

4.54の Review

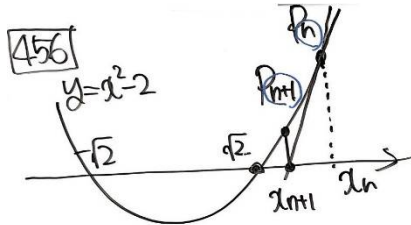
解けない!! 漸化式の極限

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

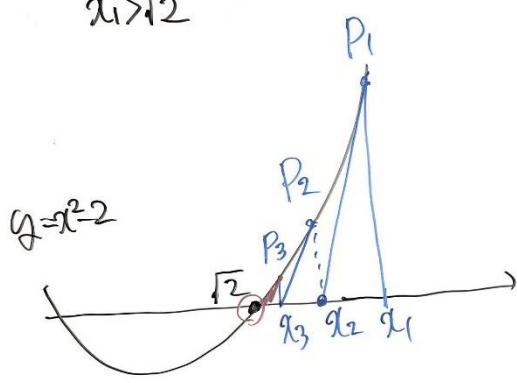
$\rightarrow \alpha = f(\alpha)$

$a_{n+1} - \alpha = f(a_n) - f(\alpha)$
 $\stackrel{(n+1)}{=} \dots \stackrel{\text{有理化}}{\approx} \dots \stackrel{\text{中値の定理}}{\approx} \dots$
 $= \frac{1}{n} (a_n - \alpha) \approx 0$

$|a_{n+1} - \alpha| = \frac{1}{n} |a_n - \alpha| \leq \frac{1}{n} |a_n - \alpha|$
 $0 \leq |a_n - \alpha| \leq |a_0 - \alpha| \cdot \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$

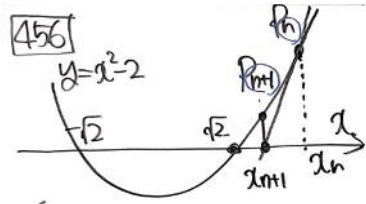


$P_n(x_n, x_n^2-2)$ かつ $x_1 > \sqrt{2}$



Newton法
 この関数は $\sqrt{2}$ の近似値が求まる
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$

$\sqrt{2} = 1.41421356\dots$



$P_n(x_n, x_n^2-2)$ かつ $x_1 > \sqrt{2}$ ($y \leq 2x$)

同一操作のくり返し \rightarrow 漸化式

Newton法
 この関数は $\sqrt{2}$ の近似値が求まる
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$

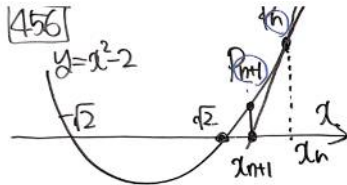
また、漸化式を作る
 $y = x^2 - 2$ の P_n での接線
 $y - (x_n^2 - 2) = 2x_n(x - x_n)$
 $\therefore y = 2x_n x - x_n^2 - 2$
 x軸との交点か" $(x_{n+1}, 0)$
 $\therefore x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + 2}{2x_n}$

2次別解



$0 - (x_n^2 - 2) = 2x_n(x_{n+1} - x_n)$
 $x_{n+1} = \dots$

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Newton法

20問ではsqrt(2)の近似値が求まる

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$

$f(x) = x^2 - 2$ の

$x_1 > \sqrt{2}$ ($y \leq 2x$)

漸化式を(2)

$y = x^2 - 2$ の P_n の接線

$y - (x_n^2 - 2) = 2x_n(x - x_n)$

$\therefore y = 2x_n x - x_n^2 - 2$

x軸との交点が $(x_{n+1}, 0)$

$\therefore x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 + 2}{2x_n}$

(I) $\sqrt{2} < x_{n+1} < x_n$ を証明 ($x_n > \sqrt{2}$ の) $x_n > x_{n+1}$

(II) $x_n > \sqrt{2}$ を証明

(III) $x_{n+1} < x_n$ を証明

(i) $n=1$ のとき成立

(ii) $n=k$ のとき $x_k > \sqrt{2}$ を仮定

$x_{k+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(x_k + \frac{2}{x_k} \right)$

$\geq \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \sqrt{x_k \times \frac{2}{x_k}} = \sqrt{2}$

等号は $x_k = \sqrt{2}$ (不成立)

$x_{k+1} > \sqrt{2}$ $n=k+1$ のときも成立

$x_{k+1} - x_k = \frac{x_k^2 + 2}{2x_k} - x_k$

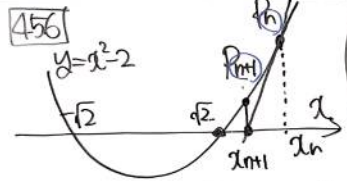
$= \frac{x_k^2 + 2 - 2x_k^2}{2x_k}$

$= \frac{2 - x_k^2}{2x_k} < 0$ (I) の

$\therefore x_n > x_{n+1}$

(I)(II)より全ての自然数 n について $\sqrt{2} < x_{n+1} < x_n$

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$\left(\frac{f(x_n) \cdot x_n^2 - 2}{x_n^2} \right)$ の
漸化式

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

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$ を証明 (答) $\sqrt{2}$

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

$= \frac{x_n^2 + 2 - \sqrt{2}x_n}{2x_n}$

$= \frac{(x_n - \sqrt{2})^2}{2x_n}$

$|x_{n+1} - \sqrt{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x_n - \sqrt{2}}{x_n} \cdot (x_n - \sqrt{2})$

$\frac{1}{2} \left| 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x_n} \right| < \frac{1}{2}$

$\because x_n > \sqrt{2}$ より $0 < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x_n} < 1$

$0 < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{x_n} < 1$

$\therefore |x_{n+1} - \sqrt{2}| < \frac{1}{2} |x_n - \sqrt{2}|$

これは1/2乗の原理

$0 \leq |x_n - \sqrt{2}| < |x_1 - \sqrt{2}| \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

極限の原理

$0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n - \sqrt{2}| \leq 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x_n - \sqrt{2}| = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \sqrt{2}$

FoL(57) p,q: 正の有理数, sqrt(q): 無理数

(1) $(p + \sqrt{q})^n = a_n + b_n \sqrt{q}$

$a_1 = p, b_1 = 1$

(2) $(p - \sqrt{q})^n = a_n - b_n \sqrt{q}$ を証明

漸化式 \rightarrow 帰納法

(p.199 351) Pell方程式の背景

(n+1)乗とn乗の比較

$\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = p \cdot a_n + q \cdot b_n \\ b_{n+1} = a_n + p \cdot b_n \end{cases}$

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \sqrt{q}$

を証明 \rightarrow 漸化式を解く \rightarrow 一般項を求めて

499 (3) 補題の導き

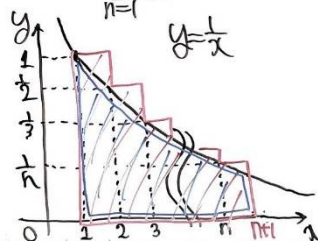
区別積分法 \rightarrow 30倍 \rightarrow Y区別せよ

(注) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ は収束 (は真偽)

反例 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ (等差の逆数 = 調和数列と0では異なる)

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$ の別証

数列の和 = 棒グラフの面積 \rightarrow 区別積分法



$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} > \int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = [\log|x|]_1^{n+1}$

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} > \log(n+1) \rightarrow \infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

よって $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \infty$

458 (1) $x > 0$ のとき $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ を証明

$\sqrt{x+1} > 0$ 故 $\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x} > \sqrt{x} > 0$
 両辺に < 0 をかけると $0 < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ ← (1)より

$> \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}} \times \frac{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}}$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k})$
 累和化 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{1}) = \infty$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = \infty$

補題 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \neq \infty$ の必要

460 (1) $\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+3)} = \frac{a}{n} + \frac{b}{n+1} + \frac{c}{n+3}$ (恒等式)

分母は52 $1 = a(n+1)(n+3) + bn(n+3) + cn(n+1)$

$\begin{cases} n \rightarrow 0 & 3a = 1 \\ n \rightarrow -1 & -2b = 1 \\ n \rightarrow -3 & 6c = 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore (a, b, c) = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{6})$ (階差)

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

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+3)}$
 $= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{2}{k} - \frac{3}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+3})$
 $= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n [2(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}) - (\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+3})]$
 2階差

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

また $\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+3})$
 $= (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}) + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}) + \dots$
 $\dots + (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}) + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}) + (\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3})$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \rightarrow \frac{5}{6}$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

(52) $= \frac{1}{6} (2 \times 1 - \frac{5}{6}) = \frac{7}{36}$

補題 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \neq \infty$ の必要

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 $= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{2}{k} - \frac{3}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+3})$
 $= \frac{1}{6} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n [2(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}) - (\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+3})]$
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$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 1$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

また $\sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+3})$
 $= (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}) + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}) + \dots$

$\dots + (\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}) + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}) + (\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3})$
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \rightarrow \frac{5}{6}$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$)

(52) $= \frac{1}{6} (2 \times 1 - \frac{5}{6}) = \frac{7}{36}$

461 ← 458 の類題

462 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \times (\frac{1}{3})^{n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n k \times (\frac{1}{3})^{k-1}$
 1次階差

463 計算問題のみにて解く。

464 題意の読み取り。
 (1)(3)(3) 図を描く (n=1)

[FPL(55) 計算問題 (略)]