

分奇偶、最值与不等式

1. 知识梳理



一、分奇偶求和

1. 真题分析

1 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列， $\{b_n\}$ 为等比数列， $a_1 = b_1 = 1$ ， $a_5 = 5(a_4 - a_3)$ ， $b_5 = 4(b_4 - b_3)$ 。

- (1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式。
- (2) 记 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，求证： $S_n S_{n+2} < S_{n+1}^2$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$)。
- (3) 对任意的正整数 n ，设 $c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{(3a_n - 2)b_n}{a_n a_{n+2}}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{a_{n-1}}{b_{n+1}}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ ，求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和。

答案

- (1) $a_n = n$ ， $b_n = 2^{n-1}$ 。
- (2) 证明见解析。
- (3) $\frac{4^n}{2n+1} - \frac{6n+5}{9 \times 4^n} - \frac{4}{9}$ 。

解析

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

由 $a_1 = 1$ ， $a_5 = 5(a_4 - a_3)$ ，可得 $d = 1$ ，

从而 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = n$ ，

$$\text{由 } b_1 = 1, b_5 = 4(b_4 - b_3),$$

$$\text{又 } q \neq 0, \text{ 可得 } q^2 - 4q + 4 = 0, \text{ 解得 } q = 2,$$

$$\text{从而 } \{b_n\} \text{ 的通项公式为 } b_n = 2^{n-1}.$$

$$\text{故答案为: } a_n = n, b_n = 2^{n-1}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可得 } S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } S_n S_{n+2} = \frac{1}{4} n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3),$$

$$S_{n+1}^2 = \frac{1}{4} (n+1)^2 (n+2)^2,$$

$$\text{从而 } S_n S_{n+2} - S_{n+1}^2 = -\frac{1}{2} (n+1)(n+2) < 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n S_{n+2} < S_{n+1}^2.$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } c_n = \frac{(3a_n - 2)b_n}{a_n a_{n+2}} = \frac{(3n - 2)2^{n-1}}{n(n+2)} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+2} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{n},$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } c_n = \frac{a_{n-1}}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{n-1}{2^n},$$

对任意的正整数 n , 有

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

$$\text{和 } \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{4^k} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4^2} + \frac{5}{4^3} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{4^n}, \quad ①$$

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

$$\text{由 ①② 得 } \frac{3}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{2}{4^n} - \frac{2n-1}{4^{n+1}}$$

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

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

$$\text{因此, } \sum_{k=1}^{2n} c_k = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k-1} + \sum_{k=1}^n c_{2k}$$

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

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

$$\text{故答案为: } \frac{4^n}{2n+1} - \frac{6n+5}{9 \times 4^n} - \frac{4}{9}.$$

2. 思路总结

分奇偶求和模型:

$$a_n = \begin{cases} f(n), & n \in N^*, \\ g(n), & \end{cases}$$

【注意】(1)所求和为 S_n 或 S_{2n} ；

(2)奇偶项的项数问题；

(3)最后需写综上 $S_n = \begin{cases} S'_n, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ S''_n, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$.

3. 模拟演练

2 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列， $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列. 已知 $a_4 = 8$ ， $a_3 = a_2 + 2$ ， $b_1 = a_2$ ， $b_2 + b_6 = a_5$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \begin{cases} a_{2m-1}b_{2m-1}, & n = 2m - 1 \\ b_{2m} + 1, & n = 2m \end{cases}$ ，其中 $m \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和.

答案

(1) $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ ， $b_n = 2n$.

(2) $\left(\frac{2n}{3} - \frac{5}{9}\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1} + 2n^2 + 2n + \frac{10}{9}$.

解析

(1) 设 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ， $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d ，

由 $a_4 = 8$ ， $a_3 = a_2 + 2$ 得 $\frac{a_4}{q} = \frac{a_4}{q^2} + 2$ ，即 $\frac{8}{q} = \frac{8}{q^2} + 2$ ，解得： $q = 2$ ，

所以 $a_1 = \frac{a_4}{q^3} = 1$ ，

因此 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ ，

又 $b_1 = a_2$ ， $b_2 + b_6 = a_5$ ，

所以 $\begin{cases} b_1 = 2 \\ b_2 + b_6 = 2b_1 + 6d = 2^4 \end{cases}$ ，

解得 $\begin{cases} b_1 = 2 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$ ，

因此 $b_n = 2n$.

(2) 因为 $c_n = \begin{cases} a_{2m-1}b_{2m-1}, & n = 2m - 1 \\ b_{2m} + 1, & n = 2m \end{cases}$ ，其中 $m \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，

当 n 为偶数时， $c_n = b_n + 1 = 2n + 1$ ，

所以 $c_2 + c_4 + \cdots + c_{2n} = \frac{n(3 + 4n + 1)}{2} = 2n^2 + 2n$ ；

当 n 为奇数时， $c_n = a_nb_n = n \cdot 2^n$ ，

记 $M = c_1 + c_3 + c_5 + \cdots + c_{2n-1} = 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 2^3 + 5 \cdot 2^5 + \cdots + (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n-1}$ ①，

则 $4M = 1 \cdot 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^5 + 5 \cdot 2^7 + \cdots + (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}$ ②，

①-②得 $-3M = 2 + 2 \cdot 2^3 + 2 \cdot 2^5 + 2 \cdot 2^7 + \cdots + 2 \cdot 2^{2n-1} - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}$

$= 2 + 2^4 + 2^6 + 2^8 + \cdots + 2^{2n} - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 + \frac{2^4(1-2^{2n-2})}{1-2^2} - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1} \\
 &= 2 + \frac{2^4(1-2^{2n-2})}{1-2^2} - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1} = -\frac{10}{3} + \left(\frac{5}{3} - 2n\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1}, \\
 \text{所以 } M &= \frac{10}{9} + \left(\frac{2n}{3} - \frac{5}{9}\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1}, \\
 \text{因此数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } 2n \text{ 项和为 } &\left(\frac{2n}{3} - \frac{5}{9}\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1} + 2n^2 + 2n + \frac{10}{9}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3 已知非单调数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公比为 q 的等比数列, $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, 其前 n 项和为 $S_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 且满足 $S_3 + a_3$, $S_5 + a_5$, $S_4 + a_4$ 成等差数列.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式和前 n 项和 S_n .

(2) $b_n = (-1)^n n^2 S_n + \frac{n^2 + n}{2^n}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

答案

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad a_n &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}, S_n = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n. \\
 (2) \quad T_n &= \begin{cases} \frac{n^2 + n + 4}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^n}, n \text{ 为偶数} \\ -\frac{n^2 + n - 4}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^n}, n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解析

(1) $\because S_3 + a_3, S_5 + a_5, S_4 + a_4$ 成等差数列,

$$\therefore 2(S_5 + a_5) = (S_3 + a_3) + (S_4 + a_4),$$

$$\therefore a_3 = 4a_5, q^2 = \frac{1}{4}, q = -\frac{1}{2}, a_n = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1},$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad b_n &= (-1)^n n^2 S_n + \frac{n^2 - n}{2^n} \\
 &= (-1)^n n^2 \left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right] + \frac{n^2 - n}{2^n} \\
 &= (-1)^n n^2 + \frac{n}{2^n},
 \end{aligned}$$

设 $(-1)^n n^2$ 的前 n 项和为 H_n , $\frac{n}{2^n}$ 的前 n 项和为 Q_n ,

① 当 n 为偶数时,

$$H_n = -1^2 + 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2 + \cdots - (n-1)^2 + n^2$$

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

$$Q_n = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad ①$$

$$\frac{1}{2}Q_n = 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + (n-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}, \quad ②$$

$$① - ② \text{ 得, } \frac{1}{2}Q_n = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_n &= H_n + Q_n = \frac{n^2+n}{2} + 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} \\ &= \frac{n^2+n+4}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^n}, \end{aligned}$$

②当 n 为奇数时,

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T_n &= H_n + Q_n = -\frac{n^2+n}{2} + 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} \\ &= -\frac{n^2+n+4}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^n}, \end{aligned}$$

综合①②,

$$\therefore T_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2+n+4}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^n}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ -\frac{n^2+n+4}{2} - \frac{n+2}{2^n}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}.$$

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

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

(1) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

答案

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

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

解析

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

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 是以 $a_1 = 2$ 为首项,

2为公差的等差数列,

$$\therefore a_n = a_1 + (n-1)2 = 2n,$$

$$\because b_1 = 3, b_{n+1} = 3b_n,$$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是以 $b_1 = 3$ 为首项, 3为公比的等比数列,

$$\therefore b_n = 3^n.$$

(2) 由(1)知,

$$\therefore a_n \cdot (b_n - (-1)^n) = 2n \cdot (3^n - (-1)^n) = 2n \cdot 3^n - (-1)^n \cdot 2n,$$

设 $\{2n \cdot 3^n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n' ,

$$T_n' = 2 \cdot 3^1 + 4 \cdot 3^2 + 6 \cdot 3^3 + \cdots + 2(n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1} + 2n \cdot 3^n, \quad ①$$

$$3T_n' = 2 \cdot 3^2 + 4 \cdot 3^3 + 6 \cdot 3^4 + \cdots + 2(n-1) \cdot 3^n + 2n \cdot 3^{n+1}, \quad ②$$

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

$$-2T_n' = \frac{6(1-3^n)}{1-3} - 2n \cdot 3^{n+1} = -3 + (1-2n) \cdot 3^{n+1},$$

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

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

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

当 n 为奇数时, $n+1$ 为偶数,

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

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

二、最值取值范围

1. 真题分析

5 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列, 其前 n 项和为 S_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$). $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列, 公比大于 0, 其前 n 项和为

$$T_n$$
 ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$). 已知 $b_1 = 1, b_3 = b_2 + 2, b_4 = a_3 + a_5, b_5 = a_4 + 2a_6$.

(1) 求 S_n 和 T_n .

(2) 若 $S_n + (T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n) = a_n + 4b_n$, 求正整数 n 的值.

答案

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

(2) 4.

解析

(1) 设等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为 q .

$$\text{由 } b_1 = 1, b_3 = b_2 + 2,$$

可得 $q^2 - q - 2 = 0$

因为 $q > 0$, 可得 $q = 2$,

故 $b_n = 2^{n+1}$, 所以 $T_n = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1$.

设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d .

由 $b_4 = a_3 + a_5$, 可得 $a_1 + 3d = 4$,

由 $b_5 = a_4 + 2a_6$, 可得 $3a_1 + 13d = 16$,

从而 $a_1 = 1$, $d = 1$, 故 $a_n = n$,

所以 $S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

(2) 由 (1) , 有 $T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n$

$$= (2^1 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^n) - n$$

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

由 $S_n + (T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n) = a_n + 4b_n$,

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

整理得 $n^2 - 3n - 4 = 0$, 解得 $n = -1$ (舍) 或 $n = 4$,

所以, n 的值为 4 .

6 已知首项为 $\frac{3}{2}$ 的等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 不是递减数列, 其前 n 项和为 $S_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 且 $s_3 + a_3, s_5 + a_5, s_4 + a_4$ 成等差数列.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 设 $T_n = S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 求数列 $\{T_n\}$ 的最大项的值与最小项的值.

答案

(1) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 $a_n = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{3}{2^n}$.

(2) 数列 $\{T_n\}$ 的最大项的值为 $\frac{5}{6}$, 最小项的值为 $-\frac{7}{12}$.

解析

(1) 设等比数列的公比为 q .

$\because S_3 + a_3, S_5 + a_5, S_4 + a_4$ 成等差数列 .

$$\therefore S_5 + a_5 - (S_3 + a_3) = S_4 + a_4 - (S_5 + a_5) .$$

即 $4a_5 = a_3$.

$$\text{故 } q^2 = \frac{a_5}{a_3} = \frac{1}{4} .$$

又: 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 不是递减数列, 且等比数列的首项为 $\frac{3}{2}$.

$$\therefore q = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{数列}\{a_n\}\text{的通项公式 } a_n = \frac{3}{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{3}{2^n}.$$

(2) 由(1)得

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

当 n 为奇数时, S_n 随 n 的增大而减小.

$$\therefore 1 < S_n \leq S_1 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{故 } 0 < S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq S_1 - \frac{1}{S_1} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

当 n 为偶数时, S_n 随 n 的增大而增大.

$$\therefore 1 > S_n \geq S_2 = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\text{故 } 0 > S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} \geq S_2 - \frac{1}{S_2} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{4}{3} = -\frac{7}{12}.$$

$$\text{综上, 对于 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*, \text{ 总有 } -\frac{7}{12} \leq S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq \frac{5}{6}.$$

$$\text{故数列}\{T_n\}\text{的最大项的值为 } \frac{5}{6}, \text{ 最小项的值为 } -\frac{7}{12}.$$

2. 思路总结

数列不等式最值, 一般有两种情况:

(1) 一种: 直接求出数列和的表示式, 然后求出最大值或最小值, 与要求的含参函数比较, 解不等式, 如 $T_n < \lambda^2 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda$, 求 λ 的取值范围, 或 λ 最小正整数;

(2) 第二种: 数列是一个特殊的函数, 在求最值时, 又表现出它的特殊性, 故常用的方法有函数、数形结合, 基本不等式, 单调性等. 用函数方法比较容易求出函数的表达式, 再利用函数的方法性质求出数列的最值;

(3) 在数列中用单调性可分为单调增函数、单调减函数、非单调函数:

①若数列非高次可用作差法, $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0 \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 单调递增; $a_{n+1} - a_n < 0 \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$ 单调递减;

若数列用作商方便, 可以作商法判断单调性;

②判断数列的单调性需要利用对应函数的单调性

③判断非单调数列尤其是转折点时需要看 $a_{n+1} - a_n$ 的正负判断增减

④通项公式中有 $(-1)^n$ 时, 分奇偶分别讨论单调性和最值

(4) 通项公式法,也叫邻项变号法,其实质是找数列正负转折项,如等差数列, $a_n \geq 0$ 且 $a_{n+1} \leq 0$, 则此时 S_n 有最大值,若 $a_n \leq 0$ 且 $a_{n+1} \geq 0$, 则此时 S_n 有最小值.

3. 模拟演练

7 已知各项均为正数的数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 满足 $a_{n+1}^2 = 2S_n + n + 4$, $a_2 = 1$, a_3, a_7 恰为等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前3项.

- (1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 求数列 $\left\{ \frac{nb_n}{a_n a_{n+1}} \right\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ; 若对 $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 均满足 $T_n > \frac{m}{2020}$, 求整数 m 的最大值.
- (3) 是否存在数列 $\{c_n\}$, 满足等式 $\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i - 1)c_{n+1-i} = 2^{n+1} - n - 2$ 成立, 若存在, 求出数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的通项公式; 若不存在, 请说明理由.

答案

- (1) $a_n = n + 1, b_n = 2^n$.
- (2) 673.
- (3) 存在, $c_n = 2^{n-1}$.

解析

- (1) 由题, 当 $n = 1$ 时, $a_2^2 = 2S_1 + 5$, 即 $a_2^2 = 2a_1 + 5$;
 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_{n+1}^2 = 2S_n + n + 4 \cdots \textcircled{1}$, $a_n^2 = 2S_{n-1} + n + 3 \cdots \textcircled{2}$,
 $\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}$ 得 $a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = 2a_n + 1$, 整理得 $a_{n+1}^2 = (a_n + 1)^2$,
 又因为各项均为正数的数列 $\{a_n\}$,
 故 $a_{n+1} = a_n + 1$, $\{a_n\}$ 是从第二项的等差数列, 公差为1,
 又 $a_2 = 1, a_3, a_7$ 恰为等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前3项,
 故 $a_3^2 = (a_2 - 1)a_7 \Rightarrow (a_2 + 1)^2 = (a_2 - 1)(a_2 + 5)$,
 解得 $a_2 = 3$,
 又 $a_2^2 = 2a_1 + 5$,
 故 $a_1 = 2$,
 因为 $a_2 - a_1 = 1$ 也成立,
 故 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 $a_1 = 2$ 为首项, 1 为公差的等差数列,
 故 $a_n = 2 + n - 1 = n + 1$,
 即 2, 4, 8 恰为等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前3项,

故 $\{b_n\}$ 是以 $b_1 = 2$ 为首项, 公比为 $\frac{4}{2} = 2$ 的等比数列,

故 $b_n = 2^n$,

综上, $a_n = n + 1$, $b_n = 2^n$.

$$(2) \quad \frac{nb_n}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+2} - \frac{2^n}{n+1},$$

前 n 项和为 $T_n = \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+2} - 1$, $\{T_n\}$ 单增, 所以 T_n 的最小值为 $\frac{1}{3}$,

所以 $m < \frac{2020}{3}$, 所以 m 的最大整数是 673.

$$(3) \quad \text{过程略 } n \geq 3, c_n = 2^{n-1},$$

又 $c_1 = 1$, $c_2 = 2$ 符合,

所以 $c_n = 2^{n-1}$.

8 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - 2n + 5$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}$ 且 $n \geq 2$), $a_1 = 1$.

(1) 若 $b_n = a_n - 2n + 1$, 求证: 数列 $\{b_n\}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$) 是常数列, 并求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项.

(2) 若 S_n 是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 又 $c_n = (-1)^n S_n$, 且 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $T_n > tn^2$ 在 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 时恒成立, 求实数 t 的取值范围.

答案

(1) 见解析, $a_n = 2n - 1$.

(2) $(-\infty, -1)$.

解析

(1) 由 $a_n = 2a_{n-1} - 2n + 5$ 知: $a_n - 2n + 1 = 2[a_{n-1} - 2(n-1) + 1]$, 而 $a_1 = 1$,

于是由 $b_n = a_n - 2n + 1$, 可知: $b_n = 2b_{n-1}$, 且 $b_1 = 0$,

从而 $b_n = 0$, 故数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是常数列.

于是 $a_n = 2n - 1$.

(2) S_n 是 $\{a_n\}$ 前 n 项和, 则 $S_n = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2n - 1) = n^2$, $c_n = (-1)^n n^2$,

当 n 为奇数时, 即 $n = 2k - 1$,

$$T_n = T_{2k-1} = -1^2 + 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2 - \dots + (2k-2)^2 - (2k-1)^2,$$

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

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } T_n = T_{2k} = T_{2k-1} + (2k)^2 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

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

由 $T_n > tn^2$ 恒成立, 则需 $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)(-1)^n > tn^2$ 恒成立. 只需 n 为奇数时恒成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore -\frac{1}{2}n(n+1) &> tn^2 \quad (n=1, 3, 5, 7), \\ \therefore t &< -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \quad (n=1, 3, 5, 7) \text{ 恒成立.} \\ \text{而 } -\frac{1}{2}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right) &\geq -1, \\ \therefore t &< -1, \text{ 故所需 } t \text{ 的范围为 } (-\infty, -1). \end{aligned}$$

9 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公差为0的等差数列, $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列, 且 $b_1 = a_1$, $b_2 = -a_3$, $b_3 = a^4$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n .

- (1) 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.
- (2) 设 $c_n = \begin{cases} b_n, n \leq 5 \\ 8a_n, n \geq 6 \end{cases}$, $(n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$. 求 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .
- (3) 若 $A \leq S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq B$ 对 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 恒成立, 求 $B - A$ 的最小值.

答案

- (1) $b_n = -3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$.
- (2) $T_n = \begin{cases} 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n \leq 5 \\ -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{27}{2}n - \frac{927}{32}, n \geq 6 \end{cases}$.
- (3) $\frac{17}{12}$.

解析

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

$$\text{则由题意可得 } \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} + 2d = -\frac{3}{2}q \\ \frac{3}{2} + 3d = \frac{3}{2}q^2 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} q = -\frac{1}{2} \\ d = -\frac{3}{8} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} q = -1 \\ d = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公差为0的等差数列,

$$\therefore q = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \text{数列}\{b_n\}\text{的通项公式 } b_n = -3 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n.$$

- (2) 由(1)知 $a_n = \frac{3}{2} + (n-1)\left(-\frac{3}{8}\right) = \frac{15-3n}{8}$,

$$\text{当 } n \leq 5 \text{ 时, } T_n = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n = \frac{\frac{3}{2}\left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,$$

当 $n \geq 6$ 时,

$$T_n = T_5 + c_6 + c_7 + \cdots + c_n = T_5 + 8(a_6 + a_7 + \cdots + a_n)$$

$$T_5 + 8 \cdot \frac{(n-5)(a_6 + a_n)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + 8 \cdot \frac{(n-5) \left(-\frac{3}{8} + \frac{15-3n}{8}\right)}{2} \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{27}{2}n - \frac{927}{32} \\
 \therefore T_n &= \begin{cases} 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, & n \leq 5 \\ -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{27}{2}n - \frac{927}{32}, & n \geq 6 \end{cases} \\
 (3) \quad \text{由(1)可知} S_n &= \frac{\frac{3}{2} \left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } t = S_n - \frac{1}{S_n},$$

$$\because S_n > 0,$$

$\therefore t$ 随着 S_n 的增大而增大,

当 n 为奇数时, $S_n = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ 在奇数集上单调递减,

$$S_n \in \left(1, \frac{3}{2}\right], t \in \left(0, \frac{5}{6}\right],$$

当 n 为偶数时, $S_n = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ 在偶数集上单调递增,

$$S_n \in \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right), t \in \left[-\frac{7}{12}, 0\right),$$

$$\therefore t_{\min} = -\frac{7}{12}, t_{\max} = \frac{5}{6},$$

$$\because A \leq S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq B \text{ 对 } n \in \mathbf{N}^* \text{ 恒成立},$$

$$\therefore \left[-\frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{6}\right] \subseteq [A, B],$$

$$\therefore B - A \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{5}{6} - \left(-\frac{7}{12}\right) = \frac{17}{12}.$$

10 设各项均为正数的等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 + a_3 = 10$, $a_3 + a_5 = 40$, $b_n = \log_2 a_n$.

(1) 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 若 $c_1 = 1$, $c_{n+1} = c_n + \frac{b_n}{a_n}$, 求证: $c_n < 3$.

(3) 是否存在正整数 k , 使得 $\frac{1}{b_n+1} + \frac{1}{b_n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n+n} > \frac{k}{10}$ 对任意正整数 n 均成立?

若存在, 求出 k 的最大值, 若不存在, 说明理由.

答案

(1) $b_n = n$.

(2) 证明见解析.

(3) 存在, $k < 5$.

解析

(1) 设各项均为正数的等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ,

$$\text{则 } a_1 + a_1 q^2 = 10, a_1 q^2 + a_1 q^4 = 40,$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = 2, q = 2,$$

$$\text{即有 } a_n = 2^n,$$

$$b_n = \log_2 2^n = n.$$

$$(2) c_1 = 1, c_{n+1} = c_n + \frac{b_n}{a_n} = c_n + \frac{n}{2^n},$$

$$\text{则 } c_n = c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) + (c_3 - c_2) + \cdots + (c_n - c_{n-1})$$

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

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

$$\text{两式相减可得 } \frac{1}{2} c_n = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \right) - \frac{n-1}{2^n}$$

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

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

$$\text{即有 } c_n = 3 - \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} < 3.$$

(3) 假设存在正整数 k , 使得 $\frac{1}{b_n+1} + \frac{1}{b_n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n+n} > \frac{k}{10}$ 对任意正整数 n 均成立.

$$\text{令 } S_n = \frac{1}{b_n+1} + \frac{1}{b_n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n+n} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n},$$

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

$$\text{即有 } S_{n+1} - S_n = \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

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

$$\text{即为 } S_{n+1} > S_n,$$

$$\text{数列 } \{S_n\} \text{ 递增, } S_1 \text{ 最小, 且为 } \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{k}{10} < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 解得 } k < 5.$$

三、不等式证明

1. 真题分析

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

$$A = \{x | x = x_1 + x_2 q + \cdots + x_n q^{n-1}, x_i \in M, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n\},$$

(1) 当 $q=2, n=3$ 时, 用列举法表示集合 A .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -1 < 0.$$

所以, $s < t$.

12 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项均为正数的等差数列, 公差为 d , 对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, b_n 是 a_n 和 a_{n+1} 的等比中项.

(1) 设 $c_n = b_{n+1}^2 - b_n^2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求证: 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 是等差数列;

(2) 设 $a_1 = d, T_n = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^k b_k^2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求证: $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{T_k} < \frac{1}{2d^2}$.

答案

(1) 证明见解析.

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 由题意, 得 $b_n^2 = a_n a_{n+1}$, 又 $c_n = b_{n+1}^2 - b_n^2 = a_{n+1} a_{n+2} - a_n a_{n+1} = 2da_{n+1}$, 因此

$$c_{n+1} - c_n = 2d(a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}) = 2d^2, \text{ 所以数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 是等差数列.}$$

(2) $T_n = (-b_1^2 + b_2^2) + (-b_3^2 + b_4^2) + \cdots + (-b_{2n-1}^2 + b_{2n}^2) = 2d(a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n})$

$$= 2d \cdot \frac{n(a_2 + a_{2n})}{2} = 2d^2 n(n+1). \text{ 所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{T_k} = \frac{1}{2d^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2d^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2d^2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) < \frac{1}{2d^2}.$$

2. 思路总结

证数列不等式，因其思维跨度大、构造性强，需要有较高的放缩技巧而充满思考性和挑战性，能全面而综合地考查学生的潜能与后继学习能力，通过多角度观察通项的结构，剖析特征，抓住其规律放缩；主要有以下几种：

(1) 裂项放缩：① $\frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{4}{4n^2} < \frac{4}{4n^2 - 1} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$
 ② $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n < 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2 \times 1} + \frac{1}{3 \times 2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} < \frac{5}{2}$
 ③ $\frac{1}{2^n(2^n - 1)} = \frac{1}{2^n - 1} - \frac{1}{2^n}$
 ④ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}} < \sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{n}$
 ⑤ $2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1})$
 ⑥ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2n+1} - \sqrt{2n-1}) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2n+1} + \sqrt{2n-1}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \sqrt{n-\frac{1}{2}}}$

(2) 函数放缩

常见的有 $\ln x \leq x - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\ln x}{x} \leq 1 - \frac{1}{x}$
 证明 $\frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{\ln 3}{3} + \frac{\ln 4}{4} + \cdots + \frac{\ln 3^n}{3^n} < 3^n - 1 - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^n})$
 如 $\ln x < x, \ln x > 1 - \frac{1}{x}$ 也是常用的函数放缩形式.

(3) 分式放缩

常用不等式： $\frac{b}{a} > \frac{b+m}{b+m} (b > a > 0, m > 0)$ 和 $\frac{b}{a} < \frac{b+m}{a+m} (a > b > 0, m > 0)$
 如 $(1+1)(1+\frac{1}{3})(1+\frac{1}{5}) \cdots (1+\frac{1}{2n-1}) > \sqrt{2n-1}$
 利用第一个性质得 $\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n-1} > \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdots \frac{2n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} (2n+1)$
 $\Rightarrow (\frac{2}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdots \frac{2n}{2n-1}) > 2n+1$ 即不等式成立.

3. 模拟演练

13 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项均为正数的等比数列 ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$)， $a_1 = 2$ ，且 $2a_1, a_3, 3a_2$ 成等差数列.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

- (2) 设 $b_n = \log_2 a_n$, S_n 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 记 $T_n = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} + \frac{1}{S_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{S_n}$, 证明:
 $1 \leq T_n \leq 2$.

答案

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

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 因为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项均为正数的等比数列 ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), $a_1 = 2$,

可设公比为 $q, q > 0$,

又 $2a_1, a_3, 3a_2$ 成等差数列,

所以 $2a_3 = 2a_1 + 3a_2$, 即 $2 \times 2q^2 = 4 + 3 \times 2q$,

解得 $q = 2$ 或 $q = -\frac{1}{2}$ (舍去),

则 $a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = 2^n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

故 $a_n = 2^n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(2) $b_n = \log_2 a_n = \log_2 2^n = n$,

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

则 $T_n = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} + \frac{1}{S_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{S_n}$
 $= 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$
 $= 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)$,

因为 $0 < \frac{1}{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $1 \leq 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) < 2$,

即 $1 \leq T_n \leq 2$.

14 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项均为正数, $2a_5, a_4, 4a_6$ 成等差数列, 且满足 $a_4 = 4a_3^2$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和

$S_n = \frac{(n+1)b_n}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 且 $b_1 = 1$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{b_{2n+5}}{b_{2n+1}b_{2n+3}}a_n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求证: $\sum_{k=1}^n c_k < \frac{1}{3}$.

答案

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

(2) 证明见解析 .

解析

(1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 由题意可知 $2a_4 = 2a_5 + 4a_6$, 即 $a_4 = a_4q + 2a_4q^2$,

由 $a_n > 0$, 则 $2q^2 + q - 1 = 0$, 解得 : $q = \frac{1}{2}$, 或 $q = -1$ (舍去) ,

$a_4 = 4a_3^2 = 4a_2a_4$, 则 $a_2 = \frac{1}{4}$,

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

等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 通项公式 $a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$,

当 $n \geq 2$ 时 , $b_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{(n+1)b_n}{2} - \frac{nb_{n-1}}{2}$,

整理得 : $\frac{b_n}{n} = \frac{b_{n-1}}{n-1}$,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\left\{\frac{b_n}{n}\right\}$ 是首项为 $\frac{b_1}{1} = 1$ 的常数列 ,

则 $\frac{b_n}{n} = 1$, 则 $b_n = n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 $b_n = n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(2) 由(1)可知 : $c_n = \frac{b_{2n+5}}{b_{2n+1}b_{2n+3}}a_n = \frac{2n+5}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$ (8分)

$\therefore c_n = \left(\frac{2}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^n}$, ... (10分)

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 2} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^2}\right)$

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

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

由 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^n c_k = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^n} < \frac{1}{3}$,

故不等式成立 .

15 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项均为正数 , $2a_5$, a_4 , $4a_6$ 成等差数列 , 且满足 $a_4 = 4a_3^2$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和

$S_n = \frac{(n+1)b_n}{2}$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 且 $b_1 = 1$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{b_{2n+5}}{b_{2n+1}b_{2n+3}}a_n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求证 : $\sum_{k=1}^n c_k < \frac{1}{3}$.

(3) 设 $R_n = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \cdots + a_nb_n$, $T_n = a_1b_1 - a_2b_2 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1}a_nb_n$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 求

$R_{2n} + 3T_{2n-1}$.

答案

- (1) $a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, $b_n = n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.
- (2) 证明见解析.
- (3) $R_{2n} + 3T_{2n-1} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{3n-4}{6} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$.

解析

- (1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ,

依题意, 有 $2a_4 = 2a_5 + 4a_6$,

所以 $a_4 = a_4q + 2a_4q^2$,

因为 $a_n > 0$,

所以 $q > 0$,

且 $2q^2 + q - 1 = 0$,

解得 $q = \frac{1}{2}$ 或 $q = -1$ (舍),

因为 $a_4 = 4a_3^2 = 4a_2a_4$,

所以 $a_2 = \frac{1}{4}$,

所以 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

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

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $b_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{(n+1)b_n}{2} - \frac{nb_{n-1}}{2}$,

整理得 $(n-1)b_n = nb_{n-1}$, 即 $\frac{b_n}{n} = \frac{b_{n-1}}{n-1} (n \geq 2)$,

所以数列 $\left\{\frac{b_n}{n}\right\}$ 是首项为 $\frac{b_1}{1} = 1$ 的常数列.

所以 $\frac{b_n}{n} = 1$, 即 $b_n = n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 $b_n = n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

- (2) 由(1)得:

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{b_{2n+5}}{b_{2n+1}b_{2n+3}} a_n \\ &= \frac{2n+5}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} \\ &= \frac{1}{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^n}, \\ \text{所以 } \sum_{k=1}^n c_k &= \left(\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^0} - \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^1} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^2}\right) + \cdots \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^n} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^n} < \frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

- (3) 方法一: $R_{2n} + 3T_{2n-1} = R_{2n} + 3T_{2n} - 3(-1)^{2n-1}a_{2n}b_{2n}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore R_{2n} + 3T_{2n} &= (4a_1b_1 - 2a_2b_2) + (4a_3b_3 - 2a_4b_4) + \cdots \\
 &+ (4a_{2n-1}b_{2n-1} - 2a_{2n}b_{2n}) \\
 &= 2 \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \cdot 2 \right] + 2 \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 \cdot 3 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4 \cdot 4 \right] + \cdots \\
 &+ 2 \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n-1} \cdot (2n-1) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n} \cdot 2n \right] \\
 &\therefore 2 \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n-1} (2n-1) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n} \cdot 2n \right] \\
 &= 2 \left[4(2n-1) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n - 2n \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right] \\
 &= 4(3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \\
 &= (3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令 } A_n &= R_{2n} + 3T_{2n} \\
 &= 1 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^0 + 4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^1 + \cdots + (3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}, \\
 \frac{1}{4} A_n &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^1 + 4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \cdots + (3n-5) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1} + (3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n, \\
 \therefore \frac{3}{4} A_n &= 1 + 3 \left[\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1} \right] - (3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \\
 &= 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} - (3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \\
 &= 2 - (3n-2) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}, \\
 \therefore A_n &= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{3n+2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R_{2n} + 3T_{2n-1} = A_n - 3(-1)^{2n-1} a_{2n} b_{2n} = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{3n-4}{6} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{方法二: } R_n &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \cdots + n \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n, \\
 \frac{1}{2} R_n &= 1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \cdots + (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n + n \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1}, \\
 \therefore \frac{1}{2} R_n &= \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - n \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - n \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} = 1 - (n+2) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{1}{2}T_n &= (-1)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (-2)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \cdots + (-n+1)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \\
 &\quad + (-n)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}, \\
 \frac{3}{2}T_n &= \frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \cdots - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + (n)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} + n\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} + \left(n + \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}, \\
 \therefore T_n &= \frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{3}\left(n + \frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}, \\
 \therefore 3T_{2n-1} &= \frac{2}{3} + 2\left(2n - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n, \\
 \therefore R_{2n} + 3T_{2n-1} &= \frac{8}{3} + \frac{3n-4}{6}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

16 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列, 公比大于0, 前 n 项和 S_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 已知 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\frac{1}{a_3} = \frac{1}{a_2} + 4, a_3 = \frac{1}{b_4 + b_6}, a_4 = \frac{1}{b_5 + 2b_7}.$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 a_n , b_n .

(2) 设 $\{S_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

① 求 T_n .

② 证明: $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(T_{i+1} - b_{i+1})b_{i+3}}{b_{i+1} \cdot b_{i+2}} < \frac{1}{2}$.

答案

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

(2) ① $T_n = n - 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}$.

② 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比 $q > 0$, $\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{a_1 q^2} = \frac{1}{a_1 q} + 4 \end{cases}$, $\frac{1}{q^2} - \frac{1}{q} - 2 = 0$, 解得 $q = \frac{1}{2}$,

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

$$\text{设等差数列 } a_3 = \frac{1}{b_4 + b_6} = \frac{1}{8}, a_4 = \frac{1}{b_5 + 2b_7} = \frac{1}{16},$$

$$\therefore 2b_1 + 8d = 8, 3b_1 + 16d = 16,$$

$$\text{解得 } b_1 = 0, d = 1,$$

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

$$(2) \quad ① \quad S_n = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n},$$

$\{S_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为

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

$$② \quad \frac{(T_{i+1} - b_{i+1})b_{i+3}}{b_{i+1} \cdot b_{i+2}} = \frac{\left(i + \frac{1}{2^{i+1}} - i\right)(i+2)}{i(i+1)} = \frac{1}{i \cdot 2^i} - \frac{1}{(i+1) \cdot 2^{i+1}},$$

$\therefore$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(T_{i+1} - b_{i+1})b_{i+3}}{b_{i+1} \cdot b_{i+2}} = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{i \cdot 2^i} - \frac{1}{(i+1) \cdot 2^{i+1}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} < \frac{1}{2}$$

17 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列，公比大于0，其前 n 项和为 $S_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ， $\{b_n\}$ 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 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设数列 $\{S_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 $T_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

① 求 T_n .

$$② \text{ 证明 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(T_k + b_{k+2})b_k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{2^{n+2}}{n+2} - 2 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

答案

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

(2) ① $T_n = 2^{n+1} - n - 2.$

② 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比 q ,

由 $a_1 = 1, a_3 = a_2 + 2$, 可得 $q^2 - q - 2 = 0$,

$\because q > 0$, 可得 $q = 2$, 故 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$.

设等差数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 由 $a_4 = b_3 + b_5$,

可得 $b_1 + 3d = 4$, 由 $a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6$,

可得 $3b_1 + 13d = 16$, 从而 $b_1 = 1, d = 1, \therefore b_n = n$.

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = n$.

(2) ① 由(1)得, $S_n = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1$,

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

②
$$\frac{(T_k + b_{k+2})b_k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{(2^{k+1} - k - 2 + k + 2)k}{(k+1)(k+2)}$$

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

$\therefore$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(T_k + b_{k+2})b_k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \left(\frac{2^3}{3} - \frac{2^2}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^3}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{2^{n+2}}{n+2} - \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+1}\right) = \frac{2^{n+2}}{n+2} - 2$$

18 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公比大于1的等比数列 ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), $a_2 = 4$, 且 $1 + a_2$ 是 a_1 与 a_3 的等差中项.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $b_n = \log_2 a_n$, S_n 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 记 $T_n = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} + \frac{1}{S_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{S_n}$, 证明:

$$1 \leq T_n < 2.$$

答案

(1) $a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = 2^n$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

(2) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) 由题意得: $2(1 + a_2) = a_1 + a_3$,

设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 公比为 q , 则 $2(1 + a_2) = \frac{a_2}{q} + a_2 q$, 即 $2q^2 - 5q + 2 = 0$,

解得: $q = \frac{1}{2}$ (舍去) 或 $q = 2$,

则 $a_1 = \frac{a_2}{q} = 2$,

$\therefore a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = 2^n$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

(2) 由(1)得: $b_n = \log_2 2^n = n$, 可知 $\{b_n\}$ 为首项为1, 公差为1的等差数列,

则 $S_n = \frac{n(b_1 + b_n)}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$,

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

$\therefore$

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

$$\therefore 0 < \frac{2}{n+1} \leq 1 ,$$
$$\therefore 1 \leq 2 - \frac{2}{n+1} < 2 ,$$

即 $1 \leq T_n < 2$.