

(解答 1) 二項展開で押し切る

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \left(\frac{k}{2n}\right)^{100} = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{2i-1} \left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)^{100} + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{2i} \left(\frac{2i}{2n}\right)^{100} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{100} - \left(\frac{i}{n} - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{100} \right\}$$

$$\left(\frac{i}{n} - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{100} = \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{100} + {}_{100}C_{99} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99} \left(-\frac{1}{2n}\right) + {}_{100}C_{98} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{98} \left(-\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2 + \dots + {}_{100}C_1 \left(\frac{i}{n}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{2n}\right)^{99} + \left(-\frac{1}{2n}\right)^{100}$$

$$= \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{100} - 50 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99} + \sum_{j=1}^{98} \left( {}_{100}C_j \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j \left(-\frac{1}{2n}\right)^{100-j} \right) + \frac{1}{2^{100} n^{100}}$$

$$\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{100} - \left(\frac{i}{n} - \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{100} = 50 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99} - \sum_{j=1}^{98} \left( \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{100-j} {}_{100}C_j \frac{1}{n^{100-j}} \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j \right) - \frac{1}{2^{100} n^{100}}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \left(\frac{k}{2n}\right)^{100} = 50 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99} - \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{98} \left( \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{100-j} {}_{100}C_j \frac{1}{n^{100-j}} \cdot \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j \right) \right\} - \frac{1}{2^{100} n^{99}}$$

$$= 50 \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99} - \sum_{j=1}^{98} \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{100-j} {}_{100}C_j \frac{1}{n^{100-j}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j \right\} - \frac{1}{2^{100} n^{99}}$$

ここで、 $1 \leq j \leq 98$  のとき  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{100-j}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{99-j}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j = \int_0^1 x^j dx = \left[ \frac{x^{j+1}}{j+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{j+1} \text{ であるから } \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{100-j}} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^j = 0$$

したがって

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \left(\frac{k}{2n}\right)^{100} = 50 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99} = 50 \int_0^1 x^{99} dx = 50 \left[ \frac{x^{100}}{100} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots (\text{答})$$

(解答 2) 平均値の定理の利用

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k \left(\frac{k}{2n}\right)^{100} \text{ とすると}$$

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{2i-1} \left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)^{100} + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{2i} \left(\frac{2i}{2n}\right)^{100} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \left(\frac{2i}{2n}\right)^{100} - \left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)^{100} \right\}$$

$f(x) = x^{100}$  とすると、 $f'(x) = 100x^{99}$  である。区間  $\frac{2i-1}{2n} \leq x \leq \frac{2i}{2n}$  において、平均値の定理により、以下を満たす実数  $c_i$  が存在する。

$$\frac{f\left(\frac{2i}{2n}\right) - f\left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)}{\frac{2i}{2n} - \frac{2i-1}{2n}} = 2n \left\{ \left(\frac{2i}{2n}\right)^{100} - \left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)^{100} \right\} = f'(c_i) = 100c_i^{99} \quad \frac{2i-1}{2n} \leq c_i \leq \frac{2i}{2n}$$

$$\left(\frac{2i}{2n}\right)^{100} - \left(\frac{2i-1}{2n}\right)^{100} = \frac{50}{n} c_i^{99} \text{ であるから } S_n = \frac{50}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n c_i^{99}$$

$$\frac{2i-2}{2n} < \frac{2i-1}{2n} \leq c_i \leq \frac{2i}{2n} \text{ であるから } \frac{50}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i-1}{n}\right)^{99} < S_n \leq \frac{50}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{99}$$

区分求積法およびはさみうちの原理により  $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 50 \int_0^1 x^{99} dx = 50 \left[ \frac{x^{100}}{100} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \dots\dots (\text{答})$

※出題者の想定した解答は、(解答 2)と思われる。