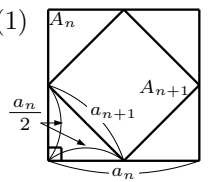


p.6. 1章 § 1. 関数の展開 STEPUP

27. (1)  正方形  $A_n$  の1辺の長さを  $a_n$  とすると右図より  $\left(\frac{a_n}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{a_n}{2}\right)^2 = a_{n+1}^2$  より  $a_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a_n$ .  
 $a_1 = a$  だから  $a_n = a \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ ,  $l_n = 4a_n = 4a \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ ,  
 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} l_k = 4a \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{4a}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 4a(2 + \sqrt{2})$ .

(2)  $S_n = a_n^2 = \left\{ a \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n-1} \right\}^2 = a^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 \right\}^{n-1} = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ .  
 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} S_k = a^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{a^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2a^2$ .

28. (1)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$  とおくと  $f'(x) = -x^{-2}$ ,  $f''(x) = 2x^{-3}$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)(-2)\dots(-n)x^{-n-1} = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$

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

$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!}(x-1)^n + \dots$

$\frac{1}{x} = 1 - (x-1) + (x-1)^2 + \dots + (-1)^n (x-1)^n + \dots$

(公比  $-(x-1)$  の等比級数だから  $|-(x-1)| < 1$ , すなわち  $|x-1| < 1$  のときに限り収束)

(2)  $f(x) = \log x$  とおくと  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$ ,  $f''(x) = -x^{-2}$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)(-2)\dots\{-(n-1)\}x^{-n}$

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

$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!}(x-1)^n + \dots$

$\log x = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}(x-1)^n + \dots$

29. 部分分数分解  $\frac{1}{k(k+2)} = \frac{a}{k} + \frac{b}{k+2}$  ( $k$  の恒等式) を考えると  $1 = a(k+2) + bk$ .  $k=0$  のとき  $1 = 2a$  より  $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

$k = -2$  のとき  $1 = -2b$  より  $b = -\frac{1}{2}$ . よって  $\frac{1}{k(k+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$ . 従って

$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) \right\}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$ . よって

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

30. (1) 左辺  $= \{e^{-x}f(x)\}' = (e^{-x})'f(x) + e^{-x}f'(x) = -e^{-x}f(x) + e^{-x}f'(x) = e^{-x}\{-f(x) + f'(x)\}$ .

よって仮定  $f'(x) = f(x)$  より左辺  $= 0 =$  右辺 //

$\{e^{-x}f(x)\}' = 0$  より  $e^{-x}f(x) = C$  (定数).  $x=0$  のとき  $e^0 f(0) = f(0) = C$ .  $f(0) = 1$  より  $C = 1$ .

よって  $e^{-x}f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^x} = 1$ . 従って  $f(x) = e^x$ .

(2) (1) より  $f(x) = e^x$ . よって  $f(x) = f'(x) = f''(x) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x) = e^x, f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(0)$

$= e^0 = 1$ . 従って  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \dots$

(3) (2) より  $e^{-1} = f(-1) = 1 - 1 + \frac{1}{2!}(-1)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(-1)^n + \dots = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} + \dots$

よって  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \right\} = e^{-1}$ . 従って  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left\{ \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \right\} = \log e^{-1}$

$= -\log e = -1$ .

31. (1) オイラーの公式より  $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}i} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -i$ .

$$(2) e^{3+\frac{3}{4}\pi i} = e^3 e^{\frac{3}{4}\pi i} = e^3 \left( \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi + i \sin \frac{3}{4}\pi \right) = e^3 \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = -\frac{e^3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{e^3}{\sqrt{2}}i.$$

$$(3) \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{10} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{10} \right)^5 = (e^{\frac{\pi}{10}i})^5 = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i.$$

$$(4) \left( \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} - i \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)^3 = \left\{ \cos \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left( -\frac{2\pi}{3} \right) \right\}^3 = (e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}i})^3 = e^{-2\pi} = \cos(-2\pi) + i \sin(-2\pi) = 1.$$

32. (1)  $x(3-4x)$  を公比とする等比級数だから  $|x(3-4x)| < 1$ , すなわち  $-1 < x(3-4x) < 1$  のときに限り収束.

$$-1 < x(3-4x) \text{ より } -x(3-4x) - 1 = 4x^2 - 3x - 1 = (4x+1)(x-1) < 0. \text{ よって } -\frac{1}{4} < x < 1 \cdots \textcircled{1}.$$

$$x(3-4x) < 1 \text{ より } -x(3-4x) + 1 = 4x^2 - 3x + 1 > 0 \cdots \textcircled{2}.$$

$$4x^2 - 3x + 1 = 4 \left( x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x \right) + 1 = 4 \left\{ \left( x - \frac{3}{8} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{3}{8} \right)^2 \right\} + 1 = 4 \left( x - \frac{3}{8} \right)^2 + \frac{7}{16} \text{ より } \textcircled{2} \text{ は常になりつつから}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ より収束する } x \text{ の範囲は } -\frac{1}{4} < x < 1. \text{ 和は } \frac{1}{1-x(3-4x)} = \frac{1}{4x^2-3x+1}.$$

(2)  $\frac{1}{1+x}$  を公比とする等比級数だから  $\left| \frac{1}{1+x} \right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |1+x| > 1$  のときに限り収束. よって収束する  $x$  の範囲は

$$1+x < -1, 1 < 1+x \Leftrightarrow x < -2, 0 < x.$$

$$\text{和は } \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{1+x}} = \frac{1+x}{1+x-1} = \frac{1+x}{x}.$$

33. (1)  $f(x) = \cos^{-1} x$  とおくと  $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ ,

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

$$f'''(x) = -(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - x \left( -\frac{3}{2} \right) (1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}(1-x^2)' = -(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{3x}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}(-2x)$$

$$= -(1-x^2)(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} - 3x^2(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} = -(1+2x^2)(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}.$$

$$f(0) = \cos^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, f'(0) = -1, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = -1. f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots$$

$$\text{よ} \text{り } \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - x + \frac{-1}{3!}x^3 + \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2} - x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \cdots$$

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

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

$$= -2(1+x^2)(1+x^2)^{-3} + 8x^2(1+x^2)^{-3} = (-2+6x^2)(1+x^2)^{-3}.$$

$$f(0) = \tan^{-1} 0 = 0, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 0, f'''(0) = -2. f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots \text{ より}$$

$$\tan^{-1} x = x + \frac{-2}{3!}x^3 + \cdots = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \cdots$$

34. (1)  $(\sinh x)' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})' = \frac{1}{2}\{e^x - (-e^{-x})\} = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \cosh x.$

$$(\cosh x)' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})' = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = \sinh x.$$

(2)  $f(x) = \sinh x$  とおくと (1) より  $f'(x) = f'''(x) = f^{(5)}(x) = \cosh x$ ,  $f''(x) = f^{(4)}(x) = \sinh x.$

$$\sinh 0 = \frac{1}{2}(e^0 - e^0) = 0, \cosh 0 = \frac{1}{2}(e^0 + e^0) = 1 \text{ より } f(0) = f''(0) = f^{(4)}(0) = 0, f'(0) = f'''(0) = f^{(5)}(0) = 1.$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!}x^5 + \cdots \text{ より } \sinh x = x + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \cdots$$

同様に  $g(x) = \cosh x$  とおくと  $g'(x) = g'''(x) = g^{(5)}(x) = \sinh x$ ,  $g''(x) = g^{(4)}(x) = \cosh x.$

$$g(0) = g''(0) = g^{(4)}(0) = 1, g'(0) = g'''(0) = g^{(5)}(0) = 0. \cosh x = 1 + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \cdots$$

(3) 右辺 =  $\frac{1}{2}(e^\alpha - e^{-\alpha}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^\beta + e^{-\beta}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^\alpha + e^{-\alpha}) \frac{1}{2}(e^\beta - e^{-\beta})$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(e^{\alpha+\beta} + e^{\alpha-\beta} - e^{-\alpha+\beta} - e^{-\alpha-\beta}) + \frac{1}{4}(e^{\alpha+\beta} - e^{\alpha-\beta} + e^{-\alpha+\beta} - e^{-\alpha-\beta}) = \frac{1}{4}(2e^{\alpha+\beta} - 2e^{-\alpha-\beta})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e^{\alpha+\beta} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)}) = \text{左辺} //$$

## 1 循環小数

35. (1)  $0.\dot{7} = 0.7 + 0.07 + 0.007 + \dots = 0.7 + 0.7 \times 0.1 + 0.7 \times 0.1^2 + \dots = \frac{0.7}{1-0.1} = \frac{7}{9}$ .
- (2)  $0.\dot{0}\dot{3} = 0.03 + 0.0003 + 0.000003 + \dots = 0.03 + 0.03 \times 0.01 + 0.03 \times 0.01^2 + \dots = \frac{0.03}{1-0.01}$   
 $= \frac{3}{99} = \frac{1}{33}$ .
- (3)  $0.\dot{6}\dot{5}\dot{4} = 0.654 + 0.000654 + 0.00000654 + \dots = 0.654 + 0.654 \times 0.001 + 0.654 \times 0.001^2 + \dots = \frac{0.654}{1-0.001} = \frac{654}{999} = \frac{218}{333}$ .
- (4)  $0.2\dot{5}\dot{3} = 0.25 + 0.003 + 0.0003 + 0.00003 + \dots = 0.25 + 0.003 + 0.003 \times 0.1 + 0.003 \times 0.1^2 + \dots = \frac{25}{100} + \frac{0.003}{1-0.1}$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{900} = \frac{19}{75}$ .
- (5)  $0.2\dot{4}\dot{3} = 0.2 + 0.043 + 0.00043 + 0.0000043 + \dots = 0.2 + 0.043 + 0.043 \times 0.01 + 0.043 \times 0.01^2 + \dots = 0.2 + \frac{0.043}{1-0.01}$   
 $= \frac{1}{5} + \frac{43}{990} = \frac{241}{990}$ .
- (6)  $3.\dot{1}\dot{2} = 3 + 0.12 + 0.0012 + 0.000012 + \dots = 3 + 0.12 + 0.12 \times 0.01 + 0.12 \times 0.01^2 + \dots = 3 + \frac{0.12}{1-0.01}$   
 $= 3 + \frac{12}{99} = \frac{103}{33}$ .
36.  $0.\dot{q}\dot{p} = 0.qp + 0.00qp + 0.0000qp + \dots = 0.qp + 0.qp \times 0.01 + 0.qp \times 0.01^2 + \dots = \frac{0.qp}{1-0.01} = \frac{10q+p}{99}$ . よって  
 $\frac{q}{p} \leq \frac{10q+p}{99}$  より  $99q \leq 10pq + p^2 \Rightarrow 99q - 10pq = (99-10p)q \leq p^2 \Rightarrow q \leq \frac{p^2}{99-10p}$  (仮定より  $q > 0, 99-p > 0$ ).  
 $p=9$  のとき  $\frac{p^2}{99-10p} = 9$ .  $1 \leq q < p$  より  $1 \leq q \leq 8$ .  
 $p=8$  のとき  $\frac{p^2}{99-10p} = \frac{64}{19} = 3.3\dots$ .  $1 \leq q < p$  より  $q = 1, 2, 3$ .  
 $p=7$  のとき  $\frac{p^2}{99-10p} = \frac{49}{29} = 1.6\dots$ .  $1 \leq q < p$  より  $q = 1$ .  
 $p=6$  のとき  $\frac{p^2}{99-10p} = \frac{36}{39} = 0.9\dots$ .  $1 \leq q < p$  より解なし.  $1 \leq p \leq 5$  も同様に解なし.  
 以上により  $(p, q) = (9, 8), (9, 7), (9, 6), (9, 5), (9, 4), (9, 3), (9, 2), (9, 1), (8, 3), (8, 2), (8, 1), (7, 1)$ .

## 2 マクローリン展開による計算

37. (1)  $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots$ ,  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + \dots$ . よって  
 $\sin x + \cos x = 1 + x - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots$ .
- (2)  $\sin x^2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{4n+2} + \dots$ . よって  
 $x \sin x^2 = x^3 - \frac{1}{3!}x^7 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{4n+3} + \dots$ .
- (3)  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots$ ,  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots$ . よって  
 $e^x \cos x = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots\right) + x \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots\right) + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots\right)$   
 $+ \frac{1}{6}x^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots\right) + \frac{1}{24}x^4 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots\right) + \dots$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + x - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots$   
 $= 1 + x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \dots$ .
- (4)  $e^x - 1 = x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots$ ,  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots$ . よって  
 $\cos(e^x - 1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(e^x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{24}(e^x - 1)^4 - \dots$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{2}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots\right)^2 + \frac{1}{24}\left(x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots\right)^4 - \dots$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{7}{24}x^4 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{1+x^3} = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \dots \text{ とすると}$$

$$1 = (1+x^3)(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \dots)$$

$$= (a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \dots) + x^3(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 + \dots)$$

$$= a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + (a_3 + a_0)x^3 + (a_4 + a_1)x^4 + \dots \text{ よって}$$

$$a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0, a_2 = 0, a_3 + a_0 = 0, a_4 + a_1 = 0, \dots \text{ より } a_0 = 1, a_1 = a_2 = 0, a_3 = -1, a_4 = a_5 = 0, a_6 = 1, \dots,$$

$$\text{すなわち } a_{3k} = (-1)^k \text{ (} k = 0, 1, 2, \dots \text{), それ以外は 0.}$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{1}{1+x^3} = 1 - x^3 + x^6 + \dots + (-1)^n x^{3n} + \dots$$

$$(6) 4x + 1 = \frac{4}{3}(3x - 2) + \frac{11}{3} \text{ より } \frac{4x+1}{3x-2} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{11}{3(3x-2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{3x-2} = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots \text{ とおくと}$$

$$1 = (3x-2)(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots) = 3x(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots) - 2(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots)$$

$$= -2a_0 + (3a_0 - 2a_1)x + (3a_1 - 2a_2)x^2 + (3a_2 - 2a_3)x^3 + \dots \text{ よって}$$

$$-2a_0 = 1, 3a_0 - 2a_1 = 0, 3a_1 - 2a_2 = 0, 3a_2 - 2a_3 = 0, \dots \text{ より } a_0 = -\frac{1}{2}, a_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}, a_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2, \dots,$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{1}{3x-2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 x^2 - \dots - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n x^n - \dots \text{ 従って}$$

$$\frac{4x+1}{3x-2} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{11}{6} - \frac{11}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{11}{6} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 x^2 - \dots - \frac{11}{6} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n x^n - \dots$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{11}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{11}{6} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 x^2 - \dots - \frac{11}{6} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n x^n - \dots$$

$$(7) \frac{1}{x^2-3x+2} = \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-1} \text{ (部分分数分解). (5)(6) と同様にして}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 x^2 - \dots - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n x^n - \dots, \frac{1}{x-1} = -1 - x - x^2 - \dots - x^n - \dots \text{ よって}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{7}{8}x^2 + \dots + \left\{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}\right\}x^n + \dots$$

38. 例題の  $x, y$  にそれぞれ  $ix, iy$  を代入して  $e^{ix}e^{iy} = e^{ix+iy} = e^{i(x+y)}$ . オイラーの公式より

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x, e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y, e^{i(x+y)} = \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y) \text{ よって}$$

$$(\cos x + i \sin x)(\cos y + i \sin y) = \cos(x+y) + i \sin(x+y).$$

$$\text{左辺} = \cos x \cos y + i \cos x \sin y + i \sin x \cos y + i^2 \sin x \sin y = \cos x \cos y + i \cos x \sin y + i \sin x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$

$$= (\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) + i(\sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y) \text{ 両辺の実部と虚部がそれぞれ等しいので}$$

$$\cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = \cos(x+y), \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y = \sin(x+y) //$$

39.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x}$  とおくと  $f(-x) = \frac{1}{\cos(-x)} = \frac{1}{\cos x} = f(x)$ . よって  $\frac{1}{\cos x}$  は偶関数. 従って例題より

$$\frac{1}{\cos x} = a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_4x^4 + \dots \text{ とおくと } 1 = \cos x(a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_4x^4 + \dots). \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots \text{ より}$$

$$1 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots\right)(a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_4x^4 + \dots)$$

$$= (a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_4x^4 + \dots) - \frac{1}{2}x^2(a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_4x^4 + \dots) + \frac{1}{24}x^4(a_0 + a_2x^2 + a_4x^4 + \dots) - \dots$$

$$= a_0 + \left(a_2 - \frac{1}{2}a_0\right)x^2 + \left(a_4 - \frac{1}{2}a_2 + \frac{1}{24}a_0\right)x^4 + \dots$$

$$\text{よって } 1 = a_0, 0 = a_2 - \frac{1}{2}a_0, 0 = a_4 - \frac{1}{2}a_2 + \frac{1}{24}a_0 \text{ より } a_0 = 1, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, a_4 = \frac{1}{2}a_2 - \frac{1}{24}a_0 = \frac{5}{24}.$$

$$\text{よって } \frac{1}{\cos x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \dots$$

3 発展問題

40. (1)  $A: mx-y=0, B: mx+y=0$  より直線  $A, B$  と  $(0, y_0)$  の距離はそれぞれ

$$\frac{|0-y_0|}{\sqrt{m^2+(-1)^2}} = \frac{|y_0|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}, \frac{|0+y_0|}{\sqrt{m^2+1^2}} = \frac{|y_0|}{\sqrt{m^2+1}}$$

で等しく、これらは半径  $r_0$  に等しい.

また条件より  $y_0 > 0$  だから  $\frac{y_0}{\sqrt{m^2+1}} = r_0$ . よって  $y_0 = r_0\sqrt{m^2+1}$ , 中心は  $(0, r_0\sqrt{m^2+1})$ .

(2) この半径  $r_1$  の円の中心を  $(0, y_1)$  とおくと (1) と同様に  $y_1 = r_1\sqrt{m^2+1}$ . 右図のように

$$y_0 - y_1 = r_0 + r_1 \text{ だから } r_0\sqrt{m^2+1} - r_1\sqrt{m^2+1} = r_0 + r_1. \text{ よって } r_1 = \frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1} r_0.$$

(3) 各円の半径を順に  $r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n, \dots$  とすれば (2) と同様に  $r_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1} r_n$ .

よって  $r_n$  は等比数列となり  $r_n = \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1}\right)^n r_0 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1}\right)^n (r_0 = 1 \text{ とした})$ . 従って求める円

の面積の総和は  $\pi \cdot 1^2 + \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1}\right)^2 + \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1}\right)^4 + \dots + \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1}\right)^{2n} + \dots$

$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{m^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{m^2+1}+1}\right)^2} = \frac{\pi(\sqrt{m^2+1}+1)^2}{(\sqrt{m^2+1}+1)^2 - (\sqrt{m^2+1}-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(\sqrt{m^2+1}+1)^2}{(m^2+1+2\sqrt{m^2+1}+1) - (m^2+1-2\sqrt{m^2+1}+1)} = \frac{\pi(\sqrt{m^2+1}+1)^2}{4\sqrt{m^2+1}}.$$

41.  $e^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$  だから  $\frac{e^x}{x^\alpha} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{x^n}{x^\alpha}$ .  $n < \alpha$  ならば  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-n}} = 0$ ,  $n = \alpha$  ならば  $\frac{x^n}{x^\alpha} = 1$ ,

$n > \alpha$  ならば  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{x^\alpha} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{n-\alpha} = \infty$ .  $\frac{1}{n!} > 0$  だから  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^\alpha} = \infty$ .

42. (1) オイラーの公式より  $\frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) - \{\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)\}}{2i} = \frac{(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) - (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)}{2i}$

$$= \frac{2i \sin \theta}{2i} = \sin \theta.$$

(2) (1) より  $\sin^3 \theta = \left(\frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}\right)^3 = \frac{e^{3i\theta} - 3e^{2i\theta}e^{-i\theta} + 3e^{i\theta}e^{-2i\theta} - e^{-3i\theta}}{8i^3} = \frac{e^{3i\theta} - 3e^{i\theta} + 3e^{-i\theta} - e^{-3i\theta}}{-8i}$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{e^{3i\theta} - e^{-3i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{3}{4} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\theta. \text{ よって } a = \frac{3}{4}, b = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

