

数学特論後期試験のための問題の略解

1.

$$\begin{array}{lll} (1) & (471)_8 = 313 & (2) \quad (11011011)_2 = 219 \quad (3) \quad (165)_7 = 96 \\ (4) & (21201)_3 = 208 & (5) \quad (1101.101)_2 = 13 + \frac{5}{8} \quad (6) \quad (101.11)_8 = 65 + \frac{9}{64} \end{array}$$

2.

$$\begin{array}{lll} (1) & 1000 = (1750)_8 & (2) \quad 1000 = (1111101000)_2 \quad (3) \quad 1000 = (3E8)_{16} \\ (4) & 10.25 = (1010.01)_2 & (5) \quad 10.25 = (12.2)_8 \quad (6) \quad 123.5 = (173.4)_8 \end{array}$$

3.

$$(1) \quad (\text{KOBE})_{26} 185254 \quad (2) \quad (\text{YAMA})_{26} = 422136$$

4.

$$(1) \quad 176332 = (\text{KAWA})_{26} \quad (2) \quad 3687172 = (\text{IBUKI})_{26}$$

5.

$$(1) \quad 2142 = 2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 17 \quad \text{約数の個数} = 24$$

$$\text{約数} \{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 14, 17, 18, 21, 34, 42, 51, 63, 102, 119, 126, 153, 238, 306, 357, 714, 1071, 2142\}$$

$$(2) \quad 2520 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \quad \text{約数の個数} = 48$$

$$\text{約数} \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 28, 30, 35, 36, 40, 42, 45, 56, 60, 63, 70, 72, 84, 90, 105, 120, 126, 140, 168, 180, 210, 252, 280, 315, 360, 420, 504, 630, 840, 1260, 2520\}$$

6.

$$50! = 2^{47} \cdot 3^{22} \cdot 5^{12} \cdot 7^8 \cdot 11^4 \cdot 13^3 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 23^2 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 47$$

7.

$$(a) \quad 26, 18 \quad g.c.d.(26, 18) = 2 = 18 \cdot 3 + 26 \cdot (-2)$$

$$(b) \quad 187, 34 \quad g.c.d.(187, 34) = 17 = 187 + 34 \cdot (-5)$$

$$(c) \quad 841, 160 \quad g.c.d.(841, 160) = 1 = 160 \cdot 205 + 841 \cdot (-39)$$

$$(d) \quad 2613, 2171 \quad g.c.d.(2613, 2171) = 13 = 2171 \cdot 65 + 2613 \cdot (-54)$$

8. (1) $g.c.d.(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1, x^3 - x^2 - x - 2) = x^2 + x + 1$

$$= (2x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{5} + (x^3 - x^2 - x - 2) \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)$$

(2) $g.c.d.(x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1, x^3 - x^2 - x - 2) = 27$

$$= (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1)(4x^2 + 4x - 23) - (x^3 - x^2 - x - 2)(4x^2 + 20x + 25)$$

または,

$$g.c.d.(x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1, x^3 - x^2 - x - 2) = 1$$

$$= (x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1) \cdot \frac{1}{27}(4x^2 + 4x - 23) - (x^3 - x^2 - x - 2) \cdot \frac{1}{27}(4x^2 + 20x + 25)$$

9. (1) $g.c.d.(5 + 6i, 3 - 2i) = 1 = (5 + 6i) - (3 - 2i) \cdot 2i$

(2) $g.c.d.(7 - 11i, 8 - 19i) = -2 + i = (7 - 11i)(-3 + 2i) - (8 - 19i)(-2 + i)$

10. (1) $x = 6 + 7n$

(2) 解なし

(3) $x = 6 + 7n$

(4) $x = 219 + 256n$

(5) $x = 36 + 100n$

(6) $x = 636 + 676n$

11. (1) $3 + 13n$

(2) $6 + 11n$

(3) $205 + 841n$

(4) $65 + 201n$

12. $\{0, 1, 4, 9\}$

13. $\{3, 11\}$

14. ヒント : $n = d_{k-1} \cdot 10^{k-1} + d_{k-2} \cdot 10^{k-2} + \cdots + d_1 \cdot 10 + d_0$ と置き,

$$n = d_{k-1} \cdot (10^{k-1} - 1) + d_{k-2} \cdot (10^{k-2} - 1) + \cdots + d_1 \cdot (10 - 1) + (d_{k-1} + d_{k-2} + \cdots + d_1 + d_0)$$

の形で考える.

15. ヒント : $n^5 - n = (n - 1)n(n + 1)(n^2 + 1)$ が 2 の倍数なので, $n^5 - n$ は 2 の倍数であり, 3 の倍数であり, 5 の倍数であることを示す.

5 の倍数であることは Fermat の小定理 ($p = 5$) を用いてもよい.

16. (1) $x = 23 + 105n$

(2) $x = 4 + 693n$

(3) $x = 1706 + 1716n$

17. (1) $5^{13} \equiv 21 \pmod{23}$ (2) $28^{749} \equiv 289 \pmod{1147}$
 (3) $38^{75} \equiv 79 \pmod{103}$

18. $\varphi(90) = 24$, $\varphi(91) = 72$, $\varphi(92) = 44$, $\varphi(93) = 60$, $\varphi(94) = 46$
 $\varphi(95) = 72$, $\varphi(96) = 32$, $\varphi(97) = 96$, $\varphi(98) = 42$, $\varphi(99) = 60$
 $\varphi(100) = 40$

19. 「 $2^n - 1$ が素数であれば, n も素数である」 こと
 $\because n$ が素数でなければ $n = kl (k \geq 2, l \geq 2)$ と書ける.
 $2^n - 1 = (2^k)^l - 1 = (2^k - 1)(2^{k(l-1)} + 2^{k(l-2)} + \cdots + 2^k + 1)$ となり, $2^n - 1$ は合成数 (素数でない) になってしまう. よって, n は素数でなければならない.

「 $2^n + 1$ が素数であれば, n は 2 の巾乗である」 こと
 $\because n$ が 2 の巾乗でなければ $n = kl (k \text{ は } 3 \text{ 以上の奇数})$ と書ける.
 $2^n + 1 = (2^l)^k + 1 = (2^l + 1)(2^{l(k-1)} - 2^{l(k-2)} + \cdots - 2^l + 1)$ となり, $2^n + 1$ は合成数 (素数でない) になってしまう. よって, n は 2 の巾乗でなければならない.

20. (1) $3^{15} - 1 = 14348906 = 2 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 4561$
 (2) $3^{24} - 1 = 282429536480 = 2^5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 41 \cdot 73 \cdot 6481$
 (3) $5^{12} - 1 = 244140624 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 31 \cdot 601$
 (4) $10^5 - 1 = 99999 = 3^2 \cdot 41 \cdot 271$
 (5) $10^6 - 1 = 999999 = 3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 37$
 (6) $2^{33} - 1 = 8589934591 = 7 \cdot 23 \cdot 89 \cdot 599479$
 (7) $2^{21} - 1 = 2097151 = 7^2 \cdot 127 \cdot 337$
 (8) $2^{15} - 1 = 32767 = 7 \cdot 31 \cdot 151$
 (9) $2^{30} - 1 = 1073741823 = 3^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 151 \cdot 331$
 (10) $2^{60} - 1 = 1152921504606846975 = 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 61 \cdot 151 \cdot 331 \cdot 1321$