

理系標準問題演習 2. 極限 ②

1

① 初項 $x=0$ とし x 項 c と $S=0$

$x \neq 0$ とし x 項 x と $S=0$

$$-1 < x < \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$1 - (1+x)^2 < 1+x$$

$$1+x < (1+x)^2$$

$$x^2 + 3x + 2 > 0 \quad \therefore x < -2, x > -1$$

$$x^2 + x > 0 \quad \therefore x < -1, x > 0$$

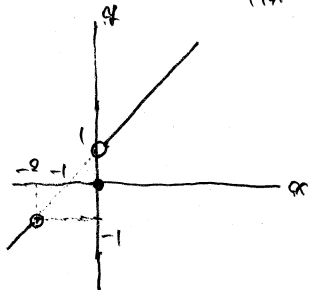
$$\therefore x < -2, x > 0$$

2. 2

$$x < -2, x \geq 0$$

② $x=0$ とし $f(x)=0$

$$x \neq 0 \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}} = 1+x$$



<point>

1. 無限等比級数とその和

2

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \boxed{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n} \cos n\pi = 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{5^n} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \boxed{\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{7^n} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \frac{1}{7^5} - \dots$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{1}{7^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{48}{49}} = \boxed{\frac{7}{48}}$$

3

$$① \frac{a}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 10$$

$$2a = 10 \quad \therefore a = 5$$

$$② \vec{OP} = \vec{OP}_1 + \vec{OP}_2 + \vec{OP}_3 + \dots$$

$$= 5\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) + \frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{0}{1}\right) + \frac{5}{2^2}\left(\frac{-1}{0}\right) + \frac{5}{2^3}\left(\frac{0}{1}\right) + \frac{5}{2^4}\left(\frac{1}{0}\right) + \dots$$

$Q(x_1, y_1)$ とする

$$x_1 = 5 - \frac{5}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^4} - \dots = \frac{5}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 4$$

$$y_1 = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2^3} + \frac{5}{2^5} - \dots = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 2$$

2. 2 $Q(4, 2)$

$$③ \vec{OR} = \vec{OR}_1 + \vec{OR}_2 + \dots$$

$$= 5\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \frac{5}{2}\left(\frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \frac{5}{2^2}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \frac{5}{2^3}\left(\frac{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \frac{5}{2^4}\left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}\right) + \dots$$

$R(x_0, y_0)$ とする

$$x_0 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5}{2^2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{5}{2^3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{5}{2^4\sqrt{2}} - \dots$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} - \dots\right)$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2^2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} + \dots\right)$$

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{-\frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}\right) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots\right)$$

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

$$= \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 3\sqrt{2}$$

2. 2 $R(\sqrt{2}, 3\sqrt{2})$

[4]

d) A_n と A_{n+1} の比を r とする

$$\sqrt{a^2 + (1-a)^2} = \sqrt{2a^2 - 2a + 1}$$

よって

$$S_2 = (\sqrt{2a^2 - 2a + 1})^2 = 2a^2 - 2a + 1$$

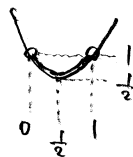
e) A_k と A_{k+1} の比を r とする

$$(2a^2 - 2a + 1) S_k = S_{k+1}$$

$$S_{k+1} = (2a^2 - 2a + 1) S_k \quad (\{S_k\} \text{ は等比数列})$$

$$\therefore S_k = (2a^2 - 2a + 1)^{k-1}$$

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



$$0 < a < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq 2a^2 - 2a + 1 < 1$$

$\{S_k\}$ は等比数列で、 $S_1 = \pi$

$$S = \frac{1}{1 - (2a^2 - 2a + 1)} = \frac{1}{-2a^2 + 2a}$$

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

$$0 < a < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < -2a^2 + 2a \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S \geq 2$$

[5]

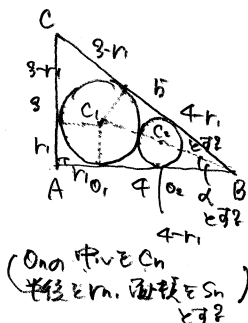
d) O の半径 r と C の半径 R とする

$$(3-r) + (4-r) = 5$$

$$2r = 2 \Rightarrow r = 1$$

よって O の半径 $r = 1$

$$S_1 = \pi r^2 = \pi$$



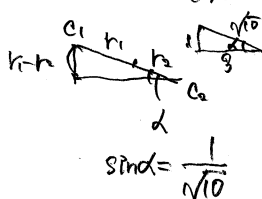
$$S_2 = \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_1 + r_2}$$

$$\frac{1-r}{1+r} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sqrt{10}(1-r) = 1+r$$

$$(\sqrt{10}+1)r = \sqrt{10}-1$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{\sqrt{10}-1}{\sqrt{10}+1} = \frac{(1-\sqrt{10})}{9}$$



$$\sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

よって

$$S_2 = \pi r^2$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{10}}{9} \right)^2 = \frac{16-4\sqrt{10}}{81} \pi$$

e) $\{S_k\}$ は等比数列

$$\frac{r_n - r_{n+1}}{r_n + r_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sqrt{10}(r_n - r_{n+1}) = r_n + r_{n+1}$$

$$(\sqrt{10}+1)r_{n+1} = (\sqrt{10}-1)r_n$$

$$\therefore r_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{10}-1}{\sqrt{10}+1} r_n$$

$$S_{n+1} = \frac{16-4\sqrt{10}}{81} S_n$$

$\{S_n\}$ は等比数列 $S_1 = \pi$

$$\therefore \frac{16-4\sqrt{10}}{81} < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k = \frac{\pi \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{16-4\sqrt{10}}{81} \right)^{\infty} \right\}}{1 - \frac{16-4\sqrt{10}}{81}}$$

$$= \frac{81\pi}{4\sqrt{10}-80} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{16-4\sqrt{10}}{81} \right)^{\infty} \right\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k = \frac{81\pi}{4\sqrt{10}-80} = \frac{9\pi}{4\sqrt{10}-80}$$

[6]

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n+1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (na_n - (n+1)a_{n+1} + a_{n+1})$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)a_{n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n+1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} na_n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n - \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n - a_1 \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n - a_1$$

$$= 0 - 0 + 1 = 1$$

[7]

$$\begin{aligned} d) (1+t)^n &= nC_0 + nC_1 t + nC_2 t^2 + nC_3 t^3 + \dots + nC_n t^n \\ &= 1 + nt + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} t^2 + nC_3 t^3 + \dots + nC_n t^n \\ &\geq 1 + nt + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} t^2 \quad (t > 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$e) 0 < \frac{n}{(1+t)^n} \leq \frac{n}{1 + nt + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} t^2} \quad (d) \text{より}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1 + nt + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} t^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{t^2}{2} + (t - \frac{t^2}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 0$$

ここでさらに (d) より

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(1+t)^n} = 0$$

$$r = \frac{1}{1+t} < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nr^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{(1+t)^n} = 0$$

$$b) S_n = 1 - 2\alpha + 3\alpha^2 - 4\alpha^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n\alpha^{n-1}$$

$$-) -\alpha S_n = -\alpha + 2\alpha^2 - 3\alpha^3 + \dots + (-1)^n (n-1)\alpha^{n-1} + (-1)^n \alpha^n$$

$$(1+\alpha)S_n = 1 - \alpha + \alpha^2 - \alpha^3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \alpha^{n-1} - (-1)^n n\alpha^n$$

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

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1 - (-\alpha)^n}{(1+\alpha)^2} - \frac{(-1)^n n\alpha^n}{1+\alpha}$$

$$a) A\omega = \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)^2}$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} A\omega = \frac{1}{4}$$

<point>

1. 等差数列の和の公式

[8]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I. d) } \sum_{n=m}^N \frac{1}{n(n+1)} &= \sum_{n=m}^N \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{N+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{n=m}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=m}^N \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{m}$$

$$e) \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{(n-1)n}$$

$$n=2, 3, \dots \text{ と } 1 < n < \infty$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < 1$$

$$\text{II. d) } S_n = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

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

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

$$e) T_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots$$

$$T_{2m-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \dots - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2m} &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \dots - \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{m+1} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{m+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ かつ } m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{2m-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_{2m} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = 1$$

$$b) U_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \dots < 1$$

$$U_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \dots - \frac{m}{m+1} + \frac{m}{m+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_{2m} = \frac{1}{2} - \dots - \frac{m}{m+1} + \frac{m}{m+1} - \frac{m+1}{m+2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{m+1}{m+2}$$

$$n \rightarrow \infty \text{ かつ } m \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{2m-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{2m-1} \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_{2m} \text{ であるから } \{U_n\} \text{ は収束しない}$$

9

d) $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ とおく

級数が収束するから $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{n-1} = \alpha$ とおける
 $\alpha \geq 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_n - S_{n-1})$$

$$= \alpha - \alpha = 0 \text{ となる}$$

命題の逆は

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0 \rightarrow$ 級数は発散する

e) d) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n$

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

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

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

e) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$ とおけるから
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ は発散する

注.

逆命題 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \rightarrow$ 級数は収束する、は
 偽である

反例

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} + \dots$ は $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ と
 収束する

$a_n = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$ は $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ とおける
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ は発散する