

第13講 数列

▷ 練習問題

1. (1) 与えられた数列を $\{a_n\}$ とし, $a'_n = a_{n-5}$ とすると, 数列 $\{a'_n\}$ は初項 a_6 , 公差 2 の等差数列になる. ここで $a_6 = a_1 + (6-1) \cdot 2 = -1 + 5 \cdot 2 = 9$ よって $a'_1 = a_6 = 9$
 $S = a_6 + \cdots + a_{20} = a'_1 + \cdots + a'_{15}$ となるので, 等差数列 $\{a'_n\}$ の最初の 15 項の和を求めればよい. 等差数列の和の式において, 初項 9, 公差 2, 項数 15 とすると

$$S = 9 \cdot 15 + \frac{15 \cdot (15-1) \cdot 2}{2} = 345$$

- (2) $b_n = 2 \cdot 3^n$ とおくと $\{b_n\}$ は初項 6, 公比 3 の等比数列になり, この数列の第 6 項から第 20 項の和を求める問題となっている. 結局これは, 初項 $2 \cdot 3^6$, 公比 3 の等比数列の最初の 15 項の和の問題となるので, 等比数列の和の式に代入すると

$$\sum_{k=6}^{20} 2 \cdot 3^k = \frac{2 \cdot 3^6(1-3^{15})}{1-3} = 3^6(3^{15}-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \sum_{k=1}^{20} a_k &= \sum_{k=1}^{20} (2k^2 - k - 1) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{20} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{20} k - \sum_{k=1}^{20} 1 \\ &= 2 \frac{20(20+1)(2 \cdot 20+1)}{6} - \frac{20(20+1)}{2} - 20 = 5740 - 210 - 20 = 5510 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. (1) \quad c_n = a_{n+1} - a_n = n^2(n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2n^2 = n^2\{(n+1)^2 - (n-1)^2\} = 4n^3$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = \frac{1}{4} (a_{n+1} - a_1) = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$4. (1) \quad c_n = a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{-2}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} &= \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = \frac{-1}{2} (a_{n+1} - a_1) = \frac{-1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2} \right\} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(n+2) - 2}{4(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n(n+3)}{4(n+1)(n+2)} \end{aligned}$$

5. (1) $n = 1$ のとき (左辺) $= \sum_{k=1}^1 k^2 = 1^2 = \boxed{1}$ (右辺) $= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot (1+1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1 + 1) = \boxed{1}$

よって (左辺)=(右辺)

(2) $n = m$ のとき与式は成り立つと仮定する . $n = m + 1$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(左辺)} &= \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} k^2 = \sum_{k=1}^m k^2 + (m+1)^2 = \boxed{\frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6}} + (m+1)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(m+1)\{m(2m+1) + 6(m+1)\} = \frac{1}{6}(m+1)(2m^2 + 7m + 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(右辺)} &= \frac{1}{6} \boxed{m+1} \{(\boxed{m+1}) + 1\} \{2(\boxed{m+1}) + 1\} = \frac{1}{6}(m+1)(m+2)(2m+3) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(m+1)(2m^2 + 7m + 6) \end{aligned}$$

よって (左辺)=(右辺)

(1) , (2) よりすべての自然数 n に対して与式が成り立つ .

第14講 数列の極限

▷ 練習問題

$$1. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right) e^{-n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{5}{n}\right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-n} = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-3 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \cos \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-3 + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{1}{n} = (-3) \cdot 1 = -3$$

$$2. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n + 5) = +\infty \quad \text{であるので,}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 5n}{n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} (n + 5) = +\infty$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + n} - n)(\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n)}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2 + n} + n}$$
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1\right)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n - 3 \cdot 3^n}{3^n + 2 \cdot 2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 3}{1 + 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n - 3\right\}}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{1 + 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n\right\}} = \frac{-3}{1} = -3$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \{\log(n+1) - \log n\} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
$$= \log \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \log 1 = 0$$

$$3. (1) \text{初項 } 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6, \text{ 公比 } \frac{1}{3} \text{ の無限等比級数である.}$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^6 = \frac{1}{3^5}$$

$$4. (1) f(x_k) \Delta x = x_k \Delta x = k (\Delta x)^2 = \frac{4k}{n^2}$$

$$(2) x_0 = 0, \quad x_n = 2 \quad \text{であるので}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4k}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \Delta x = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^2 = 2$$

▷ 第4章 まとめの問題

1. (1) $a_n = b_n + 1$, $a_{n+1} = b_{n+1} + 1$ をもとの漸化式に代入すると

$$b_{n+1} + 1 + 2(b_n + 1) - 3 = 0 \quad \text{よって} \quad b_{n+1} + 2b_n = 0$$

- (2) (1) の漸化式より $b_{n+1} = -2b_n$ すなわち b_n は公比 -2 の等比数列. 初項は $b_1 = a_1 - 1 = -2 - 1 = -3$ であるので $b_n = (-3)(-2)^{n-1}$ よって $a_n = b_n + 1 = 1 - 3(-2)^{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}} &= \frac{(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}}{(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1})} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} \quad \text{よって} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} \right)}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + 1 \right)} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}} = \frac{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}}{(\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k})(\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k})} = \sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k} > \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1} > 2$$

よって $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}} > 2n$ よって $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2n = \infty$ であるので追い出しの原理に

より $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}} = \infty$

$$4. \quad (1) \quad 2^n + 3^n = a \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n 6^n + b \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n 6^n = a \left(\frac{6}{3} \right)^n + b \left(\frac{6}{2} \right)^n = a 2^n + b 3^n$$

よって $a = b = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n + 3^n}{6^n} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{k=1}^n x^k &= \sum_{k=1}^n k x^{k-1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x - x^{n+1}}{1 - x} = \frac{\{1 - (n+1)x^n\}(1-x) + (x - x^{n+1})}{(1-x)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} \quad \text{よって} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k x^k = \frac{x\{1 - (n+1)x^n + nx^{n+1}\}}{(1-x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ において } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{2^k} &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n + n \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right\}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2} \\ &= 2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{n+1}{2^n} + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} \right\} \end{aligned}$$