

理③

(1)  $y \geq t (\geq 1)$  のとき

$$-(y-t) \leq \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{t} \leq 0 \text{ が成り立つ.}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{[理由]} \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{t} + (y-t) = \frac{1}{yt}(y-t)(yt-1) \geq 0 \\ \text{よ} \text{左側の不等式が成り立つ.} \\ \frac{1}{y} \leq \frac{1}{t} \text{ よ} \text{右側の不等式も成り立つ} \end{array} \right)$$

こゝより,  $x \geq t$  のとき

$$\int_t^x \{-(y-t)\} dy \leq \int_t^x \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{t}\right) dy \leq \int_t^x 0 dy$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{2}(x-t)^2 \leq \log x - \log t - \frac{1}{t}(x-t) \leq 0 \quad \text{----- ①}$$

(2) ① と  $t \leq t + \frac{1}{n}$  より

$$\int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} \left\{-\frac{1}{2}(x-t)\right\}^2 dx \leq \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} \left\{\log x - \log t - \frac{1}{t}(x-t)\right\} dx \leq \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} 0 dx$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \leq \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} \log x dx - \frac{1}{n} \log t - \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{6n^3} \leq \int_t^{t+\frac{1}{n}} \log x dx - \frac{1}{n} \log t - \frac{1}{2tn^2} \leq 0. \quad \text{----- ②}$$

(3) ② において  $t = 1 + \frac{k}{n}$  とする

$$-\frac{1}{6n^3} \leq \int_{1+\frac{k}{n}}^{1+\frac{k+1}{n}} \log x dx - \frac{1}{n} \log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{2\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)n^2} \leq 0$$

$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$  としこれを加えると

$$-\frac{1}{6n^3} \cdot n \leq \int_{1+\frac{0}{n}}^{1+\frac{n}{n}} \log x dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore -\frac{1}{6n^2} \leq \int_1^2 \log x dx - \frac{1}{n} a_n - \frac{1}{2n^2} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \leq 0$$

$$\therefore n \int_1^2 \log x dx - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \leq a_n \leq n \int_1^2 \log x dx - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} + \frac{1}{6n}$$

$$\therefore n \left( \int_1^2 \log x dx - p \right) - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \leq a_n - pn \leq n \left( \int_1^2 \log x dx - p \right) - \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} + \frac{1}{6n} \quad \text{----- ③}$$

ここで,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  のとき ③ において

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{2} [\log(1+x)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 \\ \frac{1}{6n} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$$

だから, 仮に  $\int_1^2 \log x dx - p > 0$  だとすると  $a_n - pn \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$\int_1^2 \log x dx - p < 0$  だとすると  $a_n - pn \rightarrow -\infty$

とす),  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - pn)$  は値が定まらず不適.

$$\text{よ} \text{, } \int_1^2 \log x dx - p = 0 \text{ であ} \text{,}$$

このとき ③ より,  $a_n - pn \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \log 2$  だから,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} p = \int_1^2 \log x dx = [x \log x - x]_1^2 = \underline{\underline{2 \log 2 - 1}} \\ q = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n - pn) = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{2} \log 2}} \end{array} \right.$$