

廖老师网上千题解答分类十二、超纲数列

7、已知 $a_1 = \frac{11}{7}, a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{2}{a_n}$,

求证: $(-1)a_1 + (-1)^2 a_2 + (-1)^3 a_3 + \dots + (-1)^n a_n < 1$

证法 1: 先证 $0 < a_{2n-1} < 2, a_{2n} > 2$ (*)

当 $n=1$ 时

$$\because 0 < a_1 = \frac{11}{7} < 2, a_2 = \frac{25}{11} > 2$$

\therefore 当 $n=1$ 时 (*) 式成立

假设当 $n=k$ 时 (*) 式成立即 $0 < a_{2k-1} < 2, a_{2k} > 2$

则当 $n=k+1$ 时

$$\because a_{2k+1} = 1 + \frac{2}{a_{2k}} > 0, a_{2k+1} - 2 = \frac{2}{a_{2k}} - 1 = \frac{2 - a_{2k}}{a_{2k}} < 0$$

$$a_{2k+2} - 2 = \frac{2}{a_{2k+1}} - 1 = \frac{2 - a_{2k+1}}{a_{2k+1}} = \frac{1 - \frac{2}{a_{2k}}}{1 + \frac{2}{a_{2k}}} = \frac{a_{2k} - 2}{a_{2k} + 2} > 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < a_{2k+1} < 2, a_{2k+2} > 2$$

$$\text{设 } b_n = a_{2n} - a_{2n-1} = \frac{(a_{2n} - 2)(a_{2n} + 1)}{a_{2n} - 1}$$

$$b_{n+1} = a_{2n+2} - a_{2n+1} = \frac{2(a_{2n} - 2)(a_{2n} + 1)}{a_{2n}(a_{2n} + 2)}$$

$$\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = \frac{2(a_{2n} - 1)}{a_{2n}(a_{2n} + 2)} = \frac{2}{a_{2n} - 1 + \frac{3}{a_{2n} - 1} + 4} \leq \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3} + 4} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

注意 $a_2 = \frac{25}{11}, b_1 = a_2 - a_1 = \frac{54}{77}$

$$b_n = b_1 \cdot \frac{b_2}{b_1} \cdot \frac{b_3}{b_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{b_n}{b_{n-1}} \leq \frac{54}{77} \cdot (2 - \sqrt{3})^{n-1}$$

$$b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n < \frac{54}{77[1 - (2 - \sqrt{3})]} = \frac{4(\sqrt{3} + 1)}{11} < 1$$

因此当 n 为偶数时: $(-1)a_1 + (-1)^2 a_2 + \dots + (-1)^n a_n < 1$ 成立

当 n 为偶奇数时多了个负加数因此原式也成立, 故原命题总成立

19、用特征方程求通项

引例: 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$, 满足关系 $a_{n+1} = pa_n + qa_{n-1}$ (p 、 q 是常数), a 、 b 是方程 $x^2 = px + q$ 的不等的实根两根求证: (1) 数列 $\{a_{n+1} - aa_n\}$ 是以 b 为公比的等比数列

(2) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式具有 $a_n = aa^n + bb^n$ 的形式

证明: 因 a 、 b 是方程 $x^2 = px + q$ 的两根

$$\text{故 } a + b = p, \quad p - a = b, \quad q = -ab$$

$$a_{n+1} = pa_n + qa_{n-1} = (a + b)a_n - ab a_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1} - aa_n}{a_n - aa_{n-1}} = \frac{(a + b)a_n - aba_{n-1} - aa_n}{a_n - aa_{n-1}} = \frac{ba_n - aba_{n-1}}{a_n - aa_{n-1}} = b$$

数列 $\{a_{n+1} - aa_n\}$ 是以 b 为公比的等比数列

同理可证数列 $\{a_{n+1} - ba_n\}$ 是以 a 为公比的等比数列

$$(2) \quad a_{n+1} - aa_n = (a_2 - aa_1)b^{n-1}$$

$$a_{n+1} - ba_n = (a_2 - ba_1)a^{n-1}$$

$$\text{相减得 } (b - a)a_n = (a_2 - aa_1)b^{n-1} - (a_2 - ba_1)a^{n-1}$$

当 $a \neq b$ 时有 $a_n = aa^n + bb^n$ 的形式, 证毕

因此, $a_{n+1} = pa_n + qa_{n-1}$ 条件下常可用待定系数法求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式

举例已知数列 $\{a_n\}$, $a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1, a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_{n+1})$, 求 a_n

解: 由特征方程 $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ 解得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

由上面的定理可设 $a_n = a \cdot 1^n + b(-\frac{1}{2})^n$

$$\text{由 } a_1 = 0, a_2 = 1 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} a - \frac{1}{2}b = 0 \\ a + \frac{1}{4}b = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{2}{3} \\ b = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \therefore a_n = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3}(-\frac{1}{2})^n$$

37、由 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n})$ 求通项

解：由 $x = \frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{x})$, 解得 $x = \pm 1$

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{a_n + 1}{a_n - 1} = (\frac{a_{n-1} + 1}{a_{n-1} - 1})^2 = (\frac{a_{n-2} + 1}{a_{n-2} - 1})^{2 \times 2} = (\frac{a_{n-3} + 1}{a_{n-3} - 1})^{2 \times 2 \times 2} = \mathbf{L} = (\frac{a_1 + 1}{a_1 - 1})^{2^n}$$

故 a_n 可解出

注：这种方法叫做不动点法

147、 $a_n + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} = 2$

解： $a_n - 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{a_{n-1} - 1}{a_{n-1}}$

当 $a_1 \neq 1$ 时，

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

$$\frac{1}{a_n - 1} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} + (n-1), \quad a_n - 1 = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} + n - 1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} + n - 1} + 1, \quad \text{当 } a_1 = 1 \text{ 时 } a_n = 1$$

这是一个典型的用不动点法解的题目， $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$ 解出不动点 $x = 1$ ，然后利用不动点 $x = 1$ 进行配凑

163、 $f(1)=2002$, $f(n) = f(1)+f(2)+\cdots+f(n) = n^2 f(n)$, 求 $f(2002)$

分析：这是一个数列问题

$f(1)+f(2)+\cdots+f(n)$ 是前 n 项和 S_n , $f(n)$ 就是 a_n

解：当 $n>1$ 时

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

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

$$\text{相减得 } f(n) = n^2 f(n) - (n-1)^2 f(n-1)$$

$$\text{故 } (n^2 - 1)f(n) = (n-1)^2 f(n-1)$$

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

$$f(2002) = f(1) \cdot \frac{f(2)}{f(1)} \cdot \frac{f(3)}{f(2)} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{f(2002)}{f(2001)} = 2002 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{2001}{2003}$$

$$= \frac{2}{2003}、$$

168、特征方程在数列方程、差分方程、微分方程中的对照(大学数学)

例 1、解齐次数列方程 $a_{n+2} - 5a_{n+1} + 6a_n = 0$

解：特征方程为 $I^2 - 5I + 6 = 0$ 得特征根 $I_1 = 2, I_2 = 3$

故方程的通解为 $a_n = C_1 \cdot 2^n + C_2 \cdot 3^n$ (c_1 与 c_2 是两个任意常数)

例 2、解齐次差分方程 $E^2 y - 5Ey + 6y = 0$

解：特征方程为 $I^2 - 5I + 6 = 0$ 得特征根 $I_1 = 2, I_2 = 3$

通解为 $y(n) = C_1 \cdot 2^n + C_2 \cdot 3^n$ (c_1 与 c_2 是两个任意常数)

例 3、解齐次微分方程 $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$

解：特征方程为 $I^2 - 5I + 6 = 0$ 得特征根 $I_1 = 2, I_2 = 3$

故方程的通解为 $y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$ (c_1 与 c_2 是两个任意常数)

222、数列 $\{a_n\}$ 各项都为正数, $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n^2}{a_n + 2}$,

(1) 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$

(2) 判定 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 是否存在, 若存在求出 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ (高考不要求)

解: (1) 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 因此可设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = A$

在 $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n^2}{a_n + 2}$ 的两边取极限, 得 $A = \frac{2A^2}{A + 2}$, 解得 $A = 2$

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

1° 当 $a_1 = 2$, 时则 $a_1 = a_2 = \mathbf{L} = a_n = \mathbf{L}$

这时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 = 2$

2° 当 $a_1 > 2$, 时 $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 递增,

考察函数 $f(x) = \frac{x(x-2)}{x+2}$, $f'(x) = \frac{(2x-2)(x+2) - (x^2-2x)}{(x+2)^2}$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 4x - 4}{(x+2)^2}, \text{ 当 } x > 2 \text{ 时 } f'(x) > 0, f(x) = \frac{x(x-2)}{x+2} \text{ 在 } x > 2 \text{ 上递增}$$

因此 $a_{n+1} - a_n$ 越来越大, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 不存在

3° 当 $0 < a_1 < 2$, 时 $a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 递减,

又有下界故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 可设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = A$

$$\text{在 } a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n^2}{a_n + 2} \text{ 的两边取极限, 得 } A = \frac{2A^2}{A+2}, \text{ 解得 } A = 2$$

233、求数列通项: 已知 $a_1=1$, $a_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{2}{a_n}$, 求 a_n (高考不要求)

解: 由方程 $x = 1 + \frac{2}{x}$ 解得: $x = 2$ 或 $x = -1$

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

$\frac{a_{n+1} - 2}{a_{n+1} + 1} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a_n - 2}{a_n + 1} \right)$, 数列 $\left\{ \frac{a_n - 2}{a_n + 1} \right\}$ 是以 $\frac{a_1 - 2}{a_1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 为首项 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 为公比的等比数

$$\text{列, 故 } \frac{a_n - 2}{a_n + 1} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \quad \therefore a_n = \frac{2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$$

280、若数列前 n 项之积为 $\frac{1}{(n!)^2(n+1)}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: 设这个数列为 $\{a_n\}$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时

$$\text{则 } a_n = \frac{1}{(n!)^2(n+1)} \div \frac{1}{[(n-1)!]^2 n} = \frac{[(n-1)!]^2 \cdot n}{(n!)^2 \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{n}{n^2 \cdot (n+1)} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = \frac{1}{(1!)^2(1+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$ 上式也成立, 因此 $a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ ($n \in N_+$)

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 1$

375、数列 $b_n = 3n - 1$, $a_n = \log_a(1 + \frac{1}{b_n})(a > 1)$, S_n 是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 前 n 项和

求证: $S_n > \frac{\log_a b_{n+1}}{3}$ (高考难题)

$$a_n = \log_a(1 + \frac{1}{b_n}) = \log_a(1 + \frac{1}{3n-1}) = \log_a \frac{3n}{3n-1}$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \mathbf{L} + a_n = \log_a \frac{3}{2} + \log_a \frac{6}{5} + \mathbf{L} + \log_a \frac{3n}{3n-1}$$

$$= \log_a (\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1})$$

由假分数的性质得

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1} > \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{6} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n+1}{3n} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1} > \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{7} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n+2}{3n+1} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1} \quad (3)$$

(1) \times (2) \times (3) 得

$$(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1})^3 > \frac{3 \times 4 \times 5 \times \mathbf{L} \times (3n+2)}{2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \mathbf{L} \times (3n-1)} = \frac{(3n+1)(3n+2)}{2 \times 3}$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时 } (\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1})^3 > \frac{(3n+1)(3n+2)}{2 \times 3} > 3n+2 = b_{n+1}$$

因为 $a > 1$

$$\text{故有 } 3 \log_a (\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{6}{5} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{3n}{3n-1}) > \log_a b_{n+1}, \text{ 即 } S_n > \frac{\log_a b_{n+1}}{3}$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时 } S_1 = \log_a \frac{3}{2} < \frac{\log_a 5}{3}$$

綜上当 $n \geq 2$ 时原式成立

379、求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^3+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+2} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n})$ (竞赛)

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{n^3+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+2} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n} \geq \frac{1}{n^3+n} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+n} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n} = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6(n^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n^3+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+2} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n} \leq \frac{1}{n^3+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+1} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n^2}{n^3+1} = \frac{n(2n+1)}{6(n^2-n+1)}$$

$$\text{因 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6(n^2+1)} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(2n+1)}{6(n^2-n+1)} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{n^3+1} + \frac{2^2}{n^3+2} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n^2}{n^3+n}) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 3^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{45}$$

问题 2

设 $a_n = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2}}}}$ (n 层根号)

求 a_n 和 $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2\mathbf{L}}}}$

解: $a_1 = \sqrt{2} = 2 \cos \frac{p}{4}$

$$a_2 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2 + 2 \cos \frac{p}{4}} = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \frac{p}{4})} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{p}{8}} = 2 \cos \frac{p}{8}$$

$$a_3 = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}} = \sqrt{2 + a_2} = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \frac{p}{8})} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{p}{16}} = 2 \cos \frac{p}{16}$$

……, $a_n = 2 \cos \frac{p}{2^{n+1}}$ (*)

下面用数学归纳法证明 (*)

(1) 当 $n=1$ 时 (*) 显然成立

(2) 假设当 $n=k$ 时 (*) 成立, 即 $a_k = 2 \cos \frac{p}{2^{k+1}}$

$$\text{则 } a_{k+1} = \sqrt{2 + a_k} = \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \frac{p}{2^{k+1}})} = \sqrt{2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{p}{2^{k+2}}} = 2 \cos \frac{p}{2^{k+2}}$$

即当 $n=k+1$ 时 (*) 也成立

综上, 当 $n \in N_+$ 时 $a_n = 2 \cos \frac{p}{2^{n+1}}$

$$\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2\mathbf{L}}}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cos \frac{p}{2^{n+1}} = 2 \cos 0 = 2$$

问题 3: 已知 $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2\mathbf{L}}}}}$ 的值存在, 求其值

解 1 (初中): 设 $\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2\mathbf{L}}}}} = x$

则 $\sqrt{2+x} = x$, 解得 $x=2$

解 2 (高中): 设 $a_n = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2}}}}$ (n 层根号)

依题意 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在, 设为 x

因 $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{2 + a_n}$, 两边取极限得 $\sqrt{2+x} = x$, 解得 $x=2$

$$\text{故 } a_n = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \mathbf{L} + \sqrt{2\mathbf{L}}}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x = 2$$

549、已知：数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中， $a_1 = 1$ ， $a_{n+1} = \frac{1+4a_n + \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{16}$ ，求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项

公式(数列)(联赛)

解：由于 $a_{n+1} = \frac{1+4a_n + \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{16}$ (1) 考虑到求根公式

知 a_{n+1} 是方程 $x^2 - px + q = 0$ 的大根，由韦达定理

$$p = \frac{1+4a_n + \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{16} + \frac{1+4a_n - \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{16} = \frac{1+4a_n}{8}$$

$$q = \frac{1+4a_n + \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{16} \cdot \frac{1+4a_n - \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{16} = \frac{a_n^2 - a_n}{16}$$

于是 $a_{n+1}^2 - \frac{1+a_n}{8} \cdot a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{16}(a_n^2 - a_n) = 0$

化为 $a_n^2 - (8a_{n+1} + 1)a_n + 16a_{n+1}^2 - 2a_{n+1} = 0$

$$a_n = \frac{1+8a_{n+1} - \sqrt{1+24a_{n+1}}}{2} \quad (\text{由(1)知应舍去加根号之根})$$

$$\text{故 } a_{n-1} = \frac{1+8a_n - \sqrt{1+24a_n}}{2} \quad (2)$$

由(1)(2)消去 $\sqrt{1+24a_n}$ 得

$$8a_{n+1} - 6a_n + a_{n-1} = 1 \quad (3)$$

齐次递推式 $8a_{n+1} - 6a_n + a_{n-1} = 0$ (4) 的特征方程为 $8x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$ ，特征根是

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

于是方程(4)的解是 $a_n = a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + b\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1}$

方程(3)的解是 $a_n = a\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + b\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} + c$ (5)

因 $a_1 = 1$ ， $a_2 = \frac{5}{8}$ ， $a_3 = \frac{15}{32}$ 代入(5)求出 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $b = \frac{1}{6}$ ， $c = \frac{1}{3}$ ，

因此 $a_n = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3}$

解2： 设 $b_n = \sqrt{1+24a_n} > 0$

则 $b_1 = 5$, $b_n^2 = 1 + 24a_n$, 即 $a_n = \frac{b_n^2 - 1}{24}$

$$\therefore \frac{b_{n+1}^2 - 1}{24} = \frac{1}{16} \left(1 + \frac{b_n^2 - 1}{6} + b_n \right)$$

化简得 $(2b_{n+1})^2 = (b_n + 3)^2$

$$\therefore 2b_{n+1} = b_n + 3, \text{ 即 } b_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{1}{2}(b_n - 3)$$

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

$$b_n - 3 = 2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} = 2^{2-n} \quad \text{即 } b_n = 2^{2-n} + 3$$

$$\therefore a_n = \frac{b_n^2 - 1}{24} = \frac{2^{2n-1} + 3 \times 2^{n-1} + 1}{3 \times 2^{2n-1}}$$

550、已知 $a_{n+1} + a_n + 2b_n = 24$, $b_{n+1} + 2a_n - 2b_n = 9$, $a_0 = 10, b_0 = 9$, 求 a_n
(数列) (联赛)

解: 由 $a_{n+1} + a_n + 2b_n = 24$, $b_{n+1} + 2a_n - 2b_n = 9$ 消去 b_n , b_{n+1} 得

$$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} - 6a_n = -42 \quad (1)$$

齐次递推式 $a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} - 6a_n = 0$ (1) 的特征方程为 $x^2 - x - 6 = 0$, 特征根是

$$x_1 = 3, x_2 = -2$$

于是方程 (1) 的解是 $a_n = a \cdot 3^n + b(-2)^n + c$ (2)

因 $a_1 = 10$, $a_1 = -4$, $a_2 = 14$ 代入 (5) 求出 $a = -1$, $b = 4$, $c = 7$

因此 $a_n = -3^n + 4(-2)^n + 7$

551、已知: 数列 $\{x_n\}$ 中, $x_0 = 0$, $x_{n+1} = 3x_n + \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1}$ 求数列 $\{x_n\}$ 的通项公式
(联赛)

解 1: 由于 $x_{n+1} = 3x_n + \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1}$ (1) 考虑到求根公式

知 x_{n+1} 是方程 $x^2 - px + q = 0$ 的大根, 由韦达定理

$$p = 3x_n + \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1} + 3x_n - \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1} = 6x_n$$

$$q = (3x_n + \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1})(3x_n - \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1}) = x_n^2 - 1$$

于是 $x^2 - px + q = 0$ 就是

$$x^2 - 6x_n \cdot x + x_n^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{所以 } x_{n+1}^2 - 6x_n \cdot x_{n+1} + x_n^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{化为 } x_n^2 - 6x_{n+1} \cdot x_n + x_{n+1}^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x_{n-1}^2 - 6x_n \cdot x_{n-1} + x_n^2 - 1 = 0$$

可见 x_{n-1} 是方程 (1) 的另一个根, 于是

$$x_{n-1} = 3x_n - \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1} \quad (3)$$

由 (1) (3) 消去 $\sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1}$ 得

$$x_{n+1} - 6x_n + x_{n-1} = 0 \quad (3)$$

它的特征方程为 $x^2 - 6x + 1 = 0$, 特征根是 $3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

$$\text{于是 } x_n = a(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^n + b(3 - 2\sqrt{2})^n \quad (4)$$

把 $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = 1$ 代入 (4) 求出 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$, $b = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}$

$$\text{因此 } x_n = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} [(3 + 2\sqrt{2})^n + (3 - 2\sqrt{2})^n]$$

解 2:

$$x_{n+1} - 3x_n = \sqrt{8x_n^2 + 1}$$

$$x_{n+1}^2 - 6x_{n+1}x_n + 9x_n^2 = 8x_n^2 + 1$$

$$x_{n+1}^2 - 6x_{n+1}x_n + x_n^2 - 1 = 0(1)$$

让 n 为 $n-1$ 得

$$x_n^2 - 6x_n x_{n-1} + x_{n-1}^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x_{n-1}^2 - 6x_n x_{n-1} + x_n^2 - 1 = 0(2)$$

由(1)(2)得 x_{n+1} 与 x_{n-1} 是方程 $t^2 - 6x_n t + x_n^2 - 1 = 0$ 的两根

于是 $x_{n+1} + x_{n-1} = 6x_n$

下面与解 1 同

567、设数列 $\{a_n\}$, $a_1 = 1$, $8a_{n+1}a_n - 16a_{n+1} + 2a_n + 5 = 0$, 记 $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n - \frac{1}{2}}$,

求: $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式, 及 $\{a_nb_n\}$ 的前 n 项和 S_n (数列)

解: $a_n = \frac{1}{b_n} + \frac{1}{2}$ 代入 $8a_{n+1}a_n - 16a_{n+1} + 2a_n + 5 = 0$ 得

$$8\left(\frac{1}{b_{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{b_n} + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 16\left(\frac{1}{b_{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{b_n} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + 5 = 0$$

$$b_{n+1} = 2b_n - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$b_{n+1} - \frac{4}{3} = 2\left(b_n - \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{故 } b_n - \frac{4}{3} = \left(b_1 - \frac{4}{3}\right)2^{n-1} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$b_n = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

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

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

603、已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n - \sqrt{3 - an + 4n^2})$ 则 a 的值是多少? (极限)

$$\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n - \sqrt{3 - an + 4n^2}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 - (3 - an + 4n^2)}{2n + \sqrt{3 - an + 4n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{an - 3}{2n + \sqrt{3 - an + 4n^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{an - 3}{2n + \sqrt{3 - an + 4n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a - \frac{3}{n}}{2 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{n^2} - \frac{a}{n} + 4}} = \frac{a}{2 + \sqrt{4}} = \frac{a}{4} = 1, \text{ 于是 } a = 4$$

607、问题：我声明一点，我没学过这些东西，所以不能枉下定论
但，我认为 1 是不等于 $0.999999999999\cdots$ 的

科学证明人的基因结构与白鼠的基因结构只相差万分之一

那：白鼠=人吗？？？显然是不对的。。但是，我能证出他是相等的：

如下：令 $0.99\cdots=X$ ，(1) $9.99\cdots=10X$ ，(2)

(1) - (2) 得 $9=9X$ ， $X=1$ 我郁闷了~~~~~(极限)

回答： $0.999999999999\cdots$ 的意思是 $0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+\cdots$ 表示无限个数的和。

如果是有限个的和，例如， $0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+0.00009+0.000009=0.999999$
当然比 1 少了哪么一点点，

但是 $0.999999999999\cdots=0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+\cdots$ 表示无限个数的和
这就与有限个的和 $0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+0.00009+0.000009=0.999999$ 有着本质的区别了。

下面用两个方法讲一讲为什么 $0.999999999999\cdots=1$

方法 1（对高三的学生）

$0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+\cdots$ 就是无穷等比数列 $0.9, 0.09, 0.009, 0.0009, \dots$

的各项和，因为其前 n 项和 $S_n = \frac{0.9(1-0.1^n)}{1-0.1} = 1-0.1^n$

于是 $0.999999999\cdots=0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+\dots = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1-0.1^n) = 1$

方法 2（对高三以下的学生）

我们把一根长为 1 米的绳子，第一次取出 $\frac{1}{2}$ （用剪刀剪下）即取出 $\frac{1}{2}$ 米，
第二次取出剩下的 $\frac{1}{2}$ （用剪刀剪下）即取出 $\frac{1}{4}$ 米，第三次把剩下的全部取出即取出 $\frac{1}{4}$ 米，于是，绳长 1 米 = $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})$ 米

如果，我们把一根长为 1 米的绳子，第一次取出 $\frac{1}{2}$ （用剪刀剪下）即取出 $\frac{1}{2}$ 米，
第二次取出剩下的 $\frac{1}{2}$ （用剪刀剪下）即取出 $\frac{1}{4}$ 米，第三次还是取出剩下的 $\frac{1}{2}$ （用剪刀剪下）即取出 $\frac{1}{8}$ 米，如此一直取下去永不停下，每次取出绳子的长依次是

$\frac{1}{2}$ 米， $\frac{1}{4}$ 米， $\frac{1}{8}$ 米， \dots 就可以得到无穷个数。于是，

绳长 1 米 = $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \cdots)$ 米，也就是 1 等于 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots$ 的总和。

同样的道理 $1=0.9+0.09+0.009+0.0009+\cdots=0.999999999\cdots$

609、数列 $\{x_n\}$ 中 ($x_n \neq 0$), 满足等式

$$(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n^2) = (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}x_n)^2$$

是数列 $\{x_n\}$ 成等比数列的 () (数列)(不等式)(竞赛)

A 充分非必要条件 B 必要非充分 C 既非必要又非充分条件 D 充要条件

解: 若数列 $\{x_n\}$ 成等比数列, 设公比为 q 则

$$(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n^2)$$

$$= (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2) \cdot q^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2) = q^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)^2$$

$$(x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}x_n)^2 = (qx_1^2 + qx_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + qx_{n-1}^2)^2 = q^2(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)^2$$

$$\text{故 } (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n^2) = (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}x_n)^2$$

$$\text{若 } (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n^2) = (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}x_n)^2$$

由柯西不等式知

$$(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n^2) \geq (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}x_n)^2$$

当且仅当 $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{x_2}{x_3} = \mathbf{L} = \frac{x_{n-1}}{x_n}$ 时, 取等号

$$\text{由于已有 } (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}^2)(x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n^2) = (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + \mathbf{L} + x_{n-1}x_n)^2$$

因此有 $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{x_2}{x_3} = \mathbf{L} = \frac{x_{n-1}}{x_n}$, 于是数列 $\{x_n\}$ 成等比数列

综上: 是充要条件

624、数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = a_2 = 2, a_{n+2} = 3a_{n+1} - a_n$, 求 a_n

(对高一的学生用如下解法) (数列)(竞赛)

$$\text{解: 设 } a_{n+2} - \frac{1}{k}a_{n+1} = k(a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{k}a_n)$$

$$\text{则 } a_{n+2} = (\frac{1}{k} + k)a_{n+1} - a_n$$

$$\frac{1}{k} + k = 3, \quad k^2 - 3k + 1 = 0, \quad k = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$a_{n+2} - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}a_{n+1} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}(a_{n+1} - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}a_n)$$

$$a_{n+2} - \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}a_{n+1} = \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}(a_{n+1} - \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}a_n)$$

$$a_{n+1} - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}a_n = (\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2})^{n-1}(a_2 - \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{2}a_1) = (\frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2})^{n-1}(\sqrt{5} - 1) \quad (1)$$

$$a_{n+1} - \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}a_n = \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left(a_2 - \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}a_1\right) = \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}(-\sqrt{5}-1) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } \sqrt{5}a_n = \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}(\sqrt{5}-1) + \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}(\sqrt{5}+1)$$

$$a_n = \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}\right)$$

630、求和(数列)(竞赛)

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot n} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (n+1)} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (2n-1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot n} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (n+1)} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (2n-1)} \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{n-1}\right) \left[\frac{n-1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot n} + \frac{n+1-2}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (n+1)} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{2n-1-n}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (2n-1)} \right] \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{n-1}\right) \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (n-1)} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot n} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (n+1)} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{n \cdot (n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (2n-2)} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (2n-1)} \right] \\ & = \left(\frac{1}{n-1}\right) \left[\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (n-1)} - \frac{1}{(n+1) \cdot (n+2) \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot (2n-1)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

848、如图, $\triangle OBC$ 的三个顶点坐标分别为(0,0)、(1,0)、(0,2), 设 P_1 为线段 BC 的中点, P_2 为线段 CO 的中点, P_3 为线段 OP_1 的中点, 对于每一个正整数 n , P_{n+3}

为线段 $P_n P_{n+1}$ 的中点, 令 P_n 的坐标为 (x_n, y_n) , $a_n = \frac{1}{2}y_n + y_{n+1} + y_{n+2}$.

(1) 求 a_1, a_2, a_3 及 a_n ;

(2) 证明 $y_{n+4} = 1 - \frac{y_n}{4}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$;

(3) 若记 $b_n = y_{4n+4} - y_{4n}, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 证明 $\{b_n\}$ 是等比数列。(数列)

解: (I) 因为 $y_1 = y_2 = y_4 = 1, y_3 = \frac{1}{2}, y_5 = \frac{3}{4}$,

所以 $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 2$, 又由题意可知 $y_{n-3} = \frac{y_n + y_{n+1}}{2}$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}y_{n+1} + y_{n+2} + y_{n+3} = \frac{1}{2}y_{n+1} + y_{n+2} + \frac{y_n + y_{n+1}}{2}$$

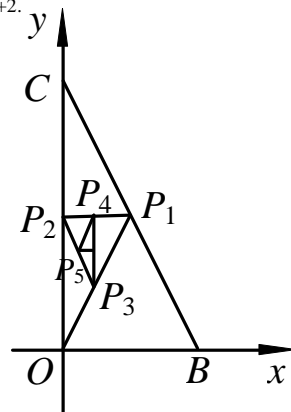
$$= \frac{1}{2}y_n + y_{n+1} + y_{n+2} = a_n, \quad \therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 为常数列。} \therefore a_n = a_1 = 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*.$$

(II) 将等式 $\frac{1}{2}y_n + y_{n+1} + y_{n+2} = 2$ 两边除以 2, 得

$$\frac{1}{4}y_n + \frac{y_{n+1} + y_{n+2}}{2} = 1, \text{ 又 } \therefore y_{n+4} = \frac{y_{n+1} + y_{n+2}}{2} \therefore y_{n+4} = 1 - \frac{y_n}{4}.$$

$$(III) \therefore b_{n-1} = y_{4n+3} - y_{4n+4} = \left(1 - \frac{y_{4n+4}}{4}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{y_{4n}}{4}\right) = -\frac{1}{4}(y_{4n+4} - y_{4n}) = -\frac{1}{4}b_n,$$

又 $\therefore b_1 = y_3 - y_4 = -\frac{1}{4} \neq 0, \therefore \{b_n\}$ 是公比为 $-\frac{1}{4}$ 的等比数列



867、(函数)(数列)

已知 a 是自然数, $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+a)}$, 数列 $\{C_n\}$ 满足 $c_n f(n) = (-1)^n$

问: 对于任意的 a , 是否总存在正整数 n , 使得 $S_n > 2008$ 成立? 为什么? (S_n 是 C_n 的前 n 项和)

$$\text{解: } f(n) = \frac{n}{(n+1)(n+a)}, \quad c_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{f(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+a)}{n}$$

当 $n = 2m$, $m \in N_+$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因 } c_{2m} + c_{2m-1} &= \frac{(2m+1)(2m+a)}{2m} - \frac{2m(2m-1+a)}{2m-1} \\ &= \frac{(4m^2-1)(2m+a) - 4m^2(2m-1+a)}{2m(2m-1)} \\ &= \frac{4m^2-2m-a}{2m(2m-1)} = 1 - \frac{a}{2m(2m-1)} = 1 - a \left[\frac{1}{2m-1} - \frac{1}{2m} \right] \end{aligned}$$

于是 $S_n = S_{2m} = (c_1 + c_2) + (c_3 + c_4) + (c_5 + c_6) + \dots + (c_{2m-1} + c_{2m}) = m - a \left(1 - \frac{1}{2m}\right)$

要使 $S_n > 2008$, 只要 $m - a \left(1 - \frac{1}{2m}\right) > 2008$, $m > 2008 + a - \frac{a}{2m}$

因 $a \in N$ 故 $\frac{a}{2m} \geq 0$, 只要取 $m = 2009 + a$, 就有 $S_n = S_{2m} > 2008$

876、(数列)

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 2b$, $a_{n+1} = 2b - \frac{b^2}{a_n}$ ($b \neq 0$), 试求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式

$$\text{解: } a_{n+1} - b = b - \frac{b^2}{a_n} = \frac{b(a_n - b)}{a_n}$$

$$\text{于是 } \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - b} = \frac{a_n}{b(a_n - b)} = \frac{a_n - b + b}{b(a_n - b)} = \frac{1}{a_n - b} + \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_n - b} = \frac{1}{a_1 - b} + \frac{1}{b}(n-1) = \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{b}(n-1) = \frac{n}{b}, \quad a_n - b = \frac{b}{n}, \quad a_n = b + \frac{b}{n} = b \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

888、(数列)(函数)

$$f(x) = x + 2(\sqrt{x} + 1) \quad (x \geq 0)$$

(1)求 $f(x)$ 反函数(2)设 a_n 前 n 项和为 S_n ,若 $S_n = f(S_{n-1})$, $a_1 = 2$, 求 a_n

解: (1) $y = x + 2\sqrt{x} + 2$, $y - 2 = (\sqrt{x} + 1)^2$, $\sqrt{y - 2} = \sqrt{x} + 1$

$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y - 2} - 1, \quad x = y - 2\sqrt{y - 2}, \quad \text{于是 } f^{-1}(x) = x - 2\sqrt{x - 1} (x \geq 2)$$

$$(2) S_n = S_{n-1} + 2(\sqrt{S_{n-1}} + 1), \quad a_n = 2(\sqrt{S_{n-1}} + 1)$$

$$4S_{n-1} = (a_n - 1)^2, \quad 4S_n = (a_{n+1} - 1)^2, \quad 4a_n = (a_{n+1} - 1)^2 - (a_n - 1)^2$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 - 2a_{n+1} - a_n^2 - 2a_n = 0$$

$$(a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2) - 2(a_{n+1} + a_n) = 0$$

$$(a_{n+1} + a_n)(a_{n+1} - a_n - 2) = 0$$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n - 2 = 0, \quad a_{n+1} - a_n = 2$$

908、(数列)(高考不要求)

已知: 正数列 $A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_n$ 满足 $\sqrt{A_n A_{n-2}} - \sqrt{A_{n-1} A_{n-2}} = 2A_{n-1}$

求 A_n

解: $\sqrt{A_n A_{n-2}} - \sqrt{A_{n-1} A_{n-2}} = 2A_{n-1}$

$$\frac{\sqrt{A_n}}{\sqrt{A_{n-1}}} - 1 = \frac{2\sqrt{A_{n-1}}}{\sqrt{A_{n-2}}} \quad \text{设 } b_n = \frac{\sqrt{A_n}}{\sqrt{A_{n-1}}}, \quad \text{则 } b_n = 2b_{n-1} + 1$$

909、(数列)(高考不要求)

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中,若 $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a_n + 1}{\sqrt{3} - a_n}$ 求 a_n

解: 由方程 $x = \frac{\sqrt{3}x + 1}{\sqrt{3} - x}$, 解得: $x = \pm i$,

$$a_{n+1} - i = \frac{\sqrt{3}a_n + 1}{\sqrt{3} - a_n} - i = \frac{\sqrt{3}a_n + 1 - i\sqrt{3} + ia_n}{\sqrt{3} - a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(a_n - i) + i(a_n - i)}{\sqrt{3} - a_n} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + i)(a_n - i)}{\sqrt{3} - a_n}$$

$$a_{n+1} + i = \frac{\sqrt{3}a_n + 1}{\sqrt{3} - a_n} + i = \frac{\sqrt{3}a_n + 1 + i\sqrt{3} - ia_n}{\sqrt{3} - a_n} = \frac{\sqrt{3}(a_n + i) - i(a_n + i)}{\sqrt{3} - a_n} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} - i)(a_n + i)}{\sqrt{3} - a_n}$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1} - i}{a_{n+1} + i} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + i)(a_n - i)}{(\sqrt{3} - i)(a_n + i)}, \quad \text{以下用迭代}$$

910、(数列)(高考不要求)

正项数列 $\{a_n\}$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_{10} = 10$, $a_n^2 a_{n-1}^{-3} a_{n-2} = 1$ 求 a_n

解: $a_n^2 a_{n-2} = a_{n-1}^3$, 则 $2\lg a_n + \lg a_{n-2} = 3\lg a_{n-1}$

$$\lg a_n = \frac{3}{2}\lg a_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2}\lg a_{n-2}$$

912、(数列)

例如 $a_n = 2^{n-1}$, $b_n = 5n - 3$, 如何证明公共项成等比?

解: 设公共项组成的数列是 $\{c_n\}$

$$a_2 = 2 = b_1, \quad a_6 = 32 = b_7, \quad a_{10} = 512 = b_{103}$$

于是猜出 $c_n = a_{4n-2}$, 再用数学归纳法证明

不用数学归纳法证明也行

证所有的 a_{4n-2} 是公共项, 所有的 a_{4n-3} , a_{4n} , a_{4n+1} 不是公共项

被 5 除的余数不是 2, 故不是

914、(数列)(高考不要求)

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1 - a_n^2}}$

求: a_n

$$a_0 = \sin \frac{p}{4}, \quad a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{p}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{8}} = \sin \frac{p}{8}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos \frac{p}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{16}} = \sin \frac{p}{32}$$

.....

$a_n = \sin \frac{p}{2^{n+1}}$, 可用数学归纳法证明

916、(数列)

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 和 $\{b_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 1, b_1 = 2$, 且 $a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 2b_n, b_{n+1} = 5a_n - 4b_n$
求: a_n 和 b_n

解 1: 由 $a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 2b_n$ 得 $b_n = \frac{3a_n - a_{n+1}}{2}$ 代入 $b_{n+1} = 5a_n - 4b_n$ 得

$$\frac{3a_{n+1} - a_{n+2}}{2} = 5a_n - 4 \cdot \frac{3a_n - a_{n+1}}{2}$$

$$a_{n+2} = -a_{n+1} + 2a_n$$

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

故 $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$ 是等比数列, 公比为 -2 , 首项 $= a_2 - a_1 = -1 - 1 = -2$

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = (a_2 - a_1)(-2)^{n-1} = (-2)^n$$

于是 $a_n = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \dots + (a_n - a_{n-1})$

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

解 2: 由 $a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 2b_n$ 得 $b_n = \frac{3a_n - a_{n+1}}{2}$ 代入 $b_{n+1} = 5a_n - 4b_n$ 得

$$\frac{3a_{n+1} - a_{n+2}}{2} = 5a_n - 4 \cdot \frac{3a_n - a_{n+1}}{2}, \quad a_{n+2} = -a_{n+1} + 2a_n$$

特征方程为 $x^2 + x - 2 = 0$, 特征根是 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = -2$

可设 $a_n = a \cdot (1)^n + b \cdot (-2)^n = a + b \cdot (-2)^n$ 由 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = -1$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} a - 2b = 1 \\ a + 4b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{3} \\ b = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \quad \therefore a_n = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}(-2)^n$$

927、.(数列) (高考不要求)

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_0 = 2, a_1 = \frac{5}{2}, a_{n+1} = a_n(a_{n-1}^2 - 2) - a_1$, 求: a_n

解: 设 $a_n = 2^{b_n} + \frac{1}{2^{b_n}}$, 代入 $a_{n+1} = a_n(a_{n-1}^2 - 2) - a_1$ 得

$$2^{b_{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2^{b_{n+1}}} = (2^{b_n} + \frac{1}{2^{b_n}})[(2^{b_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{b_{n-1}}})^2 - 2] - \frac{5}{2}$$

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

$$= (2^{b_n+2b_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{b_n+2b_{n-1}}}) + (2^{2b_{n-1}-b_n} + \frac{1}{2^{2b_{n-1}-b_n}}) - (2 + \frac{1}{2}) \quad (*)$$

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

只需要 $b_{n+1} = b_n + 2b_{n-1}$

特征方程是 $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$, 特征根是 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2$

可设 $b_n = a \cdot (-1)^n + b \cdot 2^n$ 由 $b_1 = 0, b_2 = 1$

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} a+b=0 \\ -a+2b=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-\frac{1}{3} \\ b=\frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \quad \therefore b_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n$$

$$\text{此时 } 2b_{n-1} - b_n = 2\left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1} - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{n-1}\right] - \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n\right] = (-1)^n$$

于是 $2^{2b_{n-1}-b_n} + \frac{1}{2^{2b_{n-1}-b_n}} = 2 + \frac{1}{2}$, 故(*)式成立

$$\text{因此 } a_n = 2^{b_n} + \frac{1}{2^{b_n}} = 2^{\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n} + 2^{\frac{1}{3}(-1)^n - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n}$$

978、(圆锥曲线)(数列)(不等式)

已知抛物线 $y^2 = x + 4$ 上的两点 $A(0,2)$, $A(-4,0)$ 在该抛物线上找一点 C_1 , 使 $AB \perp BC_1$, 找一点 C_2 , 使 $AC_1 \perp C_1C_2$, 找一点 C_3 , 使 $AC_2 \perp C_2C_3$, \dots , 依次下去, 得到抛物上一系列点 $C_1, C_2, C_3, \dots, C_n, \dots$, 记 $C_n(a_n, b_n)$ (1) 写出 b_{n+1} 与 b_n 的关系 (2) 求证 $b_n \in (-1,0)$ (3) 求证 $b_{2n} > b_{2n-1}$ (4) 求证 $\{b_{2n-1}\}$ 递增

证明: (1) 因 $AC_n \perp C_nC_{n+1}$ 故 $\frac{b_{n+1} - b_n}{a_{n+1} - a_n} = \frac{b_n - 2}{a_n}$,

因 $C_n(a_n, b_n)$ 在抛物线 $y^2 = x + 4$, 故 $a_n = b_n^2 - 4$ 故 $\frac{b_{n+1} - b_n}{b_{n+1}^2 - b_n^2} \cdot \frac{b_n - 2}{b_n^2 - 4} = -1$

$$\frac{1}{b_{n+1} + b_n} \cdot \frac{1}{b_n + 2} = -1, \quad b_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{b_n + 2} - b_n = -\frac{1}{b_n + 2} - (b_n + 2) + 2$$

(2) 用数学归纳法

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 由 } AB \perp BC_1 \text{ 得 } \frac{b_1}{a_1 + 4} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = -1, \quad \frac{b_1}{b_1^2} \cdot \frac{2}{4} = -1, \quad b_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \in (-1,0)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 假设 } b_k \in (-1,0), \text{ 则 } b_{k+1} = -\frac{1}{b_k + 2} - b_k = -\frac{(b_k + 1)^2}{b_k + 2} < 0$$

$$b_{k+2} + 1 = 1 - \frac{(b_k + 1)^2}{b_k + 2} = \frac{b_k + 2 - (b_k + 1)^2}{b_k + 2} = \frac{1 - b_k(b_k + 1)}{b_k + 2} > 0, \quad b_{k+2} > -1$$

于是 $b_{k+1} \in (-1,0)$, 由数学归纳法原理得 $b_n \in (-1,0)$

$$(3) \quad b_{n+1} + 2 = -\frac{1}{b_n + 2} - b_n = 4 - \frac{1}{b_n + 2} - (b_n + 2)$$

$$\text{设 } d_n = b_n + 2, \text{ 则 } d_{n+1} = 4 - \left(\frac{1}{d_n} + d_n\right)$$

由 (1) 知 $1 < d_n < 2$, 函数 $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x \in (1, 2)$ 上是递增

$$d_2 = 4 - \left(d_1 + \frac{1}{d_1}\right) = \frac{11}{6},$$

$$\text{由 } d_2 > d_1 \text{ 得, } d_2 + \frac{1}{d_2} > d_1 + \frac{1}{d_1}, \quad 4 - \left(d_2 + \frac{1}{d_2}\right) < 4 - \left(d_1 + \frac{1}{d_1}\right),$$

$$\text{故 } d_3 < d_2 \text{ 得, } d_3 + \frac{1}{d_3} < d_2 + \frac{1}{d_2}, \quad 4 - \left(d_3 + \frac{1}{d_3}\right) > 4 - \left(d_2 + \frac{1}{d_2}\right)$$

于是 $d_4 > d_3$

假设 $d_{2k} > d_{2k-1}$, 用上面的方法可得 $d_{2k+2} > d_{2k+1}$

由数学归纳法原理得 $d_{2n} > d_{2n-1}$ 恒成立, 故 $b_{2n} > b_{2n-1}$

$$(4) \quad d_{2n+1} - d_{2n-1} = 4 - \left(d_{2n} + \frac{1}{d_{2n}}\right) - d_{2n-1} = 4 - \left[4 - \left(d_{2n-1} + \frac{1}{d_{2n-1}}\right)\right] - \frac{1}{d_{2n}} - d_{2n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{d_{2n-1}} - \frac{1}{d_{2n}} = \frac{d_{2n} - d_{2n-1}}{d_{2n}d_{2n-1}} > 0 \quad (\text{由 (3)})$$

所以 $d_{2n+1} > d_{2n-1}$, 于是 $b_{2n+1} > b_{2n-1}$, $\{b_{2n-1}\}$ 递增

1017、(数列)

求 $1 \bullet 2 \bullet 3 + 2 \bullet 3 \bullet 4 + 3 \bullet 4 \bullet 5 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2)$ 的前 n 项和.

解: 因 $n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) - (n-1)n(n+1)(n+2) = 4n(n+1)(n+2)$

$$\text{故 } n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{1}{4} [n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3) - (n-1)n(n+1)(n+2)]$$

于是 $1 \bullet 2 \bullet 3 + 2 \bullet 3 \bullet 4 + 3 \bullet 4 \bullet 5 + \dots + n(n+1)(n+2)$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 - 0 \times 1 \times 2 \times 3] + \frac{1}{4} [2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 - 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4] + \dots +$$

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

1033、(数列)

从 1, 2, 3, ..., n 这 n 个数中任取两个, 求两数之积的数学期望.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 3 + \mathbf{L} + (n-1)n &= \frac{(1+2+3+\mathbf{L}+n)^2 - (1^2+2^2+\mathbf{L}+n^2)}{2} \\ &= \frac{[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}]^2 - \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}{2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{4} [\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{2n+1}{3}] = \frac{n(n+1)(3n+2)(n-1)}{24} \end{aligned}$$

任取两个的取法数有 $C_n^2 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 种

$$\text{于是, 两数之积的数学期望} = \frac{n(n+1)(3n+2)(n-1)}{24} \times \frac{2}{n(n-1)} = \frac{(n+1)(3n+2)}{12}$$

1034、(数列)

问题: 已知 $A(0,0)$, $B(a,b)$ 两点, 其中 $ab \neq 0$, P_1 是 AB 的中点, P_2 是 BP_1 的中点, P_3 是 P_1P_2 的中点, ..., P_{n+2} 是 P_nP_{n+1} 的中点, 则 P_n 的极限位置是()

$$\text{A、} (\frac{a}{2}, \frac{b}{2}) \quad \text{B、} (\frac{3a}{5}, \frac{3b}{5}) \quad \text{C、} (\frac{2a}{3}, \frac{2b}{3}) \quad \text{D、} (\frac{3a}{5}, \frac{3b}{5})$$

解 1、作为选择题画一条线段, 标到四个中点就可排除 A、B、D 故选 C

解 2 (解答题): 设 $P_n(a_n, b_n)$,

因为 P_{n+2} 是 P_nP_{n+1} 的中点, 于是

$$a_{n+2} = \frac{a_{n+1} + a_n}{2}, \quad b_{n+2} = \frac{b_{n+1} + b_n}{2}$$

$$2a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n, \quad \text{由特征方程 } 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \text{ 得 } x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad x_2 = 1$$

$$\text{于是 } a_n = p(-\frac{1}{2})^n + t, \quad p(-\frac{1}{2})^0 + t = a, \quad p(-\frac{1}{2})^1 + t = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\text{得 } p = \frac{a}{3}, \quad t = \frac{2a}{3} \text{ 于是 } a_n = \frac{a}{3} [(-\frac{1}{2})^n + 2]$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{2a}{3}, \quad \text{同理 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \frac{2b}{3}$$

解 3、罗列找规律

$$0, a, a_1 = \frac{a}{2} = a - \frac{a}{2}, \quad a_2 = a_1 + \frac{a}{4}, \quad a_3 = a_2 - \frac{a}{8}$$

$$\text{于是 } a_n = a_{n-1} + (-\frac{1}{2})^n a, \quad \text{即 } a_n - a_{n-1} = (-\frac{1}{2})^n a$$

$$\text{因此 } a_n = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \mathbf{L} + (a_n - a_{n-1})$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} + [\frac{a}{4} - \frac{a}{8} + \mathbf{L} + (-\frac{1}{2})^n a], \quad \text{于是 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{\frac{a}{4}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2a}{3}$$

1056、(数列)

已知 $a_1 > 2$, $a_{n+1}^2 = a_n + 2$, $a_n > 0$, 则 $a_n =$ _____

因为 $a_1 > 2$, 于是可设 $a_1 = e^a + e^{-a}$

$$a_2^2 = a_1 + 2 = e^a + e^{-a} + 2 = (e^{\frac{a}{2}} + e^{-\frac{a}{2}})^2$$

于是 $a_2 = e^{\frac{a}{2}} + e^{-\frac{a}{2}}$, 于是 $a_n = e^{\frac{a}{2^{n-1}}} + e^{-\frac{a}{2^{n-1}}}$

1070、(数列)(高考不要求)

在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a_n + 1}{\sqrt{3} - a_n}$, $a_1 = \sqrt{3}$, 则 $a_{2006} - a_2 =$ _____

解: 设 $a_n = \cot q_n$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{\cot q_n \cot 30^\circ + 1}{\cot 30^\circ - \cot q_n} = \cot(q_n - 30^\circ)$$

1100、(数列)

有一数列 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3....., 那么它的通项公式 $a_n =$ (), 求和公式 $S_n =$ ()

$$\text{解: (1) } a_n = 2 + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{2(n-2)p}{3}$$

$$(2) S_n = 2n + (-1+0+1-1+0+1+\mathbf{L})$$

设 $b_n = -1+0+1-1+0+1+\mathbf{L}$

则 $b_1 = -1$, $b_2 = -1$, $b_3 = 0$, $b_4 = -1$, $b_5 = -1$, $b_6 = 0$

$$\text{于是 } b_n = -|\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{2np}{3}|$$

$$\text{因此 } S_n = 2n - |\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{2np}{3}|$$

1179、(排列组合)

$$\text{求和} \frac{3}{1!+2!+3!} + \frac{4}{2!+3!+4!} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n+2}{n!+(n+1)!+(n+2)!}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{n+2}{n!+(n+1)!+(n+2)!} = \frac{n+2}{n!(n+2)^2} = \frac{1}{n!(n+2)} = \frac{n+1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{n+2-1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

$$\frac{3}{1!+2!+3!} + \frac{4}{2!+3!+4!} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{n+2}{n!+(n+1)!+(n+2)!} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{3!} - \frac{1}{4!} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

1276、(函数)(向量)

函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+1}$, 点 A_0 表示原点, 点 $A_n(n, f(n)) (n \in \mathbf{N}_+)$, 若向量

$\vec{a}_k = \vec{A_0A_1} + \vec{A_1A_2} + \vec{A_2A_3} + \mathbf{L} + \vec{A_{k-1}A_k}$, q_k 是 \vec{a}_k 与 $\vec{i} = (1, 0)$ 的夹角, 设

$S_n = \tan q_1 + \tan q_2 + \mathbf{L} + \tan q_n$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n =$ _____

解: $A_0(0, 0)$, $A_n(n, f(n))$, $\vec{a} = \vec{A_0A_n} = (n, f(n)) = (n, \frac{1}{n+1})$

$\tan q_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}$, 于是 $S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1}$, $\lim S_n = 1$

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<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=22447&show=0>

已知数集序列 $\{1\}, \{3, 5\}, \{7, 9, 11\}, \{13, 15, 17, 19\}$, 其中第 n 个集合有 n 个元素, 每个集合都是由连续正奇数组成, 并且每个集合中的最大数与后一个集合中的最小数是连续奇数。

(I) 求数集序列第 n 个集合的最大数 a_n 的表达式

(II) 设数集序列第 n 个集合的各数和为 T_n

(1) 求 T_n 的表达式 (2) 令 $f(n) = (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{T_n}})^n (n \in \mathbf{N}^+)$, 求证: $2 \leq f(n) < 3$

解: 1、前 n 个集合的元素个数是 $1+2+\mathbf{L}+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

于是第 n 个集合的最大元素是 $a_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times 2 - 1 = n(n+1) - 1 = n^2 + n - 1$

2 (1) 第 n 个集合的最小元素是 $a_{n-1} + 1 = n(n-1) = n^2 - n + 1$

于是第 n 个集合各数之和 $T_n = \frac{n(n^2 - n + 1 + n^2 + n - 1)}{2} = n^3$

$$(2) f(n) = (1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{T_n}})^n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \cdot 1 < (\frac{1 + n(1 + \frac{1}{n})}{n+1})^{n+1} = f(n+1)$$

故 $f(n)$ 递增, 故 $f(n) \geq f(1) = 2$

$$(1 + \frac{1}{6n})^n * \frac{5}{6} < [\frac{n(1 + \frac{1}{6n}) + \frac{5}{6}}{n+1}]^{n+1} = 1, \text{ 于是 } (1 + \frac{1}{6n})^n < \frac{6}{5}, f(6n) < (\frac{6}{5})^6 < 3$$

因 $f(n)$ 递增, 故 $f(n) < f(6n) < 3$

注: $f(n) < 3$ 的证明

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<http://chat.pep.com.cn/lb5000/topic.cgi?forum=38&topic=22216&start=12&show=0>
2006 浙江高考第(20)题

已知函数 $f(x) = x^3 + x^2$, 数列 $\{x_n\}$ ($x_n > 0$) 的第一项 $x_1 = 1$, 以后各项按如下

方式取定: 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 在 $(x_{n+1}, f(x_{n+1}))$ 处的切线与经过 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(x_n, f(x_n))$ 两点的直线平行.

求证: 当 $n \in N^*$ 时, (I) $x_n^2 + x_n = 3x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1}$; (II) $(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} \leq x_n \leq (\frac{1}{2})^{n-2}$

证明: (I) 因 $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 2x$

故: 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 在 $(x_{n+1}, f(x_{n+1}))$ 处的切线的斜率是 $3x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1}$

切线过 $(0, 0)$ 和 $(x_n, x_n^3 + x_n^2)$, 于是

$$3x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^3 + x_n^2}{x_n} = x_n^2 + x_n$$

(II) 设 $g(x) = x^2 + x$

因为 $x_n^2 + x_n = 3x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1} < 4x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1}$, 所以 $g(x_n) < g(2x_{n+1})$

因为 $g(x) = x^2 + x$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上递增, $x_n > 0$

于是 $x_n < 2x_{n+1}$, $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} > \frac{1}{2}$

故当 $n \in N_+, n \geq 2$ 时

$$x_n = x_1 \cdot \frac{x_2}{x_1} \cdot \frac{x_3}{x_2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}} > 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$$

又 $x_1 = 1 = (\frac{1}{2})^{1-1}$, 于是当 $n \in N^*$ 时 $x_n \geq (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$

$$x_n^2 + x_n = 3x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1} > 2(x_{n+1}^2 + x_{n+1})$$

$$\text{即 } g(x_n) > 2g(x_{n+1}) > 0, \quad 0 < \frac{g(x_{n+1})}{g(x_n)} < \frac{1}{2}$$

故当 $n \in N_+, n \geq 2$ 时

$$g(x_n) = g(x_1) \cdot \frac{g(x_2)}{g(x_1)} \cdot \frac{g(x_3)}{g(x_2)} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{g(x_n)}{g(x_{n-1})} < 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$$

又 $g(x_1) = 2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-2}$, 于是当 $n \in N^*$ 时 $g(x_n) \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$

因 $x_n < x_n^2 + x_n = g(x_n)$, 故 $x_n < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$, 当然也有 $x_n \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$

(II) 证法 2①用数学归纳法先证 $x_n \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ (*)

当 $n=1$ 时, $x_1 = 1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-1}$, 于是此时 (*) 成立

假设当 $n=k$ 时 (*) 式成立, 即 $x_k \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1}$

当 $n=k+1$ 时, 若 $x_{k+1} < \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$, 则

$$x_k^2 + x_k = 3x_{k+1}^2 + 2x_{k+1} < 3\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \text{ ①}$$

$$\text{又由 } x_k \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \text{ 得 } x_k^2 + x_k \geq 4\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \text{ ②}$$

①②相矛盾, 于是 $x_{k+1} \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$

所以当 $n=k+1$ 时 (*) 式成立, 故当 $n \in N_+, n \geq 2$ 时 $x_n \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

②再用放缩法证 $x_n \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$ (**)

$$x_n^2 + x_n = 3x_{n+1}^2 + 2x_{n+1} > 2(x_{n+1}^2 + x_{n+1}), \text{ 于是 } \frac{x_{n+1}^2 + x_{n+1}}{x_n^2 + x_n} < \frac{1}{2}$$

当 $n \in N_+, n \geq 2$ 时

$$x_n^2 + x_n = (x_1^2 + x_1) \cdot \frac{x_2^2 + x_2}{x_1^2 + x_1} \cdot \frac{x_3^2 + x_3}{x_2^2 + x_2} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{x_n^2 + x_n}{x_{n-1}^2 + x_{n-1}}$$

$$< 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbf{L} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}, \text{ 又 } x_1^2 + x_1 = 2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1-2}$$

于是当 $n \in N^*$ 时 $x_n < x_n^2 + x_n \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$, 即 (**) 式成立

综上所述, 是当 $n \in N^*$ 时, $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \leq x_n \leq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2}$

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<http://bbs.pep.com.cn/thread-278347-1-1.html>

数列 $a_{n+1} = pa_n + f(n)$ ($p > 1$) 的通项公式怎样求?

比如: $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + n, a_1 = 1$, 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

解法 1: $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + n$ 两边除以 2^{n+1} 得

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

$$\text{设 } b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n}, \text{ 则 } b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}, b_1 = \frac{a_1}{2^1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } b_n = b_1 + (b_2 - b_1) + (b_3 - b_2) + \mathbf{L} + (b_n - b_{n-1})$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} b_n = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^4} + \frac{3}{2^5} \mathbf{L} + \frac{n-1}{2^{n+1}} \quad (2)$$

(1) - (2) 得

$$\frac{1}{2} b_n = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \mathbf{L} + \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{n-1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}\right) - \frac{n-1}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$b_n = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{n-1}{2^n}, \text{ 即 } \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{n-1}{2^n}, \quad a_n = 3 \times 2^{n-1} - n - 1$$

解法 2: 因 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + n$ 故 $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + n - 1 (n \geq 2)$

$$\text{相减得 } a_{n+1} - a_n = 2(a_n - a_{n-1}) + 1$$

$$\text{设 } b_n = a_{n+1} - a_n, \text{ 则 } b_n = 2b_{n-1} + 1$$

$$\text{于是 } b_n + 1 = 2(b_{n-1} + 1), \text{ 又 } b_1 + 1 = a_2 - a_1 + 1 = a_1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\text{故 } b_n + 1 = 3 \times 2^{n-1}, a_{n+1} - a_n = b_n = 3 \times 2^{n-1} - 1$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \mathbf{L} + (a_n - a_{n-1})$$

$$= 1 + (3 \times 1 - 1) + (3 \times 2 - 1) + \mathbf{L} + (3 \times 2^{n-1} - 1) = 1 + 3(2^{n-1} - 1) - (n - 1) = 3 \times 2^{n-1} - n - 1$$

解 3: 因 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + n$ (1)

故可设 $a_{n+1} + p(n+1) + t = 2(a_n + pn + t)$ (p, t 是常数)

$$a_{n+1} = 2a_n + pn + t - p, \text{ 对照(1)得 } p = t = 1$$

故 $\{a_n + n + 1\}$ 是等比数列, 公比为 2, $a_1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

$$\text{于是 } a_n + n + 1 = 3 \times 2^{n-1}, a_n = 3 \times 2^{n-1} - n - 1$$

上面三种方法中, 方法一是给 $a_{n+1} = pa_n + f(n)$ 求 a_n 的通法, 方法 2 是差分法不论什么情况都可试一试, 当 $f(n)$ 为整式时方法 3 比效好用..

当 $f(n) = k \times p^n$ 时, 方法一比效好用

