



次の問いに答えなさい。

(1) 分数の数列 $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{13}{6}, \frac{37}{12}, \frac{81}{20}, \frac{151}{30}, \dots$ の第 n 項 a_n を求めよ。

(2) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ の初項から第 n 項までの和を求めなさい。

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(1) 分子 $3, 13, 37, 81, 151, \dots$ $10, 24, 44, 70, \dots$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{10} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{24} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{44} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{70}$

$$\dots (n+1)(3n+2) = 3n^2 + 5n + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{分子} &= 3 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (3k^2 + 5k + 2) \\ &= 3 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k^2 + 5 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k + 2(n-1) \\ &= 3 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{6}(n-1)n(2n-1) + 5 \cdot \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) + 2(n-1) \\ &= n^3 + n^2 + 1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

分母 $2, 6, 12, 20, \dots$ $n(n+1) = n^2 + n \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$

$1 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 4 \quad 4 \times 5$

①, ②より

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)^2 + 2(n+1) - 2}{2(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{n^3 + 2n^2 + 3n}{2(n+1)} = \frac{n(n^2 + 2n + 3)}{2(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

1 数楽 <http://www.inathtext.info/>

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

