

49)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \cos \frac{2}{3}n\pi = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^3} \cos \frac{2}{3}k\pi$

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

$S_{3m} = \frac{1}{1^3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2^3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3^3} \times 1$   
 $+ \frac{1}{4^3} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{5^3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{6^3} \times 1$   
 $+ \dots$   
 $+ \frac{1}{(3m-2)^3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{(3m-1)^3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{(3m)^3} \times 1$

$= \frac{4(1+2)}{1^3 \times 2} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3m}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$

$= \frac{-54 \times \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3m} \right\}}{1^3 \times 2 - 2}$

$= -\frac{3}{38} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3m} \right\}$

$\therefore \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{3m} = -\frac{3}{38}$

2) おかしな結果

$S_{3m-1} = S_{3m} - \frac{1}{(3m)^3} \rightarrow 0$

$S_{3m-2} = S_{3m-1} - \frac{1}{(3m-1)^3} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \rightarrow 0$

or.  $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{3m-1} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{3m-2} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{3m} = -\frac{3}{38}$

$\therefore \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^3} \cos \frac{2k\pi}{3} \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{3m} = -\frac{3}{38}$

《補完》  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n = [?]$  収束しない

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k = S_n$   $\left( S_n \right)$

$S_{2m} = (-1) + 1 + (-1) + 1 + \dots + (-1) + 1 = 0$

$\therefore \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k \right) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{2m} = 0$   $\left( \frac{0}{2} \right)$

$\downarrow$   
 $S_{2m-1} = -1$   $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} S_{2m-1} = -1$   $\left( \frac{-1}{1} \right)$

60講 関数の極限

$\frac{0}{0}$  (不定形)  $\rightarrow$  約分, 公式, 微分の定義

Rehab 答

① ②の定義  $e = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + t\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} = 2.718 \dots$

①  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+t)}{t} = 1$

②  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$

$t = e^x - 1$   $\log_e t = x$   
 $\frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{t}{\log_e(1+t)} \rightarrow 1$



②の別証

(i)  $\frac{0}{0}$  の定理  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$   
 de l'Hospital  $\infty, \frac{0}{0}$  のときに限り.

$\frac{0}{0} : \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x}{1} = 1$

(ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} \leftarrow (f(x) = e^x \text{ と } g(x) = x)$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = f'(0) = 1$

60講 関数の極限

$\frac{0}{0}$  (不完全形)  $\rightarrow$  数列, 公式, 微分の定義

①  $e$  の定義  $e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} = 2.718 \dots$   
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+t)}{t} = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$   
 $t = e^x - 1$  とおくと  $x = \log_e(t)$   
 $\frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \frac{t}{\log(1+t)} \rightarrow 1$

$\downarrow$   
 $f(\theta) = \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta}$  とおくと  
 $f(-\theta) = \frac{\sin(-\theta)}{-\theta} = \frac{-\sin \theta}{-\theta} = f(\theta)$   
 よし  $f(\theta)$  は偶関数  
 $\therefore \lim_{\theta \rightarrow -0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow +0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$   
 左極限 右極限

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$   $\xrightarrow{t=x}$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$   $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

面積  $\frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin \theta < \frac{1}{2} x^2 < \frac{1}{2} x \tan \theta$   
 $0 < \cos \theta < \sin \theta < \theta$   
 $\cos \theta < \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} < 1$   
 $\theta \rightarrow 0$  かつ  $1 \leq \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \leq 1$   
 (はさみうちの原理)  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$

右側極限 右方極限  
 右極限にすぎない

476 (1)  $\infty$  (2)  $\infty - \infty \rightarrow \infty$   
 (3)  $\infty \div \infty \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 (4)  $\infty - \infty$  ( $x = \Delta t$  とおきかえが安全)  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty} \left( \frac{1-R}{1-R} \right) + 1$

477 (1)  $[A] \leq A < [A] + 1$  (はさみうちの原理)  
 $A - 1 < [A] \leq A$   
 $5^x \pi - 1 < [5^x \pi] \leq 5^x \pi$   
 $\pi - \frac{1}{5^x} < \frac{[5^x \pi]}{5^x} \leq \pi$   
 極限  $\pi \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[5^x \pi]}{5^x} \leq \pi$

473 (1)  $-2$  (2)  $\frac{0}{0} \rightarrow$  代入  $-\frac{3}{2}$   
 (3) 分子有理化  $\rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$   
 (4)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{5}{(x-3)^2} = +\infty \leftarrow \frac{5}{+0}$

474 (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4+0} \frac{x}{\log_2(x-3)} = +\infty \frac{4}{+0}$   
 (2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4-0} \frac{x}{\log_2(x-3)} = -\infty \frac{4}{-0}$

475  $f(x) = \frac{|x-1|}{x-1} = \begin{cases} 1 & (x > 1) \\ -1 & (x < 1) \end{cases}$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1+0} f(x) = 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1-0} f(x) = -1$   
 よし 発散

476 (1)  $\infty$  (2)  $\infty - \infty \leftarrow \infty$   
 (3)  $\infty \div \infty \xrightarrow{\text{有理化}} \frac{\infty}{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\infty} \right) = -\frac{1}{2}$   
 (4)  $\infty - \infty$  ( $x = \pm t$  のときか之が安全)  
 $\implies \frac{\infty}{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\infty} \right) + 1$

477 (1)  $[A] \leq A < [A] + 1$  (はさまりの原理)  
 $A - 1 < [A] \leq A$   
 $5^x \pi - 1 < [5^x \pi] \leq 5^x \pi$   
 $\pi - \frac{1}{5^x} < \frac{[5^x \pi]}{5^x} \leq \pi$   
 極限  $\pi \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[5^x \pi]}{5^x} \leq \pi$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2^x + 3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leftarrow \infty^0$   
 《考察》  $\infty \gg 1 - 1 \ll 2^x \ll 3^x$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2^x + 3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \doteq (3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = 3$   
 $3^x < 2^x + 3^x < 2 \cdot 3^x$  也  
 $(3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} < (2^x + 3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} < (2 \cdot 3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$   
 $3 < \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2^x + 3^x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leq 3$   
 はさまりの原理 (5式) = 3

478 (1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{a\sqrt{x+5} + b}{x-1} = 3$   $\frac{0}{0}$  の必要  
 (分母):  $\sqrt{6a+b} = 0$  のとき  $\mathbb{Z}$  有理化  
 $(a, b) = (6\sqrt{6}, -36)$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{ax^2 + 4x + 3} + ax + b) = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $x = -t$  とおく  $\infty$   
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{at^2 - 4t + 3} - (at - b) = \frac{1}{3}$   
 $a > 0$  の必要  $\implies$  有理化  $\infty - \infty \rightarrow \frac{\infty}{\infty}$  (2式) (1式)  
 $a = 3, b = 1$

$\sqrt{9t^2 - 4t + 3} = \sqrt{(3t - \frac{2}{3})^2 + \frac{23}{9}} \doteq 3t - \frac{2}{3}$  (右式)  
 (左式)  $\doteq (3t - \frac{2}{3}) - (at - b) = (3-a)t + (b - \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{1}{3}$