

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad I_1 &= \int_2^3 \frac{(x-3)}{x} dx = \int_2^3 \left(1 - \frac{3}{x}\right) dx \\
 &= [x - 3 \log |x|]_2^3 \\
 &= (3-2) - 3 (\log 3 - \log 2) \\
 &= \boxed{1 - 3 \log \frac{3}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{x-3}{x} = 1 - \frac{3}{x} \quad \text{より}$$

$$2 \leq x \leq 3 \text{ のとき } 1 - \frac{3}{3} \geq 1 - \frac{3}{x} \geq 1 - \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$0 \geq 1 - \frac{3}{x} \geq -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{よって } \boxed{0 \leq \left| \frac{x-3}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{である。} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$I_n = \int_2^3 \frac{(x-3)^n}{n x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left(\frac{x-3}{x} \right)^n dx \quad \text{であり } \textcircled{1} \text{ より}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left| \frac{x-3}{x} \right|^n dx \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) dx \quad \text{が成り立つ。}$$

$$\therefore \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{n} \times \frac{1}{2} [x]_2^3 = \frac{1}{2n} \quad \text{より}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left| \frac{x-3}{x} \right|^n dx \leq \frac{1}{2n} \quad \text{が成り立つ。}$$

$$\therefore \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left| \frac{x-3}{x} \right|^n dx \leq \frac{1}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{より} \quad \frac{1}{n} \int_2^3 \left| \frac{x-3}{x} \right|^n dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0 \quad \text{とわかる}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad I_{n+1} &= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_2^3 \frac{(x-3)^{n+1}}{x^{n+1}} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \int_2^3 \left(-\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{x^n} \right)' (x-3)^{n+1} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n+1} \left[-\frac{1}{n x^n} (x-3)^{n+1} \right]_2^3 + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^n} \cdot (n+1) \cdot (x-3)^n dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^n} + \int_2^3 \frac{(x-3)^n}{n x^n} dx \\
 &= \boxed{-\frac{1}{n(n+1)} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + I_n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad (3) \text{より} \quad \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = I_n - I_{n+1} \quad \text{となり} \quad \text{したがって}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (I_1 - I_2) \\
 &\quad + (I_2 - I_3) \\
 &\quad + (I_3 - I_4) \\
 &\quad + \dots \\
 &\quad + (I_n - I_{n+1})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= I_1 - I_{n+1} \quad \text{したがって} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0 \text{より}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_{n+1} = 0 \text{だから}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (I_1 - I_{n+1})$$

$$= I_1 = \boxed{1 - 3 \log \frac{3}{2}}$$