

错位相减与分组并项练习题

一、错位相减

1 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项均为正数的等比数列，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 为等差数列，且 $b_1 = a_1 = 1$ ， $b_3 = a_3 + 1$ ， $b_5 = a_5 - 7$ 。

- (1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式。
- (2) 求数列 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 A_n 。

答案

- (1) $a_n = 2^{n-1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ，
 $b_n = 2n - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。
- (2) $A_n = (2n - 3) \cdot 2^n + 3 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。

解析

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

且 $a_1 = b_1 = 1$ ，因为 $b_3 = a_3 + 1$ ， $b_5 = a_5 - 7$ ，

则有 $\begin{cases} 1 + 2d = q^2 + 1 \\ 1 + 4d = q^4 - 7 \end{cases}$ ，解得： $\begin{cases} d = 2 \\ q = 2 \end{cases}$ ，

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

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

- (2) 由(1)可知， $a_n b_n = (2n - 1) \cdot 2^{n-1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ，

则 $A_n = 1 \times 1 + 3 \times 2 + 5 \times 2^2 + \cdots + (2n - 1) \cdot 2^{n-1}$ ，

$2A_n = 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2^3 + \cdots + (2n - 1) \cdot 2^n$ ，

两式相减得：

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

所以数列 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为： $A_n = (2n - 3) \cdot 2^n + 3 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。

2 已知各项均为正数的数列 $\{a_n\}$ ，满足 $2S_n = 3(a_n - 1) (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 。

- (1) 求证： $\{a_n\}$ 为等比数列，并写出其通项公式．
 (2) 设 $b_n = (2n - 1)a_n$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$)，求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n ．

答案

- (1) $a_n = 3^n$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$)，证明见解析．
 (2) $T_n = 3 + (n - 1) \cdot 3^{n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$)．

解析

- (1) 由 $2S_n = 3(a_n - 1)$ 可得：

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

$$\text{两式相减可得: } 2S_n - 2S_{n-1} = 3a_n - 3a_{n-1},$$

$$\text{即 } 2a_n = 3a_n - 3a_{n-1},$$

$$a_n = 3a_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2),$$

$$\text{又 } 2S_1 = 3(a_1 - 1),$$

$$2a_1 = 3a_1 - 3,$$

$$\text{所以 } a_1 = 3 \neq 0,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为首项是3，公比是3的等比数列，

$$\therefore a_n = 3 \cdot 3^{n-1} = 3^n \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

- (2) 由(1)可得： $b_n = (2n - 1) \cdot a_n = (2n - 1) \cdot 3^n$ ，

$$T_n = 1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 3^2 + 5 \cdot 3^3 + \cdots + (2n - 1) \cdot 3^n,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

3

已知正项等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 2$ ， $2a_2 = a_4 - a_3$ ，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $b_n = 1 + 2\log_2 a_n$ ．

- (1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ ， $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式．
 (2) 令 $c_n = a_n \cdot b_n$ ，求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n ．

答案

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

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

解析

(1) $a_1 = 2$, $2a_2 = a_4 - a_3$,

$$\therefore 2a_1q = a_1q^3 - a_1q^2,$$

$$2q = q^3 - q^2,$$

$$q^3 - 2q - q^2 = 0,$$

$$\therefore q \neq 0,$$

$$\therefore q^2 - q - 2 = 0,$$

$$(q-2)(q+1) = 0,$$

$$\therefore q = 2 \text{ 或 } q = -1,$$

$$\therefore \text{正项等比数列},$$

$$\therefore q = 2.$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_1q^{n-1} = 2 \times 2^{n-1} = 2^n,$$

$$\therefore b_n = 1 + 2\log_2 a_n = 1 + 2\log_2 2^n = 1 + 2n,$$

$$\therefore b_n = 2n + 1.$$

(2) 令 $c_n = a_n b_n$,

$$\therefore c_n = 2^n \cdot (2n + 1),$$

令 c_n 的前 n 项和为 S_n ,

$$\therefore S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n,$$

$$S_n = 2^1 \cdot (2 \times 1 + 1) + 2^2 \cdot (2 \times 2 + 1) + \cdots + 2^n \cdot (2n + 1),$$

$$\textcircled{1} S_n = 2^1 \times 3 + 2^2 \times 5 + 2^3 \times 7 + \cdots + 2^{n-1} \times (2n-1) + 2^n \times (2n+1),$$

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

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

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

$$-S_n = 2 \times 3 + \frac{8 - 2^{n+1} \times 2}{1 - 2} - 2^{n+1}(2n+1),$$

$$-S_n = 6 + \frac{8 - 2^{n+2}}{-1} - 2^{n+1}(2n+1),$$

$$-S_n = 6 - 8 + 2^{n+2} - 2^{n+2}n - 2^{n+1}, \quad -S_n = 2^{n+2} - 2^{n+2}n - 2^{n+1} - 2,$$

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

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

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

4 已知公比为正数的等比数列 $\{a_n\}$, 首项 $a_1 = 3$, 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 $b_n = \frac{na_n}{6}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$) .

答案

(1) $a_n = \frac{6}{2^n} .$

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

解析

(1) 由题意知 , 设 $a_n = 3q^{n-1}$,

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

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

$$\text{即 } 2(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + 2a_5)$$

$$= (a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3) + (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + 2a_4) ,$$

$$\text{化简得 } 4a_5 = a_3 ,$$

$$\therefore 4q^2 = 1 .$$

$$\text{得 } q = \pm \frac{1}{2} ,$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ 的公比为正数 ,

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

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{6}{2^n} .$$

(2) $a_n = \frac{6}{2^n} .$

$$b_n = \frac{na_n}{6} = \frac{n}{6} \times \frac{6}{2^n} = \frac{n}{2^n} ,$$

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

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

②-①得

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

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

5 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，且 $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ ， $a_3 + a_4 = 12$ ．数列 $\{b_n\}$ 为等比数列，

且 $b_1 = a_2$ ， $b_2 = S_3$ ．

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式．

(2) 设 $c_n = (-1)^n a_n \cdot b_n$ ，求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n ．

答案

(1) $a_n = 2n - 1$ ， $b_n = 3^n$ ．

(2) $T_n = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{9 \times (4n - 1)}{8} \times (-3)^{n-1}$ ．

解析

(1) 根据题意，数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2$ ，

则数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公差为2的等差数列，

又由 $a_3 + a_4 = 12$ ，则 $a_3 + a_3 + d = 12$ ，解可得 $a_3 = 5$ ，

则 $a_n = a_3 + (n - 3)d = 2n - 1$ ，

又由数列 $\{b_n\}$ 为等比数列，且 $b_1 = 3$ ， $b_2 = 1 + 3 + 5 = 9$ ，

则数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为3，则 $b_n = 3^n$ ．

(2) 根据题意，由第一问的结论， $a_n = 2n - 1$ ， $b_n = 3^n$ ，

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

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

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

①-②可得：

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9 \times (4n - 1)}{2} \times (-3)^{n-1},$$

$$\text{变形可得：} T_n = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{9 \times (4n - 1)}{8} \times (-3)^{n-1}.$$

6 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d ， d 为整数，前 n 项和为 S_n ，等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为 q ，已知 $a_1 = b_1$ ，

$b_2 = 2$ ， $d = q$ ， $S_{10} = 100$ ， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ．

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式．

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

答案

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

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

解析

(1) 有题意可得 $\begin{cases} 10a_1 + 45d = 100 \\ a_1d = 2 \end{cases}$,

解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 6 \\ d = \frac{2}{9} \end{cases}$ (舍去) 或 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$,

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

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

$\therefore T_n = 1 + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{5}{2^2} + \frac{7}{2^3} + \frac{9}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{2^{n-1}}$ ①,

$\frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{5}{2^3} + \frac{7}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{2n-3}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$ ②,

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

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

$\therefore T_n = 6 - \frac{2n+3}{2^{n-1}}$.

7 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 $S_n = 3n^2 + 8n$, $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 且 $a_n = b_n + b_{n+1}$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

答案

(1) $a_n = 6n + 5, b_n = 3n + 1$.

(2) $T_n = 3n \cdot 2^{n+2}$.

解析

(1) $n = 1$ 时, $a_1 = S_1 = 11$,

$n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 6n + 5$,

a_1 也满足,

$\therefore a_n = 6n + 5$,

$\begin{cases} a_1 = b_1 + b_2 \\ a_2 = b_2 + b_3 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} 11 = 2b_1 + d \\ 17 = 2b_1 + 3d \end{cases}$,

$b_1 = 4, d = 3$,

$\therefore b_n = 3n + 1$.

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

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

(1) 求 q 的值和 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

答案

(1) $q = 2$,

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

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

解析

(1) $a_{n+2} = qa_n$,

$$a_3 = qa_1 = q,$$

$$a_4 = qa_2 = 2q,$$

$$a_5 = qa_3 = q^2,$$

$$\text{又 } 2(a_3 + a_4) = a_4 + a_5 + a_2 + a_3,$$

$$2(q + 2q) = 2q + q^2 + 2 + q,$$

$$(q-2)(q-1) = 0,$$

故 $q = 2$ 或 $q = 1$ (舍),

$$\text{设当 } n = 2k \text{ 时, } \frac{a_{2k+2}}{a_{2k}} = q = 2,$$

则 a_{2k} 是以 2 为公比的等比数列,

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

当 $n = 2k - 1$ 时,

$$\frac{a_{2k+1}}{a_{2k-1}} = 2,$$

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

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

$$(2) \quad b_n = \frac{\log_2 a_{2n-1}}{a_{2n}} = \frac{n-1}{2^n},$$

设 b_n 前 n 项和为 S_n ,

$$\text{则 } S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \cdots + b_n,$$

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

$$\frac{S_n}{2} = \frac{0}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{n-2}{2^n} + \frac{n-1}{2^{n+1}} \quad ②,$$

①-②得,

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

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

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

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

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

二、分组求和

9 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 $a_1 = 1$,

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2, \quad a_4 = b_3 + b_5, \quad a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6.$$

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

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

答案

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

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

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

解析

(1) 令 $\{a_n\}$ 公比为 $q (q > 0)$, $\{b_n\}$ 公差为 d ,

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} a_1 q^2 = a_1 q + 2 \\ a_1 q^3 = 2b_1 + 6d \\ a_1 q^4 = 3b_1 + 13d \end{cases}, \text{解得 } \begin{cases} q = 2 \\ b_1 = d = 1 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} a_n = 2^{n-1} \\ b_n = n \end{cases}.$$

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

$$\therefore T_n = c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2^0 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^1 + 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 + 1} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1} \right)$$

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

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

$$T_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} b_i = \frac{(1+2^n)2^n}{2} = 2^{2n-1} + 2^{n-1},$$

$$T_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot 2^i = 1 \cdot 2^1 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + \dots + n \cdot 2^n,$$

$$2T_2 = 1 \cdot 2^2 + \dots + (n-1) \cdot 2^n + n \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$-T_2 = 2 + \frac{4 - 2^n \cdot 2}{1-2} - n \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

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

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

$$\therefore T_2 = 2 + (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = T_1 + T_2 = 2^{2n-1} + (4n-3) \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

10 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 2$, $(n+2)a_n = (n+1)a_{n+1} - 2(n^2 + 3n + 2)$, 设 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{n+1}$.

(1) 求 b_1, b_2, b_3 的值.

(2) 证明数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列.

(3) 设 $\frac{c_n}{b_n} = 2^n + 1$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $T_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

答案

(1) $b_1 = 1, b_2 = 3, b_3 = 5$.

(2) 证明见解析.

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

解析

(1) 由 $(n+2)a_n = (n+1)a_{n+1} - 2(n^2 + 3n + 2)$

得 $(n+2)a_n = (n+1)a_{n+1} - 2(n+2)(n+1)$,

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore b_1 = \frac{a_1}{1+1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1,$$

$$b_2 = b_1 + 2 = 3,$$

$$b_3 = b_2 + 2 = 5.$$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $b_{n+1} - b_n = 2$, $b_1 = 1$,

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项, 2 为公差的等差数列.

(3) 由 (2) 可得 $b_n = 1 + 2(n-1) = 2n-1$

$$\therefore \frac{c_n}{b_n} = 2^n + 1,$$

$$\therefore c_n = (2^n + 1)b_n = (2n-1) \cdot 2^n + 2n-1$$

$$\text{设 } P_n = 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 2^2 + 5 \times 2^3 + \cdots + (2n-1) \cdot 2^n,$$

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

两式相减得:

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

$$\therefore 2^{n+1} = -6 - (2n-3) \cdot 2^{n+1}$$

,

$$\text{化简得 } P_n = 6 + (2n-3) \cdot 2^{n+1},$$

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

$$\therefore T_n = P_n + S_n = 6 + (2n-3) \cdot 2^{n+1} + n^2.$$

11 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

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

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

解析

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

② 当 n 为奇数时,

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

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

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

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

综合①②,

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

12 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) $a_n = 2n$ ； $b_n = 3^n$ 。

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

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，

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

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