複素数と計算

1

$$z^2 + z + 9 = 0$$

判別式をDとすると

$$D = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 9 = -11 < 0$$

∴ z は虚数

$$|z|^2 = z\bar{z}$$

$$= 9 \quad (\text{解と係数の関係})$$

$$\therefore |z| = \sqrt{9}$$

[別解]

$$z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{2}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{3}$$

<point>

① 複素数の絶対値

$$z = a + bi \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ に対し}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{z\bar{z}}$$

2

i) z が実数のとき

① z = 1 を解にもつとき

$$1^2 + 1 + k = 0 \quad \therefore k = -2$$

② z = -1 を解にもつとき

$$(-1)^2 - 1 + k = 0 \quad \therefore k = 0$$

ii) z が虚数のとき

解と係数の関係より

$$z\bar{z} = k$$

$$|z|^2 = z\bar{z} = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

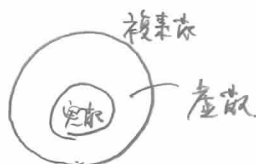
$$k = 1$$

iii, iv より

$$k = -2, 0, 1$$

注

虚数 < 複素数



3

$$\alpha + \beta = \alpha\beta$$

$$(\alpha - 1)\beta = \alpha$$

$\alpha = 1$ のとき左辺 = 0, 右辺 = 1 となり不合理

∴ $\alpha \neq 1$. α のとき

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} = 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha - 1}$$

$$|\beta| = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$\left| \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} \right| = 1$$

$$\frac{|\alpha|}{|\alpha - 1|} = 1$$

$$|\alpha| = |\alpha - 1|$$

$$|\alpha - 1| = 1 \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ とすると } \alpha - 1 = \pm 1 \quad \therefore \alpha = 2, 0$$

$$|\alpha - 1|^2 = 1 \quad |\alpha| = 1 \text{ に反するので } \alpha \notin \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha - 1) = 1$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\bar{\alpha} - 1) = 1$$

$$\alpha\bar{\alpha} - \alpha - \bar{\alpha} + 1 = 1$$

$$|\alpha|^2 - \alpha - \bar{\alpha} = 0 \quad \therefore \alpha + \bar{\alpha} = 1$$

$$|\alpha| = 1 \quad \text{より } |\alpha|^2 = \alpha\bar{\alpha} = 1$$

$\alpha, \bar{\alpha}$ を 2 解とする 2 次方程式の 1 つは

$$z^2 - (\alpha + \bar{\alpha})z + \alpha\bar{\alpha} = 0$$

$$z^2 - z + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore z = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{9}i}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{9}i}{2} \text{ のとき } \beta = 1 + \frac{2}{-1 - \sqrt{9}i} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{9}i}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - \sqrt{9}i}{2} \quad \beta = \frac{1 + \sqrt{9}i}{2}$$

∴

$$(\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{9}i}{2}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{9}i}{2} \right) \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

注

複素数の表し方

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad z &\leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{OA}, \vec{a} \\ ② \quad a+bi &\leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \text{ (複素ベクトル)} \\ ③ \quad r(\cos\theta+i\sin\theta) &\leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} r\cos\theta \\ r\sin\theta \end{pmatrix} \text{ (極座標)} \end{aligned}$$

複素数 極座標 ベクトル

できるだけ①の形で解決したい。

②、③でやってもよいが、座標の計算と
何とも変わらないので複素数を導入した
意味がよくなる

[4]

d) $|\alpha-\beta|=2$ より

$$|\alpha-\beta|^2=4$$

$$(\alpha-\beta)(\overline{\alpha-\beta})=4$$

$$(\alpha-\beta)(\overline{\alpha}-\overline{\beta})=4$$

$$\alpha\overline{\alpha}-\alpha\overline{\beta}-\overline{\alpha}\beta+\beta\overline{\beta}=4$$

$$|\alpha|^2-\alpha\overline{\beta}-\overline{\alpha}\beta+|\beta|^2=4$$

$$4-\alpha\overline{\beta}-\overline{\alpha}\beta+4=4$$

$$\therefore \alpha\overline{\beta}+\overline{\alpha}\beta=4 \dots ①$$

$$|\alpha+\beta|^2=(\alpha+\beta)(\overline{\alpha+\beta})$$

$$=(\alpha+\beta)(\overline{\alpha}+\overline{\beta})$$

$$=\alpha\overline{\alpha}+\alpha\overline{\beta}+\overline{\alpha}\beta+\beta\overline{\beta}$$

$$=|\alpha|^2+\alpha\overline{\beta}+\overline{\alpha}\beta+|\beta|^2$$

$$=12$$

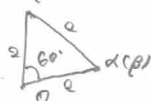
$$|\alpha+\beta|\geq 0 \text{ より } |\alpha+\beta|=2\sqrt{3}$$

e) $|\alpha|=|\beta|=|\alpha-\beta|=2$ であるから

$$\left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right| = \frac{|\alpha|}{|\beta|} = 1$$

$$\arg \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \pm 60^\circ$$

より



$$\frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \cos(\pm 60^\circ) + i\sin(\pm 60^\circ)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha^3}{\beta^3} &= \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right)^3 = (\cos(\pm 60^\circ) + i\sin(\pm 60^\circ))^3 \\ &= \cos(\pm 180^\circ) + i\sin(\pm 180^\circ) \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ③ \quad |\alpha^2+\beta^2|^2 &= (\alpha^2+\beta^2)(\overline{\alpha^2+\beta^2}) \\ &= (\alpha^2+\beta^2)(\overline{\alpha})^2+(\overline{\beta})^2 \\ &= |\alpha|^4+\alpha^2\overline{\beta}^2+(\overline{\alpha})^2\beta^2+|\beta|^4 \\ &= 92+(\alpha\overline{\beta}+\overline{\alpha}\beta)^2-2|\alpha|^2|\beta|^2 \\ &= 92+4^2-92=16 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\alpha^2+\beta^2|^2 \geq 0 \text{ より } |\alpha^2+\beta^2|=4$$

[別解]

③ ①の両辺に $\alpha\beta$ をかけると

$$\alpha^2|\beta|^2+|\alpha|^2\beta^2=4\alpha\beta$$

$$4\alpha^2+4\beta^2=4\alpha\beta$$

$$\alpha^2+\beta^2=\alpha\beta \dots ②$$

$$\alpha^2-\alpha\beta+\beta^2=0$$

③ ②の両辺に $\alpha+\beta$ をかけると

$$(\alpha+\beta)(\alpha^2-\alpha\beta+\beta^2)=0$$

$$\alpha^3+\beta^3=0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\alpha^3}{\beta^3} = -1$$

③ ② より

$$|\alpha^2+\beta^2|=|\alpha\beta|$$

$$=|\alpha||\beta|=4$$

[5]

$|\alpha|=1$ であるから $|\overline{\alpha}|=1$ より

$$|\alpha-(1+i)|=|\overline{\alpha}||\alpha-(1+i)|$$

$$=|\alpha\overline{\alpha}-\overline{\alpha}(1+i)|$$

$$=|1-\overline{\alpha}(1+i)|$$

$$=|1-\overline{\alpha}(1+i)| \quad \square$$

6

z は実数より

$$\overline{(z^2)} = z^2$$

$$\overline{(z^2 - \bar{z})} = z^2 - z$$

$$z^2 - (z^2) - z + \bar{z} = 0$$

$$(z - \bar{z})(z^2 + z\bar{z} + (\bar{z})^2) - (z - \bar{z}) = 0$$

$$(z - \bar{z})(z^2 + \bar{z})^2 + (z^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$(z - \bar{z})(z^2 + (\bar{z})^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore z - \bar{z} = 0 \text{ 或 } z^2 + (\bar{z})^2 = 0$$

$z - \bar{z} = 0$ のとき

$$\bar{z} = z$$

$\therefore z$ は実数

$$|z| = 1 \text{ より } z = \pm 1$$

$z^2 + (\bar{z})^2 = 0$ のとき

$$|z| = 1 \text{ より}$$

$$|z|^2 = 1$$

$$z\bar{z} = 1$$

$$z \neq 0 \text{ より } \bar{z} = \frac{1}{z} \leftarrow |z| = 1 \text{ より } z \neq 0$$

$$z^2 + \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^2 - 2 = 0$$

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = \sqrt{2} \text{ のとき}$$

$$z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore z = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = -\sqrt{2} \text{ のとき}$$

$$z^2 + \sqrt{2}z + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore z = \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

$\therefore$

$$\boxed{6} \text{個 } z = \pm 1, \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}i}{2}, \frac{-\sqrt{2} \pm \sqrt{2}i}{2}$$

注

$z^2 + (\bar{z})^2 = 0$ から $\bar{z}^2 = -z^2$, $z \neq 0$ より

z は純虚数より $z = \pm i$ とし

併せてよい。

<point>

① 実部・虚部

$z = a + bi$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$) に対して

a を z の実部といい $a = \operatorname{Re} z$

b 虚部 $b = \operatorname{Im} z$ と表す

$$\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}$$

② 実数・純虚数条件

z が実数

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{z} = z \leftarrow \operatorname{Im} z = 0 \text{ より}$$

z が純虚数

$$\Leftrightarrow \bar{z} = -z, z \neq 0 \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re} z = 0 \text{ より} \\ \text{ただし } z = 0 \text{ のとき} \\ z \in \mathbb{R} \text{ なのに } \bar{z} = -z \text{ が成り立つ} \\ \text{ので } z = 0 \text{ を付け加える} \end{array}$$

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$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ より

$$\overline{\alpha + \beta} = \alpha + \beta \quad \therefore \alpha + \bar{\beta} = \alpha + \beta \quad \text{①}$$

$$\overline{\alpha\beta} = \alpha\beta \quad \therefore \alpha\bar{\beta} = \alpha\beta \quad \text{②}$$

① より

$$\bar{\beta} = \alpha - \alpha + \beta$$

② より

$$\alpha(\alpha - \alpha + \beta) = \alpha\beta \leftarrow \text{必要ない文字の消去}$$

$$\alpha\alpha - (\alpha)^2 + \alpha\beta - \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$\alpha(\alpha - \beta) - \alpha(\alpha - \beta) = 0$$

$$(\alpha - \alpha)(\alpha - \beta) = 0$$

α は実数でない複素数であるから

$\alpha - \alpha \neq 0$ より

$$\alpha - \beta = 0 \quad \therefore \beta = \alpha \text{ 口}$$

8

d) $z + \frac{1}{z} \in \mathbb{R}$ とき

$$z + \frac{1}{z} = z + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\bar{z} + \frac{1}{\bar{z}} = z + \frac{1}{z}$$

両辺に $z\bar{z}$ をかけ

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

$$|z|^2 (z - \bar{z}) - (z - \bar{z}) = 0$$

$$(z - \bar{z})(|z|^2 - 1) = 0$$

z は虚数であるから $z - \bar{z} \neq 0$ より

$$|z|^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore |z| = 1$$

e) $z + \frac{1}{z}$ が整数であるとき z は

実数であるとき $z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$) とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} z + \frac{1}{z} &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta + (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{-1} \\ &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta + \cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta) \\ &= 2 \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$z + \frac{1}{z} \in \mathbb{Z}$ となるとき $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq 1$

であるから $z + \frac{1}{z} = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2$ より

$$\cos \theta = 0, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm 1$$

$$\therefore \theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \pi, \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

z は虚数より

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i, \pm i, -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

9

$$\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 + i} = \frac{2(\cos 60^\circ + i \sin 60^\circ)}{\sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}(\cos 15^\circ + i \sin 15^\circ)$$

$$\left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 + i} \right| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\arg \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{1 + i} = 15^\circ$$

<point>

① 極形式:

10

d) $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$

$$\bar{z} = r(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$$

$$-z = -r(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$$

$$= r(-\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$= r(\cos(\pi - \theta) + i \sin(\pi - \theta))$$

e) $\frac{1}{z^2} = z^{-2}$

$$= \{r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)\}^{-2}$$

$$= r^{-2}(\cos(-2\theta) + i \sin(-2\theta))$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2}(\cos(-2\theta) + i \sin(-2\theta))$$

g) $z - |z| = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) - r$

$$= r(\cos \theta - 1 + i \sin \theta)$$

$$|\cos \theta - 1 + i \sin \theta|^2 = (\cos \theta - 1)^2 + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= \cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta + 1 + \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= 2(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$= 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\therefore |\cos \theta - 1 + i \sin \theta| = 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \quad (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \geq 0) \text{ より}$$

$$= 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \left(\frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} + i \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \right)$$

$$= 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (-\sin \frac{\theta}{2} + i \cos \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$= 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}))$$

$$= 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

注

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), \quad r > 0$$

[1]

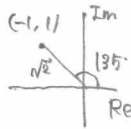
$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad (r \geq 0, 0 \leq \theta < 360^\circ)$$

とおく

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= r^3(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^3 \\ &= r^3(\cos 3\theta + i \sin 3\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= 8(\cos(135^\circ + 360^\circ n) \\ &\quad + i \sin(135^\circ + 360^\circ n)) \end{aligned}$$

($n \in \mathbb{Z}$)



よって

$$r^3 = 8 \quad \therefore r = 2$$

$$3\theta = 135^\circ + 360^\circ n \quad \therefore \theta = 45^\circ + 120^\circ n$$

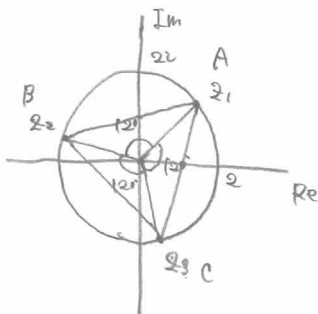
$$0 \leq \theta < 360^\circ \text{ より } n = 0, 1, 2.$$

$$\therefore a = \sqrt{2}, b = \sqrt{2}$$

よって2つの解を z_1, z_2 とする

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= (\cos 120^\circ + i \sin 120^\circ) z_1 \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) z_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 &= (\cos 240^\circ + i \sin 240^\circ) z_1 \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) z_1 \end{aligned}$$



$A(z_1), B(z_2), C(z_3)$ とする

中心角 = 2π (円周角より)

$$\angle CAB = \angle ABC = \angle BCA = 60^\circ$$

よって $\triangle ABC$ は正三角形である。

<point>

① トーモプフルの定理

② の乗根。

[2]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } z^5 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}\right)^5 \\ &= \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = \frac{z^5 - 1}{z - 1} = 0 \quad (z \neq 1)$$

$$\text{② } z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0$$

両辺 z^2 で割ると

$$z^2 + z + 1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} = 0$$

$$\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) + \left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right) - 1 = 0$$

$$t = z + \frac{1}{z} \text{ とおく}$$

$$t^2 + t - 1 = 0 \quad \therefore t^2 + t = 1$$

$$\text{③ } z + \frac{1}{z} = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

④ より

$$t^2 + t - 1 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} > 0 \text{ より}$$

$$2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \therefore \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}$$

(4)



正五角形の1辺の長さを l とおく

余弦定理より

$$\begin{aligned} l^2 &= 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \frac{2\pi}{5} \\ &= 2 - \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

[13]

$$\begin{aligned} d) z^7 &= \left(\cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{7} \right)^7 \\ &= \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z + z^2 + \dots + z^6 &= \frac{z(z^6 - 1)}{z - 1} \\ &= \frac{z^7 - z}{z - 1} \\ &= \frac{1 - z}{z - 1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

② $z^7 = 1 \dots ①$

$|z| = 1$ であるから $|z|^2 = 1$ より $z\bar{z} = 1 \dots ②$

①, ② より

$$z\bar{z} = z^7$$

$z \neq 0$ より

$$\bar{z} = z^6$$

(②) + ③ にして

$$(\bar{z}^6) = z^6, (\bar{z}^7) = z^0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \bar{\alpha} &= z + z^2 + z^4 + (\bar{z} + \bar{z}^2 + \bar{z}^4) \\ &= z + z^2 + z^4 + \bar{z} + (\bar{z}^2) + (\bar{z}^4) \\ &= z + z^2 + z^4 + z^6 + z^5 + z^3 \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha\bar{\alpha} &= (z + z^2 + z^4)(\bar{z} + (\bar{z}^2) + (\bar{z}^4)) \\ &= \underbrace{z + z^6}_{1} + \underbrace{z^2 + z^5}_{z^2} + \underbrace{z^4 + z^3}_{z^4} \quad (z^7 = 1) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

③ ④式

$$= (1-z)(1-z^2)(1-z^4)(1-\bar{z})(1-(\bar{z}^2))(1-(\bar{z}^4))$$

$$= \{1 - (z + z^2 + z^4) + (z^3 + z^5 + z^6) - z^7\}$$

$$\{1 - (\bar{z} + (\bar{z}^2) + (\bar{z}^4)) + ((\bar{z}^2) + (\bar{z}^4) + (\bar{z}^6)) - (\bar{z}^7)\}$$

$$= (-\alpha + \bar{\alpha})(-\bar{\alpha} + \alpha)$$

$$= -(\alpha - \bar{\alpha})^2$$

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

$$= -\{(-1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2\} = 7$$

[別解]

$$\alpha^7 = 1$$

$$\alpha^7 - 1 = 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)(\alpha^6 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^4 + \dots + 1) = 0$$

$\alpha^7 - 1 = 0$ より $\alpha = 1, z, z^2, \dots, z^6$ を解にもちこねる。これはすなわち異なる解である。

$$\alpha^6 + \alpha^5 + \dots + 1 = (\alpha - z)(\alpha - z^2) \dots (\alpha - z^6)$$

②(③)式を代入して

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$(1-z)(1-z^2) \dots (1-z^6) = 7$$

[14]

$$\begin{aligned} d) \alpha^7 &= \left(\cos \frac{960^\circ}{7} + i \sin \frac{960^\circ}{7} \right)^7 \\ &= \cos 960^\circ + i \sin 960^\circ \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^6 &= \frac{\alpha(\alpha^6 - 1)}{\alpha - 1} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^7 - \alpha}{\alpha - 1} \\ &= \frac{1 - \alpha}{\alpha - 1} = -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{②} \quad \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1}{1-\alpha^6} &= \frac{(1-\alpha^6) + (1-\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)(1-\alpha^6)} \\ &= \frac{2 - (\alpha + \alpha^6)}{1 - (\alpha + \alpha^6) + \alpha^7} \\ &= \frac{2 - (\alpha + \alpha^6)}{2 - (\alpha + \alpha^6)} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

③ (②) + ③ にして

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{1-\alpha^5} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1-\alpha^3} + \frac{1}{1-\alpha^4} = 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$\text{④式} = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{4)} \quad & \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} + \frac{\alpha^{12} = \alpha^5}{1-\alpha^6} \quad \alpha^2=1, |\alpha|=1 \neq 1 \\
 & \alpha^6=\bar{\alpha} \\
 & = \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} + \frac{(\bar{\alpha}^2)}{1-\bar{\alpha}} \\
 & = \frac{\alpha^2(1-\bar{\alpha}) + (\bar{\alpha}^2)(1-\alpha)}{(1-\alpha)(1-\bar{\alpha})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \frac{\alpha^2 + (\bar{\alpha}^2) - \alpha\bar{\alpha}(\alpha+\bar{\alpha})}{2-(\alpha+\bar{\alpha})} \\
 & = \frac{(\alpha+\bar{\alpha})^2 - (\alpha+\bar{\alpha}) - 2}{2-(\alpha+\bar{\alpha})} \\
 & = \frac{\{(\alpha+\bar{\alpha}) + 1 \} \{ (\alpha+\bar{\alpha}) - 2 \}}{2-(\alpha+\bar{\alpha})}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -(\alpha+\bar{\alpha}) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\alpha^4}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha^{10} = \alpha^3}{1-\alpha^5} \\
 & = \frac{\alpha^4}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{(\bar{\alpha}^4)}{1-(\bar{\alpha}^2)} \leftarrow \text{上式を } \alpha \text{ と } \alpha^2 \text{ に} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \alpha \text{ と } \bar{\alpha} \text{ に}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -(\alpha^2 + (\bar{\alpha}^2)) - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\alpha^6}{1-\alpha^3} + \frac{\alpha^9 = \alpha}{1-\alpha^4} \\
 & = \frac{\alpha^6}{1-\alpha^3} + \frac{\bar{\alpha}^6}{1-(\bar{\alpha}^3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -(\alpha^3 + (\bar{\alpha}^3)) - 1 \quad \text{より}$$

$$\text{与式} = -\{(\alpha+\bar{\alpha}) + (\alpha^2+\bar{\alpha}^2) + (\alpha^3+\bar{\alpha}^3)\} - 3$$

$$= -(\alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6) - 3$$

$$= -(-1) - 3 = -2$$

[84] 問 4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\alpha^2}{1-\alpha} &= \frac{(\alpha+1)(\alpha-1)+1}{1-\alpha} \\
 &= -\alpha - 1 + \frac{1}{1-\alpha}
 \end{aligned}$$

(同様に)

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

$$(n=1, 2, \dots, 6)$$

2, 7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= -(\alpha + \alpha^2 + \dots + \alpha^6) - 6 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \dots + \frac{1}{1-\alpha^6} \\
 &= -(-1) - 6 + 3 = -2
 \end{aligned}$$

[15]

$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{1+i} \\
 &= \frac{2(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3})}{\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})} \\
 &= \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z^2 &= 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12})^2 \\
 &= 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) \quad \therefore \theta = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{6}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 z^n &= (\sqrt{2})^n (\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12})^n \\
 &= (\sqrt{2})^n (\cos \frac{n\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{n\pi}{12})
 \end{aligned}$$

z^n が実数となるとき

$$\sin \frac{n\pi}{12} = 0$$

$$\frac{n\pi}{12} = k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\therefore n = 12k$$

これを満たす最小の自然数 n は $n = \boxed{12}$

[16]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\sqrt{3}+i)^{4n} &= (1+i)^{4n} \\
 \{2(\cos 30^\circ + i \sin 30^\circ)\}^{4n} &= \{\sqrt{2}(\cos 45^\circ + i \sin 45^\circ)\}^{4n} \\
 2^{4n}(\cos 30^\circ 4n + i \sin 30^\circ 4n) &= 2^{4n}(\cos 45^\circ 4n + i \sin 45^\circ 4n)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4n = \frac{4n}{2} \dots 0 \\ 30^\circ 4n = 45^\circ 4n + 360^\circ k \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \dots ② \end{cases}$$

①, ② より

$$15n = 45n + 360k$$

$$n = -12k$$

これを満たす最小の自然数 n は $n = 12, n = 6$