

p.3. 1章 § 1. 関数の展開 BASIC

1. 関数  $f(x)$  の  $x = a$  における 1 次近似式  $f(a) + f'(a)(x - a)$

(1)  $f(x) = e^{2x} \cos x, f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \cos x - e^{2x} \sin x. f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2.$  よって  $f(0) + f'(0)(x - 0) = 1 + 2x.$

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}, f'(x) = -x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}. f(1) = 1, f'(1) = -1.$  よって  $f(1) + f'(1)(x - 1) = 1 - (x - 1) = 2 - x.$

2. 関数  $f(x)$  の  $x = a$  における 2 次近似式  $f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x - a)^2.$

等式  $f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x - a)^2 + \varepsilon_2$

(1)  $f(x) = e^{3x}, f'(x) = 3e^{3x}, f''(x) = 9e^{3x}. f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 3, f''(0) = 9.$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2 = 1 + 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$  よって  $e^{3x} = 1 + 3x + \frac{9}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$

(2)  $f(x) = x\sqrt{1+x}, f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x} + x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)' = \sqrt{1+x} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{2+3x}{2\sqrt{1+x}},$

$f''(x) = \frac{3 \cdot 2\sqrt{1+x} - (2+3x)2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+x)'}{4(1+x)} = \frac{6\sqrt{1+x} - \frac{2+3x}{\sqrt{1+x}}}{4(1+x)} = \frac{4+3x}{4(1+x)\sqrt{1+x}}.$

$f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 1.$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2 = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$  よって  $x\sqrt{1+x} = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$

(3)  $f(x) = \cos 2x, f'(x) = -2 \sin 2x, f''(x) = -4 \cos 2x. f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -4.$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2 = 1 - \frac{4}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$  よって  $\cos 2x = 1 - 2x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$

(4)  $f(x) = \log(1+2x), f'(x) = \frac{(1+2x)'}{1+2x} = \frac{2}{1+2x}, f''(x) = 2 \cdot (-1)(1+2x)^{-2}(1+2x)' = -\frac{4}{(1+2x)^2}.$

$f(0) = \log 1 = 0, f'(0) = 2, f''(0) = -4.$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2 = 2x - \frac{4}{2}x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$  よって  $\log(1+2x) = 2x - 2x^2 + \varepsilon_2.$

3.  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1-x}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}(1-x)' = -\frac{1}{3}(1-x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, f''(x) = \frac{2}{9}(1-x)^{-\frac{5}{3}}(1-x)' = -\frac{9}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{5}{3}}.$

$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -\frac{1}{3}, f''(0) = -\frac{2}{9}.$  2 次近似式は  $f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2.$  よって

$\sqrt[3]{0.8} = \sqrt[3]{1-0.2} = f(0.2) \doteq 1 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0.2 - \frac{1}{9} \cdot 0.2^2 = 1 - 0.066\dots - 0.0044\dots = 0.9288\dots$  よって  $\sqrt[3]{0.8} \doteq 0.929.$

4.  $f(x) = e^x, f'(x) = f''(x) = f^{(3)}(x) = f^{(4)}(x) = e^x. f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = f^{(3)}(0) = f^{(4)}(0) = e^0 = 1.$

$e^x = f(x) \doteq f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4.$

$\sqrt{e} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{24}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 = 1 + 0.5 + 0.125 + 0.020833\dots + 0.002604166\dots$

$= 1.6484375.$  よって  $\sqrt{e} \doteq 1.6484. e = (\sqrt{e})^2 = 2.717222\dots$  より  $e \doteq 2.7172.$

5.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}, f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1-x)' = \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}, f''(x) = -\frac{3}{4}(1-x)^{-\frac{5}{2}}(1-x)' = \frac{3}{4}(1-x)^{-\frac{5}{2}},$

$f^{(3)}(x) = -\frac{15}{8}(1-x)^{-\frac{7}{2}}(1-x)' = \frac{15}{8}(1-x)^{-\frac{7}{2}}, f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{105}{16}(1-x)^{-\frac{9}{2}}(1-x)' = \frac{105}{16}(1-x)^{-\frac{9}{2}}.$

$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f''(0) = \frac{3}{4}, f^{(3)}(0) = \frac{15}{8}, f^{(4)}(0) = \frac{105}{16}.$  よって

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{4 \cdot 2!}x^2 + \frac{15}{8 \cdot 3!}x^3 + \frac{105}{16 \cdot 4!}x^4 + o(x^4).$

よって  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \frac{35}{128}x^4 + o(x^4).$

6.  $f(x) = \log(2-x), f'(x) = \frac{(2-x)'}{2-x} = -(2-x)^{-1}, f''(x) = (2-x)^{-2}(2-x)' = -(2-x)^{-2},$

$f^{(3)}(x) = 2(2-x)^{-3}(2-x)' = -2!(2-x)^{-3}, f^{(4)}(x) = 3 \cdot 2!(2-x)^{-4}(2-x)' = -3!(2-x)^{-4}, \dots,$

$f^{(n)}(x) = -(n-1)!(2-x)^{-n}. f(0) = \log 2, f'(0) = -\frac{1}{2}, f''(0) = -\frac{1}{2^2}, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = -\frac{(n-1)!}{2^n}.$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n) = \log 2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2! \cdot 2^2}x^2 - \dots - \frac{(n-1)!}{n! \cdot 2^n}x^n + o(x^n).$

よって  $\log(2-x) = \log 2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2}x^2 - \dots - \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n}x^n + o(x^n)$ .

7. 関数  $f(x)$  が  $f'(a) = 0$  のとき  $f''(a) > 0 \Rightarrow x = a$  で極小,  $f''(a) < 0 \Rightarrow x = a$  で極大.

(1)  $f'(x) = \cos x - \frac{(1+x)'}{1+x} = \cos x - \frac{1}{1+x}$ .  $f'(0) = \cos 0 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$ .

(2)  $f''(x) = -\sin x - (-1)(1+x)^{-2}(1+x)' = -\sin x + \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$ .  $f''(0) = -\sin 0 + 1 = 1 > 0$ .

よって  $f(x)$  は  $x = 0$  で極小値をとる.

8. (1)  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(1+2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+2x)' - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(4+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(4+x)' = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{1+2x}} - \frac{4}{2\sqrt{4+x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+x}}$ .  
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4+x}} \Rightarrow \sqrt{4+x} = 2\sqrt{1+2x} \Rightarrow 4+x = 4(1+2x) \Rightarrow 0 = -7x \Rightarrow x = 0$ .

(2)  $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(1+2x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(1+2x)' - 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(4+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(4+x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{(1+2x)^3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(4+x)^3}}$ .  
 $f''(0) = -1 + \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{7}{8} < 0$ . よって  $f(x)$  は  $x = 0$  で極大で極大値は  $f(0) = 1 - 8 = -7$ .

9. (1) 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + 3n^2 + 3n + 1 - n^3}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2 + 3n + 1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(3 + \frac{3}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = 3$ .

(2) 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5}{1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n^2}} = 5$ . (3) 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{n}}}{1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}}} = \sqrt{2}$ .

(4) 与式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} - n)(\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n)}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n - n^2}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2 + 2n} + n}$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + 1} = 1$ .

10. 等比数列  $\{r^n\}$  は  $r > 1$  のとき  $\infty$  に発散,  $r = 1$  のとき 1 に収束,  $|r| < 1$  のとき 0 に収束,  $r \leq -1$  のとき発散 (振動)

(1)  $|r| = \left|-\frac{1}{3}\right| = \frac{1}{3} < 1$ . よって 0 に収束. (2)  $|r| = \left|\cos \frac{2}{3}\pi\right| = \left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ . よって 0 に収束.

(3)  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2})} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{3 - 2} = \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2} > 1$ . よって  $\infty$  に発散.

(4)  $a_n = \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^n$  より  $r = \frac{5}{3} > 1$ . よって  $\infty$  に発散.

11. (1) 右辺  $= \frac{n+2}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{n+1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{(n+2) - (n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{n^2 + 3n + 2} =$  左辺

(2) (1) より  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2 + 3k + 2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2}$ . よって  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}$ . 従って級数は収束し, 和は  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

12. 級数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  が収束すれば  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ . よって  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  ならば級数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  は発散する (収束しない).

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{10n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{10 + \frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{10} \neq 0$ . よって級数は発散する.

13. 等比級数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1}$  ( $a \neq 0$ ) は  $|r| < 1$  のときに限り収束し, 和は  $\frac{a}{1-r}$ .

(1)  $a = -1, r = -\frac{1}{3}$ . よって  $|r| = \frac{1}{3} < 1$  より級数は収束し, 和は  $\frac{-1}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})} = -\frac{3}{4}$ .

(2)  $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ . よって  $|r| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} < 1$  より級数は収束し,

和は  $\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{(\sqrt{3} - 1)(\sqrt{3} + 1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2}$ .

(3)  $a = e, r = e$ . よって  $|r| = e > 1$  より級数は発散する.

(4)  $a = 3, r = 0.3$ . よって  $|r| = 0.3 < 1$  より級数は収束し, 和は  $\frac{3}{1 - 0.3} = \frac{30}{7}$ .

14. 点 P の座標は  $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \dots$ . よって  $a = 1, r = -\frac{1}{2}$  の等比級数. 従って

$|r| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$  より収束し, 和は  $\frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{2}{3}$ . よって点 P は座標  $\frac{2}{3}$  の点に近づく.

点 P が動く距離の和は  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \dots$ . よって  $a = 1, r = \frac{1}{2}$  の等比級数. 従って

$|r| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$  より収束し, 和は  $\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2$ . よって点 P が動く距離の和は 2.

15.  $a = 1, r = -\frac{1}{3}x$  の等比級数. よって  $|r| = \left| \frac{1}{3}x \right| < 1$ , すなわち  $|x| < 3$  のときに限り収束. 和は  $\frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3}x)} = \frac{3}{3+x}$ .

16. 関数  $f(x)$  のマクローリン展開は  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \cdots$ .

$$f'(x) = -(2-x)^{-2}(2-x)' = (2-x)^{-2}, f''(x) = -2(2-x)^{-3}(2-x)' = 2(2-x)^{-3}, \dots,$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdots n(2-x)^{-(n+1)} = n!(2-x)^{-(n+1)}. f(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f'(0) = \frac{1}{4}, f''(0) = \frac{2}{8}, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n!}{2^{n+1}}.$$

$$\text{よって } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \cdots = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{2}{2! \cdot 8}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{n!}{n! \cdot 2^{n+1}}x^n + \cdots.$$

$$\text{従って } \frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}x^n + \cdots.$$

(収束は  $r = \frac{1}{2}x$  の等比級数だから  $|r| = \left| \frac{1}{2}x \right| < 1$ , すなわち  $|x| < 2$  のとき)

17. オイラーの公式  $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

(1) 証明 オイラーの公式より  $e^{i(-x)} = \cos(-x) + i \sin(-x) = \cos x - i \sin x$ . よって左辺 =  $(e^{i(-x)})^n$ .

$(e^z)^n = e^{nz}$  ( $z$  は複素数,  $n$  は自然数) が成り立つから左辺 =  $e^{i(-nx)}$ . オイラーの公式より

$$\text{左辺} = \cos(-nx) + i \sin(-nx) = \cos nx - i \sin nx = \text{右辺} //$$

(2) 証明 オイラーの公式より左辺 =  $\cos(x+2\pi) + i \sin(x+2\pi) = \cos x + i \sin x$ . よってオイラーの公式より

$$\text{左辺} = e^{ix} = \text{右辺} //$$

18.  $(e^{\alpha x})' = \alpha e^{\alpha x}$  ( $\alpha$  は複素数).

$$(1) (e^{(4+5i)x})' = (4+5i)e^{(4+5i)x}.$$

$$(2) (e^{\frac{x}{i}})' = \frac{1}{i}e^{\frac{x}{i}} = \frac{i}{i^2}e^{\frac{x}{i}} = -ie^{\frac{x}{i}}.$$

$$(3) (e^{3x}e^{-ix})' = (e^{(3-i)x})' = (3-i)e^{(3-i)x} = (3-i)e^{3x}e^{-ix}.$$

$$(4) \left( \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \right)' = \frac{(e^{ix})' + (e^{-ix})'}{2} = \frac{ie^{ix} - ie^{-ix}}{2} = \frac{i(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})}{2} \left( = -\frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2i} \right).$$

## p.5 CHECK

19. (1)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = (1-x)^{-2}$  とおくと  $f'(x) = -2(1-x)^{-3}(1-x)' = 2(1-x)^{-3}, f''(x) = -6(1-x)^{-4}(1-x)'$   
 $= 6(1-x)^{-4}, f'''(x) = -24(1-x)^{-5}(1-x)' = 24(1-x)^{-5}. f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 2, f''(0) = 6, f'''(0) = 24.$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) = 1 + 2x + \frac{6}{2}x^2 + \frac{24}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + o(x^3).$$

(2)  $f(x) = \sin 2x$  とおくと  $f'(x) = 2 \cos 2x, f''(x) = -4 \sin 2x, f'''(x) = -8 \cos 2x. f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2,$

$$f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = -8.$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3) = 0 + 2x + 0 - \frac{8}{6}x^3 + o(x^3) = 2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + o(x^3).$$

20.  $f'(x) = \log x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \log x + 1. f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \log x = -1 \Rightarrow x = e^{-1} = \frac{1}{e}.$

$f''(x) = \frac{1}{x}. f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = e > 0.$  よって  $f(x)$  は  $x = \frac{1}{e}$  のとき極小値  $f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \log \frac{1}{e} = -\frac{1}{e}$  をとる.

21. (1)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2}{1-3n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{\frac{1}{n}-3} = -\infty.$  発散.

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

(3)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n + 4}{4^n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3^n}{4^n} + \frac{4}{4^n}}{1 + \frac{3}{4^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n + \frac{4}{4^n}}{1 + \frac{3}{4^n}} = \frac{0+0}{1+0} = 0.$  収束.

(4)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{n}{n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{1}{1+\frac{3}{n}} = \log 1 = 0.$  収束.

22. (1) 公比  $r = -\frac{3}{5}, |r| = \frac{3}{5} < 1.$  よって 0 に収束. (2) 公比  $r = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, |r| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 1.$  よって 0 に収束.

(3) 公比  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+2}{3-4} = -\sqrt{3}-2 < -1.$  よって発散 (振動).

(4) 公比  $r = \frac{e}{2} = \frac{2.718 \cdots}{2} > 1.$  よって  $\infty$  に発散.

$$23. (1) S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!} \right\} = \left( \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} \right) + \cdots + \left\{ \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right\} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}.$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1$  より収束. 和は 1.

$$(2) a_n = \log_{10} \frac{10n+2}{n+1}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \frac{10 + \frac{2}{n}}{1 + \frac{1}{n}} = \log_{10} 10 = 1 \neq 0. \text{ よって級数は発散.}$$

$$24. (1) \text{初項 } a = 1, \text{公比 } r = -\frac{2}{5}. |r| = \frac{2}{5} < 1 \text{ より収束. 和は } \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1 - (-\frac{2}{5})} = \frac{5}{7}.$$

$$(2) \text{初項 } a = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \text{公比 } r = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}. |r| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{9}} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} > 1 \text{ より発散.}$$

$$(3) \text{初項 } a = 1, \text{公比 } r = \frac{1}{\pi}. |r| = \frac{1}{\pi} < 1 \text{ より収束. 和は } \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{\pi}} = \frac{\pi}{\pi-1}.$$

$$(4) \text{初項 } a = 2, \text{公比 } r = -0.1. |r| = 0.1 < 1 \text{ より収束. 和は } \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{2}{1 - (-0.1)} = \frac{20}{11}.$$

$$25. (1) f(x) = \frac{1}{2+x} = (2+x)^{-1} \text{ とおくと } f'(x) = -(2+x)^{-2}(2+x)' = -(2+x)^{-2}, f''(x) = 2(2+x)^{-3}(1+x)'$$

$$= 2(2+x)^{-3}, \dots, f^{(n)}(x) = (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdots (-n)(2+x)^{-n-1} = (-1)^n n! (2+x)^{-n-1}.$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{2}, f'(0) = -2^{-2} = -\frac{1}{4}, f''(0) = 2 \cdot 2^{-3} = \frac{1}{4}, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n n! 2^{-n-1} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{2^{n+1}}.$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \cdots = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}x^n + \cdots.$$

$$\left( r = -\frac{1}{2}x \text{ を公比とする等比級数だから } |r| = \left| -\frac{1}{2}x \right| < 1 \text{ すなわち } |x| < 2 \text{ のときに限り収束} \right)$$

$$(2) f(x) = \frac{1}{1+2x} = (1+2x)^{-1} \text{ とおくと } f'(x) = -(1+2x)^{-2}(1+2x)' = -2(1+2x)^{-2}, f''(x) = 4(1+2x)^{-3}(1+2x)'$$

$$= 8(1+2x)^{-3}, \dots, f^{(n)}(x) = (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdots (-n) 2^n (1+2x)^{-n-1} = (-1)^n n! 2^n (1+2x)^{-n-1} = (-2)^n n! (1+2x)^{-n-1}.$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = -2, f''(0) = 8, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = (-2)^n n!.$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \cdots = 1 - 2x + 4x^2 + \cdots + (-2)^n x^n + \cdots.$$

$$\left( r = -2x \text{ を公比とする等比級数だから } |r| = |-2x| < 1 \text{ すなわち } |x| < \frac{1}{2} \text{ のときに限り収束} \right)$$

$$26. (1) \text{オイラーの公式より左辺} = \cos 2n\pi + i \sin 2n\pi = 1.$$

$$(2) \text{オイラーの公式より左辺} = \cos(2n+1)\pi + i \sin(2n+1)\pi = -1.$$