

定積分と和の極限クイズ

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

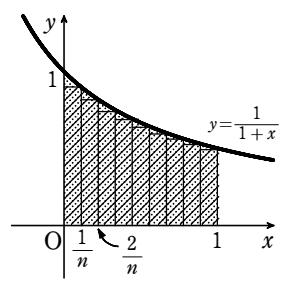
解答) $\log 2$

解説)

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

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

解答) $\frac{2}{\pi}$

解説)

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n}$$

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] 極限値 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \right\}$ を求めよ。

解答) $\frac{1}{2}$

解説)

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

[4] 次の極限値を求めよ。

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

解答) $\frac{2}{\pi} \log 2$

解説)

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

[5] 次の極限値を求めよ。[25点]

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

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

解説)

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

[6] 次の極限値を求めよ。[25点]

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

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

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

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

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

解説)

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

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

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

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

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

[7] 次の極限値を求めよ。[10点]

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

$$\text{解答)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} \right)$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^1 e^x dx = \left[e^x \right]_0^1 = e - 1$$

解説)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{k}{n}} \right)$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^1 e^x dx = \left[e^x \right]_0^1 = e - 1$$

[8] 極限値 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{1}{n^2} [(n^2+1^2)(n^2+2^2) \cdots (n^2+n^2)]^{\frac{1}{n}}$ を求めよ。[30点]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

x と θ の対応は右のようになるとれる。

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

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

したがって 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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

x	0 → 1
θ	0 → $\frac{\pi}{4}$

x と θ の対応は右のようになる。

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

したがって 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。

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

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

(解説)

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

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

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

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

解答 $\frac{1}{2} + \log \frac{3}{4}$

(解説)

求める極限値を S とする。

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

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

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

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

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

[11] 次の極限値を求めよ。

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

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

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

(解説)

求める極限値を S とする。

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

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

x と θ の対応は右のようになる。

よって $S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2\theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta + \frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(1+x^2)'}{1+x^2} dx \\ = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta + \frac{3}{2} \left[\log(1+x^2) \right]_0^1 = \pi + \frac{3}{2} \log 2$

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

$$(3) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(n+k)(2n-k-1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{3n-1} \left(\frac{1}{n+k} + \frac{1}{2n-k-1} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{3n-1} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+(n-1-k)} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{3n-1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \\ = \frac{2}{3n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n+k}$$

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

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

[12] 次の極限値を求めよ。

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

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

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

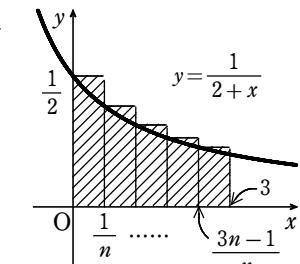
(解説)

求める極限値を S とする。

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

すると, S_n は右図の長方形の面積の和を表すから

$$S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{2+x} dx \\ = \left[\log(2+x) \right]_0^3 \\ = \log 5 - \log 2 = \log \frac{5}{2}$$



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

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

の面積の和を表すから

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

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

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

[13] 次の極限値を求めよ。 (3) では $p > 0$ とする。

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

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

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

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

(解説)

求める極限値を S とする。

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

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

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

の面積の和を表すから

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

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

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

の面積の和を表すから

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

$$(3) \frac{(n+1)^p + (n+2)^p + \dots + (n+2n)^p}{1^p + 2^p + \dots + (2n)^p}$$

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

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

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

$$= \int_0^2 x^p dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \right]_0^2 = \frac{2^{p+1}}{p+1}$$

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

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

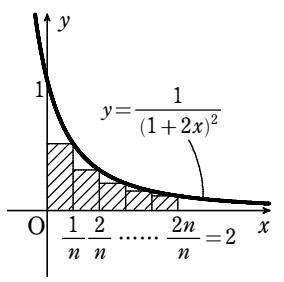
$$= \frac{\sum_{k=n+1}^{3n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}}{\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

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

$$= \int_1^3 x^p dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} \right]_1^3 = \frac{3^{p+1}-1}{p+1}$$

以後は、上の解答と同じ。



$$14 \text{ 極限値 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdots (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

解答 $\frac{27}{16}$

解説

$$a_n = \left\{ \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2) \cdots (2n+n)}{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

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

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

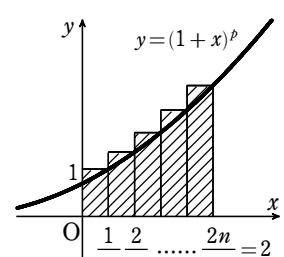
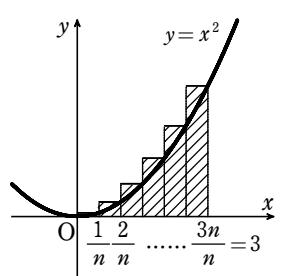
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \frac{2+\frac{k}{n}}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \int_0^1 \log \frac{2+x}{1+x} dx$$

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

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

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

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



$$15 \text{ 極限値 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

解答 $\frac{4}{e}$

解説

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

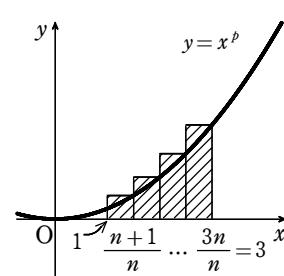
$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots 2n}{n^n}$$

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

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

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

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



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

$1 \leq k \leq n-1$ 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_0P_k と弦 P_0P_k で囲まれた部分の面積を S_k とする。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k S_k$$

を求める。

解説

$$\text{円の中心を } O \text{ とすると } \angle P_0OP_k = \frac{2k}{n}\pi$$

$$\frac{2k}{n}\pi < \pi \text{ のとき}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_k &= \text{扇形 } OP_0P_k - \triangle OP_0P_k \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{2k}{n}\pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \sin \frac{2k}{n}\pi \\ &= \frac{k}{n}\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2k}{n}\pi \end{aligned}$$

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

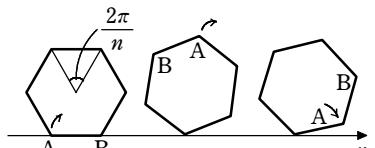
$$\begin{aligned} S_k &= \text{扇形 } OP_0P_k + \triangle OP_0P_k \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \cdot \frac{2k}{n}\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 \sin \left(2\pi - \frac{2k}{n}\pi\right) \\ &= \frac{k}{n}\pi - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2k}{n}\pi \end{aligned}$$

どちらの場合も同じ式で表されるから

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

$$\text{よって } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k S_k = \int_0^1 \left(\pi x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2\pi x \right) dx - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{n}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{\cos 2\pi x}{-2\pi} \right)_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{\cos 2\pi x}{2\pi} dx \right] = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{4\pi}$$



図は $n=6$ の場合

$$17 \text{ 半径 } 1 \text{ の円内に内接する正 } n \text{ 角形が } xy \text{ 平面上にある。1つの辺 } AB \text{ が } x \text{ 軸に含まれている状態から始めて, 正 } n \text{ 角形を図のように } x \text{ 軸上を滑らないように転がし, 再び点 } A \text{ が } x \text{ 軸に含まれる状態まで続ける。点 } A \text{ が描く軌跡の長さを } L(n) \text{ とする。}$$

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

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

解説

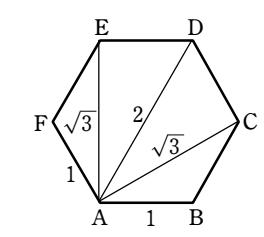
$$(1) \text{ 右の図の正六角形について}$$

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

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

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

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



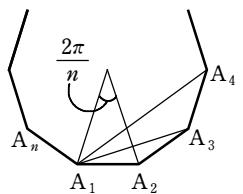
(2) 右の図の正 n 角形 $A_1A_2 \dots A_n$ について

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

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

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

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



[18] 次の極限値を、積分を用いて求めよ。

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

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

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

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

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

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

ここで、 $f(x) = x^3$ とおくと

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

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

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

(2) (A) を定積分で表し、その値を計算せよ。

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

解説

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

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

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

[20] 定積分を用いて、次の極限値を求めよ。

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

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

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

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

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

解説

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

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

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

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

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

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

[21] 次の極限値を求めよ。

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

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

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

解説

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

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \frac{k}{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{解答} \quad \frac{1-\log 2}{2}$$

解説

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

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

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

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

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

[23] 次の極限値を、積分を用いて求めよ。

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

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

解説

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

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

ここで、 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ とする

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

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