

解答题训练3 (数列放缩)

一、裂项放缩

考点1: $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$ 型

1 求证: $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < 2 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析 $\because \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} (n \geq 2)$,
 $\therefore$ 左边 $< 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right)$
 $= 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{n} < 2 (n \geq 2)$.
 当 $n = 1$ 时, 不等式显然成立.

2 求证: $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{7}{4} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$

答案 证明见解析.

解析 法一: 从第3项开始放缩,
 $\because \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} (n \geq 2)$,
 $\therefore$ 左边 $< 1 + \frac{1}{2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right)}$
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{7}{4} (n \geq 3)$
 当 $n = 1, 2$ 时, 不等式显然成立.
 法二: 将通项放得比 $\frac{1}{n(n-1)}$ 更小一些;
 $\because \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) (n \geq 2)$,
 $\therefore$ 左边
 $< 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right]$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{7}{4} (n \geq 2)$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 不等式显然成立.

3 求证: $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{5}{3} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析 方法一: 上一题法二基础上, 从第3项开始放缩,

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

$\therefore$ 左边

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

当 $n=1, 2$ 时, 不等式显然成立.

方法二: 将通项放得比 $\frac{1}{n^2 - 1}$ 更小一些,

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

$\therefore$ 左边

$$\begin{aligned} &< 1 + 2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] \\ &= 1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) < 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} (n \geq 2). \end{aligned}$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 不等式显然成立.

4 求证: $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} < \frac{1}{4}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析 因为 $\frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} &< \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k+1)^2} < \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4(n+1)} < \frac{1}{4},$$

故不等式得证.

5 已知 $a_n = \frac{n}{2}$, $b_n = n^2$, 设 $c_n = \frac{1}{a_n + b_n}$, 求证: $c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n < \frac{4}{3}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析

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

$$c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n < \frac{2}{3} + 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{2n+1}$$

$$< \frac{4}{3}$$

故不等式得证.

6 求证: $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^3} < \frac{29}{24}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析

$$\text{因为 } \frac{1}{k^3} < \frac{1}{k^3 - k} = \frac{1}{k(k-1)(k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{k(k-1)} - \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \right] (k \geq 2),$$

所以

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^3} < 1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right] = 1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{2n(n+1)}$$

$$< \frac{29}{24}$$

故不等式得证.

7 求证: $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k\sqrt{k}} < \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{一方面, } \frac{1}{2k\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k}} < \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k-1})} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}}{2\sqrt{k}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \right) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \quad (k \geq 2), \\
 & \text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k\sqrt{k}} < \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \\
 & = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \\
 & \text{另一方面, } \frac{1}{2k\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k}} > \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} \cdot \sqrt{k+1})} \\
 & = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k}} \\
 & = \frac{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1}}{2\sqrt{k}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}} \right) > \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k+1}}, \\
 & \text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k\sqrt{k}} > 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \\
 & = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}. \\
 & \text{综上, } 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k\sqrt{k}} < \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 故不等式得证.}
 \end{aligned}$$

8

求证: $\sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{1}{k+1} < \frac{7}{10}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{1}{k+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \\
 & = \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \\
 & = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n}. \\
 & \text{因为 } \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{4n^2 - 2n} \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n} \right] \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n + \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{16}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &< \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\left(n - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\left(n - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(n - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{n - \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{4}} \right], \\
 \text{所以 } \sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{1}{k+1} &< \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2 - \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{1}{3 - \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{4}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n - \frac{3}{4}} - \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{4}} \right] \\
 &< \frac{7}{10}.
 \end{aligned}$$

故不等式得证.

9

求证：对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ， $\frac{1}{2} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.

答案

证明见解析.

解析

对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ， $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n}$ ，
且 $\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n} \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 是显然的，故只需证右半边不等式.

由柯西不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n} \right) \leq \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^2} \right) \cdot n, \\
 &< \left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)} \right) \cdot n, \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \cdot n, \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) \cdot n, \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}, \\
 \text{故 } &\left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n} \right) < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\
 \text{综上所述, } &\frac{1}{2} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$



考点2：迭代型

10 若数列 $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n$, 求证: $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k + 1} < \frac{1}{2}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析 由 $a_{n+1} - a_n = a_n^2 > 0$, $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n$ 变形可得 $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n(a_n + 1)} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_n + 1}$,
所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k + 1} = \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{2}$.

故不等式得证.

11 设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $b_{n+1} = \frac{b_n^2}{(n+1)^2} + b_n$, 证明: $b_n < 1$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析 由 $b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{b_n^2}{(n+1)^2} > 0 \Rightarrow b_{n+1} > b_n$,

可知数列 $\{b_n\}$ 单调递增,

所以 $b_{n+1} - b_n < \frac{b_n b_{n+1}}{(n+1)^2}$, 即 $\frac{b_{n+1} - b_n}{b_n b_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$,

由此可得 $\frac{1}{b_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{b_n} > -\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$, 累加可得 $\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_1} > -\left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^2}\right)$,

又因为 $\frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$,

所以

$\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_1} > -\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b_n} > 1 + \frac{1}{n}$,

即 $\frac{1}{b_n} > 1 \Rightarrow b_n < 1$.

故不等式得证.

12 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$, $a_n \geq 0$, $a_1 = 0$, $a_{n+1}^2 + a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n^2$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}^*$). 记 $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$,

$$T_n = \frac{1}{1+a_1} + \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)}.$$

求证: 当 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 时,

(1) $a_n < a_{n+1}$;

(2) $S_n > n - 2$;

(3) $T_n < 3$.

答案 (1) 答案见解析.

(2) 答案见解析

(3) 答案见解析

解析 (1) 方法一：用数学归纳法证明. ①当 $n=1$ 时，因为 a_2 是方程 $x^2+x-1=0$ 的正根，所

以 $a_1 < a_2$. ②假设当 $n=k$ ($k \in \mathbf{N}^*$)时， $a_k < a_{k+1}$ ，因为

$$a_{k+1}^2 - a_k^2 = (a_{k+2}^2 + a_{k+2} - 1) - (a_{k+1}^2 + a_{k+1} - 1) = (a_{k+2} - a_{k+1})(a_{k+2} + a_{k+1} + 1) > 0$$

，所以 $a_{k+1} < a_{k+2}$. 即当 $n=k+1$ 时， $a_n < a_{n+1}$ 也成立. 根据①和②，可知 $a_n < a_{n+1}$

对任何 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 都成立.

方法二：由变形 $a_{n+1}^2 + a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n^2$ ，可得

$$\left(a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4} = a_n^2 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n^2 + \frac{5}{4}} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

令 $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{5}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f'(x) > 0$ ，又因为 $a_2 > a_1$ ，所以 $a_n < a_{n+1}$.

(2) 由 $a_{k+1}^2 + a_{k+1} - 1 = a_k^2$ ， $k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$ ($n \geq 2$)得，

$a_k^2 + (a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n) - (n-1) = a_1^2$ ，因为 $a_1 = 0$ ，所以 $S_n = n-1 - a_n^2$. 由

$a_n < a_{n+1}$ 及 $a_{n+1} = 1 + a_n^2 - a_{n+1}^2 < 1$ 得 $a_n < 1$. 所以 $S_n > n-2$.

(3) 方法一：由 $a_{k+1}^2 + a_{k+1} = 1 + a_k^2 \geq 2a_k$ ，得 $\frac{1}{1+a_{k+1}} \leq \frac{a_{k+1}}{2a_k}$ ($k=2, 3, \dots, n-1, n \geq 3$)

所以 $\frac{1}{(1+a_3)(1+a_4)\dots(1+a_n)} \leq \frac{a_n}{2^{n-2}a_2}$ ($n \geq 3$)，

于是 $\frac{1}{(1+a_2)(1+a_3)\dots(1+a_n)} \leq \frac{a_n}{2^{n-2}(a_2^2+a_2)} = \frac{a_n}{2^{n-2}} < \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} < (n \geq 3)$ 时，

$T_n < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} < 3$ ，又因为 $T_1 < T_2 < T_3 < 3$ ，所以 $T_n < 3$.

方法二： $\because a_{n+1}^2 + a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n^2 \cdot a_{n+1} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5 + 4a_n^2}}{2} > \frac{1}{2}$ ，所以 $n \geq 2$ 时， $a_n > \frac{1}{2}$ ， $1 + a_n > \frac{3}{2}$.

$$T_n = \frac{1}{1+a_1} + \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\dots(1+a_n)} < 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 3 - \frac{2^n}{3^{n-1}} < 3$$

，所以不等式得证.

方法三： $T_n = \frac{1}{1+a_1} + \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)} + \dots + \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\dots(1+a_n)}$ ，因为

$a_n < a_{n+1}$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_n &< 1 + \frac{1}{(1+a_2)} + \frac{1}{(1+a_2)^2} + \frac{1}{(1+a_2)^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(1+a_2)^n} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{1+a_2}\right)^n}{1 - \frac{1}{1+a_2}} \\ &= \frac{1+a_2 - \frac{1}{(1+a_2)^{n-1}}}{a_2} < \frac{1+a_2}{a_2} \\ \therefore a_{n+1}^2 + a_{n+1} - 1 &= a_n^2 \cdot a_1 = 0, \text{ 所以 } a_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \therefore T_n < \frac{1+a_2}{a_2} = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} < 3, \\ \text{不等式得证.} \end{aligned}$$

方法四： $\because a_{n+1}^2 + a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n^2$ ，则 $a_{n+1}(1+a_{n+1}) = a_n^2 + 1$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } C_n &= \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} = \frac{1}{(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} \\ &= \frac{a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdots a_n}{(1+a_2^2)(1+a_3^2)\cdots(1+a_{n-1}^2)} \\ &= \frac{a_n}{\left(\frac{1}{a_2} + a_2\right)\left(\frac{1}{a_3} + a_3\right)\cdots\left(\frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + a_{n-1}\right)} \leq \frac{a_n}{2^{n-2}} < \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} \end{aligned}$$

$(n \geq 3)$. 故当 $n \geq 3$ 时， $T_n < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} < 3$ ，又因为

$T_1 < T_2 < T_3 < 3$ ，所以 $T_n < 3$ 。

13 已知正项数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n^2 \leq a_n - a_{n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$)，证明： $a_n < \frac{1}{n}$ 。

答案 证明见解析。

解析 因为 $a_n - a_{n+1} \geq a_n^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$ ，

又因为 $a_{n+1} \leq a_n(1 - a_n)$ ，由于 $\{a_n\}$ 为正项数列，

所以 $0 < a_n < 1$ ，

因而 $a_n a_{n+1} < a_n^2 \leq a_n - a_{n+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} > 1$ ，

于是 $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{a_{n-2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_1} > n - 1 + \frac{1}{a_1} > n$ ，

即 $a_n < \frac{1}{n}$ ，故不等式得证。

14 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 1$ ， $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$ ，证明： $\sqrt{2n-1} < a_n < \sqrt{3n-2}$ ($n > 2$)。

答案 证明见解析。

解析 由 $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$ ，

两边进行平方得 $a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{a_n^2}$,
 累加并化简得 $a_n^2 = a_1^2 + 2(n-1) + \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2}$,
 又 $a_1^2 + 2(n-1) + \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} > 1^2 + 2(n-1) = 2n-1$,
 所以 $a_n > \sqrt{2n-1}$,
 因为 $a_n^2 = 2n-1 + \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2}$, 且 $a_n^2 > 2n-1$,
 所以 $\frac{1}{a_n^2} < \frac{1}{2n-1} \leq 1$,
 又因为 $\frac{1}{a_1^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} < n-1$,
 所以 $a_n^2 = 2n-1 + \frac{1}{a_1^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} < 3n-2 (n > 2)$,
 即 $a_n < \sqrt{3n-2}$,
 综上 , $\sqrt{2n-1} < a_n < \sqrt{3n-2} (n > 2)$,
 故不等式得证 .

二、伪等比放缩



考点3伪等比放缩

15 证明 : $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k - 1} < \frac{5}{3}$.

答案

证明见解析 .

解析

证明 : $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k - 1} < \frac{5}{3}$.

令 $a_n = \frac{1}{2^n - 1}$, 则 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2^n - 1}{2^n - \frac{1}{2}} \right) < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < \frac{1}{2} a_n$, 又因为 $a_1 = 1$,

$a_2 = \frac{1}{3}$, 由于不等式右边分母为3 , 因此从第三项开始放缩 , 得

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n &< a_1 + a_2 + \frac{1}{2} a_2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} a_2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < \frac{5}{3} . \text{ 故不等式得证 .} \end{aligned}$$

16 证明 : $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2^k - 1)(2^{k+1} - 1)} < \frac{19}{42}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析

$$\text{令通项 } a_n = \frac{1}{(2^n - 1)(2^{n+1} - 1)}, \text{ 于是有 } \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{(2^n - 1)(2^{n+1} - 1)}{(2^{n+1} - 1)(2^{n+2} - 1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(2^n - 1)(2^{n+1} - 1)}{\left(2^n - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(2^{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}\right)} < \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < \frac{1}{4} a,$$

$$\text{又由于 } a_1 = \frac{1}{3}, a_2 = \frac{1}{21},$$

因此从第三项开始放缩, 得

$$a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n < a_1 + a_2 + \frac{1}{4}a_2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-2}a_2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\frac{1}{21}\left(1 - \frac{1}{4^{n-2}}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} < \frac{25}{63} < \frac{19}{42}. \text{ 故}$$

不等式得证.

17

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = 3^n - 2^n$, 求证: $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{3}{2}$.

答案 证明见解析.

解析

①先证 $3^n - 2^n > 3^{n-1}$ ($n \geq 2$),

$$\text{即 } 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} > 2^n,$$

$$\therefore 2 \cdot 3^{n-1} > 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n,$$

$$\therefore 3^n - 2^n > 3^{n-1}.$$

②再证 $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{3}{2}$,

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n},$$

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

$$< 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$$

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

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

证毕.

18 已知 $a_n = 2^n - 1$ ，证明： $\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{3} < \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{n}{2}$ 。

答案 证明见解析。

解析 因为 $\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = \frac{2^k - 1}{2^{k+1} - 1} = \frac{2^k - 1}{2(2^k - \frac{1}{2})} < \frac{1}{2}$ ，
 所以 $\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{n}{2}$ ，
 要证明不等式的左边，只需把不等式边形即可，即 $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) > -\frac{1}{3}$ ，
 因为 $\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2^k - 1}{2^{k+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1}{2^{k+2} - 2}$ ，
 所以只要证明 $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^{k+2} - 2} < \frac{1}{3}$ ，
 令 $b_n = \frac{1}{2^{n+2} - 2}$ ，则 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{2^{n+2} - 2}{2^{n+3} - 2} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b_{n+1} < \frac{1}{2}b_n$ ，
 于是 $b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n < b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_n + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}b_1 = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^n} < \frac{1}{3}$ ，
 所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{2} \right) > -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} > \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$ ，
 综上， $\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{3} < \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{n}{2}$ ，
 故不等式得证。

19 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 3$ ， $a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_n + 2}{a_n + 2}$ ，求证： $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k < 2n + \frac{4}{3}$ 。

答案 证明见解析。

解析 要证明 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k < 2n + \frac{4}{3}$ ，只需证明 $\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - 2) < \frac{4}{3}$ 。
 因为 $a_1 = 3$ ， $a_{n+1} = \frac{3a_n + 2}{a_n + 2}$ ，易知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为减数列，所以 $a_n \in (2, 3]$ 。
 又因为 $a_n - 2 = \frac{3a_{n-1} + 2 - 2a_{n-1} - 4}{a_{n-1} + 2} = \frac{a_{n-1} - 2}{a_{n-1} + 2} \Rightarrow \frac{a_n - 2}{a_{n-1} - 2} = \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + 2} < \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow a_n - 2 < \frac{1}{4}(a_{n-1} - 2)$ ，且
 $a_1 - 2 = 1$ ，

所以 $\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - 2) < 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{4^{n-1}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{4^n} < \frac{4}{3}$, 即

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k < 2n + \frac{4}{3} .$$

故不等式得证 .

20 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = n$, 设 $b_n = 2a_{n+1}$, 证明 : $\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{7} < \frac{b_1 - 1}{b_2 - 1} + \frac{b_2 - 1}{b_3 - 1} + \cdots + \frac{b_n - 1}{b_{n+1} - 1} < \frac{n}{2}$

答案 证明见解析 .

解析

$$b_n = 2^{n+1} ,$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{b_n - 1}{b_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2^{n+2} - 1} < \frac{1}{2} ,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{b_1 - 1}{b_2 - 1} + \frac{b_2 - 1}{b_3 - 1} + \cdots + \frac{b_n - 1}{b_{n+1} - 1} < \frac{n}{2} ,$$

$$\text{要证明不等式 } \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{7} < \frac{b_1 - 1}{b_2 - 1} + \frac{b_2 - 1}{b_3 - 1} + \cdots + \frac{b_n - 1}{b_{n+1} - 1} ,$$

$$\text{只需证明 } \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{b_k - 1}{b_{k+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) > -\frac{1}{7} ,$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{b_n - 1}{b_{n+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2^{n+2} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{-1}{2^{n+3} - 2} ,$$

$$\text{所以只要证明 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^{k+3} - 2} < \frac{1}{7} ,$$

$$\text{令 } c_n = \frac{1}{2^{n+3} - 2} , \quad \frac{c_n}{c_n + 1} = \frac{2^{n+3} - 2}{2^{n+4} - 2} < \frac{1}{2} ,$$

$$\text{又因为 } c_1 = \frac{1}{14} ,$$

$$\text{所以 } c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n < c_1 + \frac{1}{2}c_1 + \frac{1}{2^2}c_1 + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}c_1 = \frac{1}{14} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^n} < \frac{1}{7} ,$$

$$\text{因此 } \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{b_k - 1}{b_{k+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) > -\frac{1}{7} \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{b_k - 1}{b_{k+1} - 1} > \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{7} ,$$

$$\text{综上 , } \frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{7} < \frac{b_1 - 1}{b_2 - 1} + \frac{b_2 - 1}{b_3 - 1} + \cdots + \frac{b_n - 1}{b_{n+1} - 1} < \frac{n}{2} ,$$

故不等式得证 .

21 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = \frac{4^n + 2}{3} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$. 证明 : $\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{2n+1}{8} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案 证明见解析 .

解析 要证明不等式 $\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{2n+1}{8} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 只需证 $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{4} \right) < \frac{1}{8}$,
 因为 $\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4^{n+2} + 8} < \frac{6}{4^{n+2}}$, 令 $b_n = \frac{6}{4^{n+2}}$,
 则 $b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n < b_1 + \frac{1}{4}b_1 + \cdots + \frac{1}{4^{n-1}}b_1 = \frac{6}{64} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}}$
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{8 \times 4^n} < \frac{1}{8}$,
 即 $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{4} \right) < \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_2}{a_3} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{2n+1}{8} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.
 故不等式得证.

三、真题再现

22 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: $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^n} < \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{11}{16}$.

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: $b_n = 3^n$,

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{3(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} - n \cdot 3^{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2n}{2} \times 3^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2}, \\
 \text{解得 } T_n &= \frac{2n - 1}{4} \times 3^{n+1} + \frac{3}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{由 } \frac{1}{a_k} &= \frac{1}{3^k - 1} > \frac{1}{3^k}, \\
 \therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} &> \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^n} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3^n}, \text{ 因此左边不等式成立,}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

可得

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

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

23 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足条件 $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \sqrt{2}$, 对于 $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 都有 $a_{n+2} = \sqrt{2}a_n$.

(1) 设 $b_n = a_{2n} - a_{2n-1}$, 求证: $\{b_n\}$ 为等比数列.

(2) 设 $c_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$, 求证: $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{c_k} < 4 + 3\sqrt{2}$.

答案 (1) 证明见解析.

(2) 证明见解析.

解析 (1) $\because a_1 = 1, a_2 = \sqrt{2}, a_{n+2} = \sqrt{2}a_n$

$$\therefore a_n = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2}^{\frac{n-1}{2}}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \sqrt{2}^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore b_n = a_{2n} - a_{2n-1} = \sqrt{2}^n - \sqrt{2}^{n-1} = (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{2}^{n-1},$$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是首项为 $\sqrt{2} - 1$, 公比为 $\sqrt{2}$ 的等比数列.

$$(2) \because c_n = (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{2} + \dots + (\sqrt{2} - 1) \cdot \sqrt{2}^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sqrt{2}^n - 1, \\
 \therefore \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{c_k} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^k - 1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2}^{k+1} - 1}{(\sqrt{2}^k - 1)(\sqrt{2}^{k+1} - 1)} \\
 &< \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2}^{k+1}}{(\sqrt{2}^k - 1)(\sqrt{2}^{k+1} - 1)} \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^k - 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^{k+1} - 1} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^{n+1} - 1} \right) \\
 &< \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2} - 1)^2} = 4 + 3\sqrt{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

24 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 3a_n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$. 设 S_n 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 已知 $b_1 \neq 0$,

$$2b_n - b_1 = S_1 \cdot S_n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = b_n \cdot \log_3 a_n$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

(3) 证明: 对任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 且 $n \geq 2$, 有 $\frac{1}{a_2 - b_2} + \frac{1}{a_3 - b_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n - b_n} < \frac{3}{2}$.

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

(2) $T_n = (n-2)2^n + 2$.

(3) 答案见解析.

解析 (1) $\because a_{n+1} = 3a_n$,

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 是公比为 3, 首项 $a_1 = 1$ 的等比数列,

$\therefore$ 通项公式为 $a_n = 3^{n-1}$.

$\because 2b_n - b_1 = S_1 \cdot S_n$,

$\therefore$ 当 $n = 1$ 时, $2b_1 - b_1 = S_1 \cdot S_1$,

$\therefore S_1^2 = b_1$, $b_1 \neq 0$, $\therefore b_1 = 1$.

$\therefore$ 当 $n > 1$ 时, $b_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 2b_n - 2b_{n-1}$,

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

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是公比为 2, 首项 $a_1 = 1$ 的等比数列,

$\therefore$ 通项公式为 $b_n = 2^{n-1}$.

(2) $c_n = b_n \cdot \log_3 a_n = 2^{n-1} \log_3 3^{n-1} = (n-1)2^{n-1}$,

$$T_n = 0 \cdot 2^0 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + \dots + (n-2)2^{2n-2} + (n-1)2^{2n-1} \dots ①$$

$$2T_n = 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + \dots + (n-2)2^{2n-1} + (n-1)2^{2n} \dots ②$$

$$①-② \text{ 得: } -T_n = 0 \cdot 2^0 + 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 \dots + 2^{2n-1} - (n-1)2^{2n}$$

$$= 2^n - 2 - (n-1)2^n = -2 - (n-2)2^n$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \frac{1}{a_n - b_n} &= \frac{1}{3^{n-1} - 2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^{n-2} - 2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{3^{n-2} + 2(3^{n-2} - 2^{n-2})} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} + \frac{1}{a_2 - b_2} + \frac{1}{a_3 - b_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n - b_n} \\ &< \frac{1}{3^0} + \frac{1}{3^1} + \dots + \frac{1}{3^{n-2}} = \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{3})^{n-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} \right) < \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

25 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n . 已知 $a_1 = 1$, $\frac{2S_n}{n} = a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{3}n^2 - n - \frac{2}{3}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(1) 求 a_2 的值.

(2) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(3) 证明: 对一切正整数 n , 有 $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{7}{4}$.

答案

(1) $a_2 = 4$;

(2) $a_n = n^2$.

(3) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 依题意, $2S_1 = a_2 - \frac{1}{3} - 1 - \frac{2}{3}$,

又 $S_1 = a_1 = 1$, 所以 $a_2 = 4$.

(2) 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $2S_n = na_{n+1} - \frac{1}{3}n^3 - n^2 - \frac{2}{3}n$,

$2S_{n-1} = (n-1)a_n - \frac{1}{3}(n-1)^3 - (n-1)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(n-1)$ 两式相减得

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

整理得 $(n+1)a_n = na_{n+1} - n(n+1)$,

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

$$\text{又 } \frac{a_2}{2} - \frac{a_1}{1} = 1,$$

故数列 $\left\{\frac{a_n}{n}\right\}$ 是首项为 $\frac{a_1}{1} = 1$, 公差为1的等差数列,

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

(3) 当 $n=1$ 时, $\frac{1}{a_1} = 1 < \frac{7}{4}$;
 当 $n=2$ 时, $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} < \frac{7}{4}$;
 当 $n \geq 3$ 时, $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$,
 此时 $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^2}$
 $< 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right)$
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{7}{4} - \frac{1}{n} < \frac{7}{4}$,
 综上, 对一切正整数 n , 有 $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{7}{4}$.

26 已知非单调数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公比为 q 的等比数列, 且 $a_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$, $a_2 = 16a_4$, 记 $b_n = \frac{5a_n}{1-a_n}$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 若对任意正整数 n , $|m-1| \geq 3b_n$ 都成立, 求实数 m 的取值范围 .

(3) 设数列 $\{b_{2n}\}$, $\{b_{2n-1}\}$ 的前 n 项和分别为 S_n , T_n . 证明: 对任意的正整数 n , 都有

$$2S_n < 2T_n + 3 .$$

答案 (1) $a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$.

(2) $m \geq 2$ 或 $m \leq 0$.

(3) 证明见解析 .

解析 (1) $\because$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公比为 q 的等比数列, 且 $a_1 = -\frac{1}{4}$, $a_2 = 16a_4$,

$$\therefore q^2 = \frac{a_4}{a_2} = \frac{1}{16} , \text{ 解得 } q = \pm \frac{1}{4} ,$$

$$\because \text{数列是非单调数列} , \therefore q = -\frac{1}{4} ,$$

$$\text{则 } a_n = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n .$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } b_n = \frac{5a_n}{1-a_n} , \text{ 得 } b_n = \frac{5}{\frac{1}{a_n}-1} = \frac{5}{(-4)^n-1} ,$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } b_n = \frac{5}{-4^n-1} < 0 ,$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } b_n = \frac{5}{4^n-1} > 0 , \text{ 且 } \{b_n\} \text{ 为减函数} ,$$

$$\therefore \{b_n\}_{\max} = b_2 = \frac{1}{3} , \text{ 则 } |m-1| \geq 3b_n = 1 , \text{ 解得 } m \geq 2 \text{ 或 } m \leq 0 .$$

$$(3) \because b_{2n} - b_{2n-1} = \frac{5}{4^{2n}-1} + \frac{5}{4^{2n-1}+1} = \frac{5(4^{2n-1}+4^{2n})}{(4^{2n-1}-1)(4^{2n-1}+1)}$$

$$= \frac{5(4^{2n-1}+4^{2n})}{4^{4n-1}+4^{2n}+4^{2n-1}-1} < \frac{5(4^{2n-1}+4^{2n})}{4^{4n-1}} = \frac{25}{4^{2n}} = \frac{25}{16^n} ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n - T_n &= (b_2 - b_1) + (b_4 - b_3) + \cdots + (b_{2n} - b_{2n-1}) \\ &< \frac{5}{15} + \frac{5}{5} + 25 \left(\frac{1}{16^2} + \frac{1}{16^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{16^n} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{48} \left(1 - \frac{1}{16^n} \right) < \frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{48} = \frac{69}{48} < \frac{3}{2}, \\ \therefore 2S_n - 2T_n &< 3, \text{ 即 } 2S_n < 2T_n + 3. \end{aligned}$$

27 已知 S_n 为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, $S_n = na_n - 3n(n-1) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 且 $a_2 = 11$.

(1) 求 a_1 的值.

(2) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n .

(3) 设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $b_n = \sqrt{\frac{n}{S_n}}$, 求证: $b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n < \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3n+2}$.

答案

(1) 5

(2) $S_n = 3n^2 + 2n$.

(3) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) $\because S_n = na_n - 3n(n-1) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 且 $a_2 = 11$.

$$\therefore S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = 2a_2 - 3 \times 2(2-1),$$

$$\therefore a_2 = 11, \text{ 解得 } a_1 = 5.$$

(2) 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 由 $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$,

$$\text{得 } a_n = na_n - 3n(n-1) - [(n-1)a_{n-1} - 3(n-1)(n-2)],$$

$$\therefore (n-1)a_n - (n-1)a_{n-1} = 6(n-1),$$

$$\therefore a_n - a_{n-1} = 6, n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项 $a_1 = 5$, 公差为 6 的等差数列,

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 + 6(n-1) = 6n-1,$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2} = 3n^2 + 2n.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \therefore b_n &= \sqrt{\frac{n}{S_n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3n+2}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3n+2}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{3n-1} + \sqrt{3n+2}} \\ &= \frac{2(\sqrt{3n+2} - \sqrt{3n-1})}{(\sqrt{3n+2} + \sqrt{3n-1})(\sqrt{3n+2} - \sqrt{3n-1})} = \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{3n+2} - \sqrt{3n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n < \frac{2}{3}[(\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{5}) + \cdots + (\sqrt{3n+2} - \sqrt{3n-1})]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(\sqrt{3n+2} - \sqrt{2}) < \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3n+2},$$

$$\therefore b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n < \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3n+2}.$$

