

基本問題演習 19. 3階式 (4)

[1]

d) $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2n - 1$

$a_{n+1} - a_n = 2n - 1$

$S_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ とおくと (1階式 (a_n) の階差数列)

$a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k \quad (n \geq 2)$

$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k - 1)$

$= 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} - (n-1)$

$= n^2 - 2n + 2$

∴ $n=1$ のときも式が成り立つ

$a_n = n^2 - 2n + 2 \quad (n \geq 1)$

e) $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2^n - 2a_n$

$a_{n+1} - a_n = 2^n - 2a_n$

$S_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ とおくと

$a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} S_k \quad (n \geq 2)$

$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2^k - 2a_k)$

$= 1 + \frac{2(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} - 2 \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2}$

$= 2^n - n^2 + n - 1$

∴ $n=1$ のときも式が成り立つ

$a_n = 2^n - n^2 + n - 1 \quad (n \geq 1)$

<point>

1. 2階式 (階差数列) (階差型)

d) $(n-1)a_n = (n+1)a_{n-1} \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$

$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n-1} a_{n-1} \quad a_2 = 3a_1 = 3$

↑ を繰り返して

$a_n = \frac{n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n}{n-2} a_{n-2}$

$= \frac{n+1}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n}{n-2} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n-3} \cdots \frac{3}{2} a_1$

$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad (n \geq 3)$

∴ $n=1, 2$ のときも式が成り立つ

$a_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad (n \geq 1)$

e) $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}$

$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2^k} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right)$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n+1}}$

[2] [1] I

d) $(n-1)a_n = (n+1)a_{n-1}$

$\frac{a_n}{n+1} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n-1}$

$\frac{a_n}{n(n+1)} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{(n-1)n}$

$S_n = \frac{a_n}{n(n+1)}$ とおくと $S_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$S_{n+1} = S_n$

∴ S_n は定数 $\frac{1}{2}$ の定数列

$S_n = \frac{1}{2}$

$S_n = \frac{a_n}{n(n+1)}$ ∴

$a_n = n(n+1) S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ <point>

1. 2階式 (階差数列) (階差型)

[3]

$a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 3$

$\alpha = 2\alpha - 3$

$a_{n+1} - 3 = 2(a_n - 3)$

$\therefore \alpha = 3$

$(a_n - 3)$ は初項 $a_1 - 3 = 1$

公比 2 の等比数列

$a_n - 3 = 2^{n-1}$

$\therefore a_n = 2^{n-1} + 3$

<point>

1. 2階式 (階差数列) (基本型)

[4]

d) $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + a_1 \dots ①$

$a_{n+1} + \alpha(n+1) + \beta = 2(a_n + \alpha n + \beta)$ とおくと

$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2\alpha n + 2\beta - \alpha - \beta \dots ②$

①, ②より

$\begin{cases} \alpha = 1 \\ -\alpha + \beta = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \alpha = 1, \beta = 1$

$$a_{n+1} + (n+1) + 1 = 2(a_n + n + 1)$$

{ $a_n + n + 1$ } は初項 $a_1 + 2 = 3$
 公差 2 の等差数列に
 なる

$$a_n + n + 1 = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - n - 1$$

② $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - n^2 + n \dots ①$

$$a_{n+1} + \alpha(n+1)^2 + \beta(n+1) + \gamma = 2(a_n + \alpha n^2 + \beta n + \gamma)$$

と整理する

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + \alpha n^2 + (-2\alpha + \beta)n - \alpha - \beta + \gamma \dots ②$$

①, ②より

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = -1 \\ -2\alpha + \beta = 1 \\ -\alpha - \beta + \gamma = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \alpha = -1, \beta = -1, \gamma = -2$$

$$a_{n+1} - (n+1)^2 - (n+1) - 2 = 2(a_n - n^2 - n - 2)$$

{ $a_n - n^2 - n - 2$ } は初項 $a_1 - 4 = -1$
 公差 2 の等差数列に
 なる

$$a_n - n^2 - n - 2 = -1 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = -2^{n-1} + n^2 + n + 2$$

⑤

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 3^{n+1}$$

両辺 3^{n+1} で割る

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{a_n}{3^n} + 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{3^n} \text{ と } b_n \text{ と } b_1 = \frac{a_1}{3} = 1$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} b_n + 1 \quad \alpha = \frac{2}{3} \alpha + 1$$

$$b_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{2}{3} (b_n - 3) \quad \therefore \alpha = 3$$

{ $b_n - 3$ } は初項 $b_1 - 3 = -2$

公差 $\frac{2}{3}$ の等差数列に
 なる

$$b_n - 3 = -2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore b_n = -2 \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} + 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{3^n} = 3$$

$$a_n = 3^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{3^n}$$

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

$$= -3 \cdot 2^n + 3^{n+1}$$

⑥

$$a_{n+1} = 8a_n^2, a_1 = 5 \text{ かつ } a_n > 0 \text{ (} n=1, 2, \dots \text{)}$$

両辺 $\sqrt[n]{a_n}$ の対数をとる

$$\log_2 a_{n+1} = \log_2 8a_n^2$$

$$\log_2 a_{n+1} = 2 \log_2 a_n + 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 a_n \text{ と } b_n \text{ と } b_1 = \log_2 a_1 = \log_2 5$$

$$b_{n+1} = 2b_n + 3$$

$$b_{n+1} + 3 = 2(b_n + 3)$$

$$\alpha = 2\alpha + 3$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -3$$

{ $b_n + 3$ } は初項 $b_1 + 3 = \log_2 5 + 3 = \log_2 40$

公差 2 の等差数列に
 なる

$$b_n + 3 = (\log_2 40) \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore b_n = (\log_2 40) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 3$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log_2 a_n = 2^n$$

$$a_n = 2^{2^n}$$

$$= 2^{(\log_2 40) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 3}$$

$$= \frac{2^{(\log_2 40) \cdot 2^{n-1}}}{8} = \frac{40^{2^{n-1}}}{8} = 5 \cdot 40^{2^{n-1}}$$

⑦

$$d) a_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{2a_{n+1} + 3} \text{ (} n=2, 3, \dots \text{)}$$

$$a_n = 0 \text{ と } a_{n+1} = 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} = \dots = a_1 = 0$$

とは矛盾

$$\therefore a_n \neq 0 \text{ (} n=1, 2, \dots \text{)}$$

両辺逆数をとり

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2}{a_n} + 2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \text{ と } b_n \text{ と } b_1 = \frac{1}{a_1} = 1$$

$$b_{n+1} = 2b_n + 2$$

$$\alpha = 2\alpha + 2$$

$$b_{n+1} + 1 = 2(b_n + 1)$$

$$\therefore \alpha = -1$$

{ $b_n + 1$ } は初項 $b_1 + 1 = 2$

公差 2 の等差数列に
 なる

$$b_n + 1 = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore b_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = 2$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1}$$

2) $a_n - 9a_{n-1} + 6a_{n-2} = 0$ ($n=2, 3, \dots$)

$a_n = 0$ と $9 \neq 0$ と $a_{n-1} = 0$ と $6 \neq 0$

$a_n = a_{n-1} = a_{n-2} = \dots = a_1 = 0$

と $1 \neq 0$ 矛盾

$\therefore a_n \neq 0$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$)

両辺 $a_n a_{n+1}$ で割ると

$$\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{9}{a_{n+1}} + 6 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{a_n} + 2$$

$b_n = \frac{1}{a_n}$ とおくと $b_n = \frac{1}{a_1} = 1$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{9} b_n + 2$$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{9} \times 2 + 2$

$\therefore \alpha = 9$

$$b_{n+1} - 9 = \frac{1}{9} (b_n - 9)$$

$\{b_n - 9\}$ は初項 $b_1 - 9 = -2$

公比 $\frac{1}{9}$ の等比数列より

$$b_n - 9 = -2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore b_n = 9 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{n-1}$$

$b_n = \frac{1}{a_n}$ より

$$a_n = \frac{1}{b_n} = \frac{1}{9 - 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{9}\right)^{n-1}} = \frac{9^{n-1}}{9^n - 2}$$

8

d) $a_{n+1} = \frac{7a_n + 9}{a_n + 5}$

$b_n = a_n - k$ ($a_n = b_n + k$) とおくと

$$b_{n+1} + k = \frac{7(b_n + k) + 9}{b_n + k + 5}$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{7b_n + (7k+9) - k(b_n+k+5)}{b_n+k+5}$$

$$= \frac{(7-k)b_n - k^2 + 2k + 9}{b_n+k+5}$$

$-k^2 + 2k + 9 = 0$

$k^2 - 2k - 9 = 0$

$(k+1)(k-9) = 0$

$k > 0$ より $k = 9$

$\therefore \alpha = 9$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{4b_n}{b_n + 9}$$

$\alpha = 4, \beta = 9$

2) $b_1 = a_1 - k = 7 - 3 = 4$

$$b_n = \frac{4b_{n-1}}{b_{n-1} + 9}$$

$b_n = 0$ と $9 \neq 0$ と $b_{n-1} = 0$

$b_n = b_{n-1} = \dots = b_1 = 0$

と $1 \neq 0$ 矛盾

$\therefore b_n \neq 0$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$)

両辺 $b_n b_{n+1}$ で割ると

$$\frac{1}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{9}{b_n} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$c_n = \frac{1}{b_n}$ とおくと $c_n = \frac{1}{b_1} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$c_{n+1} = 9c_n + \frac{1}{4}$$

$\alpha = 9 \times \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$

$$c_{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} = 9(c_n + \frac{1}{4})$$

$\therefore \alpha = \frac{1}{4}$

$\{c_n + \frac{1}{4}\}$ は初項 $c_1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

公比 9 の等比数列より

$$c_n + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 9^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore c_n = 9^{n-1} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$c_n = \frac{1}{b_n}$ より

$$b_n = \frac{1}{c_n} = \frac{4}{9^{n-1} + 1}$$

$b_n = a_n - 3$ より

$$a_n = b_n + 3$$

$$= \frac{4}{9^{n-1} + 1} + 3$$

$$= \frac{4 + 3(9^{n-1} + 1)}{9^{n-1} + 1} = \frac{3 \cdot 9^{n-1} + 7}{9^{n-1} + 1}$$

9

$\alpha = \frac{2 \times 1}{1 + 2} = \frac{1}{3}$ より

$\alpha(\alpha+2) = 2\alpha + 1$

$\alpha^2 = 1 \quad \therefore \alpha = -1, \beta = 1$

$b_n = \frac{a_n + 1}{a_n - 1}$ とおくと $b_n = \frac{a_1 + 1}{a_1 - 1} = 3$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1} + 1}{a_{n+1} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2a_n + 1}{a_n + 2} + 1}{\frac{2a_n + 1}{a_n + 2} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2a_n + 1 + a_n + 2}{2a_n + 1 - a_n - 2}$$

$$= \frac{3(a_n + 1)}{a_n - 1} = 3b_n$$

⑨ $\{S_n\}$ は初項 $S_1=3$
 公差 3 の等差数列 $\{S_n\}$

$$S_n = 3 \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{3^n}{2}$$

$$S_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n - 1} \text{ かつ}$$

$$S_n(a_n - 1) = a_{n+1}$$

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

$S_{n+1} \neq 1$ かつ

$$a_n = \frac{S_{n+1}}{S_n - 1} = \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{3^n - 1}$$

⑩

d) $a_1/a_2 = 1/2$ とし

$$a_1 = 7 > 3 \text{ かつ } a_2 = 1/2$$

すなわち $a_n = k$ ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) とすると $a_{n+1} > a_n$ と仮定して

$$a_n > 3$$

$$a_n = k + 1 \text{ とすると } a_{n+1} > a_n \text{ かつ } a_{n+1} > 3$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{4a_n - 9}{a_n - 2}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{1}{a_n - 2} > 3$$

よって $a_n > 3$

e) $\{a_n\}$ は数学的帰納法を用いて
 帰納法を示す。

$$\textcircled{1} S_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{4a_n - 9}{a_n - 2} - 3}$$

$$= \frac{a_n - 2}{a_n - 3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a_n - 3} + 1$$

$$= S_n + 1 \text{ かつ } S_1 = \frac{1}{a_1 - 3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \{S_n\} \text{ は初項 } S_1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

公差 1 の等差数列 $\{S_n\}$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{4} + (n-1) = n - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{a_n - 3} \text{ かつ}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{S_n} + 3 = \frac{1}{n - \frac{3}{4}} + 3$$

$$= \frac{4 + 3(4n - 3)}{4n - 3} = \frac{12n + 7}{4n - 3}$$

⑪

$$a_{n+2} = 3a_{n+1} - 2a_n$$

$$a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} + 2a_n = 0$$

$$\therefore a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = 2(a_{n+1} - a_n)$$

$\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ は初項 $a_2 - a_1 = 2$

公差 2 の等差数列 $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$= 2^n \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} = a_{n+1} - 2a_n$$

$\{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\}$ は初項 $a_2 - 2a_1 = -1$

公差 2 の等差数列 $\{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\}$

$$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = -1 \dots \textcircled{2}$$

①-② かつ

$$a_n = 2^n + 1 //$$

<point>

1. 3 項間関係から

⑫

$$d) a_{n+2} = 6a_{n+1} - 9a_n$$

$$a_{n+2} - 6a_{n+1} + 9a_n = 0$$

$$a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - 3a_n)$$

$\{a_{n+1} - 3a_n\}$ は初項 $a_2 - 3a_1 = 3$

公差 3 の等差数列 $\{a_{n+1} - 3a_n\}$

$$a_{n+1} - 3a_n = 3 \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore S_n = 3^n //$$

$$e) a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 3^n$$

両辺 3^{n+1} で割ると

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$c_n = \frac{a_n}{3^n} \text{ とすると } c_1 = \frac{a_1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$c_{n+1} = c_n + \frac{1}{3}$$

$\{c_n\}$ は初項 $c_1 = \frac{1}{3}$

公差 $\frac{1}{3}$ の等差数列 $\{c_n\}$

$$c_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}(n-1) = \frac{n}{3} //$$

<point>

1. 3 項間関係から (1 変数 1 変数 1 変数)

13

d) $a_{n+1} - 4a_n + 4a_n = \dots$ $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$
 $(x-2)^2 = 0$

$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 2(a_n - 2a_n) + 1$ $\therefore x = 2$

$J_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ $\therefore J_1 = a_2 - a_1 = 2$

$J_{n+1} = 2J_n + 1$ $d = 2d + 1$

$J_{n+1} = 2(J_n + 1)$ $\therefore d = -1$

$\{J_n\}$ is an AP $J_1 = 2$

$J_n = 2 + (n-1) \cdot 2$

$J_n = 2n$

$\therefore J_n = 2n$

Q1 $J_n = a_{n+1} - 2a_n$

$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 9 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$

$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 9 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$

Divide by 2^{n+1}

$\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{2^n} + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$C_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n}$ $\therefore C_1 = \frac{a_1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$C_{n+1} = C_n + \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\therefore C_{n+1} - C_n = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}$

$C_n = C_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} d_k$ ($n \geq 2$)

$= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{9}{4}(n-1) - \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{9}{4}(n-1)$

$\therefore C_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{9}{4}(n-1)$ ($n \geq 1$)

$C_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{9}{4}(n-1)$ ($n \geq 1$)

$C_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n}$

$a_n = 2^n C_n$

$= \frac{9 \cdot 2^n}{4} (n-1) + 1$

$= 9(n-1) 2^{n-2} + 1$