

[1] 次の条件によって定められる数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。

$$a_1=6, a_{n+1}=4a_n-3$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 4\alpha - 3 \\ \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+1} - 1 = 4(a_n - 1)$$

$$b_n = a_n - 1 \text{ とおく}$$

$$b_1 = a_1 - 1 = 5$$

$$b_{n+1} = 4b_n, b_1 = 5$$

$$b_n = 5 \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$a_n - 1 = 5 \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = 5 \cdot 4^{n-1} + 1$$

[2] 次の条件によって定められる数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。

(1) $a_1=2, a_{n+1}=3a_n-2$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3\alpha - 2 \\ \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+1} - 1 = 3(a_n - 1)$$

$$b_n = a_n - 1 \text{ とおく, } b_1 = 1$$

$$b_{n+1} = 3b_n, b_1 = 1$$

$$b_n = 1 \cdot 3^{n-1} = 3^{n-1}$$

$$a_n - 1 = 3^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = 3^{n-1} + 1$$

(2) $a_1=3, 2a_{n+1}-a_n+2=0$

$$\begin{cases} 2a_{n+1} = a_n - 2 \\ a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}\alpha - 1 \\ \alpha = -2 \end{cases}$$

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

$$b_n = a_n + 2 \text{ とおく, } b_1 = 5$$

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}b_n, b_1 = 5$$

$$b_n = 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} - 2$$

[3] 次の条件によって定められる数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。

$$a_1=4, a_{n+1}=2a_n-1$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 2\alpha - 1 \\ \alpha = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+1} - 1 = 2(a_n - 1)$$

$$b_n = a_n - 1 \text{ とおく}$$

$$b_1 = 3$$

$$b_{n+1} = 2b_n$$

$$b_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$a_{n-1} = b_n \text{ とおく}$$

$$a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} + 1$$

[4] 次の条件によって定められる数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。

(1) $a_1=6, a_{n+1}=3a_n-8$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 3\alpha - 8 \\ \alpha = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+1} - 4 = 3(a_n - 4)$$

$$b_n = a_n - 4 \text{ とおく}$$

$$b_1 = 2$$

$$b_{n+1} = 3b_n, b_1 = 2$$

$$b_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 4$$

(2) $a_1=1, a_{n+1}=2a_n+5$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 2\alpha + 5 \\ \alpha = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+1} + 5 = 2(a_n + 5)$$

$$b_n = a_n + 5 \text{ とおく}$$

$$b_1 = 6$$

$$b_{n+1} = 2b_n, b_1 = 6$$

$$b_n = 6 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 3 \cdot 2^n$$

$$a_n = 3 \cdot 2^n - 5$$

5] は および を し せん。

5] 次の条件によって定められる数列 $\{a_n\}$ の一般項を求めよ。

(1) $a_1=2, a_{n+1}=3a_n-2$

(2) $a_1=1, a_{n+1}=\frac{1}{3}a_n+2$

(3) $a_1=1, a_{n+1}=9-2a_n$

(4) $a_1=1, a_{n+1}=4a_n+3$

(5) $a_1=1, a_{n+1}=-2a_n+1$

(6) $a_1=0, 2a_{n+1}-3a_n=1$

(1) $\alpha = 3\alpha - 2$
 $(\alpha = 1)$

$$a_{n+1} - 1 = 3(a_n - 1)$$

$$a_1 - 1 = 1$$

$$a_n - 1 = 1 \cdot 3^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{a_n = 3^{n-1} + 1}$$

(3) $\alpha = 9 - 2\alpha$
 $(\alpha = 3)$

$$a_{n+1} - 3 = -2(a_n - 3)$$

$$a_1 - 3 = -2$$

(2) $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}\alpha + 2$
 $(\alpha = 3)$

$$a_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{1}{3}(a_n - 3)$$

$$a_1 - 3 = -2$$

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

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

$$a_n - 3 = (-2) \cdot (-2)^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{a_n = (-2)^n + 3}$$

(4) $\alpha = 4\alpha + 3$
 $(\alpha = -1)$

$$a_{n+1} + 1 = 4(a_n + 1)$$

$$a_1 + 1 = 2$$

$$a_n + 1 = 2 \cdot 4^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{a_n = 2 \cdot 4^{n-1} - 1}$$

(6) $2a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 1$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{3}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

<今日のふりかえり>

(5) $\alpha = -2\alpha + 1$
 $(\alpha = \frac{1}{3})$

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

$$a_1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

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

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

$$a_1 + 1 = 1$$

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

$$\underline{a_n = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1} - 1}$$