

$$(1) \quad I(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} nC_k \quad (*)$$

$$I(0) = \sum_{k=0}^0 \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} {}_0C_k = \frac{(-1)^0}{2 \times 0 + 1} {}_0C_0 = \frac{1}{1} \times 1 = \boxed{1}$$

$$I(1) = \sum_{k=0}^1 \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} {}_1C_k = \frac{1}{1} \times {}_1C_0 + \frac{-1}{3} \times {}_1C_1 = 1 \times 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times 1 = \boxed{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(2) &= \sum_{k=0}^2 \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} {}_2C_k = \frac{1}{1} \times {}_2C_0 + \frac{-1}{3} \times {}_2C_1 + \frac{1}{5} \times {}_2C_2 \\ &= 1 \times 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times 2 + \frac{1}{5} \times 1 = \frac{1.5 - 2 \times 5 + 3}{15} = \boxed{\frac{8}{15}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(3) &= \sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} {}_3C_k = \frac{1}{1} \times {}_3C_0 + \frac{-1}{3} \times {}_3C_1 + \frac{1}{5} \times {}_3C_2 + \frac{-1}{7} \times {}_3C_3 \\ &= 1 \times 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times 3 + \frac{1}{5} \times 3 - \frac{1}{7} \times 1 = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{21-5}{35} = \boxed{\frac{16}{35}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad (1-y^2)^n &= {}_nC_0 \times 1^n \times (-y^2)^0 + {}_nC_1 \times 1^{n-1} \times (-y^2)^1 + {}_nC_2 \times 1^{n-2} \times (-y^2)^2 + \dots \\ &\quad \dots + {}_nC_n \times 1^0 \times (-y^2)^n \\ &= {}_nC_0 \times (-y^2)^0 + {}_nC_1 \times (-y^2)^1 + {}_nC_2 \times (-y^2)^2 + \dots + {}_nC_n \times (-y^2)^n \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k (-1)^k \cdot y^{2k} \quad \text{だから} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-y^2)^n dy &= \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k (-1)^k \cdot \int_0^1 y^{2k} \cdot dy \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n {}_nC_k \times (-1)^k \times \left[\frac{y^{2k+1}}{2k+1} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} {}_nC_k = I(n) \quad \text{が、やはり (*)} \end{aligned}$$

(3) $y = \sin x$ とおく $dy = \cos x \cdot dx$, $\begin{array}{c|cc} y & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ x & 0 & \dots & \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array}$ だから

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-y^2)^n dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^2 x)^n \cdot \cos x \cdot dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x)^n \cdot \cos x \cdot dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2n+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

ゆえに $\int_0^1 (1-y^2)^n dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2n+1} dx$ となりたつ。

(4) $\frac{d}{dx} \{ (\cos x)^{2n} \cdot \sin x \}$

$$= 2n (\cos x)^{2n-1} \cdot (-\sin x) \cdot \sin x + (\cos x)^{2n} \cdot \cos x$$

$$= -2n (\cos x)^{2n-1} \cdot (1 - \cos^2 x) + (\cos x)^{2n+1}$$

$$= -2n (\cos x)^{2n-1} + 2n (\cos x)^{2n+1} + (\cos x)^{2n+1}$$

$$= (2n+1) (\cos x)^{2n+1} - 2n (\cos x)^{2n-1}$$

よって となりたつ。

(5) (3)より $I(n) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2n+1} dx$ と定めるから (4)の式を 0 から $\frac{\pi}{2}$ まで x で積分すると

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} \{ (\cos x)^{2n} \cdot \sin x \} \cdot dx = (2n+1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2n+1} dx - 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^{2n-1} dx$$

$$\left[(\cos x)^{2n} \cdot \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (2n+1) \cdot I(n) - 2n \cdot I(n-1)$$

$$0 = (2n+1) \cdot I(n) - 2n \cdot I(n-1)$$

$$(2n+1) I(n) = 2n I(n-1)$$

$$\boxed{I(n) = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I(n-1)} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

こゝで、区間 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ で $\cos x > 0$ だから $(\cos x)^{2n+1} > 0$ より すべての自然数 n で $I(n) > 0$ であるから

①より $\boxed{I(n) < I(n-1)}$ かつ となりたつ。

また ①より $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{I(n)}{I(n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{2n}{2n+1} I(n-1)}{I(n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2 + \frac{1}{n}} = \boxed{1}$ とわかる