

1999 年東大理後期 1

(1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin nx}{nx} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot n = n \text{ より } \therefore c_n = n \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(2)

$x \neq 0$  のとき

$$f_3(x) = \frac{\sin 3x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x \cos 2x + \cos x \sin 2x}{\sin x} = \cos 2x + \frac{2 \sin x \cos^2 x}{\sin x} = \cos 2x + 2 \cos^2 x = 2 \cos 2x + 1$$

ここで  $x=0$  とすると  $f_3(0)=3$  となるから、 $x=0$  でも成立。  $\therefore f_3(x) = 2 \cos 2x + 1$

$$\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_3(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \cos 2x + 1) dx = [\sin 2x + x]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(3)

$x \neq 0$  のとき

$$\begin{aligned} f_{2n+3}(x) &= \frac{\sin(2n+3)x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin(2n+1)x \cos 2x + \cos(2n+1)x \sin 2x}{\sin x} \\ &= \frac{\sin(2n+1)x(1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + 2 \cos(2n+1)x \sin x \cos x}{\sin x} \\ &= \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} + 2\{\cos(2n+1)x \cos x - \sin(2n+1)x \sin x\} = f_{2n+1}(x) + 2 \cos 2(n+1)x \end{aligned}$$

$f_{2n+1}(0) = 2n+1$  であるから、 $x=0$  でも成立。  $\therefore f_{2n+3}(x) = f_{2n+1}(x) + 2 \cos 2(n+1)x$

$$\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_{2n+3}(x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_{2n+1}(x) dx + 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2(n+1)x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_{2n+1}(x) dx + \left[ \frac{\sin 2(n+1)x}{n+1} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_{2n+1}(x) dx$$

したがって、 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_{2n+1}(x) dx$  は  $n$  の値に関わらず一定である。(2)より、 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_3(x) dx = \pi$  がわかっているので

$$\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f_{2n+1}(x) dx = \pi \dots\dots (\text{答})$$