



解と
係数



2次方程式 $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$ の2つの解を α, β とし、 $\alpha^n + \beta^n = S_n$ (n は自然数) とする。
次のことを証明せよ。

(1) $\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = 0$ ならば、 $\alpha^{n+2} + \alpha^{n+1} + \alpha^n = 0$

(2) $S_{n+2} = -(S_{n+1} + S_n)$

(3) $S_5 = -1$

(1) $\alpha^{n+2} + \alpha^{n+1} + \alpha^n = 0$ とする

$$\alpha^n (\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) = 0 \dots \textcircled{1} \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = 0 \text{ より } \textcircled{1} \text{ の } \alpha \text{ の両辺に } \alpha^n$$

$$\therefore \alpha^{n+2} + \alpha^{n+1} + \alpha^n = 0$$

(2) 仮定より

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

$$= -\{\alpha^m(\alpha+1) + \beta^m(\beta+1)\} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\therefore \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1 = 0 \text{ より } \alpha + 1 = -\alpha^2$$

$$\beta^2 + \beta + 1 = 0 \text{ より } \beta + 1 = -\beta^2 \text{ とおける}$$

$\textcircled{2}$ の右辺は

$$-\{\alpha^m \cdot -\alpha^2 + \beta^m \cdot -\beta^2\}$$

$$= \alpha^{m+2} + \beta^{m+2}$$

とあり、これは左辺と等しい

$$\therefore S_{m+2} = -(S_{m+1} + S_m) \text{ とわかる}$$

(3) $S_1 = \alpha + \beta = -1$ $\alpha\beta = 1$

$$S_2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (\alpha + \beta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$S_3 = \alpha^3 + \beta^3 = (\alpha + \beta)^3 - 3\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) = -1 + 3 = 2$$

$$S_4 = \alpha^4 + \beta^4 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)^2 - 2\alpha^2\beta^2 = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$S_5 = \alpha^5 + \beta^5 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(\alpha^3 + \beta^3) - \alpha^2\beta^3 - \alpha^3\beta^2 = (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(\alpha^3 + \beta^3) - \alpha^2\beta^2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= -1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot (-1)$$

$$= -2 + 1 = -1$$

よって $S_5 = -1$

