

1 極限值  $S=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\left(\frac{1}{n+1}+\frac{1}{n+2}+\frac{1}{n+3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{2n}\right)$  を求めよ。

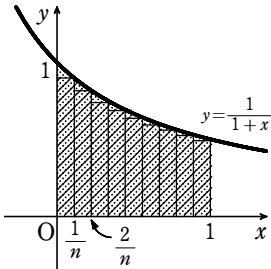
解答  $\log 2$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

よって、 $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x}$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \left[ \log |1+x| \right]_0^1 \\ &= \log 2 \end{aligned}$$



2 極限值  $S=\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty}\frac{1}{n}\left(\sin\frac{\pi}{n}+\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}+\sin\frac{3\pi}{n}+\cdots+\sin\frac{n\pi}{n}\right)$  を求めよ。

解答  $\frac{2}{\pi}$

解説

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

よって、 $f(x)=\sin \pi x$  とすると

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \cos \pi x \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

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

解答  $\frac{1}{2}$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} n\left\{\frac{1}{n^2}+\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}\right\} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2} \right\} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = \left[ -\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \tan \frac{\pi}{4n} + \tan \frac{2\pi}{4n} + \cdots + \tan \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4n} \right\}$$

解答  $\frac{2}{\pi} \log 2$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \tan \frac{\pi}{4n} + \tan \frac{2\pi}{4n} + \cdots + \tan \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4n} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{0}{n} \right) + \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) + \cdots + \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{k}{n} = \int_0^1 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} x dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4} x}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} x} dx \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\left( \cos \frac{\pi}{4} x \right)'}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} x} dx = -\frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \log \left| \cos \frac{\pi}{4} x \right| \right]_0^1 = -\frac{4}{\pi} \left( \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \log 1 \right) \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \log 2 \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

5 次の極限値を求めよ。〔25点〕

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} + \frac{n+2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{n} \right)$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} + \frac{n+2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \cdots + \left( 1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 (1+x) dx \\ &= \left[ x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} + \frac{n+2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{n} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \left( 1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \cdots + \left( 1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 (1+x) dx \\ &= \left[ x + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

6 次の極限値を求めよ。〔25点〕

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \left\{ \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n} \cdot \frac{n+4}{n} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{n+2(n-1)}{n} \right\}$$

解答

与式  $= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \left\{ \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{0}{n} \right) \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot \cdots \cdot \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \right\}$

$$= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \log \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \log (1+2x) dx$$

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

解説

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \left\{ \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{0}{n} \right) \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot \cdots \cdot \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \right) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \log \left( 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \log (1+2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1+2x)' \log (1+2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (1+2x) \log (1+2x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1+2x) \cdot \frac{2}{1+2x} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \int_0^1 dx = \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - \left[ x \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{2} \log 3 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

7 次の極限値を求めよ。〔10点〕

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( 1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right)$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( 1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} \right) \\ &= 0 + \int_0^1 e^x dx = \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 = e - 1 \end{aligned}$$

解説

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( 1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} \right) \\ &= 0 + \int_0^1 e^x dx = \left[ e^x \right]_0^1 = e - 1 \end{aligned}$$

8 極限值  $\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \log \frac{1}{n^2} \{ (n^2+1^2)(n^2+2^2) \cdot \cdots \cdot (n^2+n^2) \}^{\frac{1}{n}}$  を求めよ。〔30点〕

解答

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

よって

与式  $= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \right\} = \int_0^1 \log (1+x^2) dx$

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

$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  において、 $x=\tan \theta$  とおくと

$$dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{ゆえに} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \text{与式} = \int_0^1 \log(1+x^2) dx = \log 2 - 2 + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \log 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解説

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

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

$$\text{よって} \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left\{ 1 + \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \right\} = \int_0^1 \log(1+x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[ x \log(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \log 2 - 2 \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \log 2 - 2 \left[ x \right]_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \log 2 - 2 + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \text{ において, } x = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと}$$

$$dx = \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようにとれる。

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{ゆえに} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \left[ \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \text{与式} = \int_0^1 \log(1+x^2) dx = \log 2 - 2 + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \log 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

[9] 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \frac{1}{n} \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} \quad (3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos^2 \frac{k\pi}{6n}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \frac{1}{3} \quad (2) \frac{2}{3} \quad (3) \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

解説

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

[10] 極限値  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n^2}{(k+n)^2(k+2n)}$  を求めよ。

$$\text{解答} \quad \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{3}{4}$$

解説

求める極限値を  $S$  とする。

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n^2}{(k+n)^2(k+2n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n^3}{(k+n)^2(k+2n)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\left( \frac{k}{n} + 1 \right)^2 \left( \frac{k}{n} + 2 \right)} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2(x+2)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x+1)^2(x+2)} = \frac{a}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{b}{x+1} + \frac{c}{x+2} \text{ とすると}$$

$$a=1, \quad b=-1, \quad c=1$$

$$\text{ゆえに} \quad S = \int_0^1 \left\{ \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right\} dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{x+1} - \log(x+1) + \log(x+2) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{3}{4}$$

[11] 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{4n+3k}{n^2+k^2} \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \sin \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+k}}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(n+k)(2n-k-1)}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \pi + \frac{3}{2} \log 2 \quad (2) 2(\sqrt{2}-1) \quad (3) \frac{2}{3} \log 2$$

解説

求める極限値を  $S$  とする。

$$(1) \quad S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{4+3 \cdot \frac{k}{n}}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{4+3x}{1+x^2} dx = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\text{ここで, } x = \tan \theta \text{ とおくと} \quad dx = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$x$  と  $\theta$  の対応は右のようになる。

$x$	$0 \rightarrow 1$
$\theta$	$0 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{よって} \quad S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(1+x^2)'}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta + \frac{3}{2} \left[ \log(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 = \pi + \frac{3}{2} \log 2$$

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

$$= 1 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \left[ 2\sqrt{1+x} \right]_0^1 = 2(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(n+k)(2n-k-1)} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{3n-1} \left( \frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{2n-k-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3n-1} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+(n-1-k)} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3n-1} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって} \quad S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{n}{n+k} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3-\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \log(x+1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \log 2$$

[12] 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{3n-1} \frac{1}{2n+k}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{nk}}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \log \frac{5}{2} \quad (2) 2(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

解説

求める極限値を  $S$  とする。

$$(1) \quad S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{3n-1} \frac{1}{2+\frac{k}{n}} \text{ であり, } S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{3n-1} \frac{1}{2+\frac{k}{n}}$$

とすると,  $S_n$  は右図の長方形の面積の和を表すから

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{2+x} dx$$

$$= \left[ \log(2+x) \right]_0^3$$

$$= \log 5 - \log 2 = \log \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} \text{ であり,}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} \text{ とすると, } S_n \text{ は右図の長方形}$$

の面積の和を表すから

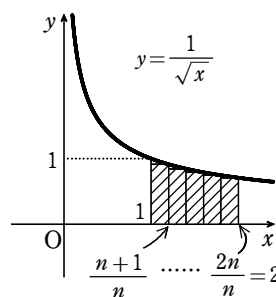
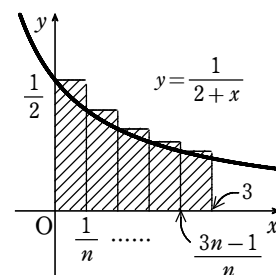
$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \left[ 2\sqrt{x} \right]_1^2$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$\text{別解} \quad \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{nk}} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(k+n)}} \text{ であるから}$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \left[ 2\sqrt{x+1} \right]_0^1 = 2(\sqrt{2}-1)$$



[13] 次の極限値を求めよ。(3) では  $p > 0$  とする。

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

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{3}{n} \right)^2 + \cdots + \left( \frac{3n}{n} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^p + (n+2)^p + \cdots + (n+2n)^p}{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + (2n)^p}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \frac{2}{5} \quad (2) 9 \quad (3) \frac{3^{p+1}-1}{2^{p+1}}$$

解説

求める極限値を  $S$  とする。

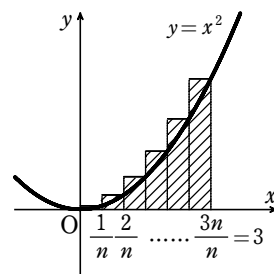
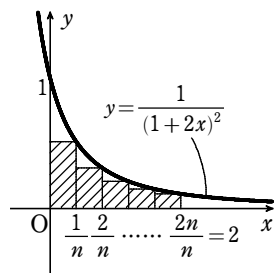
$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{(n+2k)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{n^2}{(n+2k)^2} \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{\left(1+2 \cdot \frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \\
 S_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{\left(1+2 \cdot \frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \text{ とすると, } S_n \text{ は右図の長方形}
 \end{aligned}$$

の面積の和を表すから

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(1+2x)^2} dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{1}{2(1+2x)} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{3n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \\
 S_n &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{3n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \text{ とすると, } S_n \text{ は右図の長方形の面積} \\
 &\text{の和を表すから}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = 9$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad &\frac{(n+1)^p + (n+2)^p + \dots + (n+2n)^p}{1^p + 2^p + \dots + (2n)^p} \\
 &= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} (n+k)^p}{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} k^p} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \text{ であり} \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^p \\
 &= \int_0^2 (1+x)^p dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{(1+x)^{p+1}}{p+1} \right]_0^2 = \frac{3^{p+1}-1}{p+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \\
 &= \int_0^2 x^p dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2^{p+1}}{p+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad S = \frac{3^{p+1}-1}{p+1} \cdot \frac{p+1}{2^{p+1}} = \frac{3^{p+1}-1}{2^{p+1}}$$

$$\text{別解} \quad \frac{(n+1)^p + (n+2)^p + \dots + (n+2n)^p}{1^p + 2^p + \dots + (2n)^p}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{3n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}} \text{ と考えると}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{3n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=n+1}^{3n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \\
 &= \int_1^3 x^p dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \right]_1^3 = \frac{3^{p+1}-1}{p+1}
 \end{aligned}$$

以後は、上の解答と同じ。

$$[14] \text{ 極限值 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{ を求めよ。}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad \frac{27}{16}$$

解説

$$a_n = \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{ とすると}$$

$$\log(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\log a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n+n)}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \log \frac{2 + \frac{1}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \log \frac{2 + \frac{2}{n}}{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \log \frac{2 + \frac{n}{n}}{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \frac{2 + \frac{k}{n}}{1 + \frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^1 \log \frac{2+x}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \log(2+x) dx - \int_0^1 \log(1+x) dx$$

$$= \left[ (2+x) \log(2+x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx - \left[ (1+x) \log(1+x) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 dx$$

$$= 3 \log 3 - 2 \log 2 - 2 \log 2 = \log \frac{27}{16}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{27}{16}$$

$$[15] \text{ 極限值 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} \text{ を求めよ。}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad \frac{4}{e}$$

解説

$$\log \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left\{ \frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{(n+1)(n+2) \cdot \dots \cdot 2n}{n^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \log \frac{n+1}{n} + \log \frac{n+2}{n} + \dots + \log \frac{n+n}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \frac{n+k}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left( 1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \log(1+x) dx = \left[ (1+x) \log(1+x) - x \right]_0^1 = \log \frac{4}{e}$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$[16] \text{ 半径 } 1 \text{ の円周を } n \text{ 等分する。ただし, } n \geq 2 \text{ である。分点の } 1 \text{ つを } P_0 \text{ とし, 残りの分点を } P_0 \text{ から反時計回りに順番に } P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{n-1} \text{ とする。}$$

$1 \leq k \leq n-1$  である  $k$  に対して, 点  $P_0$  から反時計回りにとった円弧  $P_0 P_k$  と弦  $P_0 P_k$  で囲まれた部分の面積を  $S_k$  とする。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k S_k \text{ を求めよ。}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

解説

$$\text{円の中心を } O \text{ とすると } \angle P_0 O P_k = \frac{2k}{n} \pi$$

$$\frac{2k}{n} \pi < \pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_k &= \text{扇形 } OP_0 P_k - \triangle OP_0 P_k \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{2k}{n} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \sin \frac{2k}{n} \pi \\
 &= \frac{k}{n} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2k}{n} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

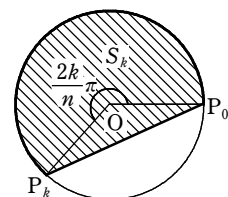
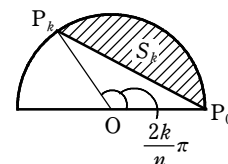
$$\frac{2k}{n} \pi \geq \pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_k &= \text{扇形 } OP_0 P_k + \triangle OP_0 P_k \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{2k}{n} \pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \sin \left( 2\pi - \frac{2k}{n} \pi \right) \\
 &= \frac{k}{n} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2k}{n} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

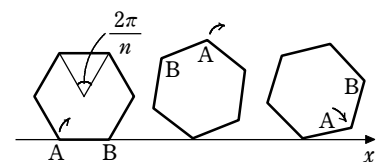
どちらの場合も同じ式で表されるから

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k S_k &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left\{ \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{n} \sin \frac{2k}{n} \pi \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 \pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{n} \sin 2\pi \frac{k}{n} \right\} - \frac{\pi}{n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{よって} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k S_k &= \int_0^1 \left( \pi x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2\pi x \right) dx - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n} \\
 &= \left[ \frac{\pi}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \cdot \frac{\cos 2\pi x}{-2\pi} \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{\cos 2\pi x}{2\pi} dx = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{4\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$



[17] 半径 1 の円に内接する正  $n$  角形が  $xy$  平面上にある。1 つの辺 AB が  $x$  軸に含まれている状態から始めて, 正  $n$  角形を図のように  $x$  軸上を滑らないように転がし, 再び点 A が  $x$  軸に含まれる状態まで続ける。



図は  $n=6$  の場合

点 A が描く軌跡の長さを  $L(n)$  とする。

$$(1) \quad L(6) \text{ を求めよ。} \quad (2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} L(n) \text{ を求めよ。}$$

$$\text{解答} \quad (1) \quad \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi \quad (2) \quad 8$$

解説

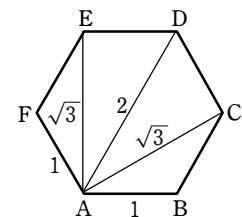
(1) 右の図の正六角形について

$$AB=1, AC=\sqrt{3}, AD=2, AE=\sqrt{3}, AF=1$$

また, 正六角形の 1 つの外角の大きさは  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  である。

$$\text{よって} \quad L(6) = \frac{\pi}{3} (1 + \sqrt{3} + 2 + \sqrt{3} + 1)$$

$$= \frac{4+2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi$$



(2) 右の図の正  $n$  角形  $A_1A_2\cdots A_n$  について

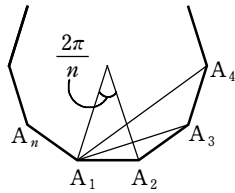
$$A_1A_k=2\sin\frac{k-1}{n}\pi \quad (k=2, 3, \dots, n)$$

また、正  $n$  角形の 1 つの外角の大きさは  $\frac{2\pi}{n}$  である。

$\sin\pi=0$  であるから

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

$$\text{よって} \quad \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} L(n) = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{4\pi}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\frac{k}{n}\pi = 4\pi \int_0^1 \sin\pi x dx = 4 \left[ -\cos\pi x \right]_0^1 = 8$$



[18] 次の極限値を、積分を用いて求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos\frac{k\pi}{n} \quad (2) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{\frac{2k}{n}}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1^3}{n^3} + \frac{2^3}{n^3} + \frac{3^3}{n^3} + \cdots + \frac{n^3}{n^3} \right)$$

**解答** (1) 0 (2)  $\frac{1}{2}(e^2-1)$  (3)  $\frac{1}{4}$

**解説**

(1)  $f(x)=\cos\pi x$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \cos\frac{k\pi}{n} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \cos\pi x dx = \left[ \frac{1}{\pi} \sin\pi x \right]_0^1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $f(x)=e^{2x}$  とおくと

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} e^{\frac{2k}{n}} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}(e^2-1)$$

$$(3) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1^3}{n^3} + \frac{2^3}{n^3} + \frac{3^3}{n^3} + \cdots + \frac{n^3}{n^3} \right) = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{k}{n} \right)^3$$

ここで、 $f(x)=x^3$  とおくと

$$\text{与式} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

[19]  $\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \{ (n+1)^2 + (n+2)^2 + (n+3)^2 + \cdots + (2n)^2 \} \cdots \cdots (A)$  とおく。

(1)  $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$  を用いて、(A) の値を求めよ。

(2) (A) を定積分で表し、その値を計算せよ。

**解答** (1)  $\frac{7}{3}$  (2)  $\int_0^1 (1+x)^2 dx, \frac{7}{3}$

**解説**

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6}n(2n+1)(7n+1) = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{6} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( 7 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 \cdot 7 = \frac{7}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( 1 + \frac{k}{n} \right)^2 = \int_0^1 (1+x)^2 dx = \left[ \frac{(1+x)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{7}{3}$$

[20] 定積分を用いて、次の極限値を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \sin\frac{\pi}{2n} + \sin\frac{2\pi}{2n} + \sin\frac{3\pi}{2n} + \cdots + \sin\frac{n\pi}{2n} \right)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left\{ \left( \frac{n}{n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n}{n+2} \right)^2 + \cdots + \left( \frac{n}{2n-1} \right)^2 \right\}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{2}{n^2+2^2} + \frac{3}{n^2+3^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$$

$$(4) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \{ (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{n})^2 + (\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{n})^2 + \cdots + (\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n})^2 \}$$

**解答** (1)  $\frac{2}{\pi}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (3)  $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$  (4)  $\frac{17}{6}$

**解説**

$$(1) \quad \text{与式} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 \sin\frac{\pi}{2}x dx = \left[ -\frac{2}{\pi} \cos\frac{\pi}{2}x \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{n}{n+k} \right)^2 = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \right)^2 \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^2+k^2} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{1+\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x^2)'}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} (\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{n})^2 = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} + 1 \right)^2 \\ &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x + 2\sqrt{x} + 1) dx = \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x \right]_0^1 = \frac{17}{6} \end{aligned}$$

[21] 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$(1) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + \sqrt{2n}}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} (\log \sqrt[n]{n+1} + \log \sqrt[n]{n+2} + \cdots + \log \sqrt[n]{2n} - \log n)$$

**解答** (1)  $2\sqrt{2}-1$  (2)  $2\log 2-1$

**解説**

$$(1) \quad \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + \sqrt{2n}}{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \cdots + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n}}}{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{ここで} \quad \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{(1+x)^3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

$$\text{したがって} \quad \text{与式} = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1) \div \frac{2}{3} = 2\sqrt{2}-1$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって} \quad \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 \log(1+x) dx \\ &= \left[ (1+x) \log(1+x) \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = 2\log 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

[22] 極限値  $\lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+k)^2} \log \frac{n+k}{n}$  を求めよ。

**解答**  $\frac{1-\log 2}{2}$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n^2}{(n+k)^2} \log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} \log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \log(1+x) dx = \int_0^1 \left( -\frac{1}{1+x} \right)' \log(1+x) dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{1+x} \log(1+x) \right]_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{\log 2}{2} + \left[ -\frac{1}{1+x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1-\log 2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

[23] 次の極限値を、積分を用いて求めよ。

$$S = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \left( \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n^3}} + \sqrt{\frac{n+2}{n^3}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n+n}{n^3}} \right)$$

**解答**  $\frac{2(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{3}$

**解説**

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{n+k}{n^3}} = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{n+k}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{1+\frac{k}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $f(x)=\sqrt{1+x}$  とすると

$$S = \lim_{n\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \left[ (1+x)\sqrt{1+x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{3} \end{aligned}$$

