

数列分组求和

1 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_{n+2} = \begin{cases} a_n + 2, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2a_n, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 且 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_2 = 2$.

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

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

(3) 设 $c_n = a_{2n-1} a_{2n} + (-1)^n$, 证明: $\frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} < \frac{5}{4}$.

答案

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

$$(2) S_{2n} = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+3} + 8.$$

(3) 证明见解析.

解析

$$(1) \text{ 数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 满足 } a_{n+2} = \begin{cases} a_n + 2, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2a_n, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}, a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2.$$

$\therefore$ 当 n 为奇数时, $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$, 此时数列 $\{a_{2k-1}\} (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 成等差数列, 公差为 2, 首项为 1, $a_n = a_{2k-1} = 1 + 2(k-1) = 2k-1 = n$.

当 n 为偶数时, $a_{n+2} = 2a_n$, 此时数列 $\{a_{2k}\} (k \in \mathbf{N}^*)$ 成等比数列, 公比为 2, 首项为 2,

$$a_n = a_{2k} = 2^k = 2^{\frac{n}{2}}.$$

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

$$(2) \because b_n = a_n a_{n+1}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\therefore b_{2n-1} + b_{2n} = a_{2n-1} a_{2n} + a_{2n} a_{2n+1} = (2n+1+2n-1)2^n = 4n \cdot 2^n.$$

$\therefore$ 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和

$$S_{2n} = (b_1 + b_2) + (b_3 + b_4) + \cdots + (b_{2n-1} + b_{2n}) = 4(2 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n),$$

$$\text{令 } A_n = 2 + 2 \times 2^2 + 3 \times 2^3 + \cdots + n \cdot 2^n,$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore S_{2n} = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+3} + 8.$$

$$(3) \quad c_n = a_{2n-1}a_{2n} + (-1)^n = (2n-1) \cdot 2^n + (-1)^n.$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{c_n} = \frac{1}{c_{2k-1}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^n - 1} < \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}, \quad (n \geq 5).$$

$$\frac{1}{c_n} = \frac{1}{c_{2k}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^n + 1} < \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \quad (n \geq 4).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{c_1} + \frac{1}{c_2} + \frac{1}{c_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{c_n} &< 1 + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{39} + \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11}\right) + \cdots < 1 + \frac{1}{13} \\ &+ \frac{1}{39} + \frac{1}{7} < \frac{5}{4} \end{aligned}$$

2 在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 3^{n+1} + 2$.

(1) 证明: $\left\{\frac{a_n+1}{3^n}\right\}$ 为等差数列.

(2) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(3) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项的和 S_n .

答案

(1) 证明见解析.

$$(2) \quad a_n = n \cdot 3^n - 1.$$

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

解析

$$(1) \quad a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 3^{n+1} + 2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_{n+1}+1}{3^{n+1}} &= \frac{3a_n + 3^{n+1} + 3}{3^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{a_n+1}{3^n} + 1, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \left\{\frac{a_n+1}{3^n}\right\}$ 为首项是1, 公差为1的等差数列.

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

$$a_n = n \cdot 3^n - 1.$$

$$(3) \quad S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$$

$$= 3^1 - 1 + 2 \cdot 3^2 - 1 \cdots + n \cdot 3^n - 1$$

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

$$\text{令 } T_n = 3^1 + 2 \cdot 3^2 + \cdots + n \cdot 3^n$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{2n-1}{4} 3^{n+1} + \frac{3}{4} - n.$$

3 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 满足, $a_1 = 2$, $b_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

$$b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}b_n = b_{n+1} - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

(1) 求 a_n 与 b_n .

(2) 记数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n , 且 $c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b_n b_{n+2}}, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ -\frac{1}{a_n}, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \end{cases}$ 若对 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, $T_{2n} \geq T_{2k}$ 恒成立, 求

正整数 k 的值.

答案

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

(2) $k = 1$.

解析

(1) 由 $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n$,

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

即 $\{a_n\}$ 是以2为首项, 公比为2的等比数列,

所以 $a_n = 2^n$.

$$\text{又 } b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}b_n = b_{n+1} - 1 \text{ ①},$$

$$b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n-1}b_{n-1} = b_n - 1 (n \geq 2) \text{ ②}.$$

$$\text{①} - \text{②} \text{ 式得 } \frac{1}{n}b_n = b_{n+1} - b_n,$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{n+1}{n} (n \geq 2).$$

$\vdots$

$$\frac{b_3}{b_2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\text{以上式子累乘得 } \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_2} = \frac{n+1}{2} (n \geq 2),$$

$$\therefore b_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot b_2 (n \geq 2),$$

$$\text{又 } \because b_1 + \frac{1}{2}b_2 + \frac{1}{3}b_3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}b_n = b_{n+1} - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } n = 1 \text{ 时, } b_1 = b_2 - 1,$$

$$\text{又 } \because b_1 = 1,$$

$$\therefore b_2 = b_1 + 1 = b_2 ,$$

$$\therefore b_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{2} \times 2 = n+1 (n \geq 2) ,$$

$$\therefore b_n = n (n \geq 3) ,$$

$$\text{又} \because b_1 = 1 , b_2 = 2 ,$$

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

$$(2) \text{ ① } T_{2n} = c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4 + \cdots + c_{2n-1} + c_{2n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{b_1 b_3} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{b_3 b_5} - \frac{1}{a_4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_{2n-1} b_{2n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_{2n}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4^n} - \frac{1}{4n+2} + \frac{1}{6} . \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{② 当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时 ,}$$

$$\therefore T_{2n} - T_{2n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4^n} - \frac{1}{4n+2} + \frac{1}{6} - \left[\frac{1}{3 \cdot 4^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{4n-2} + \frac{1}{6} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{4n^2-1} - \frac{1}{4^n} > 0 , \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T_2 \text{ 最小 ,}$$

$$\therefore k = 1 .$$

4 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项 $a_n = n^2 \left(\cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3} - \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{3} \right)$, 前 n 项和为 S_n , 求 S_{30} .

答案 470 .

解析 由已知可得 $a_n = n^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}$, 则 $a_{3k-2} + a_{3k-1} + a_{3k} =$
 $(3k-2)^2 \cos \frac{2(3k-2)\pi}{3} + (3k-1)^2 \cdot \cos \frac{2(3k-1)\pi}{3} + (3k)^2 \cos \frac{2 \times 3k\pi}{3} =$
 $-\frac{1}{2}(3k-2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(3k-1)^2 + (3k)^2 = 9k - \frac{5}{2}$, 所以 $S_{30} = 9 \times (1+2+\cdots+10) - 10 \times \frac{5}{2} = 470$.

5 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项为 $a_n = n(n+1)$, 记 $T_n = -a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + a_4 - \cdots + (-1)^n a_n$, 求 T_n .

答案

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

解析

①当 n 为偶数时：

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= -(1 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) - (3 \times 4) + \cdots + n(n+1) \\ &= 2 \times (-1 + 3) + 4 \times (-3 + 5) + \cdots + n[-(n-1) + (n+1)] \\ &= 2 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 + 6 \times 2 + \cdots + n \times 2 \\ &= 2 \times (2 + 4 + 6 + \cdots + n) \\ &= 2 \times \frac{(2+n) \cdot \frac{n}{2}}{2} \\ &= \frac{n^2 + 2n}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

②当 n 为奇数时：

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= -(1 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) - (3 \times 4) + \cdots - n(n+1) \\ &= 2 \times (-1 + 3) + 4 \times (-3 + 5) + \cdots + (n-1)[-(n-2) + n] - n(n+1) \\ &= 2 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 + 6 \times 2 + \cdots + (n-1) \times 2 - n(n+1) \\ &= 2 \times \frac{(2+n-1) \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}}{2} - n(n+1) \\ &= -\frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

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

6 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ ，其中， $a_n = \frac{1}{2(1+2+3+\cdots+n)}$ ，数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足 $b_1 = 2$ ， $b_{n+1} = 2b_n$ 。

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 、 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式。

(2) 是否存在自然数 m ，使得对于任意 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ， $n \geq 2$ ，有 $1 + \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n} < \frac{m-8}{4}$ 恒成立？若存在，求出 m 的最小值。

(3) 若数列 $\{c_n\}$ 满足 $c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{na_n}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ b_n, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ ，求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n 。

答案

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

(2) 存在，最小值为16。

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

解析

$$(1) \quad \because \text{数列}\{a_n\}、\{b_n\}, \text{其中}, a_n = \frac{1}{2(1+2+3+\cdots+n)},$$

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

$$\because \text{数列}\{b_n\} \text{ 满足 } b_1 = 2, b_{n+1} = 2b_n,$$

$$\therefore \{b_n\} \text{ 是首项为 } 2, \text{ 公比为 } 2 \text{ 的等比数列},$$

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

$$(2) \quad \text{设 } f(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n},$$

$$\text{则 } f(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n,$$

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

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

$$\therefore f(n) \text{ 在 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*, n \geq 2 \text{ 时单调递增},$$

$$\therefore f(n) < 2,$$

$$\therefore \text{存在自然数 } m, \text{ 使得对于任意 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*, n \geq 2, \text{ 有 } 1 + \frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n} < \frac{m-8}{4} \text{ 恒}$$

成立,

$$\therefore \frac{m-8}{4} \geq 2, m \geq 16,$$

解得 m 的最小值为 16.

$$(3) \quad \because \text{数列}\{c_n\} \text{ 满足 } c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{na_n}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ b_n, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore c_n = \begin{cases} n+1, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^n, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时}, T_n = \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{3a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{na_n}\right) + (b_2 + b_4 + \cdots + b_{n-1})$$

$$= [2 + 4 + \cdots + (n+1)] + (2^2 + 2^4 + \cdots + 2^{n-1})$$

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

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

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时}, T_n = \left[\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{3a_3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)a_{n-1}}\right] + (b_2 + b_4 + \cdots + b_n)$$

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

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

$$\text{因此 } T_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n^2 + 4n + 3}{4} + \frac{4}{3}(2^{n-1} - 1), & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{n^2 + 2n}{4} + \frac{4}{3}(2^n - 1), & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}.$$

7 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $2a_1 + 4a_2 + 8a_3 + \cdots + 2^n a_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

(1) 求 a_n .

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

答案

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

(2) $S_n = \frac{(-2)^{n+1} - 2}{3} + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

解析

(1) 设 $c_n = 2^n \cdot a_n$, $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ,

由题可知 $T_n = c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n = (n-1) \times 2^{n+1} + 2$,

当 $n=1$ 时, $T_1 = c_1 = 2$,

当 $n \geq 2$ 时,

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

当 $n=1$ 时, c_1 也符合上式, 因此 $c_n = n \cdot 2^n$,

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

(2) $b_n = (-2)^{a_n} + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2a_n + 1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = (-2)^n + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{2n + 1}{n(n+1)}$
 $= (-2)^n + (-1)^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$.

$\therefore S_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \cdots + b_n$

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

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

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

设 $B = -1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$,

当 $n = 2k$, $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 时,

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

当 $n = 2k-1$, $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ 时,

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = -\frac{n+2}{n+1} . \\
 \therefore B &= -1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (-1)^n . \\
 \therefore \text{前} n \text{项和} S_n &= A + B = \frac{(-2)^{n+1} - 2}{3} + (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) .
 \end{aligned}$$

8 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 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 $T_n (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 求 $\{T_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 Q_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 S_{2n} .

答案

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

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

(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 $a_1 = 1$, $a_5 = 5(a_4 - a_3)$, 则 $1 + 4d = 5d$, 可得 $d = 1$,

$$\therefore a_n = 1 + n - 1 = n,$$

$$\therefore b_1 = 1, b_5 = 4(b_4 - b_3),$$

$$\therefore q^4 = 4(q^3 - q^2),$$

解得 $q = 2$,

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

(2) $T_n = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + 2^{n-1}$

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

$$= 2^n - 1,$$

$$\therefore Q_n = T_1 + T_2 + \cdots + T_n = (2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^n) - n$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比 $q > 0$, 且满足 $a_1 + a_2 = 6a_3$, $a_4 = 4a_3^2$, 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和

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

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{3b_n+8}{b_nb_{n+2}} \cdot a_{n+2}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ a_nb_n, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和 T_{2n} .

答案

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

(2) $T_{2n} = \frac{25}{18} - \left[\frac{1}{4(2n+1)} + \frac{3n+4}{9} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1}.$

解析

(1) 因为 $a_1 + a_2 = 6a_3$, $a_4 = 4a_3^2$,

所以 $\begin{cases} a_1 + a_1q = 6a_1q^2 \\ a_1q^3 = 4(a_1q^2)^2 \end{cases}$,

即 $\begin{cases} 1+q = 6q^2 \\ a_1q^3 = 4a_1^2q^4 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} 6q^2 - q - 1 = 0 \\ 4a_1q = 1 \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} (3q+1)(2q-1) = 0 \\ a_1 = \frac{1}{4q} \end{cases}$,

因为 $q > 0$, 所以解得 $q = \frac{1}{2}$, 所以 $a_1 = \frac{1}{4 \times \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以 $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

又因为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $S_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$,

则当 $n=1$ 时, $b_1 = S_1 = \frac{1 \times 2}{2} = 1$,

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

所以当 $n=1$ 时, $b_1 = 1$ 也满足上式,

所以 $b_n = n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

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

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

(2) 因为 $c_n = \begin{cases} \frac{3b_n+8}{b_nb_{n+2}} \cdot a_{n+2}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ a_nb_n, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 所以当 n 为奇数时,

$$c_n = \frac{3b_n+8}{b_nb_{n+2}} \cdot a_{n+2} = \frac{3n+8}{n(n+2)} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+2} = \frac{1}{n \times 2^n} - \frac{1}{(n+2) \times 2^{n+2}},$$

当 n 为偶数时, $c_n = a_n \cdot b_n = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$,

$$\text{令 } A = c_1 + c_3 + c_5 + \cdots + c_{2n-1}, B = c_2 + c_4 + c_6 + \cdots + c_{2n},$$

$$\text{即 } A = c_1 + c_3 + \cdots + c_{2n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{1 \times 2^1} - \frac{1}{3 \times 2^3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 2^3} - \frac{1}{5 \times 2^5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) \times 2^{2n-1}} - \frac{1}{(2n+1) \times 2^{2n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 \times 2^1} - \frac{1}{(2n+1) \times 2^{2n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(2n+1) \times 2^{2n+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } B = c_2 + c_4 + c_6 + \cdots + c_{2n}$$

$$= 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + 6 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \cdots + 2n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n},$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 B = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \cdots + (2n-2) \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} + 2n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+2},$$

所以

$$B - \frac{1}{4}B = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4 + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^6 + \cdots + 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n} - 2n \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n+2},$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{所以 } B = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{3n+4}{9} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1},$$

$$\text{所以 } T_{2n} = c_1 + c_3 + c_5 + \cdots + c_{2n}$$

$$= (c_1 + c_3 + c_5 + \cdots + c_{2n-1}) + (c_2 + c_4 + c_6 + \cdots + c_{2n})$$

$$= A + B$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(2n+1) \times 2^{2n+1}} - \frac{3n+4}{9} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2n-1} + \frac{8}{9}$$

$$= \frac{25}{18} - \left[\frac{1}{4(2n+1)} + \frac{3n+4}{9} \right] \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n-1},$$

$$\text{故 } T_{2n} = \frac{25}{18} - \left[\frac{1}{4(2n+1)} + \frac{3n+4}{9} \right] \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{2n-1}.$$

10 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列, $\{b_n\}$ 是递增的等差数列, $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), $a_1 = 2$, $b_1 = 1$,

$$S_4 = a_1 + a_3, a_2 = b_1 + b_3.$$

(1) 求 $\{a_n\}$ 与 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 设 $d_n = a_n + b_n$, 数列 $\{d_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 T_n ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$), 求满足 $T_n > 2^{n+1} + 1$ 成立的 n 的最小值.

(3) 对任意的正整数 n , 设 $c_n = \begin{cases} a_n b_n, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(3b_n - 2)a_n}{b_n b_{n+2}}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$, 求数列 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项和.

答案

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

(2) 3.

(3) $\left(\frac{6n-5}{9} + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \cdot 2^{2n+1} - \frac{8}{9}.$

解析

(1) 由题知 $S_4 = \frac{b_1 + b_4}{2} \times 4 = 2(1 + b_4)$,

$$\therefore 2(1 + b_4) = 2 + a_3,$$

$$\therefore a_2 = 1 + b_3,$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2(1 + b_1 + 3d) = 2 + a_1 q^2 \\ a_1 q = 1 + b_1 + 2d \end{cases},$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} 2 + 3d = 1 + q^2 \\ q = 1 + d \end{cases},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} d = 0 \\ q = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} d = 1 \\ q = 2 \end{cases},$$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 递增,

$$\therefore d = 1, q = 2,$$

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

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

(2) $d_n = a_n + b_n = n + 2^n$,

$$\therefore T_n = (a_1 + b_1) + (a_2 + b_2) + \cdots + (a_n + b_n),$$

$$= (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) + (b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n)$$

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

若 $T_n > 2^{n+1} + 1$ 则 $\frac{n^2+n}{2} > 3$ 即 $n^2 + n - 6 > 0$,

$\therefore (n+3)(n-2) > 0$, 即 $n < -3$ 或 $n > 2$,

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

$\therefore n \geq 3$,

故 n 的最小值为 3.

(3) 记 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 $2n$ 项奇数项和为 A , 偶数项和为 B ,

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

$$= a_1 b_1 + a_3 b_3 + a_5 b_5 + \cdots + a_{2n-1} b_{2n-1}$$

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

$$\therefore 4A = 1 \cdot 2^3 + 3 \cdot 2^5 + \cdots + (2n-3) \cdot 2^{2n-1} + (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1},$$

$$\therefore A - 4A = 2 + 2(2^3 + 2^5 + \cdots + 2^{2n-1}) - (2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}$$

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

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

$$\therefore A = \frac{6n-5}{9} \cdot 2^{2n+1} + \frac{10}{9}.$$

n 为偶数时,

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

$$\therefore B = c_2 + c_4 + c_6 + \cdots + c_{2n-2} + c_{2n}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^2}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{2^6}{6} - \frac{2^4}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{2^8}{8} - \frac{2^6}{6}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{2^{2n}}{2n} - \frac{2^{2n-2}}{2n-2}\right)$$

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

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

$$\therefore A + B = \frac{6n-5}{9} \cdot 2^{2n+1} + \frac{10}{9} + \frac{2^{2n+1}}{n+1} - 2 = \left(\frac{6n-5}{9} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1} - \frac{8}{9},$$

$$\text{即数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } 2n \text{ 项和为 } \left(\frac{6n-5}{9} + \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \cdot 2^{2n+1} - \frac{8}{9}.$$

11 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 若 $c_n = \frac{(T_{n+1} - b_{n+1})b_{n+3}}{b_{n+1}b_{n+2}}$, 记 $R_n = \sum_{n=1}^n C_n$, 求 R_n 的取值范围.

答案

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

(2) ① $T_n = n - 1 + \frac{1}{2^n}$.

② $R_n \in \left[\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

解析

(1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为 q ($q > 0$),

因为 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{a_3} = \frac{1}{a_2} + 4$, 可得 $\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{a_1 q^2} = \frac{1}{a_1 q} + 4 \end{cases}$,

整理得 $\frac{1}{q^2} - \frac{1}{q} - 2 = 0$, 解得 $q = -1$ (舍) 或 $q = \frac{1}{2}$,

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 通项公式为 $a_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$,

设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 因为 $a_3 = \frac{1}{b_4 + b_6}$, $a_4 = \frac{1}{b_5 + 2b_7}$,

可得 $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2(b_1 + 4d)} \\ \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{3b_1 + 16d} \end{cases}$, 即 $\begin{cases} b_1 + 4d = 4 \\ 3b_1 + 16d = 16 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} b_1 = 0 \\ d = 1 \end{cases}$,

所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = n - 1$.

(2) ① 由等比数列的前 n 项和公式, 可得 $S_n = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$,

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

② 由①, 可得:

$$c_n = \frac{(T_{n+1} - b_{n+1})b_{n+3}}{b_{n+1}b_{n+2}} = \frac{\left(n + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - n\right) \cdot (n+2)}{n \cdot (n+1)}$$

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

所以 $\{c_n\}$ 的前 n 项和:

$$R_n = c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \because R_n &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \text{ 是关于 } n \text{ 的单调递增函数,} \\ \therefore R_n &\geq R_1 = \frac{3}{8}. \\ \text{从而 } R_n &\in \left[\frac{3}{8}, \frac{1}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

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

$\therefore$

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

13 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项 $a_n = n^2 \left(\cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3} - \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{3} \right)$, 其前 n 项和为 S_n .

(1) 求 S_n .

(2) $b_n = \frac{S_{3n}}{n \cdot 4^n}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 T_n .

答案

$$(1) S_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{n}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{(n+1)(1-3n)}{6} \\ \frac{n(3n+4)}{6} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} n = 3k-2 \\ n = 3k-1 \\ n = 3k \end{cases}, (k \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

$$(2) T_n = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{2n-3}} - \frac{3n}{2^{2n+1}}.$$

解析

(1) 由于 $\cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3} - \sin^2 \frac{n\pi}{3} = \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} S_{3k} &= (a_1 + a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5 + a_6) + \cdots + (a_{3k-2} + a_{3k-1} + a_{3k}) \\ &= \left(-\frac{1^2 + 2^2}{2} + 3^2 \right) + \left(-\frac{4^2 + 5^2}{2} + 6^2 \right) + \cdots + \left[-\frac{(3k-2)^2 + (3k-1)^2}{2} + (3k)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{13}{2} + \frac{31}{2} + \cdots + \frac{18k-5}{2} = \frac{k(9k+4)}{2}, \\ S_{3k-1} &= S_{3k} - a_{3k} = \frac{k(4-9k)}{2}, \\ S_{3k-2} &= S_{3k-1} - a_{3k-1} = \frac{k(4-9k)}{2} + \frac{(3k-1)^2}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - k = -\frac{3k-2}{3} - \frac{1}{6}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } S_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{n}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{(n+1)(1-3n)}{6} \\ \frac{n(3n+4)}{6} \end{cases}, \begin{cases} n = 3k-2 \\ n = 3k-1 \\ n = 3k \end{cases}, (k \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) b_n &= \frac{S_{3n}}{n \cdot 4^n} = \frac{9n+4}{2 \cdot 4^n}, \\ T_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{13}{4} + \frac{22}{4^2} + \cdots + \frac{9n+4}{4^n} \right), \\ 4T_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left(13 + \frac{22}{4} + \cdots + \frac{9n+4}{4^{n-1}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

两式相减得

$$\begin{aligned} 3T_n &= \frac{1}{2} \left(13 + \frac{9}{4} + \cdots + \frac{9}{4^{n-1}} - \frac{9n+4}{4^n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(13 + \frac{\frac{9}{4} - \frac{9}{4^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{9n+4}{4^n} \right) \\ &= 8 - \frac{1}{2^{2n-3}} - \frac{9n}{2^{2n+1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } T_n = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{2n-3}} - \frac{3n}{2^{2n+1}}.$$

14 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $S_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}$. 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 满足: $b_1 = b_2 = 2$, $b_{n+1}b_n = 2^{n+1}$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$, $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式.

(2) 求 $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \left(b_{2i-1} - \frac{1}{b_{2i}} \right)$ ($n \in \mathbf{N}^*$).

答案

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & a_n = n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*; b_n = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \\ (2) \quad & \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \left(b_{2i-1} - \frac{1}{b_{2i}} \right) = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + \frac{n+2}{2^n}. \end{aligned}$$

解析

(1) 因为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 $S_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{2}$,

当 $n=1$ 时, $S_1 = \frac{1+1}{2} = 1$, 所以 $a_1 = 1$;

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } a_n &= S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{n^2 + n}{2} - \frac{(n-1)^2 + (n-1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{n^2 + n - n^2 - 1 + 2n - n + 1}{2} = \frac{2n}{2} = n; \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = n$, 则 $a_1 = 1$ 也满足上式,

所以 $a_n = n$, 所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为: $a_n = n, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$;

又因为 $b_{n+1}b_n = 2^{n+1}$, 则当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $b_nb_{n-1} = 2^n$,

因为 $b_1 = b_2 = 2$, 所以 $b_n \neq 0$.

所以 $\frac{b_{n+1}b_n}{b_nb_{n-1}} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{2^n} = 2$, 即 $b_{n+1} = 2b_{n-1}$ ($n \geq 2$), 又 $b_1 = b_2 = 2$,

所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的奇数项和偶数项分别是以 2 为首项, 2 为公比的等比数列, 所以

$$b_n = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases};$$

所以数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = \begin{cases} 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2^{\frac{n}{2}}, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$.

(2) 由 (1) 可知, $a_i = i$, $b_{2i-1} = 2^{\frac{2i-1+1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{2i}{2}} = 2^i$, $b_{2i} = 2^{\frac{2i}{2}} = 2^i$,

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \left(b_{2i-1} - \frac{1}{b_{2i}} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n i \left(2^i - \frac{1}{2^i} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot 2^i - \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot \frac{1}{2^i};$$

设 $M_n = 1 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x^2 + 3 \cdot x^3 + \cdots + (n-1) \cdot x^{n-1} + n \cdot x^n$ ($x \neq 0, 1$), ①

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

由 ①-② 可得: $(1-x)M_n = x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n - nx^{n+1} = \frac{x(1-x^n)}{1-x} - nx^{n+1}$,

$$\text{所以 } M_n = \frac{x(1-x^n)}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{nx^{n+1}}{1-x} = \frac{x - x^{n+1} - n(1-x)x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{x + (nx - n - 1) \cdot x^{n+1}}{(1-x)^2}$$

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

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{n}{2} - n - 1\right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n};$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot 2i - \sum_{i=1}^n i \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^i = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2 - 2 + \frac{n+2}{2^n} = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + \frac{n+2}{2^n};$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \left(b_{2i-1} - \frac{1}{b_{2i}}\right) = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + \frac{n+2}{2^n}.$$

15 已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项为1, 公比为 q , a_4, a_3, a_5 依次成等差数列.

- (1) 求 q 的值.
- (2) 当 $q < 0$ 时, 求数列 $\{na_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n .
- (3) 当 $q > 0$ 时, 求证: $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{\left(2i - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - a_i^2} < \frac{3}{4}.$

答案

- (1) 1或-2.
- (2) $\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1+3n}{9}(-2)^n.$
- (3) 证明见解析.

解析

(1) $\because a_4, a_3, a_5$ 依次成等差数列,

$$\therefore 2a_3 = a_5 + a_4,$$

$$\therefore 2a_3 = a_3(q^2 + q), \text{ 化为 } q^2 + q - 2 = 0,$$

$$\text{解得 } q = 1 \text{ 或 } -2.$$

(2) $q = -2,$

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

$$\therefore na_n = n(-2)^{n-1},$$

$$\therefore \text{数列}\{na_n\}\text{的前}n\text{项和 } S_n = 1 + 2 \times (-2) + 3 \times (-2)^2 + \cdots + n(-2)^{n-1},$$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1+3n}{9}(-2)^n .$$

(3) $q = 1$,

$a_n = 1$,

$$\therefore \frac{a_i^2}{\left(2i - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - a_i^2} = \frac{1}{\left(2i - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 1} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3i-2} - \frac{1}{3i+1} \right) ,$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{\left(2i - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - a_i^2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3n+1}\right) \right]$$

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