

① <解答>

$$(1) S_n = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+7).$$

① $\{a_n\}$ の一般項.

★ $S_n - S_{n-1} = a_n$ を利用し、 a_n の式にす

$$\begin{aligned} S_n - S_{n-1} &= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+7) - \frac{1}{6} (n-1)n(2n+5) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} n \{ (2n^2 + 9n + 7) - (2n^2 + 3n - 5) \} \end{aligned}$$

$$= n(n+2). \quad (n \geq 2). \quad \text{また } a_1 = S_1 = 3.$$

$\therefore a_n = n(n+2)$. これは $n=1$ でも成り立つ.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{n(3n+5)}{4(n+1)(n+2)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\{a_n\}$ 2 6 12 20 30 42, ...

$\{b_n\}$ 4 6 8 10 12, ...

$$b_n = 4 + (n-1) \cdot 2 \text{ かつ } b_n = 2n+2. \quad n \geq 2 \text{ のとき}$$

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

$$= 2 + n(n-1) + 2n - 2$$

$$= n^2 + n \quad \text{これは } n=1 \text{ でも成り立つ.}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2} n(n+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+4) = \frac{1}{3} n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{3_1} + \frac{1}{3_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3_n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{3}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4} + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right) \right)$$

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

$$(3) \frac{1}{1} \mid \frac{2}{2} \mid \frac{3}{2} \mid \frac{4}{3} \mid \frac{5}{3} \mid \frac{6}{3} \mid \frac{7}{4} \mid \frac{8}{4} \mid \frac{9}{4} \mid \frac{10}{4} \mid \frac{11}{5} \cdots$$

第 k 群に k 個の数が入るおりに数列を上のように前から分ける。

第 n 群の初項の分子は $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k + 1 = \frac{1}{2}(n-1)n + 1$

第 n 群の末項の分子は $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$

$$\therefore \text{第 } n \text{ 群の総和は } \frac{1}{n} \cdot n \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + \frac{1}{2}(n-1)n + 1 \right\}$$

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

第210項は、第 n 項に含まれるから $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)n < 210 \leq \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.

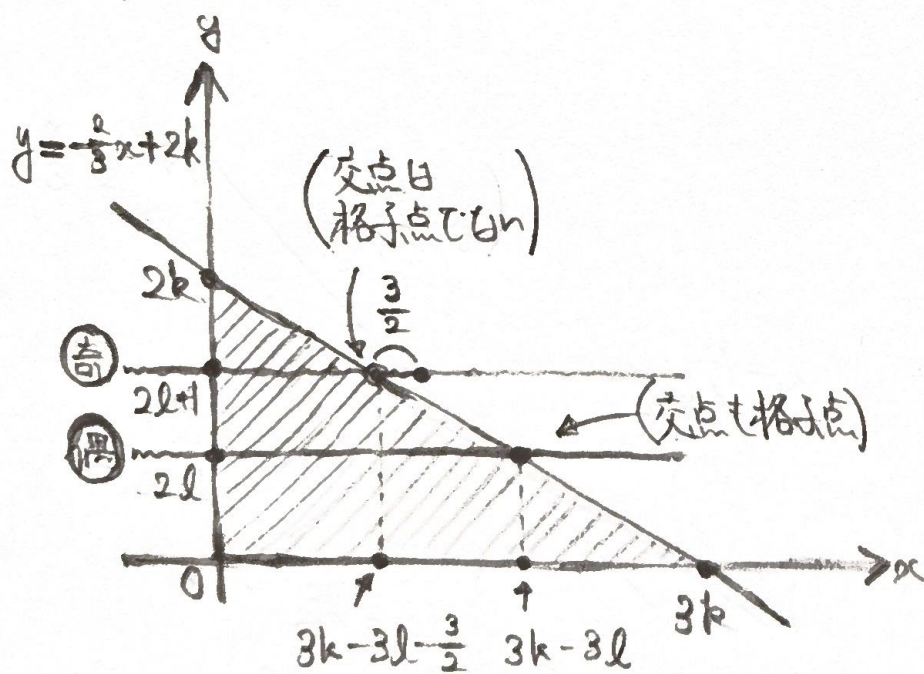
$$\Leftrightarrow (n-1)n < 420 \leq n(n+1)$$

$$\therefore n=20$$

第210項は、分母が20の数のうち、最後の数である。

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{k+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 21 + 20 \right) = 1445 //$$

4) $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} \leq k$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$ の表す領域は、下図斜線部。(境界を含む)。



i) 直線 $y=2l$ ($l=0, 1, 2, \dots, k$) 上の格子点について、

$$(3k-3l)-0+1 = 3k-3l+1 \quad \square$$

ii) 直線 $y=2l+1$ ($l=0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1$) 上の格子点について、

$$(3k-3l-2)-0+1 = 3k-3l-1 \quad \square$$

i) ii) より、求める格子点の個数は $k \neq 0$ のとき、

$$\sum_{l=1}^k (3k-3l+1) + \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} (3k-3l-1)$$

$$= 3k^2 + 3k + 1 \quad \square \quad (\text{ただし } k=0 \text{ のとき}) //$$

② <解答>

(1) $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = a_n + (2n+1) \cdot 3^n$

* $a_{n+1} = a_n + \boxed{n \text{ の式 }} \rightarrow \text{階差}$

$\therefore a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k+1) \cdot 3^k \quad (n \geq 2)$
(等差) \times (等比) 型

$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k+1) \cdot 3^k = S$ とおくと、

$S = 3 \cdot 3^1 + 5 \cdot 3^2 + 7 \cdot 3^3 + \dots + (2n-3) \cdot 3^{n-2} + (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}$

$\rightarrow 3S = 3 \cdot 3^2 + 5 \cdot 3^3 + \dots + (2n-5) \cdot 3^{n-2} + (2n-3) \cdot 3^{n-1} + (2n-1) \cdot 3^n$

$-2S = 9 + 2(3^2 + 3^3 + 3^4 + \dots + 3^{n-2} + 3^{n-1}) - (2n-1) \cdot 3^n$

$= 9 + 2 \cdot \frac{3(3^{n-1}-1)}{3-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^n$

$= 9 + 3^n - 9 - (2n-1) \cdot 3^n$

$= 3^n(-2n+2) \quad \therefore S = (n-1) \cdot 3^n$

$\therefore a_n = (n-1) \cdot 3^n + 2 \quad \text{これは } n=1 \text{ にも成る}$

(2) $a_1 = 6, a_{n+1} = 6a_n + 3^{n+1}$

* 3^{n+1} で割ると, $\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}}, 2 \cdot \frac{a_n}{3^n}$ の形になる

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

$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} d = 2a + 1 \\ \therefore a = -1 \end{array}}$

$\frac{a_n}{3^n} = b_n$ とおくと, $b_{n+1} = 2b_n + 1$

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

$b_n + 1 = c_n$ とおくと, $c_{n+1} = 2c_n, \quad c_1 = b_1 + 1 = \frac{6}{3} + 1 = 3$

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

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

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

よって, $a_n = 9 \cdot 6^{n-1} - 3^n$

$$(3) a_1=1, a_{n+1}=2a_n+3^n+4 \quad \text{文字置き.}$$

$$a_{n+1}+p \cdot 3^{n+1}+q=2(a_n+p \cdot 3^n+q)$$

$$a_{n+1}=2a_n+(-p) \cdot 3^n+q.$$

与式と係数を比較して. $p=-1, q=0.$

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

$$a_n-3^n=b_n \text{ とおくと } b_{n+1}=2b_n. \quad b_1=a_1-3^1=-2.$$

$$\therefore b_n=-2^n \quad \text{したがって } a_n=3^n-2^n //$$

$$(4) a_1=3, a_{n+1}=a_n^2-2a_n+2$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{n+1}-1=(a_n-1)^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{平方完成により、同形をつくる。} \end{array} \right\}$$

★ $a_n^{\odot} = \odot \log_{\odot} a_n$ で、指数は係数に.

両辺正より、両辺の2を底とする対数をとると、

$$\log_2(a_{n+1}-1)=2\log_2(a_n-1)$$

$$b_n=\log_2(a_n-1) \text{ とおくと } b_{n+1}=2b_n. \quad b_1=\log_2 2=1$$

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

$$\therefore \log_2(a_n-1)=2^{n-1}$$

$$\text{すなわち } a_n-1=2^{2^{n-1}}$$

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

$$(5) a_1=-5, n a_{n+1}=(n+2)a_n+4(n+1)$$

★ 辺々を $n(n+1)(n+2)$ で割ると同形をつくる.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} a_n + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} a_n = b_n \text{ とおくと } b_{n+1} = b_n + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+2)}. \quad b_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot (-5) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$b_n = -\frac{5}{2} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k(k+2)} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) = -\frac{5}{2} + 2 \left(\begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-3} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \\ + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore b_n = -\frac{5}{2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{3n^2 - n - 2}{2n(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{n^2 - 7n - 4}{2n(n+1)}$$

$$\text{したがって、} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} a_n = \frac{n^2 - 7n - 4}{2n(n+1)}$$

$$\text{よって、} \underline{a_n = \frac{n^2 - 7n - 4}{2}} \quad \text{これは } n=1 \text{ をみたす} //$$

$$(6) a_1 = 0, a_2 = 3, a_{n+2} = 6a_{n+1} - 9a_n$$

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

$$\therefore a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - 3a_n) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 6x + 9 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow (x-3)^2 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 3. \end{array} \right.$$

$$a_2 - 3a_1 = 3 \quad \text{よって、} a_{n+1} - 3a_n = 3^n$$

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

$$\text{両辺 } 3^{n+1} \text{ で割ると } \frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{3^n} = b_n \text{ とおくと } b_{n+1} = b_n + \frac{1}{3}, \quad b_1 = \frac{a_1}{3^1} = 0$$

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

$$\text{したがって、} \underline{a_n = (n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}} //$$

$$(7) a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{3a_n + 2}$$

$$\text{漸化式より、} a_n = 0 \text{ とすると } a_{n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{同様に } a_n = a_{n+1} = \dots = a_2 = a_1 = 0 \quad \text{これは } a_1 = 1 \text{ であることに矛盾する}$$

$$\therefore \text{すべての自然数 } n \text{ について } a_n \neq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{両辺の逆数をとると } \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2}{a_n} + 3$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n} = b_n \text{ とおくと } b_1 = \frac{1}{a_1} = 1, \quad b_n = 2b_{n-1} + 3$$

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

$$b_n + 3 = c_n \text{ とおくと } c_{n+1} = 2c_n, \quad c_1 = b_1 + 3 = 4 \quad \therefore c_n = 2^{n+1}$$

$$\text{したがって、} b_n = 2^{n+1} - 3$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 2\alpha + 3 \\ \alpha = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(8) \frac{S_n - 2n + 1}{a_n - 2} = 2$$

★ S_n が出てきた.

→ $S_{n+1} - S_n = a_{n+1}$ を利用.

→ ます: $S_n = \textcircled{\hspace{1cm}}$ の形にする.

$$S_n - 2n + 1 = 2(a_n - 2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S_n = 2a_n + 2n - 5$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = S_{n+1} - S_n = [2a_{n+1} + 2(n+1) - 5] - [2a_n + 2n - 5]$$

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

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

$$\begin{cases} x = 2x - 2 \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = a_n - 2 \text{ とおくと } b_{n+1} = 2b_n. \quad b_1 = a_1 - 2 = S_1 - 2 = 1.$$

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