

## 和の計算クイズ

1 
$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 - 3k + 2) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 2n \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n[(n+1)(2n+1) - 9(n+1) + 12] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(2n^2 - 6n + 4) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(n-1)(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

解説

2 次の和を求めよ。

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (4k+3)$  (2)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (3k^2 - 7k + 4)$

(3)  $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2)$  (4)  $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 5k$

解答 (1)  $n(2n+5)$  (2)  $n(n-1)^2$  (3)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+7)$  (4)  $\frac{5}{2}n(n-1)$

解説

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (4k+3) = 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 3 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 3n = n(2n+5)$

(2)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (3k^2 - 7k + 4) = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 7 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 4 = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 7 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 4n = \frac{1}{2}n[(n+1)(2n+1) - 7(n+1) + 8] = \frac{1}{2}n(2n^2 - 4n + 2) = n(n^2 - 2n + 1) = n(n-1)^2$

(3)  $\sum_{k=1}^n k(k+2) = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 + 2k) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)[(2n+1) + 2(n+1)] = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+7)$

(4)  $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 5k = 5 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(n-1)[(n-1)+1] = \frac{5}{2}n(n-1)$

3 次の和を求めよ。

$1^2 \cdot 2 + 2^2 \cdot 3 + 3^2 \cdot 4 + \dots + n^2(n+1)$

解答  $\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(n+2)(3n+1)$

解説

この和は、第  $k$  項が  $k^2(k+1)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和であるから

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left( \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)[3n(n+1) + 2(2n+1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(3n^2 + 7n + 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(n+2)(3n+1) \end{aligned}$$

4 次の和を求めよ。

(1)  $2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 5 + 6 \cdot 8 + \dots + 2n(3n-1)$   
(2)  $(1+1^3) + (2+2^3) + (3+3^3) + \dots + (n+n^3)$

解答 (1)  $2n^2(n+1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n^2+n+2)$

解説

(1) この和は、第  $k$  項が  $2k(3k-1)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n 2k(3k-1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (6k^2 - 2k) = 6 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = 2n^2(n+1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) この和は、第  $k$  項が  $k+k^3$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和であるから

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

5 次の数列の第  $k$  項を求めよ。また、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を求めよ。

$1, 1+2, 1+2+3, \dots, 1+2+3+\dots+n, \dots$

解答 第  $k$  項  $\frac{1}{2}k(k+1)$ 、和  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2)$

解説

この数列の第  $k$  項  $a_k$  は

$$a_k = \sum_{i=1}^k i = \frac{1}{2}k(k+1)$$

よって、初項から第  $n$  項までの和は

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 + k) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

6 次の数列の第  $k$  項を求めよ。また、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を求めよ。

$1^2, 1^2+2^2, 1^2+2^2+3^2, \dots, 1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2, \dots$

解答 第  $k$  項  $\frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(2k+1)$ 、和  $\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2)$

解説

この数列の第  $k$  項  $a_k$  は  $a_k = \sum_{i=1}^k i^2 = \frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(2k+1)$

よって、初項から第  $n$  項までの和は

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(2k+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{6}(2k^3 + 3k^2 + k) = \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{1}{2}n^2(n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)[n(n+1) + (2n+1) + 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(n^2 + 3n + 2) = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

7 次の数列の初項から第  $n$  項までの和を求めよ。[各 15 点]

(1)  $2 \cdot 3, 3 \cdot 5, 4 \cdot 7, 5 \cdot 9, \dots, (n+1)(2n+1), \dots$   
(2)  $2^2 - 1, 2^3 - 2, 2^4 - 3, 2^5 - 4, \dots, 2^{n+1} - n, \dots$

解答 (1) この数列の第  $k$  項は、 $(k+1)(2k+1) = 2k^2 + 3k + 1$  であるから  
 $\sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2 + 3k + 1) = 2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n$   
 $= \frac{n}{6}[2(n+1)(2n+1) + 9(n+1) + 6] = \frac{n}{6}(4n^2 + 15n + 17)$

(2) この数列の第  $k$  項は、 $2^{k+1} - k$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (2^{k+1} - k) &= 4 \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} - \sum_{k=1}^n k = 4 \cdot \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= 2^{n+2} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 4 \end{aligned}$$

解説

(1) この数列の第  $k$  項は、 $(k+1)(2k+1) = 2k^2 + 3k + 1$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2 + 3k + 1) &= 2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + 3 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n \\ &= \frac{n}{6}[2(n+1)(2n+1) + 9(n+1) + 6] = \frac{n}{6}(4n^2 + 15n + 17) \end{aligned}$$

(2) この数列の第  $k$  項は、 $2^{k+1} - k$  であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (2^{k+1} - k) &= 4 \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{k-1} - \sum_{k=1}^n k = 4 \cdot \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= 2^{n+2} - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 4 \end{aligned}$$

8 次の和を求めよ。

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (6k^2 - 1)$  (2)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (k-1)(k^2 + k + 4)$  (3)  $\sum_{i=11}^{20} (2i+3)$  (4)  $\sum_{k=1}^n \left( \sum_{l=1}^k 2l \right)$

解答 (1)  $n^2(2n+3)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{4}n(n-1)(n^2+3n+10)$  (3) 340

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

解説

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n (6k^2 - 1) = 6 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - n$

$$= n[(n+1)(2n+1)-1] = n(2n^2+3n)$$

$$= n^2(2n+3)$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)^2 + 6(n+1) - 16$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n^3+2n^2+7n-10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n-1)(n^2+3n+10)$$

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

$$\text{よって } \sum_{i=11}^{20} (2i+3) = \sum_{i=1}^{20} (2i+3) - \sum_{i=1}^{10} (2i+3)$$

$$= 20(20+4) - 10(10+4)$$

$$= 480 - 140 = 340$$

別解  $i = k+10$  とおくと,  $i = 11, 12, \dots, 20$  のとき  $k$  の値は順に  $k = 1, 2, \dots, 10$  となるから

$$\sum_{i=11}^{20} (2i+3) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} [2(k+10)+3] = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (2k+23)$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 11 + 23 \cdot 10 = 340$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \sum_{l=1}^k 2l \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k$$

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

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

9 次の和を求めよ。

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

$$(2) \sum_{k=7}^{24} (2k^2-5)$$

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

$$(4) \sum_{k=3}^{50} |k-7|$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{4}n(n^3-2n^2-3n-12)$  (2) 9528 (3)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+8)$  (4) 956

解説

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)^2 - 2(n+1)(2n+1) + 2(n+1) - 12$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n^3+2n^2+n-4n^2-6n-2+2n+2-12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}n(n^3-2n^2-3n-12)$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2-5) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 5 \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 5n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}n[(n+1)(2n+1)-15] = \frac{1}{3}n(2n^2+3n-14)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}n(n-2)(2n+7)$$

$$\text{よって } \sum_{k=7}^{24} (2k^2-5) = \sum_{k=1}^{24} (2k^2-5) - \sum_{k=1}^6 (2k^2-5)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 24 \cdot 22 \cdot 55 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 19$$

$$= 9528$$

別解  $k = i+6$  とおくと,  $k = 7, 8, \dots, 24$  のとき  $i$  の値は順に  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 18$  となるから

$$\sum_{k=7}^{24} (2k^2-5) = \sum_{i=1}^{18} [2(i+6)^2-5] = \sum_{i=1}^{18} (2i^2+24i+67)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^{18} i^2 + 24 \sum_{i=1}^{18} i + 67 \sum_{i=1}^{18} 1$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot 18 \cdot 19 \cdot 37 + 24 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 18 \cdot 19 + 67 \cdot 18$$

$$= 9528$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 15$$

$$= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(2n+16)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+8)$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=3}^{50} |k-7| = |-4| + |-3| + |-2| + |-1| + |0| + |1| + |2| + \dots + |43|$$

$$= 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 2 + \dots + 43$$

ここで  $4+3+2+1=10$ ,

$$1+2+\dots+43 = \sum_{k=1}^{43} k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 43(43+1) = 946$$

したがって  $\sum_{k=3}^{50} |k-7| = 10 + 946 = 956$

10 次の数列の初項から第  $n$  項までの和  $S_n$  を求めよ。

$$(1) 2 \cdot 5, 3 \cdot 7, 4 \cdot 9, 5 \cdot 11, \dots \quad (2) 1, 1+2, 1+2+2^2, \dots$$

解答 (1)  $S_n = \frac{1}{6}n(4n^2+21n+35)$  (2)  $S_n = 2^{n+1} - n - 2$

解説

与えられた数列の第  $k$  項を  $a_k$  とする。

$$(1) a_k = (k+1)(2k+3)$$

$$\text{よって } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)(2k+3) = \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2+5k+3)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 5 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 3$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 3n$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}n[2(n+1)(2n+1) + 15(n+1) + 18]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}n(4n^2+21n+35)$$

$$(2) a_k = 1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{k-1} = \frac{1 \cdot (2^k-1)}{2-1} = 2^k - 1$$

$$\text{よって } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (2^k - 1) = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1$$

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

11 次の数列の初項から第  $n$  項までの和  $S_n$  を求めよ。

$$(1) 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 3, 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5, 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7, \dots \quad (2) 1, 1+3, 1+3+5, \dots$$

$$(3) 7, 77, 777, 7777, \dots$$

解答 (1)  $S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(2n^2+2n-1)$  (2)  $S_n = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$

$$(3) S_n = \frac{7}{81}(10^{n+1}-9n-10)$$

解説

(1) この数列の第  $k$  項は  $k(2k-1)(2k+1)$

$$\text{よって } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k(2k-1)(2k+1) = \sum_{k=1}^n (4k^3-k) = 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 - \sum_{k=1}^n k$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)[2n(n+1)-1] = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(2n^2+2n-1)$$

(2) この数列の第  $k$  項は

$$1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1) = \frac{1}{2}k[2 \cdot 1 + (k-1) \cdot 2] = k^2$$

$$\text{よって } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

(3) この数列は  $7, 7(1+10), 7(1+10+10^2), \dots$  であるから, 第  $k$  項は

$$7(1+10+10^2+\dots+10^{k-1}) = 7 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot (10^k-1)}{10-1} = \frac{7}{9}(10^k-1)$$

$$\text{よって } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{7}{9}(10^k-1) = \frac{7}{9} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n 10^k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{9} \left( \frac{10(10^n-1)}{10-1} - n \right) = \frac{7}{81}(10^{n+1}-9n-10)$$

12 次の数列の和を求めよ。

$$1 \cdot n, 2 \cdot (n-1), 3 \cdot (n-2), \dots, (n-1) \cdot 2, n \cdot 1$$

解答  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2)$

解説

この数列の第  $k$  項は  $k[n+(k-1) \cdot (-1)] = -k^2 + (n+1)k$  したがって, 求める和を  $S$  とする

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

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

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

**別解** 求める和を  $S$  とする

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 1 + (1+2) + (1+2+3) + \dots + (1+2+\dots+n) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (1+2+\dots+k) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2+k) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

[13] 次の数列の和を求めよ。

- (1)  $(n+1)^2, (n+2)^2, (n+3)^2, \dots, (n+n)^2$
- (2)  $1^2 \cdot n, 2^2(n-1), 3^2(n-2), \dots, (n-1)^2 \cdot 2, n^2 \cdot 1$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{1}{6}n(2n+1)(7n+1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2)$

**解説**

(1) 第  $k$  項は  $(n+k)^2 = n^2 + 2nk + k^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{和は} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (n^2 + 2nk + k^2) &= n^2 \sum_{k=1}^n 1 + 2n \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\ &= n^2 \cdot n + 2n \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n\{6n^2 + 6n(n+1) + (n+1)(2n+1)\} \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(14n^2 + 9n+1) = \frac{1}{6}n(2n+1)(7n+1) \end{aligned}$$

**別解** 求める和は

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} k^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2n(2n+1)(2 \cdot 2n+1) - \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(2n+1)[2(4n+1) - (n+1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(2n+1)(7n+1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 第  $k$  項は  $k^2[n-(k-1)] = (n+1)k^2 - k^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{和は} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n [(n+1)k^2 - k^3] &= (n+1) \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 \\ &= (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \left\{ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right\}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2[2(2n+1) - 3n] = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

**別解** 求める和は

$$\begin{aligned} 1^2 + (1^2 + 2^2) + (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2) + \dots + (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2) \\ = \sum_{k=1}^n (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)(2k+1) \\ = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^3 + 3k^2 + k) = \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \right) \\ = \frac{1}{6} \left[ 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right\}^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)[n(n+1) + (2n+1) + 1] = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

[14] 次の和を求めよ。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-3) & \quad (2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (4k^3-1) & \quad (3) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (3k-1)^2 & \quad (4) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 3^k \\ \text{〔解答〕} \quad (1) \quad n(n-2) & \quad (2) \quad n(n^3+2n^2+n-1) & \quad (3) \quad \frac{1}{2}n(6n^2+3n-1) \\ & \quad (4) \quad \frac{3}{2}(3^{n-1}-1) \end{aligned}$$

**〔解説〕**

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-3) &= 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 3 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - 3n \\ &= n(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n (3k-1)^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^n (9k^2-6k+1) = 9 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 6 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \\ &= 9 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + n \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n[3(n+1)(2n+1) - 6(n+1) + 2] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(6n^2+3n-1) \end{aligned}$$

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

[15] 次の和を求めよ。

- (1)  $2^2 + 4^2 + 6^2 + 8^2 + \dots + (2n)^2$
- (2)  $1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 + \dots + n(n+1)(2n+1)$

**〔解答〕** (1)  $\frac{2}{3}n(n+1)(2n+1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)^2(n+2)$

**〔解説〕**

(1) この和は、第  $k$  項が  $(2k)^2$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和であるから

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n (2k)^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^n 4k^2 = 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}n(n+1)(2n+1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) この和は、第  $k$  項が  $k(k+1)(2k+1)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和である

$$\begin{aligned} \text{から} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)(2k+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^3+3k^2+k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ &= 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)^2 \right\} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)[n(n+1) + (2n+1) + 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(n^2+3n+2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)^2(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

[16] 次の数列の第  $k$  項を求めよ。また、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を求めよ。

- (1)  $2, 2+4, 2+4+6, 2+4+6+8, \dots$
- (2)  $1, 1+3, 1+3+9, 1+3+9+27, \dots$

**〔解答〕** 順に

$$(1) \quad k(k+1), \quad \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2) \quad (2) \quad \frac{1}{2}(3^k-1), \quad \frac{1}{4}(3^{n+1}-2n-3)$$

解説

数列の第  $k$  項を  $a_k$ 、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を  $S_n$  とする。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad a_k &= 2+4+6+\dots+2k = \sum_{i=1}^k 2i = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) \\ &= k(k+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2+k) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+4) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad a_k = 1+3+9+\dots+3^{k-1} = \frac{3^k-1}{3-1} = \frac{1}{2}(3^k-1)$$

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

[17] 次の和を求めよ。

$$(1) \quad \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m (12k-6) \right\} \quad (2) \quad \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^l k \right) \right\}$$

**〔解答〕** (1)  $n(n+1)(2n+1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{24}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$

**〔解説〕**

$$(1) \quad \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m (12k-6) \right\} = \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2}m(m+1) - 6m \right\} = \sum_{m=1}^n 6m^2$$

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

$$(2) \quad \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^l k \right) \right\} = \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^m \frac{1}{2}l(l+1) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^m (l^2+l) \right\}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{6}m(m+1)(2m+1) + 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=1}^n m(m+1)(m+2) = \frac{1}{6} \sum_{m=1}^n (m^3+3m^2+2m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right)^2 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{24}n(n+1)(n^2+5n+6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$$

18 次の数列の第  $k$  項を求めよ。また、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を求めよ。

$$(1) 1^2+1 \cdot 2+2^2, 2^2+2 \cdot 3+3^2, 3^2+3 \cdot 4+4^2, \dots$$

$$(2) 1^2, 1^2+3^2, 1^2+3^2+5^2, 1^2+3^2+5^2+7^2, \dots$$

解説 順に

$$(1) 3k^2+3k+1, n(n^2+3n+3) \quad (2) \frac{1}{3}(4k^3-k), \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n^2+2n-1)$$

解説

数列の第  $k$  項を  $a_k$ 、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を  $S_n$  とする。

$$(1) a_k = k^2 + k(k+1) + (k+1)^2 = 3k^2 + 3k + 1$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (3k^2 + 3k + 1) = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + n \\ = \frac{1}{2}n[(n+1)(2n+1) + 3(n+1) + 2] = n(n^2 + 3n + 3)$$

$$(2) a_k = \sum_{i=1}^k (2i-1)^2 = 4 \sum_{i=1}^k i^2 - 4 \sum_{i=1}^k i + \sum_{i=1}^k 1 \\ = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(2k+1) - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}k(k+1) + k \\ = \frac{1}{3}k[2(k+1)(2k+1) - 6(k+1) + 3] \\ = \frac{1}{3}(4k^3 - k)$$

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3}(4k^3 - k) = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 4 \left( \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)[2n(n+1)-1] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n^2+2n-1)$$

19 次の数列の和を求めよ。

$$(1) 1 \cdot n, 3 \cdot (n-1), 5 \cdot (n-2), \dots, (2n-3) \cdot 2, (2n-1) \cdot 1 \\ (2) 1^2 \cdot n, 2^2 \cdot (n-1), 3^2 \cdot (n-2), \dots, (n-1)^2 \cdot 2, n^2 \cdot 1$$

解説 (1)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2)$

解説

数列の第  $k$  項を  $a_k$ 、初項から第  $n$  項までの和を  $S_n$  とする。

$$(1) a_k = (2k-1)(n-k+1) = -2k^2 + (2n+3)k - (n+1) \quad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

よって、求める和は

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \{-2k^2 + (2n+3)k - (n+1)\} \\ = -2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + (2n+3) \sum_{k=1}^n k - (n+1) \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \\ = -2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + (2n+3) \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - (n+1) \cdot n \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)[-2(2n+1) + 3(2n+3) - 6]$$

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

$$(2) a_k = k^2(n-k+1) = -k^3 + (n+1)k^2 \quad (1 \leq k \leq n)$$

よって、求める和は

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \{-k^3 + (n+1)k^2\} = -\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + (n+1) \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\ = -\left\{ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right\}^2 + (n+1) \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2[-3n+2(2n+1)] \\ = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)^2(n+2)$$

20 次の和を求めよ。

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^n (2k+3) \quad (2) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2+k) \quad (3) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2-6k+5) \\ (4) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3-4k) \quad (5) \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)(k-2) \quad (6) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k^2-5k)$$

解説 (1)  $n(n+4)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$  (3)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-13)$  (4)  $\frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n^2+n-8)$  (5)  $\frac{1}{3}n(n^2-7)$  (6)  $\frac{1}{3}n(n-1)(n-8)$

解説

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

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2+k) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)[(2n+1)+3] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+4) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2-6k+5) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 6 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 5 \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 5n \\ = \frac{1}{6}n[(n+1)(2n+1) - 18(n+1) + 30] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(2n^2 - 15n + 13) = \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-13)$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3-4k) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 - 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right\}^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\ = \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)[n(n+1)-8] = \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n^2+n-8)$$

$$(5) \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)(k-2) = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2-k-2) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 2 \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - 2n \\ = \frac{1}{6}n[(n+1)(2n+1) - 3(n+1) - 12]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}n(2n^2-14) = \frac{1}{3}n(n^2-7)$$

$$(6) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k^2-5k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 - 5 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \\ = \frac{1}{6}(n-1)[(n-1)+1][2(n-1)+1] - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(n-1)[(n-1)+1] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1) - \frac{5}{2}n(n-1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)[(2n-1)-15] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-16) = \frac{1}{3}n(n-1)(n-8)$$

21 次の和を求めよ。

$$(1) 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(2n-1) \\ (2) 1^2 \cdot 3 + 2^2 \cdot 4 + 3^2 \cdot 5 + \dots + n^2(n+2)$$

解説 (1)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(4n-1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(3n^2+11n+4)$

解説

(1) これは、第  $k$  項が  $k(2k-1)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和である。よって、求める和は

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k(2k-1) = \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2-k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)[2(2n+1)-3] \\ = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(4n-1)$$

(2) これは、第  $k$  項が  $k^2(k+2)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和である。よって、求める和は

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k^2(k+2) = \sum_{k=1}^n (k^3+2k^2) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 \\ = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right\}^2 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ = \frac{1}{4}n^2(n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(2n+1) \\ = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)[3n(n+1)+4(2n+1)] \\ = \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(3n^2+11n+4)$$

22 数列 1・4, 3・7, 5・10, 7・13, …… の初項から第  $n$  項までの和を求めよ。

解説  $\frac{1}{2}n(4n^2+5n-1)$

解説

数列 1, 3, 5, 7, …… の第  $k$  項は  $1+(k-1) \cdot 2 = 2k-1$

数列 4, 7, 10, 13, …… の第  $k$  項は  $4+(k-1) \cdot 3 = 3k+1$

よって、与えられた数列の第  $k$  項は  $(2k-1)(3k+1) = 6k^2 - k - 1$  したがって、求める和は

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (6k^2-k-1) = 6 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1 \\ = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) - n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2}n[2(n+1)(2n+1)-(n+1)-2] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}n(4n^2+5n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

[23] 次の和を求めよ。  
 $1 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 + \dots + n(2n-1)(2n+3)$

解答  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(6n^2+14n-5)$

解説

これは、第  $k$  項が  $k(2k-1)(2k+3)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和である。  
 よって、求める和は

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^n k(2k-1)(2k+3) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (4k^3+4k^2-3k) = 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k \\
 &= 4 \left[ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right]^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\
 &= n^2(n+1)^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(6n(n+1)+4(2n+1)-9) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(6n^2+14n-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

[24] 次の和を求めよ。

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 (1) \sum_{k=1}^n (5k+4) & (2) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2-4k) & (3) \sum_{k=1}^n (4k^3-1) \\
 (4) \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)(k+3) & (5) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k^3-k^2)
 \end{array}$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{2}n(5n+13)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n-11)$  (3)  $n(n^3+2n^2+n-1)$   
 (4)  $\frac{1}{6}n(2n^2+15n+31)$  (5)  $\frac{1}{12}n(n-1)(n-2)(3n-1)$

解説

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \sum_{k=1}^n (5k+4) &= 5 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 4 = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 4n = \frac{1}{2}n(5n+13) \\
 (2) \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2-4k) &= \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 2n(n+1) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)((2n+1)-12) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n-11)
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)(k+3) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2+4k+3) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 3n \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(2n^2+3n+1) + 2n(n+1) + 3n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{6}n[(2n^2+3n+1)+(12n+12)+18] \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(2n^2+15n+31) \\
 (5) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k^3-k^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^3 - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 = \left[ \frac{1}{2}(n-1)n \right]^2 - \frac{1}{6}(n-1)n(2n-1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4}n^2(n-1)^2 - \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{12}n(n-1)\{3n(n-1)-2(2n-1)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12}n(n-1)(3n^2-7n+2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{12}n(n-1)(n-2)(3n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

[25] 次の和を求めよ。  
 (1)  $3 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot 4 + \dots + 3n(n+1)$  (2)  $1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 5 + \dots + n(2n-1)$

解答 (1)  $n(n+1)(n+2)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(4n-1)$

解説

(1) これは、第  $k$  項が  $3k(k+1)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和である。  
 よって、求める和は

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^n 3k(k+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (3k^2+3k) = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k \\
 &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(2n+1)+3 = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(2n+4) \\
 &= n(n+1)(n+2)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) これは、第  $k$  項が  $k(2k-1)$  である数列の、初項から第  $n$  項までの和である。  
 よって、求める和は

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=1}^n k(2k-1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^2-k) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^n k \\
 &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2(2n+1)-3) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(4n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

[26] 次の和を求めよ。

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 (1) \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)(2k+3)k & (2) \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^p 1 \right) \right\}
 \end{array}$$

解答 (1)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(6n^2+14n-5)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2)$

解説

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1)(2k+3)k &= \sum_{k=1}^n (4k^3+4k^2-3k) \\
 &= 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 4 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k \\
 &= 4 \left[ \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \right]^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) - 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(6n(n+1)+4(2n+1)-9) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(6n^2+14n-5) \\
 (2) \sum_{m=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{p=1}^m \left( \sum_{k=1}^p 1 \right) \right\} &= \sum_{m=1}^n \left( \sum_{p=1}^m p \right) = \sum_{m=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{2}m(m+1) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^n (m^2+m) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^n m^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^n m \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) \\
 &= \frac{1}{12}n(n+1)(2n+1+3) = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(n+2)
 \end{aligned}$$