

(1) 次の等式を証明せよ。

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

ただし、 $n$ は自然数とする。

(2) 次の極限値を求めよ。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)$$

解)

1)  $(k+1)^3 - k^3 = 3k^2 + 3k + 1$ だから、

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \{(k+1)^3 - k^3\} &= \sum_{k=2}^n k^3 + (n+1)^3 - \left\{1 + \sum_{k=2}^n k^3\right\} = (n+1)^3 - 1, \text{ また} \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \{(k+1)^3 - k^3\} &= 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 3 \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n, \text{ 故に} \\ 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 &= (n+1)^3 - 1 - \frac{3n(n+1)}{2} - n = (n+1) \left\{ (n+1)^2 - \frac{3n}{2} - 1 \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(n+1) \{2(n+1)^2 - 3n - 2\} = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(2n^2 + n) \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2} \quad \therefore \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) &= \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 + k) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{6} \{(2n+1) + 3\} = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} \text{ だから} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3} = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})(1 + \frac{2}{n})}{3} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故に } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

参考 ;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  より

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx + 0 \times \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$



2) 変形1は  $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  を左から, 変形2は  $Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  を

右から, 変形3は  $Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  を右から, 変形3は

$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  を変形4は  $Q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  を右からかける。

$P = P_2 P_1$ ,  $Q = Q_1 Q_2 Q_3$  である  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

[31] H10 千葉  
次の積分を求めよ。

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

解)

極座標変換を行う  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$  このときヤコビアン  $J$  は

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r.$$

$D = \{(x, y); -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < y < \infty\}$ ,  $K = \{(r, \theta); 0 < r < \infty, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\}$   
として,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \iint_K e^{-r^2} |J| dr d\theta \\ &= \iint_K e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr \right\} d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr \\ &= -\pi \int_0^{\infty} (-2r) e^{-r^2} dr = -\pi \left[ e^{-r^2} \right]_0^{\infty} = -\pi(0-1) = \pi \left( \because \frac{d}{dr} (e^{-r^2}) = -2r e^{-r^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

[32] H10 千葉

次の扇形微分方程式の解  $y = y(x)$  を求めよ。

$$\frac{d}{dx}y(x) + 2y(x) = x, \quad y(0) = 1$$

解)  $w = e^{2x}y$  とおくと,  $w' = 2e^{2x}y + e^{2x}y' = e^{2x}(y' + 2y) = e^{2x}x$ ,  $w(0) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \int e^{2x}x dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x - \frac{1}{4}e^{2x} + c \\ &= \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}(2x-1) + c = e^{2x} \left\{ \frac{1}{4}(2x-1) + ce^{-2x} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{4}(2x-1) + ce^{-2x} \quad y(0) = 1 \text{ より } c = \frac{5}{4}, \quad y = \frac{1}{4}(2x-1) + \frac{5}{4}e^{-2x}$$

参;  $y' + py = q \Rightarrow y = e^{-\int p dx} \left[ \int q e^{\int p dx} dx + C \right]$  より

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{-\int 2 dx} \left[ \int x e^{\int 2 dx} dx + C \right] = e^{-2x} \left[ \int x e^{2x} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-2x} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{2x}x - \int e^{2x} dx \right) + C \right] = e^{-2x} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{2x}x - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} \right) + C \right] \\ &= e^{-2x} \left[ \frac{1}{4}e^{2x}(2x-1) + C \right] = \frac{1}{4}(2x-1) + Ce^{-2x} \text{ 以下同様} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\therefore (k+1)^3 - k^3 = k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1 - k^3 = 3k^2 + 3k + 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \{(k+1)^3 - k^3\} = \sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)^3 - \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} k^3 - \sum_{k=1}^n k^3$$

$$= (n+1)^3 + \sum_{k=2}^n k^3 - 1 - \sum_{k=2}^n k^3 = (n+1)^3 - 1 = \sum_{k=1}^n (3k^2 + 3k + 1)$$

$$(n+1)^3 - 1 = 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1$$

$$3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = (n+1)^3 - 1 - 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{6} (n+1) \{ \overset{?}{2(n+1)} - 1 \} \{ (n+1) - 1 \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (n+1) (2n+2-1) n$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) //$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n (k^2 + k) = \frac{1}{n^3} \left( \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{n^2}{n^2} \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{n})(2 + \frac{4}{n})}{6} \xrightarrow{(n \rightarrow \infty)} \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1) = \frac{1}{3}$$

[30] H10千葉

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 7 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow x(-2) \\ \leftarrow x1 \end{array} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \leftarrow x(-1) \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{cccc} x(-2) & x1 & x(-3) & \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \leftarrow x2 \\ \\ \end{array} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} //
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $PAQ=I$ Aの1行目を3行目に $\alpha$ 掛けて足すときの操作は

$$PA = A'$$

として、 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  となる

Aの2行目を1行目に $\alpha$ 掛けて足すときは

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aの1行目と2行目を入れ替えるときは

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

となる。



Aの1列目を3列目にy掛けて足すときの操作は

$$AQ = A'$$

として

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{となる。}$$

Aの2列目を3列目にyに掛けて足すときは

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Aの1列目と2列目を入れ替えるには

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

よって (1) の行の操作と列の操作より

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = P_2 P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = Q_1 Q_2 Q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} //$$

[31] H10 千葉

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \text{とおくと } x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

変数変換のときのヤコビアン行列  $J$  は

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta = r$$

$$x: -\infty \sim \infty \quad r: 0 \sim \infty$$

$$y: -\infty \sim \infty \quad \rightarrow \quad \theta: 0 \sim 2\pi$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} |J| dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr d\theta$$

$$\left[ t = -r^2, \frac{dt}{dr} = -2r, dr = -\frac{dt}{2r}, r: 0 \sim \infty, t: 0 \sim -\infty \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{-\infty} r e^t \frac{dt}{-2r} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t dt d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [e^t]_{-\infty}^0 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi //$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}y(x) + 2y(x) = x, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$y'' + P(x)y = Q(x)$  のとき

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left( \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$P(x) = 2, \quad Q(x) = x$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-\int 2dx} \left( \int x e^{2dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-2x} \left( \int x e^{2x} dx + C \right) = e^{-2x} \left( \int x \left( \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \right)' dx + C \right)$$

$$= e^{-2x} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} \right] - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \left( x e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \left( x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} + C e^{-2x}$$

$$y(0) = -\frac{1}{4} + C = 1 \quad \therefore C = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \frac{1}{4}(2x-1) + \frac{5}{4}e^{-2x} //$$