

2013年薬学部第6問

 6 数列  $\{a_n\}$  が  $a_1 = \frac{1}{41}$ ,  $a_{n+1} + 2na_{n+1}a_n - a_n = 0$  を満たしているとき,

$$\frac{1}{a_5} = \boxed{\quad \quad}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{50} \frac{1}{a_n} = \boxed{\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad}$$

である.

$$a_2 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot a_2 a_1 - a_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{43}{41} a_2 = \frac{1}{41} \quad \therefore a_2 = \frac{1}{43}$$

$$a_3 + 4a_3 \cdot \frac{1}{43} - \frac{1}{43} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{47}{43} a_3 = \frac{1}{43} \quad \therefore a_3 = \frac{1}{47}$$

$$a_4 + 6a_4 \cdot \frac{1}{47} - \frac{1}{47} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{53}{47} a_4 = \frac{1}{47} \quad \therefore a_4 = \frac{1}{53}$$

$$a_5 + 8a_5 \cdot \frac{1}{53} - \frac{1}{53} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{61}{53} a_5 = \frac{1}{53} \quad \therefore a_5 = \frac{1}{61} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a_5} = 61 //$$

最初からこのように  $\frac{1}{a_n}$  を求めてもよい

$(1 + 2na_n)a_{n+1} = a_n$  より,  $a_1 > 0$  と合わせて帰納的に考えると,

$a_n > 0$  と仮定すると: 漸化式の両辺を  $a_n \cdot a_{n+1} (\neq 0)$  で割ると,

$$\frac{1}{a_n} + 2n - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n} + 2n$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} \text{ とおくと, } b_{n+1} - b_n = 2n$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 2k \quad (n \geq 2) \quad \therefore b_n = 41 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 2k$$

$$b_n = n^2 - n + 41$$

これは  $n=1$  のときもみたしていい.

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{n^2 - n + 41}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{50} \frac{1}{a_n} = \sum_{n=1}^{50} n^2 - n + 41$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 50 \cdot 51 \cdot 101 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 50 \cdot 51 + 41 \cdot 50$$

$$= 42925 - 1275 + 2050$$

$$= \underline{\underline{43700}} //$$