

数 列

1. 数列が理解できる.
2. 一般項から数列を求めることができる.
3. $a^0=1$ の約束をする.
4. 用語をきちんと理解する.

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数 列

1. 等差数列が理解できる.
2. 等差数列の一般項が求められる.

初項 a , 公差 d の等差数列の一般項 (第 n 項) は

$$a_n = a + (n-1)d$$

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数 列

1. 等差数列の与えられた 2 項より一般項が求められる.
2. 等差中項の関係が理解できる.
 a, b, c が等差数列のとき, $2b=a+c$
3. 調和数列が理解できる.
4. 調和数列の一般項が求められる.

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数 列

1. 等差数列の和の公式が理解できる.
 初項 a , 末項 l のとき, $S_n = \frac{n(a+l)}{2}$
 初項 a , 公差 d のとき, $S_n = \frac{n\{2a+(n-1)d\}}{2}$
2. 等差数列の和の公式を使って和を求められる.

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数 列

1. 等差数列の和を利用した問題が解ける.

数 列

1. 等比数列が理解できる.
2. 等比数列の一般項が求められる.

初項 a , 公比 r の等比数列の一般項 (第 n 項) は

$$a_n = ar^{n-1}$$

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数 列

1. 等比数列の与えられた 2 項より一般項が求められる.
2. 等比中項の関係が理解できる.
 a, b, c が等比数列のとき, $b^2 = ac$

数 列

1. 等比数列の和の公式が理解できる.
 初項 a , 公比 r で
 $r \neq 1$ のとき, $S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r} = \frac{a(r^n-1)}{r-1}$
 $r = 1$ のとき, $S_n = na$
2. 等比数列の和の公式を使って和を求められる.

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数 列

1. 自然数の累乗の和の公式が理解できる.

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

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

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

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数 列

1. 和の公式 \sum が理解できる.

2. \sum の性質が理解できる.

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k + \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^n c a_k = c \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \quad \text{ただし } c \text{ は定数}$$

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数 列

1. \sum の公式が理解できる.

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

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

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

2. \sum の公式を活用できる.

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数 列

1. 数列の和から一般項を求めることができる.

$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

注意... $S_1 = a_1$ を必ず確認する.

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数 列

1. 階差数列が理解できる.
2. 階差数列を用いて, 元の数列の一般項を求められる.

$$a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \quad (n \geq 2)$$

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数 列

1. 漸化式の作り方が理解できる.
2. 次の漸化式から数列を推測し, 一般項を求められる.

Type 1] $a_{n+1} = a_n + d$ (等差型)

Type 2] $a_{n+1} = ra_n$ (等比型)

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数 列

1. 次の漸化式から数列を推測し, 一般項を求められる.

Type 3] $a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n)$ (階差型)

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数 列

1. 次の漸化式から数列を推測し, 一般項を求められる.

Type 4] $a_{n+1} = pa_n + q$

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数 列

1. 数学的帰納法が理解できる.

命題 P がすべての自然数 n について成り立つことを証明するには, 次の , を証明すればいい.

- . $n=1$ のとき P が成り立つ.
- . $n=k$ のとき P が成り立つと仮定すると $n=k+1$ のときも P が成り立つ.

2. 数学的帰納法で等式の証明ができる.

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数 列

1. 数学的帰納法で不等式の証明ができる.

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数 列

1. パスカルの三角形と $(a+b)^n$ の展開の係数の関係が理解できる.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \ 1 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \\ 1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 4 \ 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (a+b)^0 \\ (a+b)^1 \\ (a+b)^2 \\ (a+b)^3 \\ (a+b)^4 \end{array}$$

2. 二項定理が理解できる.

$$(a+b)^n = {}_n C_0 a^n b^0 + {}_n C_1 a^{n-1} b^1 + {}_n C_2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \dots + {}_n C_r a^{n-r} b^r + \dots + {}_n C_n a^0 b^n$$

3. 二項係数を用いて指示された係数を求められる.

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数 列

1. 項数が 3 つの展開式の指示された係数が二項係数で求められる.

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