

基本問題演習 20. 漸化式(2)

1

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = a_n + 2b_n \dots ① \\ b_{n+1} = 2a_n + b_n \dots ② \end{cases}$$

①+②より

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

{a_n + b_n} は初項 a_1 + b_1 = 3
公比 3 の等比数列より

$$a_n + b_n = 3^n \dots ③$$

①-②より

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

{a_n - b_n} は初項 a_1 - b_1 = -1
公比 -1 の等比数列より

$$a_n - b_n = (-1)^n \dots ④$$

③+④より

$$2a_n = 3^n + (-1)^n \quad \therefore a_n = \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{2}$$

③-④より

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

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1. 連立漸化式 ~ 係数対称型

2

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = 6a_n + 2b_n \dots ① \\ b_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2b_n \dots ② \end{cases}$$

①+②より

$$a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} = 4(a_n + b_n)$$

{a_n + b_n} は初項 a_1 + b_1 = 4
公比 4 の等比数列より

$$a_n + b_n = 4^n \quad (c_n = 4^n) \dots ③$$

②) ①, ②より

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= 6a_n + 2(4^n - a_n) \\ &= 4a_n + 2 \cdot 4^n \end{aligned}$$

両辺 4^{n+1} で割ると

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

$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{4^n} \text{ とおくと } b_n = \frac{a_n}{4^n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\{b_n\} \text{ は初項 } b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

公差 $\frac{1}{2}$ の等差数列より

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) \\ &= \frac{n}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{4^n} \text{ より}$$

$$a_n = 4^n b_n = 2n \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot 4^{k-1} \text{ とおく}$$

$$S_n = 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 4 + \dots + n \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$-4S_n = 1 \cdot 4 + \dots + (n-1) \cdot 4^n + n \cdot 4^n$$

$$-3S_n = 1 + 4 + \dots + 4^{n-1} - n \cdot 4^n$$

$$= \frac{4^n - 1}{4 - 1} - n \cdot 4^n$$

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

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{9^n - 1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} \quad \therefore \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot 4^{k-1} = \frac{9^n - 2}{9} \cdot 4^n + \frac{2}{9}$$

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1. 連立漸化式 ~ 係数非対称型

{a_n + b_n}, {a_n - b_n} の 2 つの等比数列より

3

$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_{n+1} + k b_{n+1} = (a_n + b_n) + k(4a_n + b_n)$$

$$= (4k+1)a_n + (k+1)b_n$$

$$= (4k+1) \left[a_n + \frac{k+1}{4k+1} b_n \right]$$

$$k = \frac{k+1}{4k+1} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$k(4k+1) = k+1$$

$$4k^2 = 1 \quad \therefore k = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad k = \frac{1}{2} \text{ とおくと}$$

$$a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} b_{n+1} = 3 \left(a_n + \frac{1}{2} b_n \right)$$

$$\left\{ a_n + \frac{1}{2} b_n \right\} \text{ は初項 } a_1 + \frac{1}{2} b_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

公比 3 の等比数列より

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

$$k = -\frac{1}{2} a < 0$$

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

$$\{a_n - \frac{1}{2} a_n\} \text{ is a geometric sequence with } a_1 - \frac{1}{2} a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$a_n - \frac{1}{2} a_n = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{n-1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

①, ② \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{4}$

$$a_n = \frac{3^n + (-1)^{n+1}}{4}, \quad S_n = \frac{3^n - (-1)^{n+1}}{2}$$

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1. 数列の漸化式を1項を消す形にする

$$\{a_{n+1} + b_n\} \text{ or } \{a_n - b_n\} \text{ is a geometric sequence}$$

④

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \text{ is a geometric sequence}$$

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

$$n=1 \text{ のとき}$$

$$S_1 = 2a_1 + 1$$

$$a_1 = 2a_1 + 1 \quad \therefore a_1 = -1$$

$$n \geq 2 \text{ のとき}$$

$$S_{n-1} = 2a_{n-1} + (a_{n-2} + \dots + a_1) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\alpha = 2\alpha - 1 \\ \therefore \alpha = 1$$

$$\{a_n - 1\} \text{ is a geometric sequence with } a_1 - 1 = -2$$

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

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

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

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1. a_n と S_n の関係を利用する

⑤

$$d) a_n^2 a_1 = a_n + 3$$

$$2a_n^2 - a_n - 3 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(a_n + 1)(2a_n - 3) = 0$$

$$a_n > 0 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$a_n^2 a_2 = a_n + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} a_n^2 - a_n - \frac{4}{3} = 0$$

$$9a_n^2 - 6a_n - 8 = 0$$

$$\frac{9}{4} \times \frac{2}{4}$$

$$(3a_n + 2)(3a_n - 4) = 0$$

$$a_n > 0 \Rightarrow a_n = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$e) a_n = \frac{n+1}{n} \text{ と推定する}$$

$$d) a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2$$

$$a_1 = 2 \text{ としても可}$$

$$d) a_n = k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots) \text{ のときも可$$

$$a_k = \frac{k+1}{k}$$

$$n = k+1 \text{ のときも可}$$

$$a_{k+1} a_k = a_{k+1} + \frac{2(k+1)}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\frac{k+1}{k} a_{k+1} - a_{k+1} - \frac{2(k+1)}{k(k+1)} = 0$$

$$(k+1)^2 a_{k+1} - k(k+1) a_{k+1} - 2(k+1) = 0$$

$$\frac{k+1}{k+1} \times 2 - \frac{2(k+1)}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\{(k+1)a_{k+1} + 2\} \{k(k+1)a_{k+1} - 2(k+1)\} = 0$$

$$a_{k+1} > 0 \Rightarrow a_{k+1} = \frac{k+2}{k+1}$$

$$\text{I} \text{ のときも可}$$

e). ①, ② の場合の漸化式を解く

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

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1. 漸化式を解く

→ 一般項を推定して漸化式を解く

6

d) $6a_1^2 = a_1 a_2 (2a_2 - 1)$

$b = a_2 (2a_2 - 1)$

$2a_2^2 - a_2 - b = 0$

$(a_2 - 2)(2a_2 + 3) = 0$

$a_2 > 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 2$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-2}{3}$

$6(a_1^2 + a_2^2) = a_2 a_3 (2a_3 - 1)$

$3a_1^2 = 2a_3 (2a_3 - 1)$

$2a_3^2 - a_3 - 15 = 0$

$(a_3 - 3)(2a_3 + 5) = 0$

$a_3 > 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 3$

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-1}{5}$

e) $a_n = n$ とおくと

i) $a_1 = 1$ とおくと

$a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 1 \pm 1 \times 1 \Rightarrow$

ii) $a_k = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ($k=1, 2, \dots$) とおくと

$a_k = 1$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, k$)

$a_{k+1} = k+1$ とおくと

$6(1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2) = k a_{k+1} (2a_{k+1} - 1)$

$6k(k+1)(k+2)/6 = 2k a_{k+1}^2 - k a_{k+1}$

$2a_{k+1}^2 - a_{k+1} - (k+1)(k+2) = 0$

$(a_{k+1} - (k+1))(a_{k+1} + (2k+1)) = 0$

$a_{k+1} > 0 \Rightarrow a_{k+1} = k+1$

\Rightarrow 成り立つ

iii) $a_n = n$ とおくと

$a_n = n$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$)

7

d) a_n は直線 $a_1 x + a_2 y = a_n$ とおくと

交点 $(x, y) \in a_n$ とおくと

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

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

$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_{n+1} - a_1$ とおくと

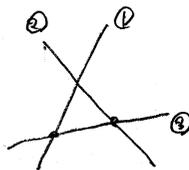
$a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k$ ($n \geq 2$)

$= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k$

$= \frac{(n-1)a_1}{2}$ ($n \geq 2$)

$\Rightarrow a_1 = 2$ とおくと

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



$a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1$

e) a_n は直線 $a_1 x + a_2 y = a_n$ とおくと

平面上に $a_1 x + a_2 y = a_n$ とおくと

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

$a_1 = 2$

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

$a_2 = 4$

$a_n = a_{n-1} - a_n$ とおくと $d_1 = 2$

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow a_n = 1$ とおくと

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

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1. 3桁以内 (文章題)

8

d) $a_1 = 8000$

$a_2 = \frac{9}{10} a_1 + 200 = 7400$

$a_3 = \frac{9}{10} a_2 + 200 = 6860$

e) $a_{n+1} = \frac{9}{10} a_n + 200$

ii) $a_{n+1} - 2000 = \frac{9}{10} (a_n - 2000)$

$d = \frac{9}{10} a + 200$

$\{a_n - 2000\}$ は等比数列 $a_n - 2000 = 6000$

$\therefore d = 2000$

$\therefore a_n - 2000 = 6000 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1}$

$a_n - 2000 = 6000 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1}$

$\therefore a_n = 2000 + 6000 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1}$

$a_n < 2400$ とおくと

$2000 + 6000 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1} < 2400$

$6000 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1} < 400$

$\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1} < \frac{1}{15}$

両辺対数を取ると

$(n-1) \log_{10} \frac{9}{10} < \log_{10} \frac{1}{15}$

$2 \log_{10} 3 - 1 < \log_{10} 2 - 2 \log_{10} 3 - 1$

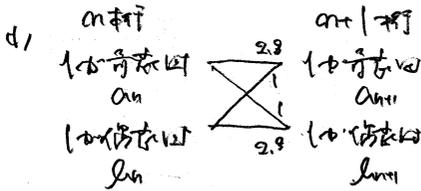
$-0.0557 < -1.1761$

$n-1 > 21.07$

$\therefore n > 22.07$

9桁以内の整数

9



$$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = 2a_n + b_n & \text{① } a_1 = 1, b_1 = 2. \\ b_{n+1} = a_n + 2b_n & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

e) ①+② $\div 3$

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

$\{a_n + b_n\}$ は初項 $a_1 + b_1 = 3$
公比 3 の等比数列より

$$a_n + b_n = 3^n \leftarrow \text{両辺に } 3^{-n} \text{ を乗ずる}$$

①-② $\div 2$ -①

$$a_{n+1} - b_{n+1} = a_n - b_n$$

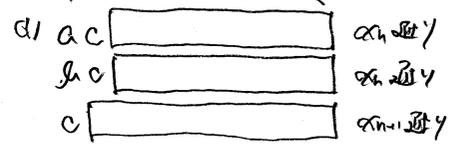
$\{a_n - b_n\}$ は初項 $a_1 - b_1 = -1$
公比 1 の等比数列より

$$a_n - b_n = -1 \text{ --- ③}$$

①, ③ $\div 2$

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

10



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

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

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} &= 2(a_{n+1} + a_n) \\ a_{n+2} &= a_{n+1} + 2a_n \\ a_{n+1} &= 2a_n \end{aligned}$$

$\{a_n\}$ は初項 $a_1 = 8$
公比 2 の等比数列より

$$a_n = 8 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{n+2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} &= 2a_n \\ a_{n+2} &= a_n + 2a_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

両辺 2^{n+1} に \div して

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

$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{2^n} \text{ と } b_n \text{ と } a_1 = \frac{2^1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$a_{n+1} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} (a_n - \frac{4}{3})$$

$$\{a_n - \frac{4}{3}\} \text{ は初項 } a_1 - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

公比 $-\frac{1}{2}$ の等比数列より

$$a_n - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2^n}{2^n} \text{ と } b_n$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 2^n a_n \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (-1)^{n-1} + \frac{2^{n+1}}{3} = \frac{2^{n+1} + (-1)^{n-1}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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1. 場合分けと演算ミス

最初の1行、最後の1行、新しい行を注意。

$$\begin{aligned} a &= -\frac{1}{2} a + 2 \\ \therefore a &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$