

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1}^2 - 2b_{n+1}^2 &= (a_n^2 + 2b_n^2)^2 - 2(2a_nb_n)^2 = a_n^4 + 4a_n^2b_n^2 + 4b_n^4 - 8a_n^2b_n^2 \\ &= a_n^4 - 4a_n^2b_n^2 + 4b_n^4 = (a_n^2 - 2b_n^2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1^2 - 2b_1^2 = 9 - 8 = 1 \text{ であるから } a_2^2 - 2b_2^2 = 1^2 = 1 \quad a_3^2 - 2b_3^2 = 1^2 = 1$$

以下、帰納的に  $\therefore a_n^2 - 2b_n^2 = 1 \dots\dots$  (答)

(2)

$$a_{n+1} + \sqrt{2}b_{n+1} = a_n^2 + 2b_n^2 + 2\sqrt{2}a_nb_n = (a_n + \sqrt{2}b_n)^2 \text{ より}$$

$$c_n = a_n + \sqrt{2}b_n \text{ とすると } c_{n+1} = c_n^2 \quad \log c_{n+1} = 2 \log c_n$$

$\{\log c_n\}$  は公比 2 の等比数列であり、 $\log c_1 = \log(3 + 2\sqrt{2}) = \log(1 + \sqrt{2})^2 = 2 \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$  であるから

$$\log c_n = 2^{n-1} \cdot 2 \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2^n \cdot \log(1 + \sqrt{2}) = \log(1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n} \quad \therefore c_n = a_n + \sqrt{2}b_n = (1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n}$$

$$a_n^2 - 2b_n^2 = 1 \text{ より } a_n - \sqrt{2}b_n = \frac{1}{a_n + \sqrt{2}b_n} = \frac{1}{(1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n}} = (-1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n}$$

$$a_n, b_n \text{ について解くと } a_n = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ (1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n} + (-1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n} \right\}, b_n = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ (1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n} - (-1 + \sqrt{2})^{2^n} \right\}$$

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

したがって  $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \sqrt{2} \dots\dots$  (答)

(注)

(2) は、 $a_n, b_n$  を求めなくても解ける。

$a_n^2 - 2b_n^2 = 1$  より、 $\frac{a_n^2}{b_n^2} = 2 + \frac{1}{b_n^2}$  であるから、 $b_n \rightarrow \infty$  (証明略) より  $\frac{a_n^2}{b_n^2} \rightarrow 2$  を導く方が簡潔である。