

数列较难

1 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 4$, $a_{n+1} + 2a_{n-1} = 3a_n$ ($n \geq 2$).

(1) 求证: 数列 $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ 是等比数列.

(2) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(3) 设 $b_n = a_n - 1$, $S_n = \frac{a_1}{b_1 b_2} + \frac{a_2}{b_2 b_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{b_n b_{n+1}}$, $\exists n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 使 $S_n \geq 4m^2 - 3m$ 成立, 求实数 m 的取值范围.

答案

(1) 证明见解析.

(2) $a_n = 2^n$.

(3) $-\frac{1}{4} < m < 1$.

解析

(1) $\because a_{n+1} + 2a_{n-1} = 3a_n$,

$$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n - a_{n-1}} = \frac{3a_n - 2a_{n-1} - a_n}{a_n - a_{n-1}} = 2,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ 是等比数列.

(2) $\because a_1 = 2$, $a_2 = 4$, $\therefore a_2 - a_1 = 2$,

$\therefore \{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ 是以 $a_2 - a_1 = 2$ 为首项, 公比为2的等比数列,

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = 2^n,$$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$$a_n = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \cdots + (a_n - a_{n-1})$$

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

$\because n = 1$ 适合上式, $\therefore a_n = 2^n$.

(3) $\because b_1 = a_1 - 1 = 2^1 - 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{a_n}{b_n b_{n+1}} = \frac{2^n}{(2^n - 1)(2^{n+1} - 1)} = \frac{1}{2^n - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1},$$

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

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

$$\therefore S_{n+1} - S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+2} - 1} - 1 + \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+2} - 1} = \frac{1}{(2^{n+2} - 1)(2^{n+1} - 1)} > 0,$$

又 $\because S_n < 1$ 在 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 上恒成立,

所以 $1 > 4m^2 - 3m$, 解得 $-\frac{1}{4} < m < 1$.

2 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 1$, 且 $\sqrt{a_n}$ 是 $\sqrt{a_{n+1}}$ 和 -1 的等差中项.

(1) 证明: 数列 $\{\sqrt{a_n} + 1\}$ 是等比数列.

(2) 证明: $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} \leq \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^n}\right)$.

答案

(1) 证明见解析.

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 由已知可得 $\sqrt{a_{n+1}} - 1 = 2\sqrt{a_n}$,

$$\therefore \sqrt{a_{n+1}} + 1 = 2(\sqrt{a_n} + 1),$$

$$\text{又 } \sqrt{a_1} + 1 \neq 0,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{\sqrt{a_n} + 1\}$ 是等比数列.

(2) 由(1)可得 $a_n = (2^n - 1)^2$,

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{(2^n - 1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{4^{n-1}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} \leq \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^n}\right).$$

3 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足: $a_1 = 1$, $(2n+1)^2 a_n = (2n-1)^2 a_{n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), 正项数列 $\{c_n\}$ 满足: 对每个 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $c_{2n-1} = a_n$, 且 c_{2n-1} , c_{2n} , c_{2n+1} 成等比数列.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{c_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 证明:

$$\frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} < \frac{7}{4}.$$

答案

$$(1) \quad a_n = (2n-1)^2, \quad c_n = \begin{cases} n^2 & n \text{ 是奇数} \\ n^2 - 1 & n \text{ 是偶数} \end{cases}.$$

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

$$(1) \text{ 方法一: 由已知可得 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(2n+1)^2}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$\therefore n \geq 2$ 时 ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_n &= \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \cdots \frac{a_3}{a_2} \cdot \frac{a_2}{a_1} \cdot a_1 \\ &= \frac{(2n-1)^2}{(2n-3)^2} \cdot \frac{(2n-3)^2}{(2n-5)^2} \cdots \frac{3^2}{1^2} \cdot 1^2 = (2n-1)^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又} \because a_1 = (2 \times 1 - 1)^2,$$

$$\therefore a_n = (2n-1)^2.$$

$$\text{方法二: } \frac{a_{n+1}}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{a_n}{(2n-1)^2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{[2(n+1)-1]^2} = \frac{a_n}{(2n-1)^2},$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_n}{(2n-1)^2} \text{ 为常数列,}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_n}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{a_1}{(2 \times 1 - 1)^2},$$

$$\text{又} \because a_1 = (2 \times 1 - 1)^2,$$

$$\therefore a_n = (2n-1)^2,$$

$$\text{又} \because c_{2n-1} = a_n = (2n-1)^2,$$

$$\therefore c_n = n^2 \quad (n \text{ 为奇数}),$$

又 $\because c_{2n-1}, c_{2n}, c_{2n+1}$ 是等比数列,

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

$$\therefore c_{2n} = (2n-1) \cdot (2n+1),$$

$$\therefore c_n = (n-1) \cdot (n+1) = n^2 - 1 \quad (n \text{ 是偶数})$$

$$\text{综上可得 } a_n = (2n-1)^2, c_n = \begin{cases} n^2 & n \text{ 是奇数} \\ n^2 - 1 & n \text{ 是偶数} \end{cases}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 先证 } \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} < \frac{7}{4}$$

证法一: 直接放缩、裂项相消求和

$$n=2 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} < \frac{7}{4}, \text{ 显然成立,}$$

$$\therefore n \geq 3 \text{ 时, } c_n \geq n^2 - 1,$$

$$\therefore n \geq 3 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{c_n} \leq \frac{1}{n^2 - 1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} &\leq 1 + \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) < \frac{7}{4}; \end{aligned}$$

证法二: 分奇偶讨论

$n=2$ 时, $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} < \frac{7}{4}$, 显然成立,

$\therefore n \geq 3$ 时,

① n 为偶数时,

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} \\ &= \left[1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2^2-1} + \frac{1}{4^2-1} + \frac{1}{6^2-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2-1} \right] \\ &\leq \left[1 + \frac{1}{3^2-1} + \frac{1}{5^2-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2-1} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{2^2-1} + \frac{1}{4^2-1} + \frac{1}{6^2-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k)^2-1} \right] \\ &= \left[1 + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-2) \times 2k} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{4-2}{2 \times 4} + \frac{6-4}{4 \times 6} + \cdots + \frac{2k-(2k-2)}{(2k-2) \times 2k} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3-1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{5-3}{3 \times 5} + \frac{7-5}{5 \times 7} + \cdots + \frac{(2k+1)-(2k-1)}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-2)} - \frac{1}{2k} \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2k-1)} - \frac{1}{(2k+1)} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2k} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right) < 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

② n 奇数时, $T_n < T_{n+1} < \frac{7}{4}$;

$$\text{再证 } \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} \geq \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

证法一 (数学归纳法)

① $n=2$ 时, 左边 $= 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$, 右 $= \frac{4}{3}$, 成立;

② 假当 $n=k$ 时, 命题成立, 即 $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_k} \geq \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{k+1}$,

则当 $n=k+1$ 时, $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_k} + \frac{1}{c_{k+1}} \geq \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{c_{k+1}}$,

因为不论 k 为奇数、偶数, 都满足 $\frac{1}{c_{k+1}} \geq \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}$,

所以当 $n=k+1$ 时, $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_k} + \frac{1}{c_{k+1}} \geq \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}$,

只需 $\frac{1}{(k+1)^2} - \frac{1}{k+1} > -\frac{1}{k+2}$ 即可,

只需 $\frac{1}{(k+1)^2} > \frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+2}$,

只需 $\frac{1}{(k+1)^2} > \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$;

只需 $(k+1)(k+2) > (k+1)^2$;

只需 $k+2 > k+1$;

显然成立, 故当 $n = k+1$ 时也成立,

综上所述, 不等式在 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 且 $n \geq 2$ 时均成立.

证法二 (分析法证明)

令 $S_n = \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n}$, $T_n = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{n+1}$ 为数列 $\{d_n\}$ 的前 n 项和,

只需要证 $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} \geq d_1 + d_2$, 且 $\frac{1}{c_n} \geq d_n$ ($n \geq 3$ 时),

① $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} = \frac{4}{3}$, $d_1 + d_2 = T_2 = \frac{4}{3}$, 显然成立,

② $n \geq 3$ 时, 不论 n 为奇数偶数都有 $\frac{1}{c_n} \geq \frac{1}{n^2}$,

$d_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} < \frac{1}{n^2}$, 则 $\frac{1}{c_n} > d_n$ 也成立,

综上所述, 不等式在 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 且 $n \geq 2$ 时均成立.

证法三 (放缩法证明)

① $n = 2$ 时, 左边 $= 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$, 右边 $= \frac{4}{3}$, 成立;

② $n \geq 3$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_k} &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n \times (n+1)} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{5}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

证法四 (分奇偶讨论证明)

$n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ 时均成立. (证明略)

当 $n \geq 7$ 时,

① n 为偶数时,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} &\geq \left(1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2-1} + \frac{1}{4^2-1} + \frac{1}{6^2-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2-1}\right) \\ &> 1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3-1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{5-3}{3 \times 5} + \frac{7-5}{5 \times 7} + \cdots + \frac{(n+1)-(n-1)}{(n-1)(n+1)} \right] \\ &> 1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{2(n+1)} > \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{(n+1)}; \end{aligned}$$

② n 为奇数时, 同理

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} &\geq \left[1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} \right] \\ &+ \left[\frac{1}{2^2-1} + \frac{1}{4^2-1} + \frac{1}{6^2-1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2-1} \right] \\ &> 1 + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{2n} \geq \frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{(n+1)}. \end{aligned}$$

4 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + (-1)^n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

- (1) 若 $b_n = a_{2n-1} - \frac{1}{3}$, 求证: 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列并求其通项公式.
- (2) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (3) 求证: $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < 3$.

答案

- (1) $b_n = \frac{2}{3} \times 4^{n-1}$.
- (2) $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(2^n - 1), & (n = 2k) \\ \frac{1}{3}(2^n + 1), & (n = 2k-1) \end{cases}$.
- (3) 证明见解析.

解析

- (1) $a_{2n+1} = 2a_{2n} + (-1)^{2n} = 2[2a_{2n-1} + (-1)^{2n-1}] + 1 = 4a_{2n-1} - 1$,
 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{a_{2n+1} - \frac{1}{3}}{a_{2n-1} - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{4a_{2n-1} - \frac{4}{3}}{a_{2n-1} - \frac{1}{3}} = 4$,
 又 $b_1 = a_1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$,
 所以 $\{b_n\}$ 是首项为 $\frac{2}{3}$, 公比为 4 的等比数列, 且 $b_n = \frac{2}{3} \times 4^{n-1}$.
- (2) 由 (1) 可知 $a_{2n-1} = b_n + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times 4^{n-1} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}(2^{2n-1} + 1)$,
 $a_{2n} = 2a_{2n-1} + (-1)^{2n-1} = \frac{2}{3}(2^{2n-1} + 1) - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(2^{2n} - 1)$.
 所以 $a_n = \frac{1}{3}(2^n + (-1)^{n+1})$,
 或 $a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}(2^n - 1), & (n = 2k) \\ \frac{1}{3}(2^n + 1), & (n = 2k-1) \end{cases}$.
- (3) $\therefore a_{2n} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{2n} - \frac{1}{3}$, $a_{2n-1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{2n-1} + \frac{1}{3}$.
 $\frac{1}{a_{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{a_{2n}} = \frac{3}{2^{2n-1} + 1} + \frac{3}{2^{2n} - 1}$
 $= \frac{3 \times (2^{2n} + 2^{2n-1})}{2^{2n-1} \cdot 2^{2n} + 2^{2n} - 2^{2n-1} - 1}$
 $= \frac{3 \times (2^{2n} + 2^{2n-1})}{2^{2n-1} \cdot 2^{2n} + 2^{2n-1} - 1} \leq \frac{3 \times (2^{2n} + 2^{2n-1})}{2^{2n-1} \cdot 2^{2n}}$
 $= 3 \left(\frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \right)$.
 当 $n = 2k$ 时, $\left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{a_3} + \frac{1}{a_4} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{a_{2k-1}} + \frac{1}{a_{2k}} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{2k}} \right) = 3 \times \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2k}} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 3 - \frac{3}{2^{2k}} < 3. \\ \text{当 } n = 2k - 1 \text{ 时, } &\left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{a_3} + \frac{1}{a_4} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{a_{2k-3}} + \frac{1}{a_{2k-2}} \right) + \frac{1}{a_{2k-1}} \\ &< \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{a_3} + \frac{1}{a_4} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{a_{2k-1}} + \frac{1}{a_{2k}} \right) < 3. \\ \therefore &\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < 3. \end{aligned}$$

5 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $b_{n+1}a_n + b_na_{n+1} = (-2)^n + 1, b_n = \frac{3 + (-1)^{n-1}}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 且 $a_1 = 2$.

- (1) 求 a_2, a_3 的值;
- (2) 设 $c_n = a_{2n+1} - a_{2n-1}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 证明 $\{c_n\}$ 是等比数列;
- (3) 设 S_n 为 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 证明 $\frac{S_1}{a_1} + \frac{S_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{S_{2n-1}}{a_{2n-1}} + \frac{S_{2n}}{a_{2n}} \leq n - \frac{1}{3} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案

- (1) $a_2 = -\frac{3}{2}; a_3 = 8$.
- (2) 证明见解析.
- (3) 证明见解析.

解析

- (1) 由 $b_n = \frac{3 + (-1)^{n-1}}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,
 可得 $b_n = \begin{cases} 2, n = 2k - 1, k \in \mathbf{N}^* \\ 1, n = 2k, k \in \mathbf{N}^* \end{cases}$
 又 $b_{n+1}a_n + b_na_{n+1} = (-2)^n + 1$,
 当 $n = 1$ 时, $a_1 + 2a_2 = -1$, 由 $a_1 = 2$, 可得 $a_2 = -\frac{3}{2}$;
 当 $n = 2$ 时, $2a_2 + a_3 = 5$, 可得 $a_3 = 8$.
- (2) 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$

$$a_{2n-1} + 2a_{2n} = -2^{2n-1} + 1 \quad ①$$

$$2a_{2n} + a_{2n+1} = 2^{2n} + 1 \quad ②$$

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

$$\text{即 } c_n = 3 \times 2^{2n-1}, \text{ 于是 } \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} = 4.$$
 所以 $\{c_n\}$ 是等比数列.
- (3) $a_1 = 2$, 由 (2) 知, 当 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 且 $k \geq 2$ 时,

$$a_{2k-1} = a_1 + (a_3 - a_1) + (a_5 - a_3) + (a_7 - a_5) + \cdots + (a_{2k-1} - a_{2k-3})$$

$$= 2 + 3(2 + 2^3 + 2^5 + \cdots + 2^{2k-3}) = 2 + 3 \times \frac{2(1 - 4^{k-1})}{1 - 4} = 2^{2k-1}$$

故对任意 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $a_{2k-1} = 2^{2k-1}$.

由①得 $2^{2k-1} + 2a_{2k} = -2^{2k-1} + 1$, 所以 $a_{2k} = \frac{1}{2} - 2^{2k-1}$, $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$

因此, $S_{2k} = (a_1 + a_2) + (a_3 + a_4) + \cdots + (a_{2k-1} + a_{2k}) = \frac{k}{2}$.

于是, $S_{2k-1} = S_{2k} - a_{2k} = \frac{k-1}{2} + 2^{2k-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \frac{S_{2k-1}}{a_{2k-1}} + \frac{S_{2k}}{a_{2k}} &= \frac{\frac{k-1}{2} + 2^{2k-1}}{2^{2k-1}} + \frac{\frac{k}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} - 2^{2k-1}} = \frac{k-1 + 2^{2k}}{2^{2k}} - \frac{k}{2^{2k}-1} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{4^k} - \frac{k}{4^k(4^k-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

对于 $n = 1$, 不等式显然成立.

所以, 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{S_1}{a_1} + \frac{S_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{S_{2n-1}}{a_{2n-1}} + \frac{S_{2n}}{a_{2n}} \\ &= \left(\frac{S_1}{a_1} + \frac{S_2}{a_2}\right) + \left(\frac{S_3}{a_3} + \frac{S_4}{a_4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{S_{2n-1}}{a_{2n-1}} + \frac{S_{2n}}{a_{2n}}\right) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{12}\right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^2} - \frac{2}{4^2 - (4^2 - 1)}\right) + \cdots + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4^n} - \frac{n}{4^n(4^n - 1)}\right) \\ &= n - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{2}{4^2(4^2 - 1)}\right) - \cdots - \left(\frac{1}{4^n} + \frac{n}{4^n(4^n - 1)}\right) \\ &\leq n - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12}\right) = n - \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

6 已知各项都是正数的数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , $S_n = a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足: $b_1 = 1$, $b_n - b_{n-1} = 2a_n (n \geq 2)$, 求数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{b_n}\right\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

(3) 若 $T_n \leq \lambda(n+4)$ 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 恒成立, 求 λ 的取值范围.

答案

(1) $a_n = \frac{n}{2}$.

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

(3) $\lambda \geq \frac{2}{9}$.

解析

(1) $\because S_n = a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_n$,

$\therefore S_{n+1} = a_{n+1}^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_{n+1}$,

两式相减得: $a_{n+1} = a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 + \frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} - a_n)$,

$\therefore (a_{n+1} + a_n)(a_{n+1} - a_n - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项都是正数,

$$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{又} \therefore a_1 = a_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_1,$$

$$\therefore a_1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 $\frac{1}{2}$ 为首项、 $\frac{1}{2}$ 为公差的等差数列,

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2} + (n-1)\frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{2}.$$

$$(2) \therefore a_n = \frac{n}{2},$$

$$\therefore b_n - b_{n-1} = 2a_n = 2 \cdot \frac{n}{2} = n,$$

$$\therefore b_2 - b_1 = 2,$$

$$b_3 - b_2 = 3,$$

...

$$b_n - b_{n-1} = n,$$

$$\text{累加得: } b_n - b_1 = \frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{2},$$

$$\text{又} \therefore b_1 = 1,$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_1 + \frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{2} = 1 + \frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2},$$

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

$$\therefore T_n = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \frac{2n}{n+1}.$$

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

$$\therefore T_n \leq \lambda(n+4),$$

$$\therefore \lambda \geq \frac{T_n}{n+4} = \frac{\frac{2n}{n+1}}{n+4} = \frac{2}{n + \frac{4}{n} + 5},$$

$$\therefore n + \frac{4}{n} \geq 2\sqrt{n \cdot \frac{4}{n}} = 4 \text{ 当且仅当 } n = 2 \text{ 时取等号},$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n = 2 \text{ 时 } \frac{2}{n + \frac{4}{n} + 5} \text{ 有最大值 } \frac{2}{9},$$

$$\therefore \lambda \geq \frac{2}{9}.$$

7

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n , 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 为等差数列, $b_1 = -1$, $b_n > 0 (n \geq 2)$, $b_2 S_n + a_n = 2$ 且

$$3a_2 = 2a_3 + a_1.$$

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{1}{a_n}$, $T_n = \frac{b_1}{c_1 + 1} + \frac{b_2}{c_2 + 1} + \cdots + \frac{b_n}{c_n + 1}$, 证明: $T_n < \frac{5}{2}$.

答案

$$(1) a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \quad n \in \mathbf{N}^*, b_n = 2n - 3.$$

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 设 b_n 的公差为 d , $d > 1$, $b_2 = -1 + d$, $b_n = -1 + d(n-1)$,

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } a_1 = \frac{2}{b_2+1} = \frac{2}{d},$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } b_2 S_n + a_n = 2, \quad (1)$$

$$b_2 S_{n-1} + a_{n-1} = 2, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 } (1)-(2) \text{ 得到 } a_n = \frac{1}{d} a_{n-1}, \quad a_1 = \frac{2}{d}, \quad a_2 = \frac{2}{d^2}, \quad a_3 = \frac{2}{d^3},$$

$$\text{由已知 } \frac{6}{d^2} = \frac{4}{d^3} + \frac{2}{d}, \text{ 解为 } d=2, \quad d=1 \text{ (舍)}.$$

$$\{b_n\}, \{a_n\} \text{ 的通项公式分别为 } b_n = 2n - 3, \quad a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \quad n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

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

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}+1} < \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}}, \quad T_n < -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}},$$

$$\text{设 } S_{n-2} = \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}}, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S_{n-2} = \frac{3}{2^3} + \frac{5}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{2n-3}{2^n}, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由 } (1)-(2) \text{ 得到 } \frac{1}{2} S_{n-2} = \frac{3}{4} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) - \frac{2n-3}{2^n},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} S_{n-2} = \frac{3}{4} + 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2n-3}{2^n},$$

$$\text{整理为 } S_{n-2} = \frac{5}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-3} - \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}},$$

$$\therefore T_n < S_{n-2} = \frac{5}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-3} - \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}} < \frac{5}{2}.$$

8

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_{n+2} = \begin{cases} a_n + 2, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2a_n, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 且 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 2$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

(3) 设 $c_n = a_{2n-1} a_{2n} + (-1)^n$, 证明: $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} < \frac{5}{4}$.

答案

$$(1) a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}.$$

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

(3) 证明见解析.

解析

$$(1) \text{ 数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 满足 } a_{n+2} = \begin{cases} a_n + 2, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2a_n, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}, a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2.$$

$\therefore$ 当 n 为奇数时, $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$, 此时数列 $\{a_{2k-1}\} (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 成等差数列, 公差为 2, 首项为 1, $a_n = a_{2k-1} = 1 + 2(k-1) = 2k-1 = n$.

当 n 为偶数时, $a_{n+2} = 2a_n$, 此时数列 $\{a_{2k}\} (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 成等比数列, 公比为 2, 首项为 2,

$$a_n = a_{2k} = 2^k = 2^{\frac{n}{2}}.$$

$$\therefore a_n = \begin{cases} n, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}.$$

$$(2) \therefore b_n = a_n a_{n+1}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\therefore b_{2n-1} + b_{2n} = a_{2n-1} a_{2n} + a_{2n} a_{2n+1} = (2n+1+2n-1)2^n = 4n \cdot 2^n.$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和

$$S_{2n} = (b_1 + b_2) + (b_3 + b_4) + \cdots + (b_{2n-1} + b_{2n}) = 4(2 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n),$$

$$\text{令 } A_n = 2 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n,$$

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

$$\therefore -A_n = 2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^n - n \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore S_{2n} = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+3} + 8.$$

$$(3) c_n = a_{2n-1} a_{2n} + (-1)^n = (2n-1) \cdot 2^n + (-1)^n.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c_n} = \frac{1}{c_{2k-1}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^n - 1} < \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}, (n \geq 5).$$

$$\frac{1}{c_n} = \frac{1}{c_{2k}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^n + 1} < \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} (n \geq 4).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} &< 1 + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{39} + \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11}\right) + \cdots < 1 + \frac{1}{13} \\ &+ \frac{1}{39} + \frac{1}{7} < \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

9 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 满足 $a_4 - a_2 = 12$, $S_4 + 2S_2 = 3S_3$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足

$$nb_{n+1} - (n+1)b_n = n(n+1), n \in \mathbf{N}^*, \text{ 且 } b_1 = 1.$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2)

$$\text{设 } c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\log_2 a_n}{n^2(n+2)}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{b_n}}{a_n}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}, T_n \text{ 为 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和, 求 } T_{2n}.$$

答案

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

(2) $T_{2n} = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{6n+8}{9 \times 2^{2n-1}} + \frac{n}{2n+1}$.

解析

(1) $\{a_n\}$ 为等比数列, 设公比为 q , 首项为 a_1 .

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 q^3 - a_1 q = 12 \\ a_1(1+q+q^2+q^3) + 2a_1(1+q) = 3a_1(1+q+q^2) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ q = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2^n.$$

$$\text{又 } \because nb_{n+1} - (n+1)b_n = n(n+1),$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \frac{b_n}{n} \right\} \text{ 为首项为 } \frac{b_1}{1} = 1, \text{ 公差为 } 1 \text{ 的等差数列.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{b_n}{n} = n, \therefore b_n = n^2.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{\log_2 a_n}{n^2(n+2)}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{b_n}}{a_n}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$,

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

$$\therefore T_{2n} = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \cdots + c_{2n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{2}{2^1} + \frac{4}{2^3} + \frac{6}{2^5} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{2^{2n-1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{n}{2n+1} + \left(\frac{2}{2^1} + \frac{4}{2^3} + \frac{6}{2^5} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{2^{2n-1}} \right)$$

$$\text{设 } A = \frac{2}{2^1} + \frac{4}{2^3} + \frac{6}{2^5} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{2^{2n-1}},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{4}A = \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{4}{2^5} + \frac{6}{2^7} + \cdots + \frac{2n}{2^{2n+1}},$$

$$\text{两式相减得 } \frac{3}{4}A = 1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{2^7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \right) - \frac{2n}{2^{2n+1}},$$

$$\text{整理得 } A = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{6n+8}{9 \times 2^{2n-1}},$$

$$\therefore T_{2n} = \frac{16}{9} - \frac{6n+8}{9 \times 2^{2n-1}} + \frac{n}{2n+1}.$$

10 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 满足: $b_n a_n + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} a_{n+2} = 0, b_n = \frac{3+(-1)^n}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*, \text{ 且}$

$$a_1 = 2, a_2 = 4.$$

- (1) 求 a_3, a_4, a_5 的值；
- (2) 设 $c_n = a_{2n-1} + a_{2n+1}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，证明： $\{c_n\}$ 是等比数列；
- (3) 设 $S_k = a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2k}, k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，证明： $\sum_{k=1}^{4n} \frac{S_k}{a_k} < \frac{7}{6} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。

答案

- (1) $a_3 = -3; a_4 = -5; a_5 = 4$ ；
- (2) 证明见解析。
- (3) 证明见解析。

解析

- (1) 由 $b_n = \frac{3 + (-1)^n}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，
 可得 $b_n = \begin{cases} 1, n = 2k - 1, k \in \mathbf{N}^* \\ 2, n = 2k, k \in \mathbf{N}^* \end{cases}$
 又 $b_n a_n + a_{n+1} + b_{n+1} a_{n+2} = 0$ ，
 当 $n = 1$ 时， $a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 = 0$ ，
 由 $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 4$ ，可得 $a_3 = -3$ ；
 当 $n = 2$ 时， $2a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 0$ ，可得 $a_4 = -5$ ；
 当 $n = 3$ 时， $a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5 = 0$ ，可得 $a_5 = 4$ ；
- (2) 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，
 $a_{2n-1} + a_{2n} + 2a_{2n+1} = 0$ ， ①
 $2a_{2n} + a_{2n+1} + a_{2n+2} = 0$ ， ②
 $a_{2n+1} + a_{2n+2} + 2a_{2n+3} = 0$ ， ③
 ②—③，得 $a_{2n} = a_{2n+3}$ 。 ④
 将④代入①，可得 $a_{2n+1} + a_{2n+3} = -(a_{2n-1} + a_{2n+1})$
 即 $c_{n+1} = -c_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$
 又 $c_1 = a_1 + a_3 = -1$ ，故 $c_n \neq 0$ ，
 因此 $\frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} = -1$ ，所以 $\{c_n\}$ 是等比数列。
- (3) 由(II)可得 $a_{2k-1} + a_{2k+1} = (-1)^k$ ，
 于是，对任意 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 且 $k \geq 2$ ，有

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_3 &= -1, \\ -(a_3 + a_5) &= -1, \\ a_5 + a_7 &= -1, \\ &\vdots \\ (-1)^k (a_{2k-3} + a_{2k-1}) &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

将以上各式相加, 得 $a_1 + (-1)^k a_{2k-1} = -(k-1)$,

即 $a_{2k-1} = (-1)^{k+1}(k+1)$,

此式当 $k=1$ 时也成立. 由④式得 $a_{2k} = (-1)^{k+1}(k+3)$.

从而 $S_{2k} = (a_2 + a_4) + (a_6 + a_8) + \cdots + (a_{4k-2} + a_{4k}) = -k$,

$S_{2k-1} = S_{2k} - a_{4k} = k+3$.

所以, 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $n \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{4n} \frac{S_k}{a_k} &= \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{S_{4m-3}}{a_{4m-3}} + \frac{S_{4m-2}}{a_{4m-2}} + \frac{S_{4m-1}}{a_{4m-1}} + \frac{S_{4m}}{a_{4m}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{2m+2}{2m} - \frac{2m-1}{2m+2} - \frac{2m+3}{2m+1} + \frac{2m}{2m+3} \right) \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^n \left(\frac{2}{2m(2m+1)} + \frac{3}{(2m+2)(2m+3)} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{2 \times 3} + \sum_{m=2}^n \frac{5}{2m(2m+1)} + \frac{3}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} \\ &< \frac{1}{3} + \sum_{m=2}^n \frac{5}{(2m-1)(2m+1)} + \frac{3}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{2} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] + \frac{3}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{3}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} < \frac{7}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

11 已知直线 $l_n: y = x - \sqrt{2n}$ 与圆 $C_n: x^2 + y^2 = 2a_n + n$ 交于不同的两点 A_n, B_n , $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$. 数列 $\{a_n\}$

满足: $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}|A_n B_n|^2$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 a_n .

(2) 若 $b_n = \frac{n}{4a_n}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

(3) 记数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 在 (2) 的条件下, 求证: 对任意正整数 n ,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k+2}{S_k(T_k + k+1)} < 2.$$

答案

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

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

(3) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 圆 C_n 的圆心到直线 l_n 的距离 $d_n = \frac{|\sqrt{2n}|}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{n}$, 半径 $r_n = \sqrt{2a_n + n}$,

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}|A_n B_n|^2 = r_n^2 - d_n^2 = 2a_n,$$

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

又 $a_1 = 1$, 所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 1, 公比为 2 的等比数列,

$$\therefore a_n = 2^{n-1}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (I) 知, } b_n = \frac{n}{4a_n} = \frac{n}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^4} + \frac{3}{2^5} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^{n+2}},$$

$$\text{两式相减, 得 } \frac{1}{2} \cdot T_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{n}{2^{n+2}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^{n+2}},$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } a_n = 2^{n-1},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{k+2}{S_k(T_k+k+1)} &= \frac{k+2}{(2^k-1) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{k+2}{2^{k+1}} + k+1\right)} \\ &= \frac{k+2}{(2^k-1) \cdot (2^{k+1}-1)} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以, } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k+2}{S_k(T_k+k+1)} &= 2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2^1-1} - \frac{1}{2^2-1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2-1} - \frac{1}{2^3-1} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n-1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1} \right) \right], \\ &= 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1} \right) < 2. \end{aligned}$$

12 已知单调递增的等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 28$, 且 $a_3 + 2$ 是 a_2, a_4 的等差中项.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{b_1}{2+1} - \frac{b_2}{2^2+1} + \frac{b_3}{2^3+1} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{b_n}{2^n+1}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(3) 在 (2) 条件下, 设 $c_n = 2^n + \lambda b_n$. 问是否存在实数 λ 使得数列 $\{c_n\} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 是单调递增数列? 若存在, 求出 λ 的取值范围; 若不存在, 请说明理由.

答案

(1) $a_n = 2^n$.

$$(2) \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}, n=1 \\ (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + 1 \right), n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \left\{ \lambda \mid -\frac{128}{35} < \lambda < \frac{32}{19} \right\}.$$

解析

(1) 设等比数列为： $a_1, a_1q, a_1q^2, \dots$ 其中 $a_1 \neq 0, q \neq 0$.

$$\text{由题意知：} a_1q + a_1q^2 + a_1q^3 = 28, \quad (1)$$

$$a_1q + a_1q^3 = 2(a_1q^2 + 2), \quad (2)$$

$$\text{联立(1)(2)解得 } q = 2 \text{ 或 } q = \frac{1}{2},$$

$\therefore$ 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增,

$$\therefore a_1 = 2, q = 2, \text{ 则 } a_n = 2^n.$$

(2) 由(1)可知, $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2^n},$

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{b_1}{2+1} - \frac{b_2}{2^2+1} + \frac{b_3}{2^3+1} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{b_n}{2^n+1},$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{b_1}{2+1} - \frac{b_2}{2^2+1} + \frac{b_3}{2^3+1} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{b_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}+1},$$

$$\text{两式作差得：} \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{b_n}{2^n+1},$$

$$\text{即 } b_n = (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + 1 \right) (n \geq 2).$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } a_1 = \frac{b_1}{2+1}, \text{ 得 } b_1 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2}, n=1 \\ (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + 1 \right), n \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

(3) $\therefore c_n = 2^n + \lambda b_n.$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n \geq 3 \text{ 时, } c_n = 2^n + (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) \lambda, c_{n-1} = 2^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + 1 \right) \lambda,$$

$$\text{依据题意, 有 } c_n - c_{n-1} = 2^{n-1} + (-1)^n \lambda \left(2 + \frac{3}{2^n} \right) > 0.$$

$$\text{即 } (-1)^n \lambda > -\frac{2^{n-1}}{\frac{3}{2^n} + 2}.$$

① 当 n 为大于或等于 4 的偶数时, 有 $\lambda > -\frac{2^{n-1}}{\frac{3}{2^n} + 2}$ 恒成立,

$$\text{又 } \frac{2^{n-1}}{\frac{3}{2^n} + 2} = -\frac{1}{\frac{3}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}}} \text{ 随 } n \text{ 增大而增大,}$$

$$\text{则当 } n=4 \text{ 时, } \left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{\frac{3}{2^n} + 2} \right)_{\min} = \frac{128}{35}, \text{ 故 } \lambda \text{ 的取值范围为 } \lambda > -\frac{128}{35};$$

② 当 n 为大于或等于 3 的奇数时, 有 $\lambda < \frac{2^{n-1}}{\frac{3}{2^n} + 2}$ 恒成立, 且仅当 $n=3$ 时,

$$\left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{\frac{3}{2^n} + 2} \right)_{\min} = \frac{32}{19}, \text{ 故 } \lambda \text{ 的取值范围为 } \lambda < \frac{32}{19}.$$

$$\text{又 } n=2 \text{ 时, 由 } c_n - c_{n-1} = c_2 - c_1 = \left(2^2 + \frac{5}{4} \lambda \right) - \left(2 + \frac{3}{2} \lambda \right) > 0, \text{ 解得 } \lambda < 8.$$

综上可得, 所求 λ 的取值范围是 $\left\{\lambda \mid -\frac{128}{35} < \lambda < \frac{32}{19}\right\}$.

13 已知等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 并且 $a_2 = 2$, $S_5 = 15$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足: $b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$b_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2n} b_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^+)$, 记数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n .

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 a_n 及前 n 项和公式 S_n .

(2) 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 b_n 及前 n 项和公式 T_n .

(3) 记集合 $M = \left\{n \mid \frac{2S_n(2-T_n)}{n+2} \geq \lambda, n \in \mathbf{N}^+\right\}$, 若 M 的子集个数为16, 求实数 λ 的取值范围.

答案

(1) $a_n = n$,

$$S_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}.$$

(2) $b_n = \frac{n}{2^n}$.

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

(3) $\frac{15}{16} < \lambda \leq 1$.

解析

(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d ,

$$\text{由题意得} \begin{cases} a_1 + d = 2 \\ 5a_1 + 10d = 15 \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ d = 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore a_n = n,$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}.$$

(2) 由题意得 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n}$,

$$\text{累乘得 } b_n = \frac{b_n}{b_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{b_{n-1}}{b_{n-2}} \cdots \frac{b_2}{b_1} \cdot b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \times \frac{n-1}{n-2} \times \cdots \times \frac{2}{1}\right) \\ = \frac{n}{2^n}.$$

$$\text{由题意得 } T_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^n} \text{ ①},$$

$$\frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{2^n} + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} \text{ ②},$$

$$\text{①}-\text{②得: } \frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}$$

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

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

(3) 由上面可得 $\frac{2S_n(2-T_n)}{n+2} = \frac{n^2+n}{2^n}$, 令 $f(n) = \frac{n^2+n}{2^n}$,

$$\text{则 } f(1) = 1, f(2) = \frac{3}{2}, f(3) = \frac{3}{2}, f(4) = \frac{5}{4}, f(5) = \frac{15}{16}.$$

下面研究数列 $f(n) = \frac{n^2 + n}{2^n}$ 的单调性,

$$\begin{aligned} \because f(n+1) - f(n) &= \frac{(n+1)^2 + n + 1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{n^2 + n}{2^n} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)(2-n)}{2^{n+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore n \geq 3$ 时, $f(n+1) - f(n) < 0$, $f(n+1) < f(n)$, 即 $f(n)$ 单调递减.

$\therefore$ 集合 M 的子集个数为 16,

$\therefore M$ 中的元素个数为 4,

$\therefore$ 不等式 $\frac{n^2 + n}{2^n} \geq \lambda$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^+$ 解的个数为 4,

$$\therefore \frac{15}{16} < \lambda \leq 1.$$

14 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公比为正整数的等比数列, 若 $a_2 = 2$ 且 $a_1, a_3 + \frac{1}{2}, a_4$ 成等差数列.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项 a_n .

(2) 定义: $\frac{n}{P_1 + P_2 + \cdots + P_n}$ 为 n 个正数 $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 的“均倒数”.

① 若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 前 n 项的“均倒数”为 $\frac{1}{2a_n - 1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项 b_n .

② 试比较 $\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{2}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{b_n}$ 与 2 的大小, 并说明理由.

答案

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

(2) ① $b_n = (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

② $\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{2}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{b_n} < 2$.

解析

(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公比为 q , 由题意 $a_1, a_3 + \frac{1}{2}, a_4$ 成等差数列,

$$\text{即为 } 2\left(a_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = a_1 + a_4,$$

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

$$\text{即: } (2q^2 - 1)(q - 2) = 0,$$

$\therefore q$ 为正整数,

$$\therefore q = 2,$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = 2^{n-1}.$$

(2) ① 由题意有: $\frac{n}{b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n} = \frac{1}{2^n - 1},$

$$\therefore b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n = n \cdot (2^n - 1) \text{ ①},$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_{n-1} = (n-1) \cdot (2^{n-1} - 1), n \geq 2 \text{ ②},$$

由①-②得： $b_n = (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 (n \geq 2)$ ，

又 $b_1 = 1$ ，

$\therefore b_n = (n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。

② 判断： $\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{2}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{b_n} < 2$ ，

证明如下：由题意： $n \geq 2$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{而 } \frac{n}{b_n} &= \frac{n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1} = \frac{(n+1) - 1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1} < \frac{n+1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}, \\ \therefore \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{2}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{n}{b_n} &= \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^0 - 1} + \frac{2}{3 \cdot 2^1 - 1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1} \\ &< \frac{1}{2^0} + \frac{1}{2^1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} < 2. \end{aligned}$$

15 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ ， $a_n > 0$ ，其前 n 项和 S_n 满足 $S_n = 2a_n - 2^{n+1}$ ，其中 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 。

(1) 设 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n}$ ，证明：数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列。

(2) 设 $c_n = b_n \cdot 2^{-n}$ ， T_n 为数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和，求证： $T_n < 3$ 。

(3) 设 $d_n = 4^n + (-1)^{n-1} \lambda \cdot 2^{b_n}$ (λ 为非零整数， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$) 试确定 λ 的值，使得对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，都有 $d_{n+1} > d_n$ 成立。

答案

(1) 证明见解析。

(2) 证明见解析。

(3) $\lambda = -1$

解析

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时， $S_1 = 2a_1 - 4$ ， $\therefore a_1 = 4$ ；

当 $n \geq 2$ 时， $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 2a_n - 2^{n+1} - 2a_{n-1} + 2^n$ ，

$\therefore a_n - 2a_{n-1} = 2^n$ ，

即 $\frac{a_n}{2^n} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = 1$ ，

$\therefore b_n - b_{n-1} = 1$ (常数)。

又 $b_1 = \frac{a_1}{2} = 2$ ，

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是首项为2，公差为1的等差数列，

$$\therefore b_n = n + 1.$$

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

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

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

两式相减得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}T_n &= 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2^2}(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n} \\ &\quad - \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T_n = 3 - \frac{2}{2^n} - \frac{n+1}{2^n} = 3 - \frac{n+3}{2^n} < 3.$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } d_{n+1} > d_n, \text{ 得 } d_{n+1} - d_n > 0, 4^{n+1} - 4^n + (-1)^n \lambda \cdot 2^{n+2} - (-1)^{n-1} \lambda \cdot 2^{n+1} > 0,$$

$$\therefore 3 \times 4^n - 3(-1)^{n-1} \lambda \cdot 2^{n+1} > 0,$$

$$\therefore (-1)^{n-1} \lambda < 2^{n-1}.$$

当 n 为奇数时, 即 $\lambda < 2^{n-1}$ 恒成立, 当且仅当 $n = 1$ 时, 2^{n-1} 有最小值为 1,

$$\therefore \lambda < 1;$$

当 n 为偶数时, 即 $\lambda > -2^{n-1}$ 恒成立, 当且仅当 $n = 2$ 时, -2^{n-1} 有最小值为 -2,

$$\therefore \lambda > -2.$$

$$\therefore -2 < \lambda < 1.$$

又 λ 非零整数,

$$\therefore \lambda = -1.$$

综上所述, 存在 $\lambda = -1$, 使得对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 都有 $d_{n+1} > d_n$ 成立.

16 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 $a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}c_{2n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

(3) 对任意正整数 n , 不等式 $a\sqrt{2n+3} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_3}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_{n+1}}\right)$ 成立, 求正数 a 的取值范围.

答案

(1) 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) $\frac{7}{9} + \frac{(12n-7)}{9} \cdot 4^n$.

(3) $0 < a \leq \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15}$.

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 $\begin{cases} 2q^2 - 3d = 0 \\ q^4 - 3d = 10 \end{cases}$, 消去 d 整理得: $q^4 - 2q^2 - 8 = 0$.

$\because q > 0$, 解得 $q = 2$,

$\therefore d = 2$,

$\therefore$ 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) $\therefore c_n = \begin{cases} 1, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ b_{\frac{n}{2}}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$,

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

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

令 $A_n = a_1 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2n-1} = 2^0 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^{2n-2} = \frac{1-4^n}{1-4} = \frac{4^n-1}{3}$,

令 $B_n = a_2b_1 + a_4b_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}b_n = \frac{1}{2}(1 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4^2 + \cdots + (2n-1) \cdot 4^n)$,

令 $T_n = 1 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 4^2 + \cdots + (2n-1) \cdot 4^n$

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

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

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

$= -\frac{20}{3} - \frac{(6n-5)}{3} \cdot 4^{n+1}$

$\therefore T_n = \frac{20}{9} + \frac{(6n-5)}{9} \cdot 4^{n+1}$,

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

$= A_n + B_n = A_n + \frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{7}{9} + \frac{(12n-7)}{9} \cdot 4^n$.

(3) 对任意正整数 n , 不等式 $a\sqrt{2n+3} \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_n}\right)$ 成立,

即 $a \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_n}\right)$ 对任意正整数 n 成立.

记 $f(n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+3}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_2}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_n}\right)$,

则 $\frac{f(n+1)}{f(n)} = \frac{\sqrt{2n+3}}{\sqrt{2n+5}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{b_{n+1}}\right)$

$= \frac{\sqrt{2n+3}}{\sqrt{2n+5}} \frac{2n+4}{2n+3}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{4n^2 + 16n + 16}}{\sqrt{4n^2 + 16n + 15}} > 1,$$

$$\therefore f(n+1) > f(n), \text{ 即 } f(n) \text{ 递增},$$

$$\text{故 } [f(n)]_{\min} = f(1) = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15},$$

$$\therefore 0 < a \leq \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15}.$$

17 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = \frac{1}{3}$, 且 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{2 - a_{n-1} - 1}$.

- (1) 证明数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{a_n} - 1\right\}$ 为等比数列, 并求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 若对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 不等式 $(1 + a_1)(1 + a_2) \dots (1 + a_n) \leq \lambda \cdot 2^n$ 恒成立, 求 λ 的取值范围.
- (3) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 求证: 对任意的正整数 n 都有 $S_n \geq \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$.

答案

- (1) 证明见解析, $a_n = \frac{1}{1 + 2^n}$.
- (2) λ 的取值范围是 $\left[\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right)$.
- (3) 证明见解析.

解析

- (1) 由题意, $\frac{1}{a^n} = \frac{2}{a_{n-1}} - 1$,
 所以 $\frac{1}{a_n} - 1 = 2 \left(\frac{1}{a_{n-1}} - 1 \right)$, $n \geq 2$,
 所以 $\frac{\frac{1}{a_n} - 1}{\frac{1}{a_{n-1}} - 1} = 2$,
 而 $a_1 = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 $\frac{1}{a_1} - 1 = 2$,
 因此数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{a_n} - 1\right\}$ 是首项为 2, 公比为 2 的等比数列, $\frac{1}{a_n} - 1 = 2^n$,
 即 $a_n = \frac{1}{1 + 2^n}$.
- (2) 由 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 时, 不等式 $(1 + a_1)(1 + a_2) \dots (1 + a_n) \leq \lambda \cdot 2^n$ 恒成立,
 得 $\frac{1}{2^n} \cdot (1 + a_1)(1 + a_2) \dots (1 + a_n) \leq \lambda$,
 令 $b_n = \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot (1 + a_1)(1 + a_2) \dots (1 + a_n)$,
 则 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1 + 2^{n+1}} \right)$,
 又 $1 + \frac{1}{1 + 2^{n+1}}$ 随着 n 的增大逐渐减小, 得 $1 + \frac{1}{1 + 2^{n+1}} \leq 1 + \frac{1}{1 + 2^2} = \frac{6}{5}$,
 所以 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1 + 2^{n+1}} \right) \leq \frac{3}{5} < 1$, 即 $b_n > b_{n+1}$,
 所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 单调递减,
 有 $(b_n)_{\max} = b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 + \frac{1}{1 + 2^1} \right) = \frac{2}{3}$, 则 $\frac{2}{3} \leq \lambda$.

因此 λ 的取值范围是 $\left[\frac{2}{3}, +\infty\right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 由(1)知 } a_n &= \frac{1}{1+2^n} > \frac{1}{2+2^n} = \frac{1}{2(1+2^{n-1})}, \\ a_n &> \frac{1}{2}a_{n-1} > \frac{1}{2^2}a_{n-2} > \dots > \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}a_1, \\ \text{所以 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n &\geq \frac{1}{3}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right), \\ \text{所以 } S_n &\geq \frac{2}{3}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right). \end{aligned}$$

18 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 ,

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 由 $d_n = \begin{cases} b_n, n \neq 2^k \\ b_n(\log_2 b_n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$,
 可得 $d_n = \begin{cases} n, n \neq 2^k \\ n(\log_2 n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}$, $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$,
 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} i - \sum_{i=1}^n 2^i + \sum_{i=1}^n (i+1) \cdot 2^i$,
 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} i = \frac{2^n(1+2^n)}{2} = 2^{n-1} + 2^{2n-1}$,
 $\sum_{i=1}^n 2^i = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} = 2^{n+1} - 2$,
 设 $M_n = 2 \cdot 2^1 + 3 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^{n-1} + (n+1) \cdot 2^n$,
 $2M_n = 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + 4 \cdot 2^4 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n + (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$,
 两式相减可得 $-M_n = 4 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \cdots + 2^n - (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$
 $= 2 + \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} - (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$,
 化为 $M_n = n \cdot 2^{n+1}$,
 所以 $\sum_{i=1}^n (i+1) \cdot 2^i = n \cdot 2^{n+1}$,
 则 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = 2^{2n-1} + (4n-3) \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2$.

19 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 满足 $S_n = 2a_n - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足

$nb_{n+1} - (n+1)b_n = n(n+1) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 且 $b_1 = 1$.

- (1) 证明数列 $\left\{\frac{b_n}{n}\right\}$ 为等差数列, 并求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 若 $C_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4(n+1)}{(3+2\log_2 a_n)(3+2\log_2 a_{n+1})}$ 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和 T_{2n} .
- (3) 若 $d_n = a_n \cdot \sqrt{b_n}$ 数列 $\{d_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 D_n , 对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 都有 $D_n \leq nS_n - a$, 求实数 a 的取值范围.

答案

- (1) 证明见解析; $a_n = 2^{n-1}$, $b_n = n^2$.
- (2) $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4n+3}$.
- (3) $(-\infty, 0]$.

解析

- (1) $S_n = 2a_n - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, $n \geq 2$ 时,
 $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 2a_n - 1 - (2a_{n-1} - 1)$,
 化为: $a_n = 2a_{n-1}$,

当 $n = 1$ 时, $a_1 = 2a_1 - 1$,

解得 $a_1 = 1$,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列, 公比为 2.

$\therefore a_n = 2^{n-1}$,

数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $nb_{n+1} - (n+1)b_n = n(n+1) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

化为: $\frac{b_{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{b_n}{n} = 1$, 且 $b_1 = 1$,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\left\{\frac{b_n}{n}\right\}$ 为等差数列,

公差为 1, 首项为 $\frac{b_1}{1} = 1$,

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

$b_n = n^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad c_n &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4(n+1)}{(3+2\log_2 a_n)(3+2\log_2 a_{n+1})} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{4(n+1)}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+3} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和

$$\begin{aligned} T_{2n} &= \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} \right) + \cdots - \left(\frac{1}{4n+1} + \frac{1}{4n+3} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4n+3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad d_n = a_n \cdot \sqrt{b_n} = n \cdot 2^{n-1},$$

数列 $\{d_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为

$$D_n = 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 2^2 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^{n-1},$$

$$2D_n = 2 + 2 \times 2^2 + \cdots + (n-1) \cdot 2^{n-1} + n \cdot 2^n,$$

$$\therefore -D_n = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^{n-1} - n \cdot 2^n$$

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

$$\text{解得 } D_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^n + 1,$$

$$S_n = 2a_n - 1 = 2^n - 1,$$

对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 都有 $D_n \leq nS_n - a$,

$$\therefore a \leq n(2^n - 1) - (n-1) \cdot 2^n - 1 = 2^n - n - 1,$$

$$\text{令 } d_n = 2^n - n - 1,$$

$$\text{则 } d_{n+1} - d_n = 2^{n+1} - (n+1) - 1 - (2^n - n - 1) = 2^n - 1 > 0,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{d_n\}$ 单调递增,

$$\therefore a \leq (d_n)_{\min} = d_1 = 0,$$

$\therefore$ 实数 a 的取值范围是 $(-\infty, 0]$.

20 已知 q 和 n 均为给定的大于 1 的自然数, 设集合 $M = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, q-1\}$, 集合

$$A = \{x \mid x = x_1 + x_2q + \dots + x_nq^{n-1}, x_i \in M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\},$$

(1) 当 $q = 2, n = 3$ 时, 用列举法表示集合 A .

(2) 设 $s, t \in A, s = a_1 + a_2q + \dots + a_nq^{n-1}, t = b_1 + b_2q + \dots + b_nq^{n-1}$, 其中

$$a_i, b_i \in M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

证明: 若 $a_n < b_n$, 则 $s < t$.

答案

(1) $A = \{0, 7, 1, 2, 4, 6, 3, 5\}$.

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) $q = 2, n = 3, M = \{0, 1\}, A = \{x \mid x = x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3, x_i \in M, i = 1, 2, 3\}$

$$\therefore A = \{0, 7, 1, 2, 4, 6, 3, 5\}.$$

(2) 证明: 由 $s, t \in A, s = a_1 + a_2q + \dots + a_nq^{n-1}, t = b_1 + b_2q + \dots + b_nq^{n-1}, a_i,$

$b_i \in M, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 及 $a_n < b_n$, 可得

$$s - t = (a_1 - b_1) + (a_2 - b_2)q + \dots + (a_{n-1} - b_{n-1})q^{n-2} + (a_n - b_n)q^{n-1}$$

$$\leq (q-1) + (q-1)q + \dots + (q-1)q^{n-2} - q^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{(q-1)(1-q^{n-1})}{1-q} - q^{n-1}$$

$$= -1 < 0.$$

所以, $s < t$.