

裂项练习

1. 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , $a_n > 0$ 且 $a_1 a_3 = 36$, $a_3 + a_4 = 9(a_1 + a_2)$.

- (1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 若 $S_n + 1 = 3^{b_n}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 及数列 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .
- (3) 设 $c_n = \frac{a_n}{(a_n + 1)(a_{n+1} + 1)}$, 求 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 P_n .

【答案】 (1) $a_n = 2 \times 3^{n-1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

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

$$(3) P_n = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4 \times 3^n + 2}.$$

【解析】 (1) 由题意得: $a_3 + a_4 = 9(a_1 + a_2)$, 可得 $(a_1 + a_2)q^2 = 9(a_1 + a_2)$, $q^2 = 9$,

由 $a_n > 0$, 可得 $q = 3$, 由 $a_1 a_3 = 36$, 可得 $a_1 a_1 q^2 = 36$, 可得 $a_1 = 2$,

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

$$(2) \text{ 由 } a_n = 2 \times 3^{n-1}, \text{ 可得 } S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{2(3^n-1)}{3-1} = 3^n - 1,$$

由 $S_n + 1 = 3^{b_n}$, 可得 $3^n - 1 + 1 = 3^{b_n}$, 可得 $b_n = n$,

可得 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 的通项公式: $a_n b_n = 2n \times 3^{n-1}$,

$$\text{可得 } T_n = 2 \times 3^0 + 2 \times 2 \times 3^1 + 2 \times 3 \times 3^2 + \cdots + 2 \times (n-1) \times 3^{n-2} + 2 \times n \times 3^{n-1} \text{ ①},$$

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

①-②可得

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

$$\text{可得 } T_n = \frac{(2n-1) \times 3^n}{2} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } c_n = \frac{a_n}{(a_n+1)(a_{n+1}+1)}, \text{ 可得}$$

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

$$\text{可得 } P_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{19} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2 \times 3^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^n + 1} \right)$$

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

【标注】【知识点】错位相减法求和；裂项相消法求和

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

(1) 求证： $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列.

(2) 记数列 $\{nb_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n , 求 T_n .

(3) 求证： $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^n} < \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{11}{16}$.

【答案】(1) 证明见解析.

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

(3) 证明见解析.

【解析】(1) $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = 2(S_n + n + 1)(n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

$$\therefore a_2 = 2 \times (2 + 1 + 1) = 8,$$

$$n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } a_n = 2(S_{n-1} + n), \text{ 相减可得: } a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2,$$

$$\text{变形为: } a_{n+1} + 1 = 3(a_n + 1), n = 1 \text{ 时也成立,}$$

$$\text{令 } b_n = a_n + 1, \text{ 则 } b_{n+1} = 3b_n,$$

$$\therefore \{b_n\} \text{ 是等比数列, 首项为 } 3, \text{ 公比为 } 3.$$

(2) 由(1)可得： $b_n = 3^n$,

$$\therefore \text{数列}\{nb_n\}\text{的前}n\text{项和}T_n = 3 + 2 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3^3 + \dots + n \cdot 3^n,$$

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

$$\therefore -2T_n = 3 + 3^2 + \dots + 3^n - n \cdot 3^{n+1}$$

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

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

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

(3) $\because b_n = 3^n = a_n + 1$, 解得 $a_n = 3^n - 1$,

$$\text{由 } \frac{1}{a_k} = \frac{1}{3^k - 1} > \frac{1}{3^k},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} > \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3^n}, \text{ 因此左边不等式成立,}$$

$$\text{又由 } \frac{1}{a_k} = \frac{1}{3^k - 1} \\ = \frac{3^{k+1} - 1}{(3^k - 1)(3^{k+1} - 1)} < \frac{3^{k+1}}{(3^k - 1)(3^{k+1} - 1)} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^k - 1} - \frac{1}{3^{k+1} - 1} \right),$$

可得

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{3^3 - 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3^3 - 1} - \frac{1}{3^4 - 1} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{3^n - 1} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1} - 1} \right) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1} - 1} \right) < \frac{11}{16}, \text{ 因此右边不等式成立.}$$

$$\text{综上所述可得: } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^n} < \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{11}{16}.$$

【标注】【知识点】错位相减法求和；裂项相消法求和

3. 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是递减数列， $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，且 $\frac{1}{a_1}$ ， $2S_2$ ， $8a_3$ 成等差数列， $3a_2 = a_1 + 2a_3$ ，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ，满足 $T_n = n^2 + n$ ， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 。

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式：

$$(2) \text{ 若 } c_n = \begin{cases} a_n b_n, n \text{ 是奇数} \\ \frac{(3n+8)a_n}{b_n b_{n+2}}, n \text{ 是偶数} \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \sum_{i=1}^{2n} c_i.$$

【答案】 (1) $a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ ， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ； $b_n = 2n$ ， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 。

(2) $\frac{169}{72} - \left(\frac{8}{3}n + \frac{20}{9}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+2}}{2n+2}.$

【解析】 (1) $\because$ 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是递减数列，

$\therefore$ 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ($a_1 > 0$ ， $0 < q < 1$ 或 $a_1 < 0$ ， $q > 1$)，

$\because \frac{1}{a_1}$ ， $2S_2$ ， $8a_3$ 成等差数列，

$$\therefore 2 \times 2S_2 = \frac{1}{a_1} + 8a_3,$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(a_1 + a_2) = \frac{1}{a_1} + 8a_3 \Rightarrow 4(a_1 + a_1 q) = \frac{1}{a_1} + 8a_1 q^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a_1^2 q^2 - 4a_1^2 q - 4a_1^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ ①},$$

$$3a_2 = a_1 + 2a_3 \Rightarrow 2q^2 - 3q + 1 = 0 \text{ ②},$$

$$\text{联立①②得 } a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } a_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (舍) 或 } q = 1 \text{ (舍)},$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,$$

$$\text{即 } a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

$$\textcircled{1} n=1 \text{ 时, } b_1 = T_1 = 2.$$

$$\textcircled{2} n \geq 2 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\therefore T_n = n^2 + n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\therefore T_{n-1} = (n-1)^2 + (n-1), n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\therefore b_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = 2n, n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N}^* \text{ 满足 } b_1,$$

$$\therefore b_n = 2n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

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

$$\therefore c_n = \begin{cases} 2n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(3n+8)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{4n(n+2)} = \frac{(3n+8)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n(4n+8)} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{n} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2}}{n+2}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases},$$

当 n 为偶数时,

$$\text{记 } N = c_2 + c_4 + \cdots + c_{2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4}{4} \right] + \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4}{4} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6}{6} \right] + \cdots + \left[\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}}{2n} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+2}}{2n+2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{2} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+2}}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+2}}{2n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

当 n 为奇数时,

$$\text{记 } M = c_1 + c_3 + c_5 + \cdots + c_{2n-1}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \cdots + (4n-2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1} \textcircled{1},$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{4}M = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + 10 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^7 + \cdots + (4n-2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1} \textcircled{2},$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } \frac{3}{4}M = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + \cdots + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1}$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{5}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n - (4n-2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1}.$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{20}{9} - \frac{32}{9} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n - \frac{4}{3} (4n-2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+1},$$

$$= \frac{20}{9} - \left(\frac{8}{3}n + \frac{20}{9}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sum_{i=1}^{2n} c_i &= c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_{2n} = M + N \\ &= \frac{169}{72} - \left(\frac{8}{3}n + \frac{20}{9} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n+2}}{2n+2} . \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】错位相减法求和

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

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 设 $b_n = \frac{n+2}{n \cdot a_{n+1}}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

【答案】(1) $a_n = n \cdot 2^n$.

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

【解析】(1) 由 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{a_n}{2^n} = 1$, 且 $\frac{a_1}{2} = 1$,
可知 $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{2^n} \right\}$ 以1为首项1为公差的等差数列,

$$\text{即 } \frac{a_n}{2^n} = n ,$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 裂项得 } b_n &= \frac{n+2}{n \cdot a_{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{n+2}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{(n+2) \cdot 2^n}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} , \\ \text{故所求 } T_n &= \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} . \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】裂项相消法求和

5. 已知 $a_n = n$, $b_n = 3^n$.

(1) 若 $c_{n+1} = 2c_n + a_n + b_n$, $c_1 = 3$, 求 $\{c_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 若 $t_n = \frac{2(1-4n)b_n}{a_n a_{n+2}}$, 求 $\{t_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

【答案】(1) $c_n = 2^n + 3^n - n - 1$.

$$(2) T_n = \frac{15}{2} - \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^{n+2}}{n+2}.$$

【解析】(1) $c_{n+1} = 2c_n + n + 3^n$,

$$\Rightarrow c_{n+1} + n + 1 = 2(c_n + n) + 3^n + 1,$$

$$\text{令 } d_n = c_n + n,$$

$$\text{则有 } d_{n+1} = 2d_n + 3^n + 1,$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{n+1} - 3^{n+1} = 2d_n + 3^n - 3^{n+1} + 1$$

$$= 2(d_n + 3^n) + 1,$$

$$\text{令 } e_n = d_n - 3^n,$$

$$\text{则 } e_{n+1} = 2e_n + 1,$$

$$e_{n+1} + 1 = 2(e_n + 1) = 2^n(e_1 + 1),$$

$$\text{故 } e_{n+1} = 2^{n+1} - 1, e_n = 2^n - 1,$$

$$\text{反推 } d_n = e_n + 3^n = 2^n + 3^n - 1,$$

$$c_n = d_n - n = 2^n + 3^n - n - 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) t_n &= \frac{2(1-4n)3^n}{n(n+2)} = \frac{(1-4n)3^n}{n} - \frac{(1-4n)3^n}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{3^n}{n} - 4 \cdot 3^n + \frac{4n-1}{n+2} \cdot 3^n \\ &= \frac{3^n}{n} - 4 \cdot 3^n + \frac{4(n+2)-9}{n+2} \cdot 3^n \\ &= \frac{3^n}{n} - 4 \cdot 3^n + 4 \cdot 3^n - \frac{9}{n+2} \cdot 3^n \\ &= \frac{3^n}{n} - \frac{3^{n+2}}{n+2}, \\ \text{故 } T_n &= \left(\frac{3^1}{1} - \frac{3^3}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{3^2}{2} - \frac{3^4}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{3^3}{3} - \frac{3^5}{5} \right) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{3^{n-1}}{n-1} - \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) + \left(\frac{3^n}{n} - \frac{3^{n+2}}{n+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2} - \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^{n+2}}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{15}{2} - \frac{3^{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{3^{n+2}}{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】裂项相消法求和

6. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2^{n+1}$.

(1) 设 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n .

(3) 记 $c_n = \frac{(-1)^n(n^2 + 4n + 2)2^n}{a_n a_{n+1}}$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

【答案】(1) $b_n = n$.

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

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

【解析】(1) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2^{n+1}$,

可得 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{a_n}{2^n} + 1$,

设 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n}$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 公差为1, 首项为1,

$\therefore b_n = n$.

(2) 易得 $a_n = n \cdot 2^n$, 其前 n 项和: $S_n = 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n \cdots \textcircled{1}$,

$2S_n = 1 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^{n+1} \cdots \textcircled{2}$,

$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1}$ 可得: $S_n = -1 - 2^2 - 2^3 - \cdots - 2^n + n \cdot 2^{n+1}$,

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

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

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

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

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

$T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \cdots + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right]$

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

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

【标注】【知识点】裂项相消法求和；分组法求和；错位相减法求和

7. 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，且 $6S_n = 3^{n+1} + a$ ($a \in \mathbf{N}^+$) .

(1) 求 a 的值及数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 设 $b_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n^2 + 2n + 1)}{(\log_3 a_n + 2)^2 (\log_3 a_n + 1)^2}$ ，求 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

【答案】(1) $a_n = 3^{n-1}$.

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

【解析】(1) $\because$ 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $6S_n = 3^{n+1} + a$ ($a \in \mathbf{N}^+$) ,

$\therefore$ 当 $n=1$ 时, $6a_1 = 9 + a$;

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $6a_n = 6(S_n - S_{n-1}) = 2 \times 3^n$.

$\therefore a_n = 3^{n-1}$,

$\therefore n=1$ 时也成立, $\therefore 1 \times 6 = 9 + a$, 解得 $a = -3$,

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad b_n &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n^2 + 2n + 1)}{(\log_3 a_n + 2)^2 (\log_3 a_n + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(2n^2 + 2n + 1)}{n^2(n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } T_n &= \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \right) + \cdots + \left[\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} ; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } T_n &= \left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \right) + \cdots - \left[\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} . \end{aligned}$$

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

【标注】【知识点】裂项相消法求和

8. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为单调递增数列, S_n 为其前 n 项和, $2S_n = a_n^2 + n$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 若 $b_n = \frac{a_{n+2}}{2^{n+1} \cdot a_n \cdot a_{n+1}}$, T_n 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 证明: $T_n < \frac{1}{2}$.

【答案】 (1) $a_n = n$.

(2) 证明见解析.

【解析】 (1) 当 $n=1$ 时, $2S_1 = 2a_1 = a_1^2 + 1$,

所以 $(a_1 - 1)^2 = 0$, 即 $a_1 = 1$,

又 $\{a_n\}$ 为单调递增数列, 所以 $a_n \geq 1$.

由 $2S_n = a_n^2 + n$ 得 $2S_{n+1} = a_{n+1}^2 + n + 1$,

所以 $2S_{n+1} - 2S_n = a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 + 1$,

整理得 $2a_{n+1} = a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 + 1$,

所以 $a_n^2 = (a_{n+1} - 1)^2$.

所以 $a_n = a_{n+1} - 1$,

即 $a_{n+1} - a_n = 1$,

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 是以1为首项, 1为公差的等差数列, 所以 $a_n = n$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad b_n &= \frac{a_{n+2}}{2^{n+1} \cdot a_n \cdot a_{n+1}} = \frac{n+2}{2^{n+1} \cdot n \cdot (n+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}}, \\ \text{所以 } T_n &= \left(\frac{1}{1 \times 2^1} - \frac{1}{2 \times 2^2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2 \times 2^2} - \frac{1}{3 \times 2^3} \right) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \left[\frac{1}{n \cdot 2^n} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} < \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】裂项相消法求和; 构造等差数列求通项; 消去 S_n 构造 a_n 递推关系

9. 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列, 公比大于0, $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$). 已知 $a_1 = 1$, $a_3 = a_2 + 2$, $a_4 = b_3 + b_5$, $a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设数列 $\{c_n\}$ 满足 $c_1 = c_2 = 1$, $c_n = \begin{cases} 1, & 3^k < n < 3^{k+1} \\ a_k, & n = 3^k \end{cases}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

① 求数列 $\{b_{3^n}(c_{3^n} - 1)\}$ 的通项公式.

② 若 $\left\{\frac{na_n}{(n+1)(n+2)}\right\} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 的前 n 项和 T_n , 求 $T_{3^n} + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i c_i (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

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

$$b_n = n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

(2) ① $b_{3^n}(c_{3^n} - 1) = 3 \times 6^{n-1} - 3^n$.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{8^n}{3n+2} + \frac{6^{n+1}+4}{10} + \frac{9^n-2 \times 3^n}{2}.$$

【解析】(1) 由题意, 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 $q (q > 0)$,

$$\text{则 } a_2 = q, a_3 = q^2,$$

$$\text{则 } q^2 - q - 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } q = -1 \text{ (舍去)}, \text{ 或 } q = 2,$$

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

设等差数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则

$$\text{由 } a_4 = b_3 + b_5,$$

$$\text{可得 } b_1 + 3d = 4,$$

$$\text{由 } a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6,$$

$$\text{可得 } 3b_1 + 13d = 16,$$

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} b_1 + 3d = 4 \\ 3b_1 + 13d = 16 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{解得 } \begin{cases} b_1 = 1 \\ d = 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore b_n = n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

(2) ① 由(1), 可知

$$c_n = \begin{cases} 1, & 3^k < n < 3^{k+1} \\ a_k, & n = 3^k \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 1, & 3^k < n < 3^{k+1} \\ 2^{k-1}, & n = 3^k \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore b_{3^n}(c_{3^n} - 1) = b_{3^n}(a_n - 1) = 3^n(2^{n-1} - 1) = 3 \times 6^{n-1} - 3^n.$$

② 由题意, 可得

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{则 } T_n &= \frac{2^1}{3} - \frac{2^0}{2} + \frac{2^2}{4} - \frac{2^1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{n+2} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{n+1} \\
&= \frac{2^n}{n+2} - \frac{1}{2}, \\
\therefore T_{3n} &= \frac{2^{3n}}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8^n}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{2}, \\
\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i c_i &= \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} [b_i(c_i - 1) + b_i] \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i(c_i - 1) + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n b_{3^i}(c_{3^i} - 1) + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n (3 \times 6^{i-1} - 3^i) + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} i \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^n 3 \times 6^{i-1} - \sum_{i=1}^n 3^i + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} i \\
&= \frac{3 \times (1 - 6^n)}{3 \times (6^n - 1)} - \frac{3 \times (1 - 3^n)}{3 \times (3^n - 1)} + \frac{(1 + 3^n) \times 3^n}{2} \\
&= \frac{1 - 6}{3 \times (6^n - 1)} - \frac{1 - 3}{3 \times (3^n - 1)} + \frac{(1 + 3^n) \times 3^n}{2} \\
&= \frac{5}{10} + \frac{3^{2n} - 2 \times 3^n}{2}, \\
\therefore T_{3n} + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i c_i &= \frac{8^n}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6^{n+1} + 9}{10} + \frac{3^{2n} - 2 \times 3^n}{2} \\
&= \frac{8^n}{3n+2} + \frac{6^{n+1} + 4}{10} + \frac{9^n - 2 \times 3^n}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】等比数列求和问题；裂项相消法求和

10. 正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n 满足： $S_n^2 - (n^2 + n - 1)S_n - (n^2 + n) = 0$ ，

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 a_n ；

(2) 令 $b_n = \frac{n+1}{(n+2)^2 a_n^2}$ ，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ．证明：对于任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，都有 $T_n < \frac{5}{64}$ ．

【答案】(1) $a_n = 2n$ ．

(2) 见解析

【解析】(1) 由 $S_n^2 - (n^2 + n - 1)S_n - (n^2 + n) = 0$ ，

得 $[S_n - (n^2 + n)](S_n + 1) = 0$ ．

由于数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是正项数列，所以 $S_n > 0$ ， $S_n = n^2 + n$ ．

于是 $a_1 = S_1 = 2$ ，当 $n \geq 2$ 时，

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

综上所述，数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项 $a_n = 2n$ 。

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

$$\text{则 } b_n = \frac{n+1}{4n^2(n+2)^2} = \frac{1}{16} \left[\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \right].$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= \frac{1}{16} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{16} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)^2} \right] \\ &< \frac{1}{16} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} \right) = \frac{5}{64}. \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】利用 S_n 与 a_n 的关系求通项；裂项相消法求和

11. 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中， $a_1 = 3$ ， $a_2^2 = a_3 + a_4$ ，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足： $b_1 = a_1$ ，

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

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式。

(2) 求证：数列 $\left\{ \frac{b_n}{n} \right\}$ 为等差数列，并求 $\{b_n\}$ 前 n 项和的最大值。

(3) 求 $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{3b_k}{a_{k+1}}$ 。

【答案】 (1) $a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}$ 。

(2) 证明见解析，10。

(3) $2 + \frac{n^2 - 2}{2^n}$ 。

【解析】 (1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ，

$$\text{由 } a_1 = 3, a_2^2 = a_3 + a_4, \text{ 可得 } 9q^2 = 3q^2 + 3q^3,$$

$$\text{解得 } q = 2,$$

$$\text{所以 } a_n = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1}.$$

(2) 由 $nb_{n+1} - (n+1)b_n = -n(n+1)$ ，得 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{b_n}{n} = -1$ ，

$$\text{又 } \frac{b_1}{1} = 3,$$

所以数列 $\left\{ \frac{b_n}{n} \right\}$ 是首项为3，公差为-1的等差数列。

$$\text{所以 } \frac{b_n}{n} = 3 - (n-1) = 4 - n ,$$

$$\text{所以 } b_n = 4n - n^2 ,$$

$$\text{依题意有 } \begin{cases} b_n = 4n - n^2 \geq 0 \\ b_{n+1} = 4(n+1) - (n+1)^2 \leq 0 \end{cases} ,$$

解得 $3 \leq n \leq 4$, 所以当 $n=3$ 或 4 时, $\{b_n\}$ 前 n 项和取最大值, 最大值为 10 .

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \text{ 因为 } \frac{3b_k}{a_{k+1}} &= \frac{3(4k - k^2)}{3 \cdot 2^k} = \frac{4k - k^2}{2^k} = \frac{k^2}{2^k} - \frac{(k-1)^2}{2^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} , \\ \text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{3b_k}{a_{k+1}} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{k^2}{2^k} - \frac{(k-1)^2}{2^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{k^2}{2^k} - \frac{(k-1)^2}{2^{k-1}} \right] + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^{k-1}} \\ &= \frac{n^2}{2^n} + 2 - \frac{2}{2^n} = 2 + \frac{n^2 - 2}{2^n} . \end{aligned}$$

【标注】【知识点】裂项相消法求和；分组法求和；数列中最大项与最小项的求解问题；等差数列的判定（涉及新数列构造）；等比数列求通项问题

12. 已知等差数列 $\{a_n\}$, 等比数列 $\{b_n\}$, $a_4 = b_1 = 2$, $a_5 = 3(a_4 - a_3)$, $b_4 = 4(b_3 - b_2)$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 记 S_n 为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 试比较 $a_{n+1} \cdot a_n$ 与 $2S_{n+1}$ 的大小 .

(3) $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $c_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{(3a_n + 2)(a_n - 2)}{b_n}, n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{a_{n+2}}{b_n}, n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和 .

【答案】 (1) $a_n = n - 2$, $b_n = 2^n$.

(2) $a_{n+1} \cdot a_n < 2S_{n+1}$.

(3) $\frac{10}{9} - \frac{6n+5}{18 \times 4^{n-1}} + \frac{n^2}{4^{n-1}}$.

【解析】 (1) $\begin{cases} a_1 + 3d = 2 \\ a_1 + 4d = 3d \end{cases}$, 则 $\begin{cases} a_1 = -1 \\ d = 1 \end{cases}$, 故 $a_n = n - 2$,

又 $b_1 q^3 = 4b_1(q^2 - q)$, 则 $q^2 - 4q + 4 = 0$,

$\therefore q = 2$, 故 $b_n = 2^n$.

(2) 由 (1) 解: $a_{n+1} \cdot a_n = (n-2)(n-1) = n^2 - 3n + 2$,

又 $2S_{n+1} = (n+1)(n-2) = n^2 - n - 2$,

$a_{n+1} \cdot a_n - 2S_{n+1} = -2n + 4$,

当 $n \leq 2$ 时, $a_{n+1} \cdot a_n \geq 2S_{n+1}$,

当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $a_{n+1} \cdot a_n < 2S_{n+1}$.

(3) 当 n 为奇数时, $c_n = \frac{n}{2^n}$,

当 n 为偶数时, $c_n = -\frac{(3n-4)(n-4)}{2^n} = \frac{-3n^2+16n-16}{2^n} = \frac{n^2}{2^n} - \frac{(n-2)^2}{2^{n-2}}$,

对于任意正整数 n , 有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1} = c_1 + c_3 + \cdots + c_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2^1} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{2n-1}}, \quad ①,$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1} = \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-3}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{2n-1}{2^{2n+1}}, \quad ②,$$

$$①-② \text{ 得 } \frac{3}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1}$$

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

$$= \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3 \cdot 4^n} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2n-1}{2 \cdot 4^n} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{8+6n-3}{6 \cdot 4^n},$$

所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1} = \frac{10}{9} - \frac{6n+5}{18 \times 4^{n-1}}$ 以及

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c_{2i} = c_2 + c_4 + \cdots + c_{2n} = \frac{2^2}{2^2} - \frac{0^2}{2^0} + \frac{4^2}{2^4} - \frac{2^2}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{(2n)^2}{2^{2n}} - \frac{(2n-2)^2}{2^{2n-2}}$$

$$= \frac{4n^2}{4^n} = \frac{n^2}{4^{n-1}},$$

$$\text{因此, } \sum_{k=1}^{2n} c_k = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k} = \frac{10}{9} - \frac{6n+5}{18 \times 4^{n-1}} + \frac{n^2}{4^{n-1}},$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n} c_k = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k} = \frac{4^n}{2n+1} - \frac{6n+5}{9 \times 4^n} - \frac{4}{9},$$

所以, 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和为 $\frac{10}{9} - \frac{6n+5}{18 \times 4^{n-1}} + \frac{n^2}{4^{n-1}}$.

【标注】【知识点】等比数列求通项问题；等差数列求和问题；利用方程组求等差数列；错位相减法求和；分组法求和