

■ ■ □ 数列の帰納的定義 □ ■ ■

- (1) 初項 (2) 前の項から、その次に続く項を定める規則の2つを与えて数列を定めること。
 (2) の規則を式で示したものを漸化式という。

【1】等差数列型: $a_{n+1} = a_n + d \rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n = d$ より公差 d の等差数列

例) $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = a_n - 3$
 $a_{n+1} - a_n = -3$ より 公差 -3
 $a_n = 2 + (n-1) \cdot (-3) = -3n + 5$

例) $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3, a_{n+2} - a_n = 4$ のとき, $a_{40} = \square$
 $a_{n+2} = a_n + 4 \quad \therefore b_n = 3 + (n-1) \cdot 4 = 4n - 1$
 ① a_2 ② a_4 ③ a_6 ... ④ a_{40}
 $a_2 \quad a_4 \quad a_6 \quad \dots \quad a_{40}$
 $3 \quad 7 \quad 11 \quad \dots \quad \square$
 $b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_{20}$
 $a_{40} = b_{20} = 79$

【2】等比数列型: $a_{n+1} = ra_n \rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = r$ より公比 r の等比数列

例) $a_1 = -3, 5a_{n+1} = 2a_n$
 $a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{5}a_n \quad \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2}{5} \leftarrow$ 公比.
 $\therefore a_n = -3 \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n-1}$

【3】変比数列型: $a_{n+1} = f(n)a_n \rightarrow n=1, 2, 3, \dots$ を代入して辺々かける

例) $a_1 = 7, (n+2)a_{n+1} = na_n$
 $n=1 \rightarrow 3a_2 = 1 \cdot a_1$
 $n=2 \rightarrow 4a_3 = 2a_2$
 $n=3 \rightarrow 5a_4 = 3a_3$
 \vdots
 $n=n-2 \rightarrow n a_{n-1} = (n-2)a_{n-2}$
 $n=n-1 \rightarrow (n+1)a_n = (n-1)a_{n-1}$
 $\times) \quad n(n+1)a_n = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot a_1$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{14}{n(n+1)}$

【4】階差数列型: $a_{n+1} = a_n + f(x) \rightarrow a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k) (n \geq 2)$ と $n=1$ の確認

例) $a_1 = 3, a_{n+1} = a_n + n \rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n = n$
 $n \geq 2$ のとき
 $a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k = 3 + \frac{(n-1)n}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n + 3$
 $\therefore a_1 = 3$ をみたす。
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n + 3$

例) $a_1 = 3, a_{n+1} - a_n = 2^n$
 $n \geq 2$ のとき
 $a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 2^k = 3 + \frac{2(2^{n-1}-1)}{2-1} = 2^n + 1$
 $\therefore a_1 = 3$ をみたす
 $\therefore a_n = 2^n + 1$

【5】隣接2項間型①: $a_{n+1} = pa_n + q \rightarrow$ 特性方程式 $x = px + q$ を解いて等比数列を作る

例) $a_1 = 3, a_{n+1} = 4a_n + 3$

$$\begin{cases} x = 4x + 3 \\ -3x = 3 \\ \therefore x = -1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} a_{n+1} - (-1) &= 4\{a_n - (-1)\} \\ a_{n+1} + 1 &= 4(a_n + 1) \end{aligned}$$

 $b_n = a_n + 1$ とおくと $b_{n+1} = 4b_n$ となる。 $\{b_n\}$ は
 初項 $b_1 = a_1 + 1 = 4$, 公比 4 の等比数列。
 $\therefore b_n = a_n + 1 = 4 \cdot 4^{n-1} = 4^n$
 $\therefore a_n = 4^n - 1$

【6】指数型: $a_{n+1} = a_n^k \rightarrow$ 両辺の対数をとって隣接2項間型①に

例) $a_1 = 10, a_{n+1} = 10a_n^3$
 $\log_{10} a_{n+1} = \log_{10} 10a_n^3 = \log_{10} 10 + 3\log_{10} a_n$
 $\therefore \log_{10} a_n = b_n$ とおくと $b_1 = \log_{10} 10 = 1$
 $b_{n+1} = 3b_n + 1 \quad x = 3x + 1$
 $b_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} = 3(b_n + \frac{1}{2}) \quad x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\{b_n + \frac{1}{2}\}$ は初項 $\frac{3}{2}$ 公比 3 の等比数列となる。
 $\therefore b_n + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} = \frac{3^n}{2}$
 $\log_{10} a_n = b_n = \frac{3^n - 1}{2}$
 $\therefore a_n = 10^{\frac{3^n - 1}{2}}$

●●○ 練習問題 ○●●

- $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + 2$
- $a_1 = -2, a_{n+1} = 2a_n$
- $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = na_n$
- $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + n^2$
- $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + 2n + 1$
- $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 1$
- $a_1 = 2, 3a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$

(1) $a_n = 1 + 2(n-1) = 2n - 1$
 (2) $a_n = -2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = -2^n$
 (3) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = n \quad n=1, 2, \dots, (n-1)$ を代入して両辺かける
 $\frac{a_2}{a_1} \cdot \frac{a_3}{a_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-1)$
 $\therefore \frac{a_n}{a_1} = a_n = (n-1)!$
 (4) $n \geq 2$ のとき
 $a_n = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1)$
 $\therefore a_1 = 1$ をみたすので $a_n = \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1) + 1$

(5) $n \geq 2$ のとき
 $a_n = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (2k+1) = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + (n-1) = n^2$
 $\therefore a_1 = 1$ をみたすので $a_n = n^2$

(6) $x = 3x - 1$ より $x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2} = 3(a_n - \frac{1}{2})$
 $\{a_n - \frac{1}{2}\}$ は初項 $a_1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ 公比 3 の等比数列
 $\therefore a_n - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} = \frac{3^{n-1}}{2}$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{3^{n-1} + 1}{2}$

(7) $3x = 2x + 1$ より $x = 1$
 $a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}a_n + \frac{1}{3}$ となる $a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{2}{3}(a_n - 1)$
 $\{a_n - 1\}$ は初項 $a_1 - 1 = 1$ 公比 $\frac{2}{3}$ の等比数列
 $\therefore a_n - 1 = 1 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$
 $\therefore a_n = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} + 1$

[7] 隣接2項間型②: $a_{n+1} = pa_n + q^n \rightarrow$ 両辺を q^{n+1} でわって $\frac{a_n}{q_n} = b_n$ と
 おいて隣接2項間型①に

例) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 3^n$
 3^{n+1} でわると $\frac{a_{n+1}}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{2a_n}{3^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{a_n}{3^n} + \frac{1}{3}$
 $\therefore \frac{a_n}{3^n} = b_n$ とおくと $b_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3}b_n + \frac{1}{3}$
 $x = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{3} \therefore x = 1$ より
 $b_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{2}{3}(b_n - 1)$ ← $\{b_n - 1\}$ は
 公比 $\frac{2}{3}$ の等比数列
 $\therefore b_n - 1 = (b_1 - 1) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1\right) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$
 $\therefore b_n = \frac{a_n}{3^n} = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} + 1$
 $a_n = -2^n + 3^n$

[8] 隣接2項間型③: $a_{n+1} = pa_n + qn + r \rightarrow$ ①階差数列 $b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n$ を
 ② $\{a_n + an + \beta\}$ の等比数列へ

例) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 3n$
 ①の解き方
 $a_{n+1} - a_n = 2(a_n - a_{n-1}) - 3$
 $a_{n+1} - a_n = b_n$ とおくと $b_{n+1} = 2b_n - 3$
 $b_1 = a_2 - a_1 = 2a_1 - 3 - a_1 = 2 - 3 - 1 = -2$
 $b_{n+1} = 2b_n - 3$ ← $x = 2x - 3 \therefore x = 3$
 $b_{n+1} - 3 = 2(b_n - 3)$ ← $\{b_n - 3\}$ は公比 2 の等比数列
 $b_n - 3 = (b_1 - 3)2^{n-1} = -5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$
 $\therefore b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n = -5 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 3$
 $n \geq 2$ のとき
 $a_n = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (-5 \cdot 2^{k-1} + 3)$
 $= 1 - 5 \cdot \frac{2^{n-1} - 1}{2 - 1} + 3(n-1)$
 $= 3n - 5 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 3$
 これは $a_1 = 1$ をみたすので
 $a_n = 3n - 5 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 3$

②の解き方
 移項 $a_{n+1} - \{P(n+1) + Q\} = 2\{a_n - (pn + Q)\}$ をみたす P, Q を
 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - pn + P - Q = 2a_n - 3n$ より $P = 3, Q = 3$
 したがって5式の変形して
 $a_{n+1} - \{3(n+1) + 3\} = 2\{a_n - (3n + 3)\}$
 $\therefore \{a_n - (3n + 3)\}$ は初項 $a_1 - (3 \cdot 1 + 3) = -5$
 公比 2 の等比数列となるので
 $a_n - (3n + 3) = -5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$
 $\therefore a_n = 3n + 3 - 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$

[9] 分数型①: $a_{n+1} = \frac{ra_n}{pa_n + q} \rightarrow$ 両辺の逆数をとって $\frac{1}{a_n} = b_n$ とおく

例) $a_1 = \frac{1}{4}, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{4a_n + 5}$
 逆数をとると $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{4a_n + 5}{a_n} = \frac{5}{a_n} + 4$
 $\frac{1}{a_n} = b_n$ とおくと $b_{n+1} = 5b_n + 4$ ← $x = 5x + 4$
 $b_{n+1} + 1 = 5(b_n + 1)$ ← $\{b_n + 1\}$ は公比 5 の等比数列
 $b_{n+1} = (b_1 + 1) \cdot 5^{n-1} = 5^n$
 $\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} = 5^n - 1$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{5^n - 1}$

[10] S_n を含む漸化式型: $a_n = 1, a_n = S_n - S_{n+1} (n \geq 2)$ の利用

例) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = S_n + (n+1)$ ただし $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$
 $n \geq 2$ のとき
 $a_{n+1} - a_n = \{S_n + (n+1)\} - \{S_{n-1} + n\}$
 $= \underline{S_n - S_{n-1}} + 1 = a_n + 1$ ← $x = 2x + 1$
 $\therefore a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$ ← $x = -1$
 $a_{n+1} + 1 = 2(a_n + 1)$ より $a_2 = S_1 + 2 = a_1 + 2 = 3$
 $\therefore a_n + 1 = (a_2 + 1) \cdot 2^{n-2} = 4 \cdot 2^{n-2} = 2^n$
 $\therefore a_n = 2^n - 1 (n \geq 2)$
 これは $a_1 = 1$ をみたすので
 $\therefore a_n = 2^n - 1$

●●○ 練習問題 ○●●

- (1) $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2^{n+1}$ (2) $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + (-2)^n$
 (3) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 2a_n + n - 1$ (4) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2a_n + 3}$
 (1) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{2^n} + 1$ より $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{a_n}{2^n} = 1$ ← 等差数列
 $\therefore \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{a_1}{2^1} + (n-1) \times 1 = 1 + n - 1 = n$
 $\therefore a_n = n \cdot 2^n$
 (2) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{(-2)^{n+1}} = \frac{2a_n}{(-2)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{a_n}{(-2)^n} - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{a_n}{(-2)^n} = b_n$ とおくと $b_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{(-2)^{n+1}} = -b_n - \frac{1}{2}$
 $b_{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} = -(b_n + \frac{1}{4})$ ← $x = -x - \frac{1}{4}$
 $b_n + \frac{1}{4} = (b_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$ ← $\{b_n + \frac{1}{4}\}$ は
 公比 -1 の等比数列
 $= -\frac{3}{4} \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot (-1)^n$
 $\therefore b_n = \frac{a_n}{(-2)^n} = \frac{3}{4} \cdot (-1)^n - \frac{1}{4}$
 $\therefore a_n = (-2)^n \left\{ \frac{3}{4} \cdot (-1)^n - \frac{1}{4} \right\}$
 (3) $a_{n+1} - \{P(n+1) + Q\} = 2\{a_n - (pn + Q)\}$
 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - pn + P - Q = 2a_n + n - 1 \therefore P = -1, Q = 0$
 5式を変形して
 $a_{n+1} + (n+1) = 2(a_n + n)$ ← $\{a_n + n\}$ は
 $a_n + n = (a_1 + 1) \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n$ ← 公比 2 の等比数列
 $\therefore a_n = 2^n - n$
 (4) $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2a_n + 3}{a_n} = \frac{3}{a_n} + 2$ ← $x = 3x + 2$
 $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} + 1 = 3\left(\frac{1}{a_n} + 1\right)$ ← $x = -1$
 $\frac{1}{a_n} + 1 = \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + 1\right) \cdot 3^{n-1} = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}$ ← 公比 3 の等比数列
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 1}$

【11】隣接3項間型①: $a_{n+2} + pa_{n+1} + qa_n = 0$ (重解をもたないタイプ)

→ ① $x^2 + px + q = 0$ の2つの解を α, β としたときに
 $a_{n+2} - \alpha a_{n+1} = \beta(a_{n+1} - \alpha a_n) \leftarrow a_{n+2} - (\alpha + \beta)a_{n+1} + \beta \alpha a_n = 0$
 $a_{n+2} - \beta a_{n+1} = \alpha(a_{n+1} - \beta a_n)$ と変形して連立する
 ② $a_n = A\alpha^n + B\beta^n$ において, a_1, a_2 から A, B を求める

例) $a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1, a_{n+2} - 5a_{n+1} + 6a_n = 0$
 ①の解き方 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)(x-3) = 0$
 与式を変形して
 $a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - 2a_n) \sim ① \therefore x = 2, 3$
 $a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} = 2(a_{n+1} - 3a_n) \sim ②$

①より $a_{n+1} - 2a_n = (a_2 - 2a_1) \cdot 3^{n-1} = 3^{n-1} \sim ①'$
 ②より $a_{n+1} - 3a_n = (a_2 - 3a_1) \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1} \sim ②'$
 ①'-②'より $a_n = 3^{n-1} - 2^{n-1}$

$a_{n+2} + pa_{n+1} + qa_n = 0$ の一般項 a_n は
 $x^2 + px + q = 0$ の2解 $\alpha, \beta (\alpha \neq \beta)$
 とするとき $a_n = A\alpha^n + B\beta^n$ と表せる

というこをを用いた。

②の解き方

$x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ より $x = 2, 3$ から
 $a_n = A \cdot 2^n + B \cdot 3^n$ と表せる
 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 2A + 3B = 0 \\ a_2 = 4A + 9B = 1 \end{cases}$
 $\therefore A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{3}$
 $\therefore a_n = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^n = -2^{n-1} + 3^{n-1}$

【12】隣接3項間型②: $a_{n+2} + pa_{n+1} + qa_n = 0$ (重解をもつタイプ)

→ $a_{n+2} - \alpha a_{n+1} = \alpha(a_{n+1} - \alpha a_n)$ 一本で解く

例) $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4, a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 4a_n = 0$
 与式を変形して $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (x-2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow x = 2$
 $a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} = 2(a_{n+1} - 2a_n)$

$\{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\}$ は初項 $a_2 - 2a_1 = 4 - 2 = 2$
 公比 2 の等比数列になる

$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n$
 $\therefore a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2^n$
 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2} \leftarrow \text{※ 等差数列型}$
 $\frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{a_1}{2^1} + (n-1) \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}n - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot n \cdot 2^n = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$

【13】分数型②: $a_{n+1} = \frac{ra_n + s}{pa_n + q} \rightarrow$ うまく誘導にのるのがコツ

例) $a_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + 2}{2a_n + 1}$ に対して

(1) $b_n = \frac{a_n - 1}{a_n + 1}$ とおくと, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ は等比数列であることを示せ。

(2) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ

(1) $a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{a_n + 2}{2a_n + 1} - 1 = \frac{-a_n + 1}{2a_n + 1} = \frac{-(a_n - 1)}{2a_n + 1}$
 $a_{n+1} + 1 = \frac{a_n + 2}{2a_n + 1} + 1 = \frac{3a_n + 3}{2a_n + 1} = \frac{3(a_n + 1)}{2a_n + 1}$
 $\frac{a_{n+1} - 1}{a_{n+1} + 1} = \frac{-(a_n - 1)}{3(a_n + 1)} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{a_n - 1}{a_n + 1} = -\frac{1}{3} b_n$

よって $\{b_n\}$ は等比数列である。

(2) $b_1 = \frac{a_1 - 1}{a_1 + 1} = \frac{1}{3}$ かつ $b_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3^n}$
 $\frac{a_n - 1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3^n}$ より $3^n a_n - 3^n = (-1)^{n-1} a_n + (-1)^{n-1}$
 $\{3^n - (-1)^{n-1}\} a_n = 3^n + (-1)^{n-1}$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{3^n + (-1)^{n-1}}{3^n - (-1)^{n-1}}$

●●● 練習問題 ○●●

- (1) $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 3a_n = 0 \leftarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x-3)(x-1) = 0$
 (2) $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 6, a_n + 2a_{n-1} - 3a_{n-2} = 0 (n \geq 3)$ をみたすとき $x = 3, 1$.
 (i) a_n を a_{n-1} で表せ。 ($n \geq 2$)
 (ii) 一般項 a_n を求めよ。 $x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x+3)(x-1) = 0 \rightarrow x = -3, 1$
 (3) $a_1 = 4, a_{n+1} = \frac{4a_n - 9}{a_n - 2}$ で定められる数列 $\{a_n\}$ がある。
 (i) すべての n に対して, $a_n \neq 3$ を示せ。
 (ii) $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n - 3}$ とおくと, $\{b_n\}, \{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。
 (4) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ の初項から第 n 項までの和を S_n とするとき,

$2a_n - S_n = 3^n (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ となる関係がある。一般項を求めよ。

- (1) 与式より $a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - a_n) \sim ①$
 $a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} = (a_{n+1} - 3a_n) \sim ②$
 ①より $a_{n+1} - a_n = (a_2 - a_1) \cdot 3^{n-1} = 3^{n-1} \sim ①'$
 ②より $a_{n+1} - 3a_n = (a_2 - 3a_1) \cdot 1^{n-1} = -1 \sim ②'$
 ①'②'より $a_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n-1} + 1)$
 (2) 与式より $a_n + 3a_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2}$
 $= a_{n-2} + 3a_{n-3} = \dots = a_2 + 3a_1 = 9$
 $\therefore a_n + 3a_{n-1} = 9 \sim ① \leftarrow x + 3x = 9 \rightarrow x = \frac{9}{4}$
 (ii) ①より $a_n - \frac{9}{4} = -3(a_{n-1} - \frac{9}{4})$
 $\therefore a_n - \frac{9}{4} = (a_1 - \frac{9}{4}) \cdot (-3)^{n-1} = -\frac{5(-3)^{n-1}}{4}$
 $\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{4}(9 - 5 \cdot (-3)^{n-1})$
 (3) (i) $n+1$ に対して $a_{n+1} = 3^n$ 仮定して仮定すると
 $a_{n+1} = 3 = \frac{4a_n - 9}{a_n - 2}$ より $4a_n - 9 = 3a_n - 6 \therefore a_n = 3$
 と仮定すると $a_{n+1} = a_n = a_{n-1} = \dots = a_1 = 3$ と仮定して $a_1 = 4$ と仮定すると $a_n \neq 3$
 (ii) $a_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{4a_n - 9}{a_n - 2} - 3 = \frac{a_n - 3}{a_n - 2}$
 $\frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 3} = \frac{a_n - 2}{a_n - 3} = \frac{1}{a_n - 3} + 1$ より $b_{n+1} = b_n + 1, b_1 = \frac{1}{4-3} = 1$
 $\therefore b_n = n, a_n - 3 = \frac{1}{n}$ より $a_n = \frac{1}{n} + 3$
 (4) $n \geq 2$ のとき $2(a_n - a_{n-1}) - (S_n - S_{n-1}) = 3^n - 3^{n-1}$
 $\therefore 2a_n - 2a_{n-1} - a_n = 3^n - 3^{n-1} \sim ①$
 ①より $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} (n \geq 2)$ より $\frac{a_n}{3^n} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} + \frac{2}{3}$
 $\frac{a_n}{3^n} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{a_{n-1}}{3^{n-1}} - 2\right) = \dots = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \left(\frac{a_1}{3} - 2\right) = -\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} \leftarrow 2a_1 - a_1 - 3 = -1$
 $\therefore a_n = -3 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2 \cdot 3^n$

◆◆◆ 演習問題 ◆◆◆

1. 数列 $\{a_n\}$ が次の関係式をみたすとき、一般項 a_n を求めよ。

(1) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 1$

(2) $a_0 = 1, a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{3 + a_{n-1}}$

(3) $a_1 = 10, \sqrt[n]{\frac{a_{n+1}}{10}} = a_n$

(4) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 3a_n + n - 1$

(5) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = 3a_n + (-2)^n$

(6) $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 5, x_{n+1} = 5x_n - 6x_{n-1}$

(7) $y_1 = 1, y_2 = \frac{1}{5}, y_n y_{n-1} = 5y_{n+1} y_{n-1} - 6y_{n+1} y_n$

(8) $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} - a_n = 3n^2 - 4n$

$x_{2j} = x_{2j+1} \quad x_{2j-1} = \frac{1}{x_{2j}}$

(1) $a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} = 3(a_n + \frac{1}{2})$
 $a_n + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^{n-1} \quad \boxed{a_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^n - 1)}$

(2) $\frac{3+a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n} \rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{3}{a_{n-1}} + 1, \frac{1}{a_0} = 1$

$\frac{1}{a_n} = b_n \quad b_{n+1} = \frac{3}{b_n} + 1 \quad b_0 = 1$
 (1) $b_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^{n+1} - 1) \quad \boxed{a_n = \frac{2}{3^{n+1} - 1}}$ $n+1$ 項目

(3) $a_1 > 0 \Rightarrow a_n > 0$

両辺の対数をと、(底は10)

$\frac{1}{3}(\log_{10} a_{n+1} - 1) = \log_{10} a_n \rightarrow \log_{10} a_{n+1} = 3 \log_{10} a_n + 1$

$\log_{10} a_n = C_n \quad C_{n+1} = 3C_n + 1 \quad C_1 = \log_{10} 10 = 1$

(1) $C_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^n - 1)$
 $\log_{10} a_n = \frac{1}{2}(3^n - 1) \quad \boxed{a_n = 10^{\frac{1}{2}(3^n - 1)}}$

(4) $a_{n+1} + \frac{n-1}{2} = 3(a_n + \frac{n-1}{2})$ $x = 3x + n - 1$
 $a_{n+1} + \frac{(n+1)-1}{2} = 3(a_n + \frac{n-1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot a_n + \frac{n-1}{2} = b_n \quad b_{n+1} = 3b_n + \frac{1}{2}$

$b_{n+1} + \frac{1}{4} = 3(b_n + \frac{1}{4}) \quad b_1 = a_1 = 1$

$b_n = (b_1 + \frac{1}{4}) \cdot 3^{n-1} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 3^{n-1} - \frac{1}{4}$
 $a_n = b_n - \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{5}{4} \cdot 3^{n-1} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{n-1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}(5 \cdot 3^{n-1} - 2n + 1)}$

(5) $\frac{a_{n+1}}{(-2)^{n+1}} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{a_n}{(-2)^n} - \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{a_1}{(-2)^1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ $x = -\frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$
 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{(-2)^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{5} = -\frac{3}{2}(\frac{a_n}{(-2)^n} + \frac{1}{5})$ $2x = -3x - 1 \quad x = -\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{a_n}{(-2)^n} = (\frac{a_1}{(-2)^1} + \frac{1}{5}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2})^{n-1} = (-\frac{3}{10}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2})^{n-1} - \frac{1}{5}$
 $a_n = (-2)^n [(-\frac{3}{10}) \cdot (-\frac{3}{2})^{n-1} - \frac{1}{5}] = (-2)^n \{ \frac{3^n}{5 \cdot (-2)^n} - \frac{1}{5} \}$
 $\boxed{a_n = \frac{3^n - (-2)^n}{5}}$

(6) 式を変形して $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \quad (x-2)(x-3) = 0$

① $x_{n+2} - 2x_{n+1} = 3(x_{n+1} - 2x_n)$, ② $x_{n+2} - 3x_{n+1} = 2(x_{n+1} - 3x_n)$ $x = 2, 3$

③ $x_{n+1} - 2x_n = 3^n(x_1 - 2x_0) = 3^n \dots$ ①'

④ $x_{n+1} - 3x_n = 2^n(x_1 - 3x_0) = 2^n \dots$ ②'

①' - ②' $x_n = 3^n - 2^n$

(7) $y_n \neq 0$ は自明だから、両辺 $y_{n+1} y_n y_{n-1} = 5$ とする

$\frac{1}{y_{n+1}} = \frac{5}{y_n} - \frac{6}{y_{n-1}} \quad \frac{1}{y_n} = z_n \quad z_{n+1} = 5z_n - 6z_{n-1}$

$z_{n+1} - 5z_n + 6z_{n-1} = 0$ とする。(6) $z_n = 3^n - 2^n$

$\therefore \boxed{y_n = \frac{1}{3^n - 2^n}}$

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

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

= 4より $a_1 = 1$ とおける

$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2}(2n^3 - 7n^2 + 5n + 2) \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$

2. 数列 $\{a_n\}$ が、 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{2}{n+1} = 1 \quad (n=2, 3, 4, \dots)$ をみたすとき、

$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ を求めよ。

(東京学芸大学)

$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 1 - \frac{2}{n+1} = \frac{n-1}{n+1}$

$\frac{a_2}{a_1} \cdot \frac{a_3}{a_2} \cdot \frac{a_4}{a_3} \dots \frac{a_{n-2}}{a_{n-3}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \dots \frac{n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1}$ $\therefore \frac{a_n}{a_1} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$

$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$
 $S_n = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})$
 $= \boxed{1 - \frac{1}{n+1}}$

3. $a_1 = 1, b_1 = 3, a_{n+1} = 3a_n + b_n, b_{n+1} = 2a_n + 4b_n$ で定められる $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ がある。

(1) $a_{n+1} + \alpha b_{n+1} = \beta(a_n + \alpha b_n)$ をみたす α, β の組を2組求めよ。

(2) 数列 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。(三重大)

(1) $a_{n+1} + \alpha b_{n+1} = (3a_n + b_n) + \alpha(2a_n + 4b_n)$
 $= (3+2\alpha)a_n + (1+4\alpha)b_n \quad \begin{cases} 3+2\alpha = \beta \\ 1+4\alpha = \beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (\alpha, \beta) \\ (1, 5), (-\frac{1}{2}, 2) \end{matrix}$

(2) $a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} = 5(a_n + b_n)$ $\therefore a_n + b_n = 5^n(a_1 + b_1) = 4 \cdot 5^{n-1}$ ①
 $a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}b_{n+1} = 2(a_n - \frac{1}{2}b_n)$ $\therefore a_n - \frac{1}{2}b_n = 2^{n-1}(a_1 - \frac{1}{2}b_1) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{n-1}$ ②

①, ② $\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{3}(4 \cdot 5^{n-1} - 2^{n-1}) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{3}(8 \cdot 5^{n-1} + 2^{n-1}) \end{cases}$

4. p を 0 でない実数とする。数列 a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots を次のように定義する。

$a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} = pa_n + p^{-1} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$

(1) $|p| = 1$ のとき、 a_n を求めよ。

(2) $|p| \neq 1$ のとき、 a_n を求めよ。

(北海道大学・改)

(1) $|p| = 1$ のとき $a_{n+1} = a_n + 1 \quad a_n = 1 + n - 1 = n$

$\frac{a_{n+1}}{(-1)^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{(-1)^n} - 1 \quad \frac{a_1}{(-1)^1} = -1 - (n-1) = -n \quad \therefore \boxed{a_n = -n(-1)^n}$

(2) $a_{n+1} = pa_n + p^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{(p^{-1})^{n+1}} = \frac{pa_n}{(p^{-1})^n (p^{-1})^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(p^{-1})^{n+1}} \rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{(p^{-1})^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{(p^{-1})^n} + p$
 $\frac{a_n}{(p^{-1})^n} = b_n \quad b_{n+1} = b_n + p \quad b_1 = \frac{a_1}{(p^{-1})^1} = p$
 $b_n = p + (n-1)p = p^n \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{p}) + \frac{1-p}{1-p} = \frac{p^n - 1}{1-p}$
 $a_n = p^n \cdot \frac{p^n - 1}{1-p} + \frac{1-p}{1-p} = \frac{p^{2n} - p^n + 1 - p}{1-p} = \frac{p^{2n} - p^n + 1 - p}{1-p}$