消18項と 残3項は対称

少し複雑なこの問題の対処法。

A Telescoping method (望遠鏡法?)

和も"差の和"にして教子法。発想のこと。

$$(ex) \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left\{ g(k+1) - g(k) \right\}$$

Telescoping Sam (望遠鏡和)

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k+1} - a_k)} = (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \dots + (a_{n+1} - a_n)$$

= an+1 - a1

打ち消あって、最初と最後しか残らない。

(T) 部分分数分解の利用

$$\frac{1}{k=1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{k=1} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + 111 + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$$

リカムずられてもら、立て張んらわせん

$$k=1$$
 $k(k+2)$ $k=1$ $k=1$ $k+2$

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

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left\{1+\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{n+2}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{n(3n+5)}{4(n+1)(n+2)}$$

.

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+2} + \sqrt{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sqrt{k+2} - \sqrt{k+1} \right)$$

$$= \left(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} \right) + \left(\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3} \right) + 111 + \left(\sqrt{10+2} - \sqrt{10+1} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{10+2} - \sqrt{2}$$

(前)連続整数の和

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left\{ n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) - 0 \right\}$$

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

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(k+1)(k+2)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n} (f^3 + 3f^2 + 2f)} = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(2n+1) + n(n+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)\left\{n(n+1) + 2(2n+1) + 4\right\}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n^2 + 5n + 6)$$

```
(iv)奥泰
```

flb) を自分で言文定 => telescoping sum 1:する。

$$f(k+1) - f(k) = \{(3ak + 3a + 3b) - (ak+b)\} \cdot 3^{k}$$

$$\frac{11}{(2R-1)\cdot 3^{k-1}} = (2aR + 3a + 2b)\cdot 3^{k}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 \cdot 2a = 2 \\ 3(3a+2b) = -1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = -\frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k-1) \cdot 3^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \{f(k+1) - f(k)\}$$

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

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

※本問は S-rS法の解が務。

$$S = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (2k-1) \cdot 3^{k-1} \times 33$$

$$S = 1 \cdot 3^{0} + 3 \cdot 3^{1} + 5 \cdot 3^{2} + 111 + (2n-3) \cdot 3^{n-2} + (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$-) 3S = + 1 \cdot 3^{1} + 3 \cdot 3^{2} + 111 + (2n-5) \cdot 3^{n-2} + (2n-3) \cdot 3^{n-1} + (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

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

$$-2S = 1 \cdot 3^{0} + 2 \cdot 3^{1} + 2 \cdot 3^{2} + \dots + 2 \cdot 3^{n-2} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 3^{n} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-$$

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

Aは定期試験いれでの難問 *は大学礼試国立+難関私大いれ

演習 (1) $\frac{n}{k} = 1 (k+1)(k+2)$ $(2) \qquad \frac{n}{k=1} \qquad \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)}$ $*_{(4)} \xrightarrow{n}$ $= (k+1)\sqrt{k} + k\sqrt{k+1}$ (封油有理化?) (5) = & (&+1) (6) \(\frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{k+1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{k+2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{k+3} \right) \) $(7) \sum_{k=1}^{n} (k+1) \cdot 2^{k-1}$ * (8) $\frac{n}{2}$ $(k+1)^2$ 2^{k-1} $(f(k)=(ak^2+bk+c)\cdot 2^{k-1}+k\pi \cdot 2^{k-1})$ * $\frac{1}{(9)}$ P) $(\frac{1}{2}+1)^4 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac$ 1) こ(をすもち) もずぬよ。 [横浜粒,2008改] (10) 数列 $a_n \, \epsilon$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 1$, $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n \, \epsilon$ 定義する。 $\frac{7}{a_n \, a_{n+2}} = \frac{1}{a_n \, a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} \, a_{n+2}} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} \, a_{n+2$ 1) 5 / OROBIZ / ETIL.