

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 の式を求める

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+7) - \frac{1}{6} (n-1)n(2n+5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} n \left\{ (2n^2 + 9n + 7) - (2n^2 + 3n - 5) \right\}$$

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

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

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

② $\{a_n\} 2 \ 6 \ 12 \ 20 \ 30 \ 42 \ \cdots$

$\{b_n\} 4 \ 6 \ 8 \ 10 \ 12 \ \cdots$

$$b_n = 4 + (n-1) \cdot 2 \quad \text{且し } b_n = 2n+2. \quad n \geq 2 \text{ で成る}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{S_n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{3}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

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

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

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

$$(3) \frac{1}{1} \left| \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{2} \right| \frac{4}{3} \frac{5}{3} \frac{6}{3} \left| \frac{7}{4} \frac{8}{4} \frac{9}{4} \frac{10}{4} \right| \frac{11}{5} \dots$$

第n群にk個の数が入るのに数列を上のよう前に分ける。

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

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

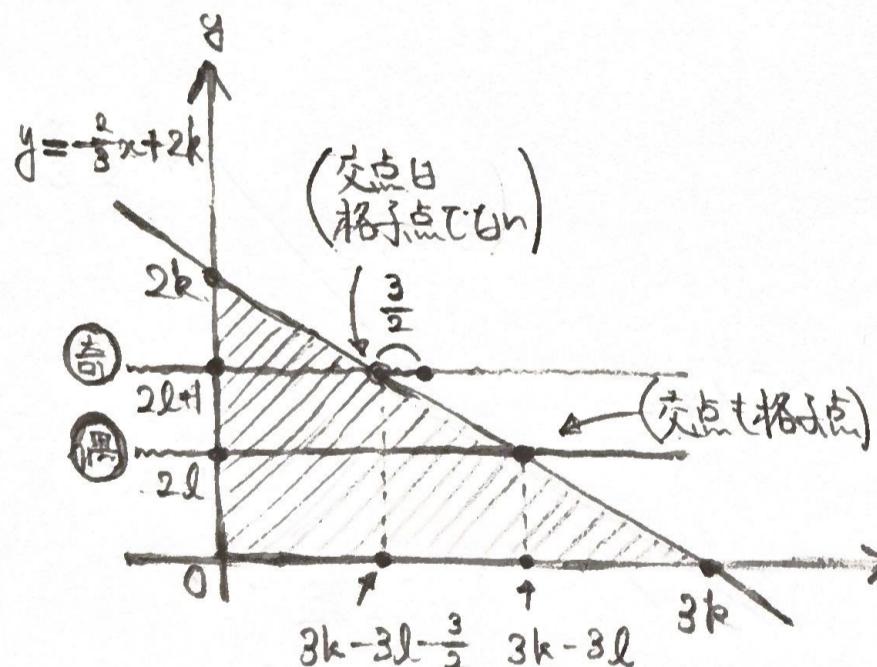
第210項か、第n項に含まれる $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)n < 210 \leq \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$.
 $\Leftrightarrow (n-1)n < 420 \leq n(n+1)$.

$$\therefore n=20$$

第210項は、分母が20の数のうち、最後の数である。

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{k+1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 20 \cdot 21 \cdot 41 + 20 \right) = 1445 //$$

(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。
 $(3k - 3l) - 0 + 1$

$$= 3k - 3l + 1 =.$$

ii) 直線 $y = 2l+1$ ($l = 0, 1, 2, \dots, k-1$) 上の格子点について。
 $(3k - 3l - 1) - 0 + 1$

$$= 3k - 3l - 1 =.$$

i), ii), す). 求める格子点の個数は、 $k+1$ である。

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

$$= 3k^2 + 3k + 1 = \quad (\text{ただし } k=0 \text{ は成立}) //$$

② <解答>

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

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

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

(等差) × (等比) 型

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore a_n = (n-1) \cdot 3^n + 2 \quad \text{when } n=1 \text{ は別途} //$$

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

* 3^{n+1} で割ると、 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}}, 2 \cdot \frac{a_n}{3^n}$ の形がでる

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

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = b_n \text{ とおく。} \quad b_{n+1} = 2b_n + 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} a = 2a + 1 \\ \therefore a = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore a_n = 9 \cdot 6^{n-1} - 3^n //$$

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

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

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

与式と係数を比較して. $p=-1, q=0$.

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

$$a_n - 3^n = b_n \text{ とき } b_{n+1} = 2b_n, b_1 = a_1 - 3^1 = -2$$

$$\therefore b_n = -2^n \quad (\text{f.e. } b_1 = -2, a_n = 3^n - 2^n)$$

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

$$a_{n+1} = (a_n - 1)^2 + 1 \quad]\text{平方完成により, 同形をつくる.}$$

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

* $a_n^0 = \log_2 a_n$ で, 指数は係數に.

両辺正号, 両辺の2を底とする対数をとる.

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

$$b_n = \log_2(a_n - 1) \text{ とき } b_{n+1} = 2b_n, b_1 = \log_2 2 = 1$$

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

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

$$\text{すなはち, } a_n - 1 = 2^{2^{n-1}}$$

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

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

* 辺々を $n(n+1)(n+2)$ で割り, 同形をつくる.

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

$$\frac{1}{n(n+1)} a_n = b_n \text{ とき } b_{n+1} = b_n + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+2)}, b_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot (-5) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

すなはち. $a_n = \frac{n^2 - 7n - 4}{2}$ (これは $n=1$ をみたす) //

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

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

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

$a_2 - 3a_1 = 3$ すなはち. $a_{n+1} - 3a_n = 3^n$.

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

辺々 3^{n+1} で割り. $\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3}$

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

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

すなはち. $a_n = (n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}$ //

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

漸化式. $a_n = 0$ とすなはち. $a_{n+1} = 0$.

同様にして. $a_n = a_{n-1} = \dots = a_2 = a_1 = 0$ これは $a_1 = 1$ であることに矛盾する。

∴ すべての自然数 n について. $a_n \neq 0$

∴ 辺々の逆数をとて. $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2}{a_n} + 3$.

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

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

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

すなはち. $b_n = 2^{n-1} - 3$.

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

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

* S_n が出てきた。

$$\rightarrow S_{n+1} - S_n = a_{n+1} を利用.$$

$$\rightarrow また: S_n = \textcircled{O} の形にす。$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{cases} d = 2a - 2 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = a_n - 2 \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b_{n+1} = 2b_n, \quad b_1 = a_1 - 2 = S_1 - 2 = 1.$$

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