



2014年教育人間科学・生命環境(生命工以外)第3問

数理
石井K3 整式 $P_1(x)$, $P_2(x)$, $P_3(x)$, \dots を次の式で定める.

$$P_1(x) = x, \quad P_2(x) = x^2 + 1, \quad P_{n+2}(x) = 2xP_{n+1}(x) + (1-x^2)P_n(x) \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

- (1) $P_3(x)$, $P_4(x)$ を求めよ.
 (2) $P_n(1)$ を求めよ.
 (3) $P_n(0)$ を求めよ.
 (4) $P_n(2)$ を求めよ.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad P_3(x) &= 2xP_2(x) + (1-x^2)P_1(x) \\ &= 2x(x^2+1) + (1-x^2)x \\ &= \underline{x^3 + 3x} \quad // \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_4(x) &= 2xP_3(x) + (1-x^2)P_2(x) \\ &= 2x(x^3+3x) + (1-x^2)(x^2+1) \\ &= \underline{x^4 + 6x^2 + 1} \quad // \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad P_{n+2}(1) = 2P_{n+1}(1)$$

\therefore 数列 $\{P_n(1)\}$ は初項 $P_1(1) = 1$, 公比 2 の等比数列

$$\therefore \underline{P_n(1) = 2^{n-1}} \quad //$$

$$(3) \quad P_{n+2}(0) = P_n(0)$$

\therefore n : 偶数のとき, $P_n(0) = P_{n-2}(0) = \dots = P_2(0) = 1$

n : 奇数のとき, $P_n(0) = P_{n-2}(0) = \dots = P_1(0) = 0$

$$\therefore P_n(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & (n: \text{偶数のとき}) \\ 0 & (n: \text{奇数のとき}) \end{cases} \quad //$$

$$(4) \quad P_{n+2}(2) = 4P_{n+1}(2) - 3P_n(2)$$

$$\therefore P_{n+2}(2) - 3P_{n+1}(2) = P_{n+1}(2) - 3P_n(2) = \dots = P_2(2) - 3P_1(2) = -1$$

$$\therefore P_{n+1}(2) - 3P_n(2) = -1 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$P_{n+2}(2) - P_{n+1}(2) = 3(P_{n+1}(2) - P_n(2)) = \dots$$

\therefore 数列 $\{P_{n+1}(2) - P_n(2)\}$ は初項 $P_2(2) - P_1(2) = 3$, 公比 3 の等比数列

$$\therefore P_{n+1}(2) - P_n(2) = 3^n \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \text{ より } \underline{P_n(2) = \frac{3^n + 1}{2}} \quad //$$