

错位相减与分组并项

1. 知识梳理



一、错位相减

1. 真题分析

1 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列， $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列，公比大于0，已知 $a_1 = b_1 = 3$ ， $b_2 = a_3$ ， $b_3 = 4a_2 + 3$ 。

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式。

(2) 设数列 $\{c_n\}$ 满足 $c_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ b_{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ ，求 $a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}c_{2n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。

答案

(1) $a_n = 3n$ ， $b_n = 3^n$ 。

(2) $\frac{(2n-1)3^{n+2} + 6n^2 + 9}{2} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$

解析

(1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d ，等比数列 b_n 的公比为 q 依题意，

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 3q = 3 + 2d \\ 3q^2 = 15 + 4d \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} d = 3 \\ q = 3 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = 3 + 3(n-1) = 3n, b_n = 3 \times 3^{n-1} = 3^n,$$

所以， $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 3n$ ， $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = 3^n$ 。

(2) $a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}c_{2n}$

$$= (a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \cdots + a_{2n-1}) + (a_2b_1 + a_4b_2 + a_6b_3 + \cdots + a_{2n}b_n)$$

$$= \left[n \times 3 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times 6 \right] + (6 \times 3^1 + 12 \times 3^2 + 18 \times 3^3 + \cdots + 6n \times 3^n)$$

$$= 3n^2 + 6(1 \times 3^1 + 2 \times 3^2 + \cdots + n \times 3^n).$$

$$T_n = 1 \times 3^1 + 2 \times 3^2 + \cdots + n \times 3^n, \quad ①$$

$$3T_n = 1 \times 3^2 + 2 \times 3^3 + \cdots + n \times 3^{n+1}, \quad ②$$

$$② - ① \text{ 得, } 2T_n = -3 - 3^2 - 3^3 - \cdots - 3^n + n \times 3^{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{3(1-3^n)}{1-3} + n \times 3^{n+1} \\ &= \frac{(2n-1)3^{n+1} + 3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

所以, $a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + \cdots + a_{20}c_{20}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3n^2 + 6T_n \\ &= 3n^2 + 3 \times \frac{(2n-1)3^{n+1} + 3}{2} \\ &= \frac{(2n-1)3^{n+2} + 6n^2 + 9}{2} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*). \end{aligned}$$

2 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, 前 n 项和为 $S_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, $\{b_n\}$ 是首项为 2 的等比数列, 且公比大于 0,

$$b_2 + b_3 = 12, b_3 = a_4 - 2a_1, S_{11} = 11b_4.$$

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 求数列 $\{a_{2n}b_{2n-1}\}$ 的前 n 项和 $(n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案

(1) $a_n = 3n - 2, b_n = 2^n.$

(2) $\frac{3n-2}{3} \times 4^{n+1} + \frac{8}{3}.$

解析

(1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为 q ,

由已知 $b_2 + b_3 = 12$, 得 $b_1(q + q^2) = 12$, 而 $b_1 = 2$, 所以 $q + q^2 = 6$,

又 $q > 0$, 解得 $q = 2$, 所以 $b_n = 2^n$.

由 $b_3 = a_4 - 2a_1$ 可得 $3d - a_1 = 8$, ①

由 $S_{11} = 11b_4$, 可得 $S_{11} = 11a_6 = 11b_4$, 即 $a_1 + 5d = 16$, ②

联立①②解得 $a_1 = 1, d = 3$,

所以 $a_n = 3n - 2$.

所以, $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 3n - 2$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = 2^n$.

(2) 设数列 $\{a_{2n}b_{2n-1}\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ,

由 $a_{2n} = 6n - 2, b_{2n-1} = 2 \times 4^{n-1}$, 有 $a_{2n}b_{2n-1} = (3n - 1) \times 4^n$,

$$\text{故 } T_n = 2 \times 4 + 5 \times 4^2 + 8 \times 4^3 + \cdots + (3n-1) \times 4^n,$$

$$4T_n = 2 \times 4^2 + 5 \times 4^3 + 8 \times 4^4 + \cdots + (3n-4) \times 4^n + (3n-1) \times 4^{n+1},$$

上述两式相减, 得 $-3T_n = 2 \times 4 + 3 \times 4^2 + 3 \times 4^3 + \cdots + 3 \times 4^n - (3n-1) \times 4^{n+1}$

$$= \frac{12 \times (1-4^n)}{1-4} - 4 - (3n-1) \times 4^{n+1}$$

$$= -(3n-2) \times 4^{n+1} - 8.$$

$$\text{得 } T_n = \frac{3n-2}{3} \times 4^{n+1} + \frac{8}{3}.$$

所以数列 $\{a_{2n}b_{2n-1}\}$ 的前 n 项和为 $\frac{3n-2}{3} \times 4^{n+1} + \frac{8}{3}.$

- 3 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_{n+2} = qa_n$ (q 为实数, 且 $q \neq 1$), $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 2$, 且 $a_2 + a_3$, $a_3 + a_4$, $a_4 + a_5$ 成等差数列.

(1) 求 q 的值和 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 设 $b_n = \frac{\log_2 a_{2n}}{a_{2n-1}}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和.

答案

$$(1) a_n = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, & n = 2k-1, \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n = 2k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

$$(2) 4 - \frac{n+2}{2^{n-1}}.$$

解析

(1) 依题意 $a_3 = q$, $a_4 = 2q$, $a_5 = q^2$.

因为 $a_2 + a_3$, $a_3 + a_4$, $a_4 + a_5$ 成等差数列, 所以 $a_3 + a_4 = a_2 + a_5$,

所以 $3q = q^2 + 2$, $q = 2$ 或者 $q = 1$ (舍)

当 $n = 2k-1$ ($k \in \mathbf{N}^*$) 时, $a_n = a_{2k-1} = 2^{k-1} = 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$;

当 $n = 2k$ ($k \in \mathbf{N}^*$) 时, $a_n = a_{2k} = 2^k = 2^{\frac{n}{2}}$.

所以, $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, & n = 2k-1, \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n = 2k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbf{N}^*.$

(2) 由 (I) 得 $b_n = \frac{\log_2 a_{2n}}{a_{2n-1}} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$

设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n .

$$\text{所以 } T_n = \frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{2}{2^1} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^{n-1}},$$

$$\frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{n}{2^n},$$

两式相减, 得

$$\frac{1}{2}T_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{n}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{2}{2^n} - \frac{n}{2^n},$$

整理得, $T_n = 4 - \frac{n+2}{2^{n-1}}.$

所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 $4 - \frac{n+2}{2^{n-1}}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

4 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项均为正数的等比数列, $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 且 $a_1 = b_1 = 1$, $b_2 + b_3 = 2a_3$, $a_5 - 3b_2 = 7$.

- (1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 设 $c_n = a_n b_n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和.

答案

- (1) $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), $b_n = 2n - 1$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).
- (2) $S_n = (2n - 3) \times 2^n + 3$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

解析

- (1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 由题意 $q > 0$,
由已知, 有 $\begin{cases} 2q^2 - 3d = 2 \\ q^4 - 3d = 10 \end{cases}$, 消去 d , 整理得 $q^4 - 2q^2 - 8 = 0$,
又因为 $q > 0$, 解得 $q = 2 \therefore d = 2$.

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$),

数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = 2n - 1$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

- (2) 由(1)可得 $c_n = (2n - 1) \cdot 2^{n-1}$,

设 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ,

$$\text{则 } S_n = 1 \times 2^0 + 3 \times 2^1 + 5 \times 2^2 + \cdots + (2n - 3) \times 2^{n-2} + (2n - 1) \times 2^{n-1},$$

$$2S_n = 1 \times 2^1 + 3 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2^3 + \cdots + (2n - 3) \times 2^{n-1} + (2n - 1) \times 2^n$$

$$\text{上述两式相减, 得 } -S_n = 1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \cdots + 2^n - (2n - 1) \times 2^n$$

$$= 2^{n+1} - 3 - (2n - 1) \times 2^n = -(2n - 3) \times 2^n - 3,$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = (2n - 3) \times 2^n + 3 \text{ } (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

2. 思路总结

如果数列的通项是一个等差数列的通项与一个等比数列通项相乘或相除构成, 常选用错位相减法 (也就是等比数列前 n 项和公式的推导方法);

- ①如果是等差与等比相乘, 可以求和公式左右同乘以等比数列的公比, 再错位相减得结论;
- ②如果是等差除以等比数列类型, 可以在求和等式左右同乘以公比的倒数, 两式再错位相减得结论;

- ③在消项时一定要注意错位相消,明白消去了哪些部分,留下的部分是什么数列,怎么利用等差数列与等比数列求和公式分组求和;
- ④求和时注意正负号不要丢了,也不要弄错.

3. 模拟演练

5 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 且 $[3 + (-1)^n]a_{n+2} - 2a_n + 2[(-1)^n - 1] = 0$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

- (1) 求 a_3 , a_4 , a_5 , a_6 的值及数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 设 $b_n = a_{2n-1} \cdot a_{2n}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n .

答案

$$(1) \quad a_3 = 3, a_4 = \frac{1}{4}, a_5 = 5, a_6 = \frac{1}{8}, a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k-1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n = 2k \end{cases}.$$

$$(2) \quad S_n = 3 - (2n+3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n.$$

解析

(1) 由题意得:

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且 } [3 + (-1)^n]a_{n+2} - 2a_n + 2[(-1)^n - 1] = 0,$$

令 $n = 1$, 得:

$$2a_3 - 2a_1 - 4 = 0, a_3 = 3,$$

令 $n = 2$, 得:

$$4a_4 - 2a_2 = 0, a_4 = \frac{1}{4},$$

令 $n = 3$, 得:

$$2a_5 - 2a_3 - 4 = 0, a_5 = 5,$$

令 $n = 4$, 得:

$$4a_6 - 2a_4 = 0, a_6 = \frac{1}{8},$$

当 n 为奇数, 即 $n = 2k-1 (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时, 有:

$$2a_{n+2} - 2a_n = 4,$$

即 $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$, 即相邻两个奇数项差恒为2,

设奇数项为 a_{2k-1} , 又因为 $a_1 = 1$,

$$\therefore a_{2k-1} = a_1 + (k-1) \times 2 = 2k-1,$$

即 $a_n = n$.

当 n 为偶数, 即 $n = 2k (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时, 有:

$$4a_{n+2} = 2a_n, \text{ 即 } a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}a_n,$$

设偶数项为 a_{2k} , 且 $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$a_{2k} = a_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k,$$

$$\text{即 } a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}},$$

$$\therefore \text{数列}\{a_n\}\text{的通项公式为: } a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k - 1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n = 2k \end{cases}.$$

$$(2) \quad b_n = a_{2n-1} \cdot a_{2n}, \text{ 即 } b_n = (2n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,$$

$$S_n = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + (2n-3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + (2n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{2}S_n = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + (2n-5) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + (2n-3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$+ (2n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1},$$

两式相减得:

$$\frac{1}{2}S_n = 1 \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right]$$

$$- (2n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - (2n-1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1},$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - (2n+3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1},$$

$$\therefore S_n = 3 - (2n+3) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n.$$

6 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列, S_n 为其前 n 项和, 且 $a_5 = 3a_2$, $S_7 = 14a_2 + 7$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 前 n 项和为 T_n , 且满足 $3b_n = 2T_n + 3$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设数列 $\left\{\frac{a_n}{b_n}\right\}$ 的前 n 项和为 R_n , 求 R_n .

答案

(1) $a_n = 2n - 1$; $b_n = 3^n$.

(2) $\frac{3^{n+1} - 3^n - 2n - 2}{3^{n+1}}.$

解析

(1) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公差为 d 的等差数列, 且 $a_5 = 3a_2$, $S_7 = 14a_2 + 7$,

$$\text{可得 } a_1 + 4d = 3(a_1 + d), 7a_1 + 21d = 14(a_1 + d) + 7,$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = 1, d = 2,$$

$$\text{则 } a_n = 2n - 1;$$

对于数列 $\{b_n\}$, 当 $n = 1$ 时, $T_1 = b_1$, $3b_1 = 2b_1 + 3$, $b_1 = 3$.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $3b_{n-1} = 2T_{n-1} + 3$ ①, 又 $3b_n = 2T_n + 3$ ②,

$$\text{②-①得: } 3b_n - 3b_{n-1} = 2(T_n - T_{n-1}) = 2b_n,$$

$$\therefore b_n = 3b_{n-1},$$

故 b_n 是以3为首项, 3为公比的等比数列,

$$\therefore b_n = 3 \times 3^{n-1} = 3^n.$$

(2) 由题意可知: $\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \frac{2n-1}{3^n}$,

$$\therefore R_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{3^2} + \frac{5}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{3^n},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{3}R_n = \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{3}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-3}{3^n} + \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_n - \frac{1}{3}R_n &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3^2} + \frac{2}{3^3} + \cdots + \frac{2}{3^n} - \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} \\ &= 2\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{3^n} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{3^{n+1} - 3^n - 2n - 2}{3^{n+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

7 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 公比 $q > 1$, 且 $a_2 + 1$ 为 a_1, a_3 的等差中项, $S_3 = 14$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 记 $b_n = a_n \cdot \log_2 a_n$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

答案

(1) $a_n = 2^n$.

(2) $T_n = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$.

解析

(1) 由题意, 得 $2(a_2 + 1) = a_1 + a_3$, 又 $S_3 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 14$,

$$\therefore 2(a_2 + 1) = 14 - a_2,$$

$$\therefore a_2 = 4,$$

$$\therefore S_1 = \frac{4}{q} + 4 + 4q = 14,$$

$$\therefore q = 2 \text{ 或 } q = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\therefore q > 1,$$

$$\therefore q = 2.$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_2 q^{n-2} = 4 \cdot 2^{n-2} = 2^n.$$

(2) 由(1), 知 $a_n = 2^n$,

$$\therefore b_n = a_n \cdot \log_2 a_n = 2^n \cdot n,$$

$$\therefore T_n = 1 \times 2^1 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + \cdots + (n-1) \times 2^{n-1} + n \times 2^n,$$

$$\therefore 2T_n = 1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 2^3 + 3 \times 2^4 + \cdots + (n-1) \times 2^n + n \times 2^{n+1}.$$

$$\therefore -T_n = 2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + \cdots + 2^n - n \times 2^{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} - n \times 2^{n+1} = (1-n)2^{n+1} - 2.$$

$$\therefore T_n = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2.$$

8 已知 S_n 是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, $a_1 = 2$ 且 $4S_n = a_n \cdot a_{n+1}$, ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 中, $b_1 = \frac{1}{4}$, 且

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{nb_n}{(n+1) - b_n} \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{a_n + 1}{3^{\frac{1}{3n} + \frac{2}{3}}}$. 求 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

答案

(1) $a_n = 2n$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

(2) $T_n = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n}.$

解析

(1) 由题可知, 当 $n=1$ 时 $a_2 = 4$,

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } 4S_n = a_n \cdot a_{n+1}, \quad 4S_{n-1} = a_{n-1} \cdot a_n,$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } 4a_n = a_n(a_{n+1} - a_{n-1}),$$

$$\text{又 } \because a_n \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_{n-1} = 4.$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的奇数项和偶数项分别构成以 4 为公差的等差数列,

当 $n = 2k-1$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 时,

$$a_n = a_{2k-1} = 4k - 2 = 2n ;$$

$$\text{当 } n = 2k, n \in \mathbf{N}^* \text{ 时, } a_n = a_{2k} = 4k = 2n ;$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) .$$

$$(2) \therefore b_{n+1} = \frac{nb_n}{(n+1) - b_n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{n+1}{nb_n} - \frac{1}{n} ,$$

$$\text{整理得: } \frac{1}{(n+1)b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{nb_n} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} ,$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{nb_n} - \frac{1}{(n-1)b_{n-1}} = -\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) ,$$

$$\frac{1}{(n-1)b_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(n-2)b_{n-2}} = -\left(\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n-1}\right) ,$$

$$\frac{1}{2b_2} - \frac{1}{b_1} = -\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{nb_n} = \frac{3n+1}{n} ,$$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{3n+1} (n \geq 2) ,$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时也适合 } b_n = \frac{1}{3n+1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) .$$

$$\therefore c_n = \frac{n}{2^n} ,$$

$$\text{错位相减得 } T_n = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} .$$

9 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 且 $S_4 = 4S_2$, $a_{2n} = 2a_n + 1$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n , 且 $T_n + \frac{a_n + 1}{2^n} = \lambda$ (λ 为常数) . 令 $c_n = b_{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$) . 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 R_n .

答案

(1) $a_n = 2n - 1, n \in \mathbf{N}^* .$

(2) $R_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(4 - \frac{3n+1}{4^{n-1}} \right) .$

解析

(1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项为 a_1 , 公差为 d . 由 $S_4 = 4S_2$, $a_{2n} = 2a_n + 1$ 得

$$\begin{cases} 4a_1 + 6d = 8a_1 + 4d, \\ a_1 + (2n-1)d = 2a_1 + 2(n-1)d + 1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } a_1 = 1, d = 2 . \text{ 因此}$$

$$a_n = 2n - 1, n \in \mathbf{N}^* .$$

(2) 由题意知 $T_n = \lambda - \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$, 所以 $n \geq 2$ 时, $b_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = -\frac{n}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{n-1}{2^{n-2}} = \frac{n-2}{2^{n-1}}$.

$$\text{故 } c_n = b_{2n} = \frac{2n-2}{2^{2n-1}} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}, n \in \mathbf{N}^* , \text{ 所以}$$

$$R_n = 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0 + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \cdots + (n-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} , \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}R_n = 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \cdots + (n-2) \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} + (n-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$$

, 两式相减得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{4}R_n &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} - (n-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} - (n-1) \\ &\times \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1+3n}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n \\ &, \text{整理得 } R_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(4 - \frac{3n+1}{4^{n-1}}\right). \text{ 所以数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和 } R_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(4 - \frac{3n+1}{4^{n-1}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

二、分组求和

1. 真题分析

10 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列, 前 n 项和为 S_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), 且 $\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} = \frac{2}{a_3}$, $S_6 = 63$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 若对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, b_n 是 $\log_2 a_n$ 和 $\log_2 a_{n+1}$ 的等差中项, 求数列 $\{(-1)^n b_n^2\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和.

答案

(1) $a_n = 2^{n-1}$

(2) $2n^2$

解析

(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 由已知有 $\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_1 q} = \frac{2}{a_1 q^2}$,

解得, $q = 2$, $q = -1$,

又由 $S_6 = \frac{a_1(1-q^6)}{1-q} = 63$, 可知 $q = -1$ (舍去),

所以 $q = 2$, 即 $\frac{a_1(1-2^6)}{1-2} = 63$, 解得 $a_1 = 1$,

所以 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$.

(2) 题意得 $b_n = \frac{1}{2}(\log_2 a_n + \log_2 a_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2}(\log_2 2^{n-1} + \log_2 2^n) = n - \frac{1}{2}$,

即数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是首项为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 公差为1的等差数列.

设数列 $\{(-1)^n b_n^2\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ,

则

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2n} &= (-b_1^2 + b_2^2) + (-b_3^2 + b_4^2) + \cdots + (-b_{2n-1}^2 + b_{2n}^2) = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_{2n} \\ &= \frac{2n(b_1 + b_{2n})}{2} = 2n^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 思路总结

一类数列,既不是等差数列,也不是等比数列,若将这类数列适当拆开,可分为几个等差、等比或常见的数列,然后分别求和,再将其合并即可;若一个数列的通项公式是由若干个等差数列或等比数列或可求和的数列组成,则求和时可用分组转化法,分别求和而后相加减.

常见类型与方法:

- ① $a_n = kn + b$, 利用等差数列前 n 项和公式直接求解;
- ② $a_n = a \cdot q^n - n$, 利用等比数列前 n 项和公式与等差数列前 n 项和公式直接求解;
- ③ $a_n = b_n + c_n$, 数列 $\{b_n\}, \{c_n\}$ 是等比数列或等差数列;

在做题时要注意观察通项公式,若无通项公式要先求出通项公式,然后再进行分组求和.

3. 模拟练习

- 11 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 且 $2S_n = 3(a_n - 2) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是公差为 0 的等差数列, 且满足 $b_1 = \frac{1}{6}a_1$, b_5 是 b_2 和 b_{14} 的等比中项.

- (1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式;
- (2) 求 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{b_i b_{i+1}}$;
- (3) 设数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的通项公式 $c_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n \neq 2^k \\ a_k, & n = 2^k \end{cases} (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 求 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} (c_i - 1)^2 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案

- (1) $a_n = 2 \times 3^n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$; $b_n = 2n - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.
- (2) $\frac{10}{21}$.
- (3) $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} (c_i - 1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9^{n+1} - 2 \times 3^{n+1} + n + \frac{3}{2}$.

解析

- (1) 因为 $2S_n = 3(a_n - 2) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ①,

当 $n=1$ 时, $2S_1 = 2a_1 = 3(a_1 - 2)$,

即 $2a_1 = 3a_1 - 6$,

即 $-a_1 = -6$,

解得 $a_1 = 6$;

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $2S_{n-1} = 3(a_{n-1} - 2)$ ②,

由①-②可得 $2S_n - 2S_{n-1} = 3(a_n - 2) - 3(a_{n-1} - 2)$,

即 $2a_n = 3a_n - 3a_{n-1}$,

即 $a_n = 3a_{n-1}$,

因为 $a_1 = 6 \neq 0$,

所以 $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = 3$,

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是以6为首项,3为公比的等比数列,

所以 $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} = 6 \times 3^{n-1} = 2 \times 3^n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

因为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是公差为0的等差数列,

设公差为 d ,

则 $d \neq 0$,

又因为 $b_1 = \frac{1}{6}a_1 = \frac{1}{6} \times 6 = 1$,

即 $b_1 = 1$,

又因为 b_5 是 b_2 和 b_{14} 的等比中项,

所以 $b_5^2 = b_2 \cdot b_{14}$,

即 $(b_1 + 4d)^2 = (b_1 + d)(b_1 + 13d)$,

即 $(1 + 4d)^2 = (1 + d)(1 + 13d)$,

即 $1 + 16d^2 + 8d = 1 + 14d + 13d^2$,

即 $3d^2 - 6d = 0$,

即 $d(d - 2) = 0$,

解得 $d = 0$ 或 $d = 2$,

又因为公差 d 不为0,

所以 $d = 2$,

所以 $b_n = b_1 + (n - 1)d = 1 + 2(n - 1) = 1 + 2n - 2 = 2n - 1$.

综上所述: 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 2 \times 3^n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = 2n - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

(2) 因为 $b_n = 2n - 1$,

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{b_n b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{b_i b_{i+1}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{19} - \frac{1}{21} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{21} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{20}{21} \\ &= \frac{10}{21}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} \frac{1}{b_i b_{i+1}} = \frac{10}{21}.$$

(3) 因为 $a_n = 2 \times 3^n$,

$$\text{又因为 } c_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n \neq 2^k \\ a_k, & n = 2^k \end{cases} (k \in \mathbf{N}^*),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} (c_i - 1)^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - 1)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (2 \times 3^i - 1)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n (4 \times 9^i - 4 \times 3^i + 1) \\ &= 4 \sum_{i=1}^n 9^i - 4 \sum_{i=1}^n 3^i + n \\ &= 4 \times \frac{9(1-9^n)}{1-9} - 4 \times \frac{3(1-3^n)}{1-3} + n \\ &= 4 \times \frac{9-9^{n+1}}{-8} - 4 \times \frac{3-3^{n+1}}{-2} + n \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 9^{n+1} - \frac{9}{2} - 2 \times 3^{n+1} + 6 + n \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 9^{n+1} - 2 \times 3^{n+1} + n + \frac{3}{2} \\ \text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} (c_i - 1)^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 9^{n+1} - 2 \times 3^{n+1} + n + \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

12 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列的公比大于 0, 其前 n 项和为 S_n , $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 已知 $a_1 = 1$, $a_3 = a_2 + 2$,

$$a_4 = b_3 + b_5, a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6.$$

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{a_n}{(a_n + 1)(a_{n+1} + 1)}$, 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n , 求 T_n .

(3) 设 $d_n = \begin{cases} b_n, & n \neq 2^k \\ b_n(\log_2 b_n + 1), & n = 2^k \end{cases}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i$.

答案

(1) $a_n = 2^{n-1}$, $b_n = n$.

$$(2) T_n = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1}.$$

$$(3) \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = 2^{2n-1} + (4n-3) \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2.$$

解析

(1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 则 $q > 0$, 设等差数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d ,

$$\because a_1 = 1, \text{ 由 } a_3 = a_2 + 2, \text{ 得 } q^2 = q + 2,$$

$$\because q > 0, \text{ 解得 } q = 2, \text{ 则 } a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}.$$

$$\text{由 } a_4 = b_3 + b_5, a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} 2b_1 + 6d = 8 \\ 3b_1 + 13d = 16 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得 } b_1 = d = 1, \text{ 则 } b_n = b_1 + (n-1)d = n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) c_n &= \frac{a_n}{(a_n + 1)(a_{n+1} + 1)} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n + 1)} \\ &= \frac{(2^n + 1) - (2^{n-1} + 1)}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n + 1)} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1}, \\ \therefore T_n &= \left(\frac{1}{2^0 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^1 + 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 + 1} \right) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } d_n = \begin{cases} b_n, n \neq 2^k \\ b_n(\log_2 b_n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } k \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\text{可得 } d_n = \begin{cases} n, n \neq 2^k \\ n(\log_2 n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} i - \sum_{i=1}^n 2^i + \sum_{i=1}^n (i+1) \cdot 2^i,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} i = \frac{2^n(1+2^n)}{2} = 2^{n-1} + 2^{2n-1},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} = 2^{n+1} - 2,$$

$$\text{设 } M_n = 2 \cdot 2^1 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^{n-1} + (n+1) \cdot 2^n,$$

$$2M_n = 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + 4 \cdot 2^4 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n + (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$\text{两式相减可得 } -M_n = 4 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \cdots + 2^n - (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} - (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$\text{化为 } M_n = n \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n (i+1) \cdot 2^i = n \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = 2^{2n-1} + (4n-3) \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2.$$

已知等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，且 $a_1 = 2$ ， $S_5 = 30$ ，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ，且 $T_n = 2^n - 1$ 。

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式。

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{b_n}{(b_n + 1)(b_{n+1} + 1)}$ ，数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 M_n ，求 M_n 。

(3) 设 $d_n = (-1)^n (a_n b_n + \ln S_n)$ ，求数列 $\{d_n\}$ 的前 n 项和。

答案

(1) $a_n = 2n$ ， $b_n = 2^{n-1}$ 。

(2) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1}$ 。

(3) $(-1)^n \ln(n+1) - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{3n+1}{9} \cdot (-2)^{n+1}$ 。

解析

(1) $S_5 = 5a_1 + \frac{5 \times 4}{2}d = 10 + 10d = 30$ ，

$\therefore d = 2$ ，

$\therefore a_n = 2n$ ，

对数列 $\{b_n\}$ ：当 $n = 1$ 时， $b_1 = T_1 = 2^1 - 1 = 1$ ，

当 $n \geq 2$ 时， $b_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = 2^n - 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$ ，

当 $n = 1$ 时也满足上式，

$\therefore b_n = 2^{n-1}$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad c_n &= \frac{b_n}{(b_n + 1)(b_{n+1} + 1)} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n + 1)} = \\ &= \frac{(2^n + 1) - (2^{n-1} + 1)}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n + 1)} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1}， \\ \therefore M_n &= \left(\frac{1}{2^0 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^1 + 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 + 1} \right) + \cdots \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1}。 \end{aligned}$$

(3) $d_n = (-1)^n (a_n b_n + \ln S_n) = (-1)^n a_n b_n + (-1)^n \ln S_n$ ，

$\therefore S_n = \frac{(2 + 2n)n}{2} = n(n+1)$ ，

$\therefore \ln S_n = \ln n(n+1) = \ln n + \ln(n+1)$ ，

而 $(-1)^n a_n b_n = (-1)^n \cdot 2n \cdot 2^{n-1} = n \cdot (-2)^n$ ，

设数列 $\{(-1)^n a_n b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 A_n ，数列 $\{(-1)^n \ln S_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 B_n ，

$A_n = 1 \cdot (-2)^1 + 2 \cdot (-2)^2 + 3 \cdot (-2)^3 + \cdots + n \cdot (-2)^n (1)$ ，

$-2A_n = 1 \cdot (-2)^2 + 2 \cdot (-2)^3 + 3 \cdot (-2)^4 + \cdots + n \cdot (-2)^{n+1} (2)$ ，(1) - (2)得：

$3A_n = 1 \cdot (-2)^1 + (-2)^2 + (-2)^3 + \cdots + (-2)^n - n \cdot (-2)^{n+1}$

$$= \frac{(-2)(1 - (-2)^n)}{1 - (-2)} - n \cdot (-2)^{n+1} = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3n+1}{3} \cdot (-2)^{n+1},$$

$$\therefore A_n = -\frac{2}{9} - \frac{3n+1}{9} \cdot (-2)^{n+1},$$

当 n 为偶数时,

$$B_n = -(\ln 1 + \ln 2) + (\ln 2 + \ln 3) - (\ln 3 + \ln 4) + \cdots + [\ln n + \ln(n+1)] = \ln(n+1),$$

当 n 为奇数时,

$$B_n = -(\ln 1 + \ln 2) + (\ln 2 + \ln 3) - (\ln 3 + \ln 4) + \cdots - [\ln n + \ln(n+1)] = -\ln(n+1)$$

由以上可知 $B_n = (-1)^n \ln(n+1)$,

所以, 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $A_n + B_n = (-1)^n \ln(n+1) - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{3n+1}{9} \cdot (-2)^{n+1}$.

14 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列, $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列, 已知 $a_1 = 4$, $b_1 = 6$, $b_2 = 2a_2 - 2$, $b_3 = 2a_3 + 4$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设数列 $\{c_n\}$ 满足 $c_1 = 1$, $c_n = \begin{cases} 1, & 2^k < n < 2^{k+1} \\ b_k, & n = 2^k \end{cases}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

① 求数列 $\{a_{2^n}(c_{2^n} - 1)\}$ 的通项公式.

② 求 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} a_i c_i$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

答案

(1) $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 3n + 1$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = 3 \cdot 2^n$.

(2) ① $a_{2^n}(c_{2^n} - 1) = 9 \times 4^n - 1$.

② $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} a_i c_i = 27 \times 2^{2n-1} + 5 \times 2^{n-1} - n - 12$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

解析

(1) 依题意得 $\begin{cases} 6q = 6 + 2d \\ 6q^2 = 12 + 4d \end{cases}$,

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} d = 3 \\ q = 2 \end{cases},$$

故 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 3n + 1$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = 3 \cdot 2^n$.

(2) ① $a_{2^n}(c_{2^n} - 1) = a_{2^n}(b_n - 1) = (3 \times 2^n + 1)(3 \times 2^n - 1) = 9 \times 4^n - 1$,

所以, 数列 $\{a_{2^n}(c_{2^n} - 1)\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_{2^n}(c_{2^n} - 1) = 9 \times 4^n - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} a_i c_i &= \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} [a_i + a_i(c_i - 1)], \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} a_i + \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} a_{2^i}(c_{2^i} - 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left(2^n \times 4 + \frac{2^n(2^n - 1)}{2} \times 3 \right) + \sum_{i=1}^n (9 \times 4^i - 1), \\
 &= (3 \times 2^{2n-1} + 5 \times 2^{n-2}) + 9 \times \frac{4(1 - 4^n)}{1 - 4} - n, \\
 &= 27 \times 2^{2n-1} + 5 \times 2^{n-1} - n - 12 \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*). \\
 &\text{故 } \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} a_i c_i = 27 \times 2^{2n-1} + 5 \times 2^{n-1} - n - 12 \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).
 \end{aligned}$$

15 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 2$ ，且点 $P(a_n, a_{n+1})$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$) 在直线 $y = x + 2$ 上，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足： $b_1 = 3$ ，

$$b_{n+1} = 3b_n.$$

- (1) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 .
 (2) 设数列 $\{a_n \cdot (b_n - (-1)^n)\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ，求 T_n .

答案

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &a_n = 2n; \quad b_n = 3^n. \\
 (2) \quad &T_n = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} + (n - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3^{n+1} + n & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ \frac{3}{2} + (n - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3^{n+1} - n - 1 & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解析

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad &\because a_{n+1} = a_n + 2, \\
 &\therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 是以 } a_1 = 2 \text{ 为首项,} \\
 &2 \text{ 为公差的等差数列,} \\
 &\therefore a_n = a_1 + (n-1)2 = 2n, \\
 &\because b_1 = 3, \quad b_{n+1} = 3b_n, \\
 &\therefore \{b_n\} \text{ 是以 } b_1 = 3 \text{ 为首项, } 3 \text{ 为公比的等比数列,} \\
 &\therefore b_n = 3^n. \\
 (2) \quad &\text{由(1)知,} \\
 &\therefore a_n \cdot (b_n - (-1)^n) = 2n \cdot (3^n - (-1)^n) = 2n \cdot 3^n - (-1)^n \cdot 2n, \\
 &\text{设 } \{2n \cdot 3^n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和为 } T_n', \\
 &T_n' = 2 \cdot 3^1 + 4 \cdot 3^2 + 6 \cdot 3^3 + \cdots + 2(n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2n \cdot 3^n, \quad ① \\
 &3T_n' = 2 \cdot 3^2 + 4 \cdot 3^3 + 6 \cdot 3^4 + \cdots + 2(n-1) \cdot 3^n + 2n \cdot 3^{n+1}, \quad ② \\
 &①-② \text{ 得, } -2T_n' = 2 \cdot 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + 2 \cdot 3^3 + \cdots + 2 \cdot 3^n - 2n \cdot 3^{n+1}, \\
 &-2T_n' = \frac{6(1-3^n)}{1-3} - 2n \cdot 3^{n+1} = -3 + (1-2n) \cdot 3^{n+1}, \\
 &T_n' = \frac{3}{2} + (n - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3^{n+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

设 $\{(-1)^n \cdot 2n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n'' ，当 n 为偶数时，

$$T_n'' = -2 + 4 - 6 + 8 - \cdots - 2(n-1) + 2n = 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} = n,$$

当 n 为奇数时， $n+1$ 为偶数，

$$T_n'' = T_{n+1}'' - 2(n+1) = n+1 - 2n - 2 = -n-1,$$

$$\therefore T_n = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} + (n - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3^{n+1} + n & (n \text{ 为偶数}) \\ \frac{3}{2} + (n - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot 3^{n+1} - n - 1 & (n \text{ 为奇数}) \end{cases}.$$