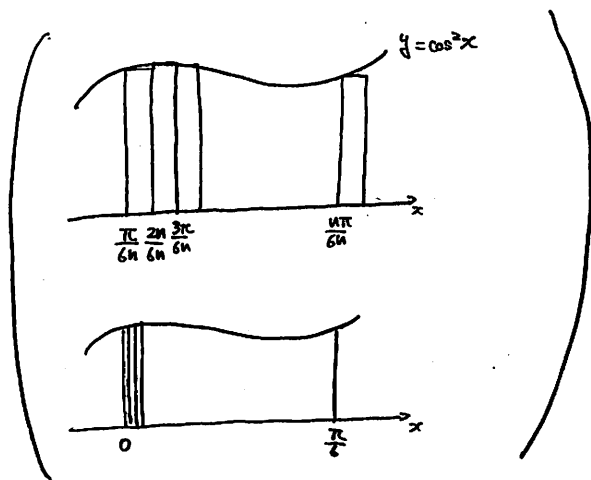


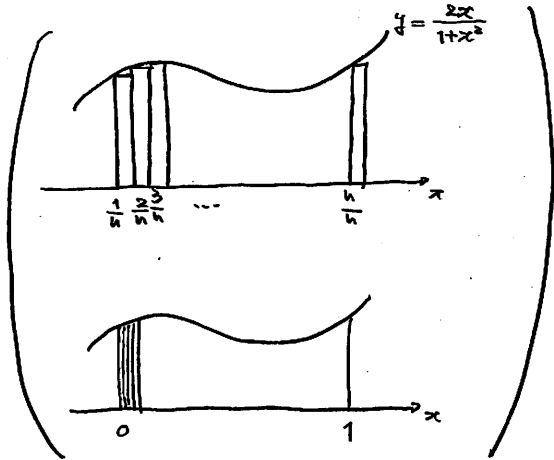
極限值 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{6n}$ を求めよ。



$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{6n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{6n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{6n} \right) \times 6 \\
 &= 6 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 x \, dx \\
 &= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2x) \, dx \\
 &= 3 \left[x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{3 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right)}}
 \end{aligned}$$

n は自然数とする。極限值 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k}{n^2+k^2}$ を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k}{n^2+k^2} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2nk}{n^2+k^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= [\log(1+x^2)]_0^1$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\log 2}}$$

(1) 極限値 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n)^5}{(1+2^4+3^4+\dots+n^4)^2}$ を求めよ。
 (2) 極限値 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(4n)!}{(3n)!}}$ を求めよ。
 (3) 極限値 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+1)}{4n}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+2)}{4n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+n)}{4n}} \right\}$ を求めよ。

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+2+3+\dots+n)^5}{(1+2^4+3^4+\dots+n^4)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n k \right)^5}{\left(\sum_{k=1}^n k^4 \right)^2} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \right)^5}{\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n} \right)^4 \right)^2} \times n^{10} \\ &= \frac{\left(\int_0^1 x dx \right)^5}{\left(\int_0^1 x^4 dx \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^1 \right)^5}{\left(\left[\frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1 \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^5}{\left(\frac{1}{5} \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{25}{32} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

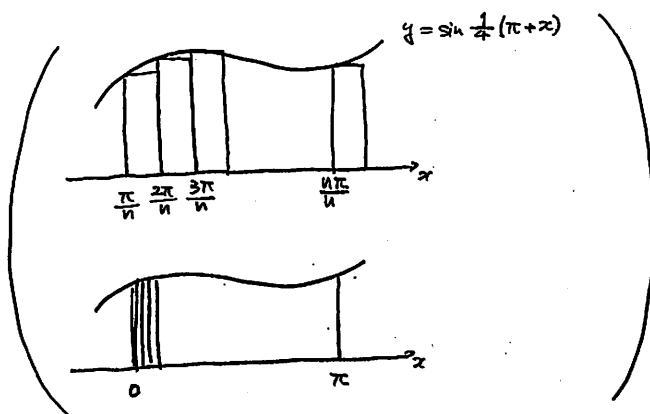
十分大なる n に対して.

$$\begin{aligned} & \log \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(4n)!}{(3n)!}} \\ &= \log \left(\frac{1}{n^n} \cdot \frac{(4n)!}{(3n)!} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ -n \log n + \sum_{k=1}^{4n} \log k - \sum_{k=1}^{3n} \log k \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ -n \log n + \sum_{k=3n+1}^{4n} \log k \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ -n \log n + \sum_{k=3n+1}^{4n} \log \frac{k}{n} + n \log n \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=3n+1}^{4n} \log \frac{k}{n} \\ &\xrightarrow{(n \rightarrow \infty)} \int_3^4 \log x dx \\ &= [x \log x - x]_3^4 \\ &= (4 \log 4 - 4) - (3 \log 3 - 3) \\ &= \log 256 - \log 27 - 1 \\ &= \log \frac{256}{27e} \end{aligned}$$

よって $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(4n)!}{(3n)!}} = \frac{256}{27e}$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+1)}{4n}} + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+2)}{4n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+n)}{4n}} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi(n+k)}{4n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{4} (\pi + \frac{\pi k}{n})} \end{aligned}$$



$$= \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\sin \frac{1}{4} (\pi + x)} dx$$

ここで $\frac{1}{4} (\pi + x) = t$ とおくと

x	$0 \rightarrow \pi$
t	$\frac{\pi}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4}{\sin t} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sin t}{\sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sin t}{1 - \cos^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4 \sin t}{(1 + \cos t)(1 - \cos t)} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{2 \sin t}{1 + \cos t} + \frac{2 \sin t}{1 - \cos t} \right) dt \\ &= [-2 \log |1 + \cos t| + 2 \log |1 - \cos t|]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2 \left[\log \frac{1 - \cos t}{1 + \cos t} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 2 \left(\log 1 - \log \frac{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}{1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \right) \\ &= 2 \log \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \\ &= 4 \log (\sqrt{2} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

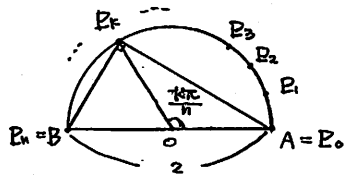
長さ2の線分ABを直径とする半円周を点 $A=P_0, P_1, \dots, P_{n-1}, P_n=B$ で n 等分する。

(1) 三角形 AP_kB の3辺の長さの和 $AP_k + P_kB + BA$ を $l_n(k)$ とおく。

$l_n(k)$ を求めよ。

(2) 極限値 $\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{l_n(1) + l_n(2) + \dots + l_n(n)}{n}$ を求めよ。ただし、

$l_n(n) = 4$ とする。



(1) **解法1**

円の中心 O に対し $\angle AOB_k = \frac{k\pi}{n}$

$\triangle AOB_k$ で余弦定理より

$$AB_k^2 = 1 + 1 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos \frac{k\pi}{n}$$

$$= 2 \left(1 - \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$= 4 \sin^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n}$$

$$0 < \frac{k\pi}{2n} < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ であるから } \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} > 0$$

である。

$$AP_k = 2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n}$$

$\triangle P_kOB$ で余弦定理より

$$P_kB^2 = 1 + 1 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times \cos \left(\pi - \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$= 2 \left(1 + \cos \frac{k\pi}{n} \right)$$

$$= 4 \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{2n}$$

$$\cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} > 0 \text{ であるから}$$

$$P_kB = 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n}$$

よって

$$l_n(k) = 2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} + 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} + 2$$

(2)

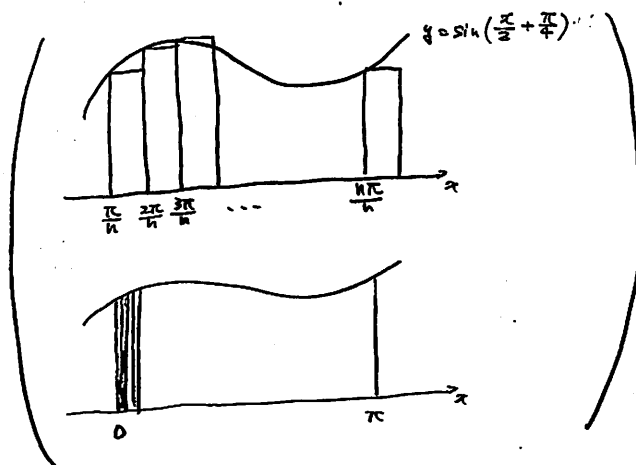
$$l_n(k) = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2$$

である。

$$\alpha = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{l_n(1) + l_n(2) + \dots + l_n(n)}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n 2\sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2$$



$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \left(\frac{k\pi}{2n} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx + 2$$

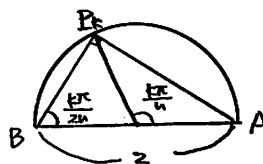
$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left[-2 \cos \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right]_0^\pi + 2$$

$$= -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} - \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + 2$$

$$= -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + 2$$

$$= \frac{8}{\pi} + 2$$

(1) **解法2**



$$\begin{cases} AP_k = 2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2n} \\ P_kB = 2 \cos \frac{k\pi}{2n} \end{cases}$$

一般項が $a_n = \frac{n!}{n^n}$ で表される数列 $\{a_n\}$ について、次の問に答えよ。

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ を示せ。

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}$ を求めよ。

(3) 2以上の整数 k に対して、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_{kn}}{a_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ を k を用いて表せ。

(1) (証明)

$$Q_n = \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n}$$

$$\leq \frac{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n \cdot n \cdot 1}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n} = \frac{1}{n}$$

よって $0 < Q_n \leq \frac{1}{n}$

である。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

なので、ハサミウチの原理より

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q_n = 0 \quad \text{となり立つ。}$$

(2)

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{n^n} \times \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$= \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\xrightarrow{(n \rightarrow \infty)} e$$

よって $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = e$

(3)

$$\log \left(\frac{a_{kn}}{a_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{(kn)!}{(kn)^{kn}} \times \frac{n^n}{n!}$$

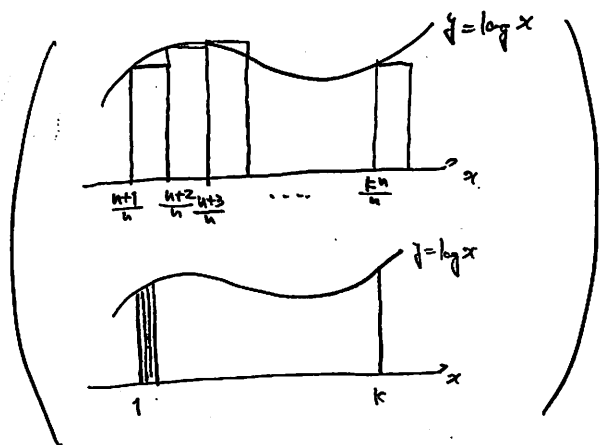
$$= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^{kn} \log l - \sum_{l=1}^n \log l + n \log n - kn \log kn \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=n+1}^{kn} \log l + n \log n - kn \log kn \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=n+1}^{kn} \log \frac{l}{n} + (kn-n) \log n + n \log n - kn \log kn \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \sum_{l=n+1}^{kn} \log \frac{l}{n} + kn (\log n - \log kn) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=n+1}^{kn} \log \frac{l}{n} + k \log \frac{1}{k}$$



$$\xrightarrow{(n \rightarrow \infty)} \int_1^k \log x \, dx - k \log k$$

$$= [x \log x - x]_1^k - k \log k$$

$$= (k \log k - k) - (1 \log 1 - 1) - k \log k$$

$$= 1 - k$$

$$= \log e^{1-k}$$

よって

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_{kn}}{a_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{1-k}$$

(1) 定積分 $\int_0^1 \log \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx$ の値を求めよ。

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdots (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$ を求めよ。

(1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \log \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx &= \int_0^1 (\log(x+2) - \log(x+1)) dx \\
 &= [(x+2) \log(x+2) - (x+2)]_0^1 - [(x+1) \log(x+1) - (x+1)]_0^1 \\
 &= [(x+2) \log(x+2) - (x+1) \log(x+1)]_0^1 \\
 &= (3 \log 3 - 2 \log 2) - (2 \log 2 - 1 \log 1) \\
 &= \underline{\underline{3 \log 3 - 4 \log 2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

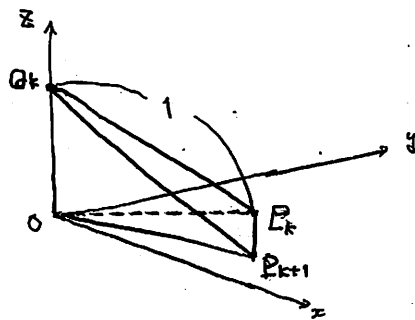
(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\log \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdots (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \log(2n+k) - \sum_{k=1}^n \log(n+k) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \frac{2n+k}{n+k} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \frac{2 + \frac{k}{n}}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} \\
 &\xrightarrow{(n \rightarrow \infty)} \int_0^1 \log \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx \\
 &= 3 \log 3 - 4 \log 2 \\
 &= \log 27 - \log 16 \\
 &= \log \frac{27}{16}
 \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdots (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{27}{16}}}$$

xyz 空間に点 $P_k(\frac{k}{n}, 1-\frac{k}{n}, 0)$ ($k=0, 1, \dots, n$) をとる。また, z 軸上 $z \geq 0$ の部分に, 点 Q_k を線分 OP_k の長さが 1 になるようにとる。三角錐 $OP_k P_{k+1} Q_k$ の体積を V_k において, 極限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} V_k$ を求めよ。



$$\overrightarrow{OP_k} = (\frac{k}{n}, 1-\frac{k}{n}, 0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{OP_{k+1}} = (\frac{k+1}{n}, 1-\frac{k+1}{n}, 0)$$

$$S(\triangle OP_k P_{k+1}) = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{k}{n} (1-\frac{k+1}{n}) - \frac{k+1}{n} (1-\frac{k}{n}) \right|$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2n^2} |nk - k^2 - nk + k^2 - n + k|$$

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

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

$$|\overrightarrow{OP_k}|^2 = (\frac{k}{n})^2 + (1-\frac{k}{n})^2$$

$$= \frac{2k^2 - 2nk + n^2}{n^2}$$

また, $\triangle OP_k Q_k$ は直角三角形。

$$|\overrightarrow{OQ_k}|^2 = 1 - \frac{2k^2 - 2nk + n^2}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{2nk - 2k^2}{n^2}$$

$$\therefore |\overrightarrow{OQ_k}| = \frac{\sqrt{2nk - 2k^2}}{n}$$

よって

$$V_k = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2n} \times \frac{\sqrt{2nk - 2k^2}}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2nk - 2k^2}}{6n^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6n} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{n} - 2(\frac{k}{n})^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} V_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{6n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sqrt{2(\frac{k}{n}) - 2(\frac{k}{n})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - 2x^2} dx \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \sqrt{-2(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (2x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \because \\ 2x-1 = \sin \theta \quad \text{とおく} \\ z dx = \cos \theta d\theta \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & 0 \rightarrow 1 \\ \hline \theta & -\frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} \times \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{24} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

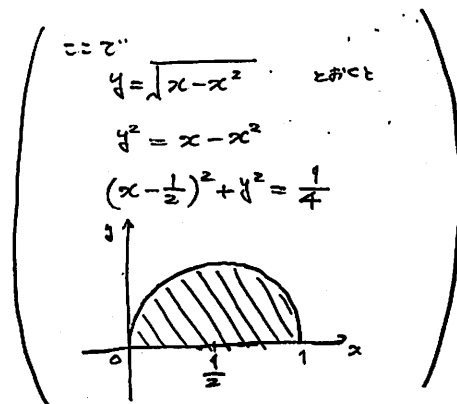
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{48} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{48}$$

[① の別解]

$$\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - 2x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x - x^2} dx$$



$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 \times \pi \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{48}$$

実数 x に対して、 x を超えない最大の整数を $[x]$ で表す。 n を正の整数とし、 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{[\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}]}{n^2}$ とおく。このとき、 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ を求めよ。

$$0 \leq \sqrt{2n^2 - k^2} - [\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}] < 1$$

より

$$\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2} - 1 < [\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}] \leq \sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2} - 1}{n^2} < \frac{[\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}]}{n^2} \leq \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2} - 1}{n^2} < a_n \leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}}{n^2}$$

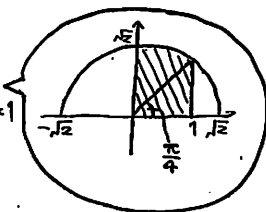
そこで

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{2 - \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{2})^2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2} - 1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2n^2 - k^2}}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

よって、ハサミウチの原理より

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$