

第 407 回追加問題

1. 5数 a, b, c, d, e について,

$$\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} + \frac{1}{e^2} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} = a + b + c + d + e = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + e^2 = 1 \text{ のとき,}$$

a, b, c, d, e の中に 1 があることを示せ。

証明 $(a-1)(b-1)(c-1)(d-1)(e-1) = 0$ を示す。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= abcde - (abcd + abce + abde + acde + bcde) + (abc + abd + abe + acd + ace + ade + bcd + bce + bde \\ &\quad + cde) - (ab + ac + ad + ae + bc + bd + be + cd + ce + de) + (a + b + c + d + e) - 1 \\ &= abcde \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} \right) \right\} + \frac{1}{2} abcde \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} + \frac{1}{e^2} \right) \right\} + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2} \{ (a + b + c + d + e)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + e^2) \} = 0 = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

よって, a, b, c, d, e のうちどれかは 1 である。 **終**

別解 $f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(x-d)(x-e) = x^5 + px^4 + qx^3 + rx^2 + sx + t$ とおくと, 解と係数の関係により,
 $p = -(a + b + c + d + e) = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= ab + ac + ad + ae + bc + bd + be + cd + ce + de = \frac{1}{2} \{ (a + b + c + d + e)^2 - (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + e^2) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1^2 - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= -(abc + abd + abe + acd + ace + ade + bcd + bce + cde) \\ &= -abcde \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} + \frac{1}{e^2} \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} (1^2 - 1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$s = abcd + abce + abde + acde + bcde = abcde \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} \right) = abcde = t$$

よって, $f(x) = x^4 - x^3 - tx + t$ となり, $f(1) = 0$ となるから, a, b, c, d, e のうちどれかは 1 である。 **終**

2. 数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項が $a_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n + \delta^n + \varepsilon^n$ と表され, $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 3, a_4 = 4, a_5 = 5$ のとき, a_6 の値を求めよ。

解答 $f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)(x-\delta)(x-\varepsilon) = x^5 - px^4 + qx^3 - rx^2 + sx - t$ とおくと,

$$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 4px^3 + 3qx^2 - 2rx + s \text{ であるから, } \frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{5x^5 - 4px^4 + 3qx^3 - 2rx^2 + sx}{x^5 - px^4 + qx^3 - rx^2 + sx - t}$$

普通に割り算を実行すると,

$$\begin{array}{r} 5, p, p^2 - 2q, \\ 1, -p, q, -r, s, -t \quad \overline{) \quad} \\ \underline{5, -4p, 3q, -2r, s, 0} \\ 5, -5p, 5q, -5r, 5s, -5t \\ \underline{p, -2q, 3r, -4s, 5t} \\ p, -p^2, pq, -pr, ps, -pt \\ \underline{p^2 - 2q, -pq + 3r, pr - 4s, -ps + 5t, pt} \\ p^2 - 2q, -p^3 + 2pq, p^2q - 2q^2, \dots \text{ (以下省略)} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} = 5 + \frac{p}{x} + \frac{p^2-2q}{x^2} + \frac{p^3-3pq+3r}{x^3} + \frac{p^4-4p^2q+2q^2+4pr-4s}{x^4}$$

$$+ \frac{p^5-5p^3q+5pq^2+5p^2r-5qr-5ps+5t}{x^5}$$

$$+ \frac{p^6-6p^4q+9p^2q^2-2q^3+6p^3r-12pqr+3r^2-6p^2s+6qs+6pt}{x^6} + \dots$$

$$= 5 + \frac{a_1}{x} + \frac{a_2}{x^2} + \frac{a_3}{x^3} + \frac{a_4}{x^4} + \frac{a_5}{x^5} + \frac{a_6}{x^6} + \dots \quad (\Rightarrow \text{次の3(2)参照})$$

$$= 5 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{3}{x^3} + \frac{4}{x^4} + \frac{5}{x^5} + \frac{a_6}{x^6} + \dots \quad \text{であるから, 係数を比較して,}$$

$$p=1, \quad p^2-2q=2, \quad p^3-3pq+3r=3, \quad p^4-4p^2q+2q^2+4pr-4s=4, \quad p^5-5p^3q+5pq^2+5p^2r-5qr-5ps+5t=5 \text{ より, } p=1, \quad q=-\frac{1}{2}, \quad r=\frac{1}{6}, \quad s=\frac{1}{24}, \quad t=-\frac{19}{120}$$

$$\text{このとき, } a_6 = p^6 - 6p^4q + 9p^2q^2 - 2q^3 + 6p^3r - 12pqr + 3r^2 - 6p^2s + 6qs + 6pt = \frac{871}{120} \quad \text{答}$$

別解 $f(x) = (x-\alpha)(x-\beta)(x-\gamma)(x-\delta)(x-\varepsilon) = x^5 - px^4 + qx^3 - rx^2 + sx - t = 0$ とおく。

$$\alpha \text{ は } f(x)=0 \text{ の解であるから, } \alpha^5 - p\alpha^4 + q\alpha^3 - r\alpha^2 + s\alpha - t = 0$$

$$\text{両辺に } \alpha^n \text{ を掛けると, } \alpha^{n+5} - p\alpha^{n+4} + q\alpha^{n+3} - r\alpha^{n+2} + s\alpha^{n+1} - t\alpha^n = 0$$

$\beta, \dots, \varepsilon$ についても同様に,

$$\beta^{n+5} - p\beta^{n+4} + q\beta^{n+3} - r\beta^{n+2} + s\beta^{n+1} - t\beta^n = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \varepsilon^{n+5} - p\varepsilon^{n+4} + q\varepsilon^{n+3} - r\varepsilon^{n+2} + s\varepsilon^{n+1} - t\varepsilon^n = 0$$

これら5式を辺々加えると, $a_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n + \delta^n + \varepsilon^n$ であるから,

$$a_{n+5} - pa_{n+4} + qa_{n+3} - ra_{n+2} + sa_{n+1} - ta_n = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

次に, 5文字の対称式を Σ を用いて表すと, 解と係数の関係により,

$$p = \Sigma\alpha = 1, \quad q = \Sigma\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2}((\Sigma\alpha)^2 - \Sigma\alpha^2) = \frac{1}{2}(1^2 - 2) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad r = \Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma, \quad s = \Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma\delta, \quad t = \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon \text{ である。}$$

ここで, $\Sigma\alpha^3 - 3\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma = \Sigma\alpha(\Sigma\alpha^2 - \Sigma\alpha\beta)$ であるから (*),

$$r = \Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma = \frac{1}{3}(\Sigma\alpha^3 - \Sigma\alpha(\Sigma\alpha^2 - \Sigma\alpha\beta)) = \frac{1}{3}\left[3 - 1\left\{2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}\right] = \frac{1}{6} \text{ となる。}$$

$$p=1, \quad q=-\frac{1}{2}, \quad r=\frac{1}{6} \text{ を } \textcircled{1} \text{ に代入すると, } a_{n+5} - a_{n+4} - \frac{1}{2}a_{n+3} - \frac{1}{6}a_{n+2} + sa_{n+1} - ta_n = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{漸化式 } \textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=-1 \text{ とおくと, } a_4 - a_3 - \frac{1}{2}a_2 - \frac{1}{6}a_1 + sa_0 - ta_{-1} = 0$$

$$a_0 = 5, \quad a_{-1} = \Sigma\alpha^{-1} = \frac{\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon} = \frac{s}{t} \text{ であるから, } 4 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 + s \cdot 5 - t \cdot \frac{s}{t} = 0 \quad \therefore s = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{このとき, 漸化式 } \textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=0 \text{ とおくと, } a_5 - a_4 - \frac{1}{2}a_3 - \frac{1}{6}a_2 + \frac{1}{24}a_1 - ta_0 = 0$$

$$5 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{24} \cdot 1 - 5t = 0 \quad \therefore t = -\frac{19}{120}$$

$$\text{このとき, 漸化式 } \textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=1 \text{ とおくと, } a_6 - a_5 - \frac{1}{2}a_4 - \frac{1}{6}a_3 + \frac{1}{24}a_2 + \frac{19}{120}a_1 = 0$$

$$a_6 - 5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{24} \cdot 2 + \frac{19}{120} \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \therefore a_6 = \frac{871}{120} \quad \text{答}$$

(*) $\Sigma\alpha^3 - 3\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma = \Sigma\alpha(\Sigma\alpha^2 - \Sigma\alpha\beta)$ すなわち,

$$\alpha^3 + \beta^3 + \gamma^3 + \delta^3 + \varepsilon^3 - 3(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\varepsilon + \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma\varepsilon + \alpha\delta\varepsilon + \beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\varepsilon + \beta\delta\varepsilon + \gamma\delta\varepsilon)$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \varepsilon^2 - \alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma - \alpha\delta - \alpha\varepsilon - \beta\gamma - \beta\delta - \beta\varepsilon - \gamma\delta - \gamma\varepsilon - \delta\varepsilon) \text{ の証明}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{左辺} &= (\alpha + \beta)^3 + (\gamma + \delta)^3 + \varepsilon^3 - 3(\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2) - 3(\gamma^2\delta + \gamma\delta^2) - 3(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\varepsilon + \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma\varepsilon + \alpha\delta\varepsilon + \beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\varepsilon \\
&\quad + \beta\delta\varepsilon + \gamma\delta\varepsilon) \\
&= (\alpha + \beta)^3 + (\gamma + \delta)^3 + \varepsilon^3 - 3(\alpha + \beta)(\gamma + \delta)\varepsilon + 3(\alpha + \beta)(\gamma + \delta)\varepsilon - 3(\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2) - 3(\gamma^2\delta + \gamma\delta^2) - 3(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\varepsilon \\
&\quad + \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma\varepsilon + \alpha\delta\varepsilon + \beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\varepsilon + \beta\delta\varepsilon + \gamma\delta\varepsilon) \\
&= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(\alpha + \beta)^2 + (\gamma + \delta)^2 + \varepsilon^2 - (\alpha + \beta)(\gamma + \delta) - (\gamma + \delta)\varepsilon - \varepsilon(\alpha + \beta) + 3(\alpha + \beta)(\gamma + \delta)\varepsilon - 3(\alpha^2\beta \\
&\quad + \alpha\beta^2) - 3(\gamma^2\delta + \gamma\delta^2) - 3(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\varepsilon + \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma\varepsilon + \alpha\delta\varepsilon + \beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\varepsilon + \beta\delta\varepsilon + \gamma\delta\varepsilon) \\
&= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \varepsilon^2 - \alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma - \alpha\delta - \alpha\varepsilon - \beta\gamma - \beta\delta - \beta\varepsilon - \gamma\delta - \gamma\varepsilon - \delta\varepsilon + 3\alpha\beta + 3\gamma\delta) + \\
&\quad 3(\alpha + \beta)(\gamma + \delta)\varepsilon - 3(\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2) - 3(\gamma^2\delta + \gamma\delta^2) - 3(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\varepsilon + \alpha\gamma\delta + \alpha\gamma\varepsilon + \alpha\delta\varepsilon + \beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\varepsilon + \beta\delta\varepsilon + \gamma\delta\varepsilon) \\
&= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \varepsilon^2 - \alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma - \alpha\delta - \alpha\varepsilon - \beta\gamma - \beta\delta - \beta\varepsilon - \gamma\delta - \gamma\varepsilon - \delta\varepsilon) \\
&\quad + (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(3\alpha\beta + 3\gamma\delta) + 3(\alpha + \beta)(\gamma + \delta)\varepsilon - 3(\alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2) - 3(\gamma^2\delta + \gamma\delta^2) - 3(\alpha\beta\gamma + \alpha\beta\delta + \alpha\beta\varepsilon + \alpha\gamma\delta \\
&\quad + \alpha\gamma\varepsilon + \alpha\delta\varepsilon + \beta\gamma\delta + \beta\gamma\varepsilon + \beta\delta\varepsilon + \gamma\delta\varepsilon) \\
&= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \varepsilon^2 - \alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma - \alpha\delta - \alpha\varepsilon - \beta\gamma - \beta\delta - \beta\varepsilon - \gamma\delta - \gamma\varepsilon - \delta\varepsilon) \\
&\quad + (\gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(3\alpha\beta) + (\alpha + \beta + \varepsilon)(3\gamma\delta) + 3(\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta)\varepsilon \\
&\quad - 3\{\alpha\beta(\gamma + \delta + \varepsilon) + (\alpha + \beta + \varepsilon)\gamma\delta + (\alpha\gamma + \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma + \beta\delta)\varepsilon\} \\
&= (\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon)(\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 + \delta^2 + \varepsilon^2 - \alpha\beta - \alpha\gamma - \alpha\delta - \alpha\varepsilon - \beta\gamma - \beta\delta - \beta\varepsilon - \gamma\delta - \gamma\varepsilon - \delta\varepsilon) = \text{右辺} \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

別解2 (*) を使わない方法

$$f(x) = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)(x - \gamma)(x - \delta)(x - \varepsilon) = x^5 - px^4 + qx^3 - rx^2 + sx - t = 0 \text{ とおく.}$$

$$\alpha \text{ は } f(x) = 0 \text{ の解であるから, } \alpha^5 - p\alpha^4 + q\alpha^3 - r\alpha^2 + s\alpha - t = 0$$

$$\text{両辺に } \alpha^n \text{ を掛けると, } \alpha^{n+5} - p\alpha^{n+4} + q\alpha^{n+3} - r\alpha^{n+2} + s\alpha^{n+1} - t\alpha^n = 0$$

$\beta, \dots, \varepsilon$ についても同様に,

$$\beta^{n+5} - p\beta^{n+4} + q\beta^{n+3} - r\beta^{n+2} + s\beta^{n+1} - t\beta^n = 0, \dots, \varepsilon^{n+5} - p\varepsilon^{n+4} + q\varepsilon^{n+3} - r\varepsilon^{n+2} + s\varepsilon^{n+1} - t\varepsilon^n = 0$$

これら5式を辺々加えると, $a_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n + \gamma^n + \delta^n + \varepsilon^n$ であるから,

$$a_{n+5} - pa_{n+4} + qa_{n+3} - ra_{n+2} + sa_{n+1} - ta_n = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

次に, 5文字の対称式を Σ を用いて表すと, 解と係数の関係により,

$$p = \Sigma\alpha = 1, \quad q = \Sigma\alpha\beta = \frac{1}{2}[(\Sigma\alpha)^2 - \Sigma\alpha^2] = \frac{1}{2}(1^2 - 2) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad r = \Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma, \quad s = \Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma\delta, \quad t = \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon \text{ である.}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ に } p=1, q=-\frac{1}{2} \text{ を代入すると, } a_{n+5} - a_{n+4} - \frac{1}{2}a_{n+3} - ra_{n+2} + sa_{n+1} - ta_n = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{漸化式}\textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=-2 \text{ とおくと, } a_3 - a_2 - \frac{1}{2}a_1 - ra_0 + sa_{-1} - ta_{-2} = 0$$

$$\text{ここで, } a_0 = 5, \quad a_{-1} = \Sigma\alpha^{-1} = \frac{\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon} = \frac{s}{t}, \quad a_{-2} = \frac{\Sigma\alpha^2\beta^2\gamma^2\delta^2}{(\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon)^2} = \frac{(\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma\delta)^2 - 2\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma}{(\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon)^2} = \frac{s^2 - 2tr}{t^2} \text{ で}$$

$$\text{あるから, } 3 - 2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 - r \cdot 5 + s \cdot \frac{s}{t} - t \cdot \frac{s^2 - 2tr}{t^2} = 0 \quad \therefore r = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{このとき, 漸化式}\textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=-1 \text{ とおくと, } a_4 - a_3 - \frac{1}{2}a_2 - \frac{1}{6}a_1 + sa_0 - ta_{-1} = 0$$

$$a_0 = 5, \quad a_{-1} = \Sigma\alpha^{-1} = \frac{\Sigma\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\varepsilon} = \frac{s}{t} \text{ であるから, } 4 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 + s \cdot 5 - t \cdot \frac{s}{t} = 0 \quad \therefore s = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{このとき, 漸化式}\textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=0 \text{ とおくと, } a_5 - a_4 - \frac{1}{2}a_3 - \frac{1}{6}a_2 + \frac{1}{24}a_1 - ta_0 = 0$$

$$5 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 + \frac{1}{24} \cdot 1 - 5t = 0 \quad \therefore t = -\frac{19}{120}$$

$$\text{このとき, 漸化式}\textcircled{1} \text{ で, } n=1 \text{ とおくと, } a_6 - a_5 - \frac{1}{2}a_4 - \frac{1}{6}a_3 + \frac{1}{24}a_2 + \frac{19}{120}a_1 = 0$$

$$a_6 - 5 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 - \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{24} \cdot 2 + \frac{19}{120} \cdot 1 = 0 \quad \therefore a_6 = \frac{871}{120} \quad \square$$

3. **補足**

次を証明せよ。

(1) n 次方程式 $x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = 0$ の解の一つを α とすると、

$|\alpha| < \max(|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_n|) + 1$ が成り立つ。

(2) n 次方程式 $f(x) = 0$ の n 個の解を α_i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$) とし、 $t_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^k$ とおくと、

十分大きな x の値に対して、 $\frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t_k}{x^k}$ が成り立つ。

証明

(1) $\max(|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_n|) + 1 = m \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$ とおく。

いま、 $|\alpha| \geq m + 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$ と仮定する。

$x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n = 0$ より、 $x^n = -a_1 x^{n-1} - a_2 x^{n-2} - \dots - a_{n-1} x - a_n$

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha^n| &= |-a_1 \alpha^{n-1} - a_2 \alpha^{n-2} - \dots - a_{n-1} \alpha - a_n| \\ &\leq |a_1| |\alpha|^{n-1} + |a_2| |\alpha|^{n-2} + \dots + |a_{n-1}| |\alpha| + |a_n| \\ &\leq m(|\alpha|^{n-1} + |\alpha|^{n-2} + \dots + |\alpha| + 1) \quad (\because \textcircled{1}) \\ &= \frac{m(|\alpha|^n - 1)}{|\alpha| - 1} \\ &\leq \frac{m(|\alpha|^n - 1)}{m} \quad (\because \textcircled{2}) \\ &= |\alpha|^n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $|\alpha^n| \leq |\alpha|^n - 1$ となり、この不合理は $\textcircled{2}$ の仮定が原因である。

従って、 $|\alpha| < \max(|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_n|) + 1 \quad \square$

(2) $f(x) = a(x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2) \dots (x - \alpha_n) = a(x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n) = 0$ とおける。

両辺の絶対値をとってから自然対数をとると、 $\log |f(x)| = \log |a| + \sum_{i=1}^n \log |x - \alpha_i|$

両辺を x で微分すると、 $\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x - \alpha_i}$

両辺に x を掛けると、 $\frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x}{x - \alpha_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\alpha_i}{x}} \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$

(1) より、 $|\alpha| < \max(|a_1|, |a_2|, \dots, |a_n|) + 1 \leq x$ なる x に対して、 $\frac{\alpha_i}{x} < 1$ より、

$\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\alpha_i}{x}} = 1 + \frac{\alpha_i}{x} + \frac{\alpha_i^2}{x^2} + \dots$ (収束する無限等比級数) であるから、 $\textcircled{1}$ は、

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} &= \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_1}{x} + \frac{\alpha_1^2}{x^2} + \dots\right) + \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_2}{x} + \frac{\alpha_2^2}{x^2} + \dots\right) + \dots + \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_n}{x} + \frac{\alpha_n^2}{x^2} + \dots\right) \\ &= n + \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n}{x} + \frac{\alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2}{x^2} + \dots \\ &= t_0 + \frac{t_1}{x} + \frac{t_2}{x^2} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t_k}{x^k} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

