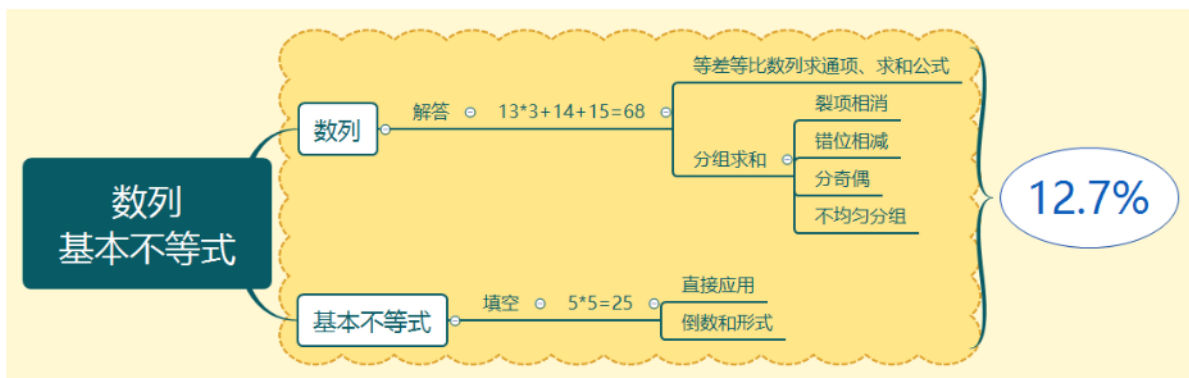


03数列、基本不等式专项复习



1. 数列



数列性质在选填题中的应用

1 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式是 $a_n = n^2 \sin(\frac{2n+1}{2}\pi)$ ，则 $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{12} = ()$.

A. 0

B. 55

C. 66

D. 78

答案

D

解析

$$a_1 = 1^2 \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1^2,$$

$$a_2 = 2^2 \cdot \sin \frac{5\pi}{2} = 2^2,$$

$$a_3 = 3^2 \sin \frac{7\pi}{2} = -3^2,$$

$$a_4 = 4^2 \sin \frac{9\pi}{2} = 4^2,$$

$$a_5 = -5^2,$$

$$a_6 = 6^2,$$

$$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{12} = -1^2 + 2^2 - 3^2 + 4^2 - 5^2 + 6^2 + 10^2 - 11^2 + 12^2$$

$$= (2^2 - 1^2) + (4^2 - 3^2) + (6^2 - 5^2) \cdots + (10^2 - 9^2) + (12^2 - 11^2)$$

$$= 78.$$

故选D.

2 2017~2018学年5月天津南开区天津市南开中学高三下学期月考理科第6题5分

等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项为2，项数为奇数，其奇数项之和为 $\frac{85}{32}$ ，偶数项之和为 $\frac{21}{16}$ ，这个等比数列前 n 项和的积为 $T_n (n \geq 2)$ ，则 T_n 的最大值为()。

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. 1 D. 2

答案 D

解析 设共有 $2m+1$ 项，由题意，

$$S = a_1 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2m+1} = \frac{85}{32},$$

$$S = a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2m} = \frac{21}{16},$$

$$S = a_1 + a_2q + \cdots + a_{2m}q$$

$$= 2 + q(a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2m})$$

$$= 2 + \frac{21}{16}q = \frac{85}{32},$$

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

$$\therefore T_n = a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdots a_n = 2^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}} = 2^{\frac{3}{2}n - \frac{n^2}{2}},$$

$\therefore$ 当 $n=1$ 或 2 时， T_n 最大值为2。

故选D。

3 2020年天津红桥区高三二模第13题5分

已知实数 a, b 满足条件： $ab < 0$ ，且1是 a^2 与 b^2 的等比中项，又是 $\frac{1}{a}$ 与 $\frac{1}{b}$ 的等差中项，则 $\frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2} =$ _____。

答案 $-\frac{1}{3}$

解析 $\because$ 实数 a, b 满足条件： $ab < 0$ ，

1是 a^2 与 b^2 的等比中项，则 $ab = -1$ ，

又 $\because$ 1是 $\frac{1}{a}$ 与 $\frac{1}{b}$ 的等差中项，则 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} = 2$ ，

解得 $a+b = -2$ ，

$$\therefore (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$$

$$= a^2 + b^2 - 2$$

$$= 4,$$

$$\text{则 } a^2 + b^2 = 6,$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{-2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

4 2020~2021学年天津南开区天津市南开中学高三上学期期末第12题5分

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 均为等差数列，前 n 项和分别为 S_n, T_n ，且满足： $\forall n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ， $\frac{S_n}{T_n} = \frac{n+3}{2n+1}$ ，

$$\text{则 } \frac{a_1 + a_6 + a_{14} + a_{19}}{b_5 + b_8 + b_{12} + b_{15}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

答案 $\frac{22}{39}$

解析 $\because \{a_n\}$ 为等差数列，

$$\therefore a_1 + a_{19} = a_6 + a_{14} = 2a_{10},$$

同理：因为 b_n 为等差数列，

$$\therefore b_5 + b_{15} = b_8 + b_{12} = 2b_{10},$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_1 + a_6 + a_{14} + a_{19}}{b_5 + b_8 + b_{12} + b_{15}}$$

$$= \frac{2a_{10}}{2b_{10}}$$

$$= \frac{a_1 + a_{19}}{b_1 + b_{19}}$$

$$= \frac{(a_1 + a_{19}) \times \frac{19}{2}}{(b_1 + b_{19}) \times \frac{19}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{S_{19}}{T_{19}},$$

$$\text{又 } \because \frac{S_n}{T_n} = \frac{n+3}{2n+1},$$

$$\therefore \frac{S_{19}}{T_{19}} = \frac{22}{39},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{a_1 + a_6 + a_{10} + a_{19}}{b_5 + b_8 + b_{12} + b_{15}} = \frac{22}{39}.$$

错位相减求和

5 2020年天津河东区高三下学期高考模拟第19题16分

设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，且 $S_4 = 4S_2$ ， $a_{2n} = 2a_n + 1$ 。

- (1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .
- (2) 设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n , 且 $T_n + \frac{a_n + 1}{2^n} = \lambda$ (λ 为常数) . 令 $c_n = b_{2n}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$) . 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 R_n .

答案

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

(2) $R_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(4 - \frac{3n+1}{4^{n-1}} \right)$.

解析

(1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项为 a_1 , 公差为 d . 由 $S_4 = 4S_2, a_{2n} = 2a_n + 1$ 得

$$\begin{cases} 4a_1 + 6d = 8a_1 + 4d, \\ a_1 + (2n-1)d = 2a_1 + 2(n-1)d + 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } a_1 = 1, d = 2. \text{ 因此}$$

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

(2) 由题意知 $T_n = \lambda - \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$, 所以 $n \geq 2$ 时 , $b_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = -\frac{n}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{n-1}{2^{n-2}} = \frac{n-2}{2^{n-1}}$.

故 $c_n = b_{2n} = \frac{2n-2}{2^{2n-1}} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 所以

$$R_n = 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^0 + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^1 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + 3 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 + \cdots + (n-1) \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} R_n = 0 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^1 + 1 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 + \cdots + (n-2) \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^{n-1} + (n-1)$$

$$\times \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n$$

, 两式相减得

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

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

$$\text{, 整理得 } R_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(4 - \frac{3n+1}{4^{n-1}} \right) . \text{ 所以数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和 } R_n = \frac{1}{9} \left(4 - \frac{3n+1}{4^{n-1}} \right) .$$

6

2020年天津南开区天津市第二十五中学高三下学期高考模拟(3月)第18题

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 .
- (3) 设 S_n 为数列 $\{a_n^2\}$ 的前 n 项和 , 若对于任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 有 $S_n + \frac{1}{3} = t \cdot 2^{b_n}$, 求实数 t 的值 .

答案

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

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

$$(2) A_n = (2n - 3) \cdot 2^n + 3 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) .$$

$$(3) \frac{2}{3} .$$

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 ，

$$\text{且 } a_1 = b_1 = 1, \text{ 因为 } b_3 = a_3 + 1, b_5 = a_5 - 7,$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

两式相减得:

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

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

$$= (2n - 3) \cdot 2^n + 3,$$

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

(3) 由(1)可知, $a_n^2 = (2^{n-1})^2 = 4^{n-1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

$$\text{则 } S_n = 1 + 4 + 4^2 + \cdots + 4^{n-1} = \frac{1 - 4^n}{1 - 4} = \frac{4^n - 1}{3} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*),$$

$$\text{由 } S_n + \frac{1}{3} = t \cdot 2^{b_n} \text{ 得: } \frac{4^n - 1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = t \cdot 2^{2n-1},$$

$$\text{化简得: } t = \frac{4^n}{3 \times 2^{2n-1}} = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\text{则实数 } t \text{ 的值为 } \frac{2}{3} .$$

7

2020年天津滨海新区大港第一中学高三下学期高考模拟(3月)第18题

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足条件 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 3$, 且 $a_{n+2} = (-1)^n(a_n - 1) + 2a_n + 1, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $b_n = \frac{a_{2n-1}}{a_{2n}}$, S_n 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和, 求证: $S_n \geq \frac{2^n - n}{2^n + 1}$.

答案

$$(1) a_n = \begin{cases} 3^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶} \\ n, & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases} .$$

(2) 证明见解析 .

解析

(1) ①当 n 为偶数时, $a_{n+2} = 3a_n$.

$$\text{即 } q^2 = 3 .$$

$$q = 3^{\frac{1}{2}} .$$

$$a_n = a_2 \cdot q^{n-2} = 3^{\frac{n}{2}} .$$

②当 n 为奇数时 $a_{n+2} = a_n + 2$.

$$\text{即 } 2d = 2 .$$

$$d = 1 .$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = n .$$

$$\text{综上: } a_n = \begin{cases} 3^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n \text{ 为偶} \\ n, & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases} .$$

(2) 设 $b_n = \frac{a_{2n-1}}{a_{2n}}$, 则 $b_n = \frac{2n-1}{3^n}$,

$$\text{则 } S_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{9} + \frac{5}{27} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{3^n} \text{ ① ,}$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{1}{3}S_n = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{27} + \frac{5}{81} + \cdots + \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} \text{ ② ,}$$

$$\text{①}-\text{②可得: } \frac{2}{3}S_n = \frac{1}{3} + 2\left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) - \frac{2n-1}{3^{n+1}} ,$$

$$\text{变形可得: } S_n = 1 - \frac{n+1}{3^n} ,$$

$$\text{若证明 } S_n \geq \frac{2^n - n}{2^n + 1} , \text{ 则需要证明 } 1 - \frac{n+1}{3^n} \geq \frac{2^n - n}{2^n + 1} ,$$

$$\text{即证明 } 3^n \geq 2^n + 1 \ (n \geq 1) ,$$

$$\text{即证明 } 3^n - 2^n \geq 1 ,$$

显然成立 ,

$$\text{故有 } S_n \geq \frac{2^n - n}{2^n + 1} .$$



分段数列通项求解 (分奇偶)

8

2020年天津和平区高三三模第18题15分

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足: $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$, 且 $[3 + (-1)^n]a_{n+2} - 2a_n + 2[(-1)^n - 1] = 0$, $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

(1) 求 a_3 , a_4 , a_5 , a_6 的值及数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

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

答案

$$(1) \quad a_3 = 3, a_4 = \frac{1}{4}, a_5 = 5, a_6 = \frac{1}{8}, a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k - 1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n = 2k \end{cases}.$$

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

解析

(1) 由题意得：

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 且 } [3 + (-1)^n]a_{n+2} - 2a_n + 2[(-1)^n - 1] = 0,$$

令 $n = 1$, 得：

$$2a_3 - 2a_1 - 4 = 0, a_3 = 3,$$

令 $n = 2$, 得：

$$4a_4 - 2a_2 = 0, a_4 = \frac{1}{4},$$

令 $n = 3$, 得：

$$2a_5 - 2a_3 - 4 = 0, a_5 = 5,$$

令 $n = 4$, 得：

$$4a_6 - 2a_4 = 0, a_6 = \frac{1}{8},$$

当 n 为奇数, 即 $n = 2k - 1 (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时, 有：

$$2a_{n+2} - 2a_n = 4,$$

即 $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$, 即相邻两个奇数项差恒为 2,

设奇数项为 a_{2k-1} , 又因为 $a_1 = 1$,

$$\therefore a_{2k-1} = a_1 + (k-1) \times 2 = 2k - 1,$$

即 $a_n = n$.

当 n 为偶数, 即 $n = 2k (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 时, 有：

$$4a_{n+2} = 2a_n, \text{ 即 } a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}a_n,$$

设偶数项为 a_{2k} , 且 $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$a_{2k} = a_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k,$$

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

$$\therefore \text{数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 的通项公式为: } a_n = \begin{cases} n, & n = 2k - 1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}, & n = 2k \end{cases}.$$

$$(2) \quad b_n = a_{2n-1} \cdot a_{2n}, \text{ 即 } b_n = (2n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,$$

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

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

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

两式相减得：

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



裂项相消

9

2020年天津河北区高三二模第18题15分

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ，且 $2S_n = 3a_n + 4n - 7$ ， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 。

(1) 证明：数列 $\{a_n - 2\}$ 是等比数列。

(2) 若 $b_n = \frac{a_n - 2}{(a_{n+1} - 1)(a_n - 1)}$ ， $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ，求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n 。

答案

(1) 证明见解析。

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

解析

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时， $2S_1 = 3a_1 - 3$ ，

$$\therefore a_1 = 3.$$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时， $2S_n = 3a_n + 4n - 7$ ，

$$2S_{n-1} = 3a_{n-1} + 4(n-1) - 7,$$

$$\therefore 2a_n = 3a_n - 3a_{n-1} + 4, \text{ 即 } a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 4.$$

$$\text{从而 } a_n - 2 = 3(a_{n-1} - 2), \text{ 即 } \frac{a_n - 2}{a_{n-1} - 2} = 3.$$

$$\text{又 } a_1 - 2 = 1,$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{a_n - 2\}$ 是以1为首项，3为公比的等比数列。

(2) 由(1)知 $a_n - 2 = 3^{n-1}$ ，即 $a_n = 3^{n-1} + 2$ 。

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore b_n &= \frac{a_n - 2}{(a_{n+1} - 1)(a_n - 1)} = \frac{3^{n-1}}{(3^n + 1)(3^{n-1} + 1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{3^n + 1} \right) . \\ \therefore T_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3^0 + 1} - \frac{1}{3^1 + 1} + \frac{1}{3^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{3^2 + 1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{3^n + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3^n + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^n + 2} .\end{aligned}$$

10 2017年天津南开区高三一模理科第18题13分

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

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

(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),

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11 2019~2020学年天津西青区天津市西青区杨柳青第一中学高二下学期期中第17题14分

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是递增的等比数列, 且 $a_1 + a_4 = 9$, $a_2 a_3 = 8$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式

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

答案

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

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

解析

(1) 方法一: $\because \{a_n\}$ 是递增的等比数列, 且 $a_1 + a_4 = 9$, $a_2 a_3 = 8$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 + a_4 = 9 \\ a_1 < a_4 \\ a_1 a_4 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_4 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow q^3 = \frac{a_4}{a_1} = 8 \Rightarrow q = 2 \Rightarrow a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}.$$

方法二: 由题设知 $a_1 \cdot a_4 = a_2 \cdot a_3 = 8$,

又 $a_1 + a_4 = 9$, 可解得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 1 \\ a_4 = 8 \end{cases}$, 或 $\begin{cases} a_1 = 8 \\ a_4 = 1 \end{cases}$ (舍去).

由 $a_4 = a_1 q^3$ 得公比为 $q = 2$, 故 $a_n = a_1 q^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$.

(2) 由 (I) 可知 $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1$

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

$$\therefore T_n = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{15} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1}$$

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

分组求和

12 2020年天津高三上学期高考模拟第19题15分

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是公差为1的等差数列, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列, 且 $a_3 + a_4 = a_7$, $b_2 \cdot b_4 = b_5$,

$$a_4 = 4b_2 - b_3, \text{ 数列}\{c_n\}\text{ 满足: } c_n = \begin{cases} b_{2m-1}, n = 3m - 2 \\ b_{2m}, n = 3m - 1 \\ a_m, n = 3m \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } m \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 记 $t_n = c_{3n-2}c_{3n-1} + c_{3n-1}c_{3n} + c_{3n}c_{3n+1} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 求数列 $\{t_n\}$ 的前 n 项和.

教法备注

等比+错位相减

答案

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

(2) $T_n = \frac{2}{15} \times 16^n + \frac{6n-2}{3} \times 4^n + \frac{8}{15}$.

解析

(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比为 q , 则 $d = 1$.

由 $a_3 + a_4 = a_7$ 可得 $a_1 = d = 1$.

由 $b_2 \cdot b_4 = b_5$ 可得 $b_1^2 \cdot q^4 = b_1 \cdot q^4$, 又因为 $b_1 \neq 0, q \neq 0$,

故可得 $b_1 = 1$.

再由 $a_4 = 4b_2 - b_3$ 可得 $q^2 - 4q + 4 = 0$, 解得 $q = 2$.

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

(2) $c_n = \begin{cases} 2^{2m-2}, n = 3m - 2 \\ 2^{2m-1}, n = 3m - 1 \\ m, n = 3m \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } m \in \mathbf{N}^*.$

所以 $t_n = 2^{2n-2} \cdot 2^{2n-1} + 2^{2n-1} \cdot n + n \cdot 2^{2n} = 2^{4n-3} + 3n \cdot 2^{2n-1}$,

记 $T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n t_k, A_n = \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{4k-3}, B_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot 2^{2k-1}$,

则 $A_n = \frac{2 \times (1 - 2^{4n})}{1 - 2^4} = \frac{2(16^n - 1)}{15} = \frac{2}{15} \times 16^n - \frac{2}{15}$,

$B_n = 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 8 + 3 \times 32 + \cdots + n \times 2^{2n-1}, \text{ ①}$

故有 $4B_n = 1 \times 8 + 2 \times 32 + \cdots + (n-1) \times 2^{2n-1} + n \times 2^{2n+1}, \text{ ②}$

①-②, 可得:

$$-3B_n = 2 + 8 + 32 + \cdots + 2^{2n-1} - n \times 2^{2n+1}$$

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

$$= \frac{2 - 6n}{3} \times 4^n - \frac{2}{3},$$

由此可得 $3B_n = \frac{6n-2}{3} \times 4^n + \frac{2}{3}$,

$$\text{由 } T_n = A_n + 3B_n ,$$

$$\text{故可得 } T_n = \frac{2}{15} \times 16^n + \frac{6n-2}{3} \times 4^n + \frac{8}{15} .$$

13 2020年天津高三二模十二重点中学毕业班联考(二)第19题15分

已知等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 且 $a_1 = 2$, $S_5 = 30$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n , 且 $T_n = 2^n - 1$.

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式 .

(2) 设 $c_n = \frac{b_n}{(b_n + 1)(b_{n+1} + 1)}$, 数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 M_n , 求 M_n .

(3) 设 $d_n = (-1)^n (a_n b_n + \ln S_n)$, 求数列 $\{d_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 .

教法备注

错位相减 + 裂项相消

答案

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

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

(3) $(-1)^n \ln(n+1) - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{3n+1}{9} \cdot (-2)^{n+1}$.

解析

(1) $S_5 = 5a_1 + \frac{5 \times 4}{2}d = 10 + 10d = 30$,

$$\therefore d = 2 ,$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2n ,$$

对数列 $\{b_n\}$: 当 $n = 1$ 时 , $b_1 = T_1 = 2^1 - 1 = 1$,

当 $n \geq 2$ 时 , $b_n = T_n - T_{n-1} = 2^n - 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$,

当 $n = 1$ 时也满足上式 ,

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

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad c_n &= \frac{b_n}{(b_n + 1)(b_{n+1} + 1)} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n + 1)} = \\ &= \frac{(2^n + 1) - (2^{n-1} + 1)}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n + 1)} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1} , \\ \therefore M_n &= \left(\frac{1}{2^0 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^1 + 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^1 + 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 + 1} \right) + \cdots \\ &+ \left(\frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1} \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n + 1} . \end{aligned}$$

(3) $d_n = (-1)^n (a_n b_n + \ln S_n) = (-1)^n a_n b_n + (-1)^n \ln S_n$,

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

$$\therefore \ln S_n = \ln n(n+1) = \ln n + \ln(n+1),$$

$$\text{而 } (-1)^n a_n b_n = (-1)^n \cdot 2n \cdot 2^{n-1} = n \cdot (-2)^n,$$

设数列 $\{(-1)^n a_n b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 A_n , 数列 $\{(-1)^n \ln S_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 B_n ,

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

$$-2A_n = 1 \cdot (-2)^2 + 2 \cdot (-2)^3 + 3 \cdot (-2)^4 + \cdots + n \cdot (-2)^{n+1} (2), (1) - (2) \text{ 得:}$$

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

$$\therefore A_n = -\frac{2}{9} - \frac{3n+1}{9} \cdot (-2)^{n+1},$$

当 n 为偶数时,

$$B_n = -(\ln 1 + \ln 2) + (\ln 2 + \ln 3) - (\ln 3 + \ln 4) + \cdots + [\ln n + \ln(n+1)] = \ln(n+1),$$

当 n 为奇数时,

$$B_n = -(\ln 1 + \ln 2) + (\ln 2 + \ln 3) - (\ln 3 + \ln 4) + \cdots - [\ln n + \ln(n+1)] = -\ln(n+1)$$

由以上可知 $B_n = (-1)^n \ln(n+1)$,

$$\text{所以, 数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和 } A_n + B_n = (-1)^n \ln(n+1) - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{3n+1}{9} \cdot (-2)^{n+1}.$$

分段数列求和

14 2020~2021 学年天津滨海新区高三上学期期末 (七校联考) 第19题15分

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 $T_{3^n} + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i c_i (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

教法备注

裂项+分组求和

答案

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

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

(2) ① $3 \times 6^{n-1} - 3^n$.

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

解析

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

则 $2 = q, a_3 = q^2$,

则 $q^2 - q - 2 = 0$,

解得 $q = -1$ (舍去), 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 $3b_1 + 13d = 16$,

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

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

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

$$\text{则 } T_n = \frac{2^1}{3} - \frac{2^0}{2} + \frac{2^2}{4} - \frac{2^1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{n+2} - \frac{2^{n-1}}{n+1}$$

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

$$\therefore T_{3^n} = \frac{2^{3^n}}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{8^n}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i c_i = \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} [b_i (c_i - 1) + b_i]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i (c_i - 1) + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_{3^i} (c_{3^i} - 1) + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n (3 \times 6^{i-1} - 3^i) + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} i \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^n 3 \times 6^{i-1} - \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} 3^i + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} i \\
 &= \frac{3 \times (1 - 6^n)}{1 - 6} - \frac{3 \times (1 - 3^n)}{1 - 3} + \frac{(1 + 3^n) \times 3^n}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3 \times (6^n - 1)}{5} - \frac{3 \times (3^n - 1)}{2} + \frac{(1 + 3^n) \times 3^n}{2} \\
 &= \frac{6^{n+1} + 9}{10} + \frac{3^{2n} - 2 \times 3^n}{2}, \\
 \therefore T_{3n} + \sum_{i=1}^{3^n} b_i c_i &= \frac{8^n}{3n+2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6^{n+1} + 9}{10} + \frac{3^{2n} - 2 \times 3^n}{2} \\
 &= \frac{8^n}{3n+2} + \frac{6^{n+1} + 4}{10} + \frac{9^n - 2 \times 3^n}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

15 2020年天津南开区天津中学高三下学期高考模拟(3月)第19题

设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列的公比大于0,其前 n 项和为 S_n , $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列,已知 $a_1 = 1$, $a_3 = a_2 + 2$,
 $a_4 = b_3 + b_5$, $a_5 = b_4 + 2b_6$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

(3) 设 $d_n = \begin{cases} b_n, n \neq 2^k \\ b_n(\log_2 b_n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}$,其中 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$,求 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i$.

答案

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

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

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

解析

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

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

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

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

解得 $b_1 = d = 1$,则 $b_n = b_1 + (n - 1)d = n$.

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

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

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

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

(3) 由 $d_n = \begin{cases} b_n, n \neq 2^k \\ b_n(\log_2 b_n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}$, 其中 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

可得 $d_n = \begin{cases} n, n \neq 2^k \\ n(\log_2 n + 1), n = 2^k \end{cases}, k \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

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

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

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

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

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

两式相减可得 $-M_n = 4 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \cdots + 2^n - (n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}$

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

化为 $M_n = n \cdot 2^{n+1}$,

所以 $\sum_{i=1}^n (i+1) \cdot 2^i = n \cdot 2^{n+1}$,

则 $\sum_{i=1}^{2^n} d_i = 2^{2n-1} + (4n-3) \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2$.



数列的函数性质

16 2020年天津和平区高三二模第19题16分

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，

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

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

$$= 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 + 8 \cdot \frac{(n-5)\left(-\frac{3}{8} + \frac{15-3n}{8}\right)}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{27}{2}n - \frac{927}{32}.$$

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

(3) 由(1)可知 $S_n = \frac{\frac{3}{2}\left[1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = 1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,$

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

$$\therefore S_n > 0,$$

$\therefore t$ 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，

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \because A \leq S_n - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq B \text{ 对 } n \in \mathbf{N}^* \text{ 恒成立,} \\ \therefore \left[-\frac{7}{12}, \frac{5}{6}\right] \subseteq [A, B], \\ \therefore B - A \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{5}{6} - \left(-\frac{7}{12}\right) = \frac{17}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

17 2020年天津河西区天津市第四中学高三下学期高考模拟(4月)第19题15分

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 ,
则 $a_1 + a_1 q^2 = 10$, $a_1 q^2 + a_1 q^4 = 40$,
解得 $a_1 = 2$, $q = 2$,
即有 $a_n = 2^n$,
 $b_n = \log_2 2^n = n$.
- (2) $c_1 = 1$, $c_{n+1} = c_n + \frac{b_n}{a_n} = c_n + \frac{n}{2^n}$,
则 $c_n = c_1 + (c_2 - c_1) + (c_3 - c_2) + \cdots + (c_n - c_{n-1})$
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{2^{n-1}}$,
即有 $\frac{1}{2}c_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{2^n}$,
两式相减可得 $\frac{1}{2}c_n = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) - \frac{n-1}{2^n}$
 $= 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{4}\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{n-1}{2^n}$
 $= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{n}{2^n}$,
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.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即有 } S_{n+1} - S_n &= \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} > 0, \end{aligned}$$

即为 $S_{n+1} > S_n$,

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

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

放缩

18 2020年天津南开区高三二模第19题15分

设 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项都为整数的等差数列, 其前 n 项和为 S_n , $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列, 且 $a_1 = b_1 = 1$,

$$a_3 + b_2 = 7, S_5 b_2 = 50, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \log_2 b_1 + \log_2 b_2 + \log_2 b_3 + \cdots + \log_2 b_n$, $T_n = a_{c_n+1} + a_{c_n+2} + a_{c_n+3} + \cdots + a_{c_n+n}$.

① 求 T_n .

② 求证: $\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_i} - i} < 2$.

答案

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

(2) ① $T_n = n^3$.

② 证明见解析.

解析

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

$$\text{依题意, } S_5 b_2 = 5(1+2d)q = 50, a_3 + b_2 = (1+2d) + q = 7,$$

$$\text{解得 } d = 2, q = 2 \text{ 或 } d = \frac{1}{2}, q = 5,$$

由于 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项都为整数的等差数列, 所以 $d = 2, q = 2$.

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

(2) ① $\because \log_2 b_n = n - 1$,

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

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

$$\therefore T_n = n^2 - n - 1 + 2 + n^2 - n - 1 + 4 + \cdots + n^2 - n - 1 + 2n$$

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

$$= n(n^2 - n - 1) + n(n+1) = n^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_n-n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(n-1)n(n+1)}} \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(n-1)n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n(n+1)}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}-\sqrt{n-1}} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \right) \frac{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n-1}}{2}, \\ & \text{而 } \frac{\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n-1}}{2} < \sqrt{\frac{n+1+n-1}{2}} = \sqrt{n}, \\ & \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_n-n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}, \\ & \therefore \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_i-i}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4+1}} \\ & \quad + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \\ & = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} < 2. \end{aligned}$$

2. 基本不等式



配凑及1的代换

19 已知 $a > 0, b > 0$, 且 $\frac{1}{a+2} + \frac{1}{b+2} = \frac{1}{6}$, 则 $a+b$ 的最小值为 _____.

答案

20

解析

$$\begin{aligned} & a > 0, b > 0, \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{a+2} + \frac{1}{b+2} = \frac{1}{6}, \\ & \text{则 } a+b = 6[(a+2) + (b+2)] \left(\frac{1}{a+2} + \frac{1}{b+2} \right) - 4 \\ & = 6 \left(2 + \frac{b+2}{a+2} + \frac{a+2}{b+2} \right) - 4 \\ & \geq 6 \left(2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{b+2}{a+2} \cdot \frac{a+2}{b+2}} \right) - 4 \\ & = 20, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当且仅当 } \frac{b+2}{a+2} = \frac{a+2}{b+2} \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{a+2} + \frac{1}{b+2} = \frac{1}{6},$$

即 $a = b = 10$ 时取等号 ,

$a + b$ 的最小值 20 .

故答案为 : 20 .

20 已知 $a > 0, b > 0$, 且 $\frac{3}{a+2} + \frac{3}{b+2} = 1$, 则 $a + 2b$ 的最小值为 _____ .

答案 $3 + 6\sqrt{2}$

解析 $\because a > 0, b > 0$,

$$a + 2b = (a + 2) + 2(b + 2) - 6 ,$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{3}{a+2} + \frac{3}{b+2} = 1 ,$$

$$\text{则 } a + 2b = [(a + 2) + 2(b + 2)] \left(\frac{3}{a+2} + \frac{3}{b+2} \right) - 6$$

$$= 3 + \frac{3(a+2)}{b+2} + \frac{6(b+2)}{a+2} + 6 - 6$$

$$= \frac{3(a+2)}{b+2} + \frac{6(b+2)}{a+2} + 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{3(a+2)}{b+2} + \frac{6(b+2)}{a+2} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{3(a+2)}{b+2} \cdot \frac{6(b+2)}{a+2}} = 6\sqrt{2} ,$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{3(a+2)}{b+2} = \frac{6(b+2)}{a+2} \text{ 时 ,}$$

$$\text{即 } b = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1, a = 3\sqrt{2} + 1 \text{ 时 , 等号成立 ,}$$

$$\therefore a + 2b \geq 3 + 6\sqrt{2} ,$$

$$\therefore a + 2b \text{ 的最小值为 } 3 + 6\sqrt{2} .$$

故答案为 : $3 + 6\sqrt{2}$.

换元法/配凑法

21 已知实数若 x, y 满足 $x > y > 0$, 则 $\frac{4x+2y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ 的取值范围是 _____ .

答案 $[5, +\infty)$

解析 $\because x > y \geq 0$, 所以 $x + y > x - y > 0$, $4x + 2y = 3(x + y) + (x - y)$,

$$\therefore \frac{4x+2y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{3(x+y) + (x-y)}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$= \frac{x-y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y} + 3 \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{x-y}{x+y} \cdot \frac{x+y}{x-y}} + 3 = 5,$$

当且仅当 $x-y = x+y$ 时, 即当 $y=0$ 时, 等号成立.

因此, $\frac{4x+2y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ 的最小值为 5.

故答案为: $[5, +\infty)$.

22 若正实数 x, y 满足 $x+2y=5$, 则 $\frac{x^2-3}{x+1} + \frac{2y^2-1}{y}$ 的最大值是 _____.

答案 $\frac{8}{3}$

解析 $\because x, y$ 为正实数,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{x^2-3}{x+1} + \frac{2y^2-1}{y} &= \frac{(x+1)^2 - 2(x+1) - 2}{x+1} + 2y - \frac{1}{y} \\ &= x+1-2+2y - \left(\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y}\right), \\ &= x+2y-1 - \frac{1}{6} \times \left(\frac{2}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y}\right)(x+1+2y) \\ &= 4 - \frac{1}{6} \left(2+2 + \frac{4y}{x+1} + \frac{x+1}{y}\right) \leq 4 - \frac{1}{6}(4 \times 2\sqrt{4}) = \frac{8}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $\frac{4y}{x+1} = \frac{x+1}{y}$ 即 $x=2, y=\frac{3}{2}$ 时, 取等号,

则 $\frac{x^2-3}{x+1} + \frac{2y^2-1}{y}$ 最大值是 $\frac{8}{3}$.

1 的代换 (数化为式)

23 已知正数 a, b 满足 $ab=1$, 则 $\frac{a+1}{b} + \frac{b+1}{a}$ 的最小值为 _____.

答案 4

解析 $\frac{a+1}{b} + \frac{b+1}{a} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{a} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{a}} = 4,$
当且仅当 $a=b=1$ 时等号成立.

24 已知 a, b 均为正数, 且 $a+b=1$, 则 $\frac{a^2+1}{2ab} - 1$ 的最小值为 _____.

答案 $\sqrt{2}$

解析 因为 $a + b = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } & \frac{a^2 + 1}{2ab} - 1 \\ &= \frac{a^2 + (a + b)^2}{2ab} - 1 \\ &= \frac{a}{b} + \frac{b}{2a} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{2a}} \\ &= \sqrt{2}, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{2a}$ 即 $a = \sqrt{2} - 1$ 、 $b = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ 时取等号,

故答案为: $\sqrt{2}$.

25 若 $x > 0$, $y > 0$, 且 $x + 2y = 1$, 则 $\frac{y}{x+y} + \frac{1}{2y}$ ().

A. 有最大值为 $\frac{7}{3}$

B. 有最小值为 $\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

C. 有最小值为 2

D. 无最小值

答案 B

解析 因为 $x + 2y = 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } & \frac{y}{x+y} + \frac{1}{2y} \\ &= \frac{y}{x+y} + \frac{x+2y}{2y} \\ &= \frac{y}{x+y} + \frac{x+y}{2y} + \frac{1}{2} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{y}{x+y} \cdot \frac{x+y}{2y}} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当 $\frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{x+y}{2y}$,

即 $x = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}$,

$y = \sqrt{2} - 1$ 时取“=”.

故选 B.