



## 第二章 数列参考答案

## 专题 1 高考中的数列基础知识

等差数列:

1. B; 2. C; 3. C; 4. B; 5. B; 6. A; 7. C; 8. B; 9. A; 10. C; 11. B; 12. B; 13. B; 14. B;  
 15. B; 16. A; 17. A; 18. A; 19. C; 20. B; 21. 14; 22.  $a_n = 6n - 3$ ; 23. 20; 24. 6; 25. 10; 26. 27;  
 27. 8; 28.  $\frac{5}{6}n^2 - \frac{7}{6}n$ ; 29. 20; 30. 15; 31. 35; 32. 1;  $\frac{1}{4}n(n+1)$ ; 33. 74; 34. -1; 35. 110; 36. 81;  
 37. 63;

38. (1)  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列, 且  $a_1 = \ln 2$ ,  $a_2 + a_3 = 5\ln 2$ . 可得:  $2a_1 + 3d = 5\ln 2$ , 可得  $d = \ln 2$ ,  $\{a_n\}$  的通项

$$\text{公式: } a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = n\ln 2,$$

$$(2) e^{a_n} = e^{\ln 2^n} = 2^n, \therefore e^{a_1} + e^{a_2} + \dots + e^{a_n} = 2^1 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^n = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} = 2^{n+1} - 2.$$

39. (1)  $\because$  等差数列  $\{a_n\}$  中,  $a_1 = -7$ ,  $S_3 = -15$ ,

$$\therefore a_1 = -7, 3a_1 + 3d = -15, \text{ 解得 } a_1 = -7, d = 2, \therefore a_n = -7 + 2(n-1) = 2n - 9;$$

$$(2) \because a_1 = -7, d = 2, a_n = 2n - 9, \therefore S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_n) = \frac{1}{2}(2n^2 - 16n) = n^2 - 8n = (n-4)^2 - 16,$$

$\therefore$  当  $n=4$  时, 前  $n$  项的和  $S_n$  取得最小值为  $-16$ .

40. 【解析】(1) (I) 由  $a_n^2 + 2a_n = 4S_n + 3$ , 可知  $a_{n+1}^2 + 2a_{n+1} = 4S_{n+1} + 3$

$$\text{两式相减得 } a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 + 2(a_{n+1} - a_n) = 4a_{n+1}, \text{ 即 } 2(a_{n+1} + a_n) = a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = (a_{n+1} + a_n)(a_{n+1} - a_n),$$

$$\because a_n > 0, \therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = 2, \therefore a_1^2 + 2a_1 = 4a_1 + 3, \therefore a_1 = -1 \text{ (舍) 或 } a_1 = 3,$$

则  $\{a_n\}$  是首项为 3, 公差  $d=2$  的等差数列,  $\therefore \{a_n\}$  的通项公式  $a_n = 3 + 2(n-1) = 2n+1$

$$(2) \because a_n = 2n+1, \therefore b_n = \frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n+3)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right),$$

$$\therefore \text{数列 } \{b_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和 } T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2n+3} \right) = \frac{n}{3(2n+3)}.$$

等比数列:

1. B; 2. C; 3. C; 4. C; 5. D; 6. C; 7. D; 8. B; 9. A; 10. B; 11. A; 12. A;  
 13. -63; 14. 32; 15. 1; 121; 16. 64; 17. 1; 18.  $3^{n-1}$ ; 19. 6; 20. 5; 21. 4; 22. 50; 23.  $(-2)^{n-1}$ ;  
 24. 63; 25. 2;  $2^{n+1} - 2$ ; 26. 2; 27.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 28. -7;

29. 【解析】(1)  $\because$  等比数列  $\{a_n\}$  中,  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_5 = 4a_3$ .



$\therefore 1 \times q^4 = 4 \times (1 \times q^2)$ , 解得  $q = \pm 2$ , 当  $q = 2$  时,  $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ , 当  $q = -2$  时,  $a_n = (-2)^{n-1}$ ,

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

(2) 记  $S_n$  为  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和. 当  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $q = -2$  时,  $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{1-(-2)^n}{1-(-2)} = \frac{1-(-2)^n}{3}$ ,

由  $S_m = 63$ , 得  $S_m = \frac{1-(-2)^m}{3} = 63$ ,  $m \in N$ , 无解;

当  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $q = 2$  时,  $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1$ ,

由  $S_m = 63$ , 得  $S_m = 2^m - 1 = 63$ ,  $m \in N$ , 解得  $m = 6$ .

30. 【解析】(1) 数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $na_{n+1} = 2(n+1)a_n$ , 则:  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{\frac{a_n}{n}} = 2$  (常数), 由于  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{n}$ , 故:  $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = 2$ ,

数列  $\{b_n\}$  是以  $b_1$  为首项, 2 为公比的等比数列. 整理得:  $b_n = b_1 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$ , 所以:  $b_1 = 1$ ,  $b_2 = 2$ ,  $b_3 = 4$ .

(2) 数列  $\{b_n\}$  是为等比数列, 由于  $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = 2$  (常数);

(3) 由 (1) 得:  $b_n = 2^{n-1}$ , 根据  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{n}$ , 所以:  $a_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$ .

31. 【解析】(1)  $\because S_n = 1 + \lambda a_n$ ,  $\lambda \neq 0$ .  $\therefore a_n \neq 0$ .

当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 1 + \lambda a_n - 1 - \lambda a_{n-1} = \lambda a_n - \lambda a_{n-1}$ , 即  $(\lambda - 1)a_n = \lambda a_{n-1}$ ,

$\therefore \lambda \neq 0$ ,  $a_n \neq 0$ .  $\therefore \lambda - 1 \neq 0$ . 即  $\lambda \neq 1$ , 即  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - 1}$ , ( $n \geq 2$ ),

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  是等比数列, 公比  $q = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - 1}$ , 当  $n = 1$  时,  $S_1 = 1 + \lambda a_1 = a_1$ , 即  $a_1 = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda}$ ,  $\therefore a_n = \frac{1}{1 - \lambda} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - 1}\right)^{n-1}$ .

(2) 若  $S_5 = \frac{31}{32}$ , 则若  $S_5 = 1 + \lambda \left[\frac{1}{1 - \lambda} \cdot \left(\frac{\lambda}{\lambda - 1}\right)^4\right] = \frac{31}{32}$ , 即  $\left(\frac{\lambda}{1 - \lambda}\right)^5 = \frac{31}{32} - 1 = -\frac{1}{32}$ , 则  $\frac{\lambda}{1 - \lambda} = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 得  $\lambda = -1$ .

32. 【解析】(1) 设等差数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ ,  $\because a_3 = 2$ , 前 3 项和  $S_3 = \frac{9}{2}$ .

$\therefore a_1 + 2d = 2$ ,  $3a_1 + 3d = \frac{9}{2}$ , 解得  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $d = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $\therefore a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) = \frac{n+1}{2}$ .

(2)  $b_1 = a_1 = 1$ ,  $b_4 = a_{15} = 8$ , 可得等比数列  $\{b_n\}$  的公比  $q$  满足  $q^3 = 8$ , 解得  $q = 2$ .

$\therefore \{b_n\}$  前  $n$  项和  $T_n = \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 1$ .

33. 【解析】(1) 因为  $2S_n = 3^n + 3$ , 所以  $2a_1 = 3^1 + 3 = 6$ , 故  $a_1 = 3$ , 当  $n > 1$  时,  $2S_{n-1} = 3^{n-1} + 3$ ,



此时,  $2a_n = 2S_n - 2S_{n-1} = 3^n - 3^{n-1} = 2 \times 3^{n-1}$ , 即  $a_n = 3^{n-1}$ , 所以  $a_n = \begin{cases} 3, n=1 \\ 3^{n-1}, n>1. \end{cases}$

(2) 因为  $a_n b_n = \log_3 a_n$ , 所以  $b_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ , 当  $n > 1$  时,  $b_n = 3^{1-n} \cdot \log_3 3^{n-1} = (n-1) \times 3^{1-n}$ , 所以  $T_1 = b_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ ;

当  $n > 1$  时,  $T_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n = \frac{1}{3} + (1 \times 3^{-1} + 2 \times 3^{-2} + \dots + (n-1) \times 3^{1-n})$ ,

所以  $3T_n = 1 + (1 \times 3^0 + 2 \times 3^{-1} + 3 \times 3^{-2} + \dots + (n-1) \times 3^{2-n})$ ,

两式相减得:  $2T_n = \frac{2}{3} + (3^0 + 3^{-1} + 3^{-2} + \dots + 3^{2-n} - (n-1) \times 3^{1-n}) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1-3^{1-n}}{1-3^{-1}} - (n-1) \times 3^{1-n} = \frac{13}{6} - \frac{6n+3}{2 \times 3^n}$ ,

所以  $T_n = \frac{13}{12} - \frac{6n+3}{4 \times 3^n}$ , 经检验,  $n=1$  时也适合, 综上所述可得  $T_n = \frac{13}{12} - \frac{6n+3}{4 \times 3^n}$ .

34. 【解析】设  $\{a_n\}$  的公比为  $q$ , 由题意得:  $\begin{cases} a_1 q = 6 \\ 6a_1 + a_1 q^2 = 30 \end{cases}$ , 解得:  $\begin{cases} a_1 = 3 \\ q = 2 \end{cases}$  或  $\begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ q = 3 \end{cases}$ ,

当  $a_1 = 3, q = 2$  时:  $a_n = 3 \times 2^{n-1}, S_n = 3 \times (2^n - 1)$ ;

当  $a_1 = 2, q = 3$  时:  $a_n = 2 \times 3^{n-1}, S_n = 3^n - 1$ .

35. 【解析】(1) 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公比为  $q$ , 由  $a_3^2 = 9a_2 a_6$  得  $a_3^2 = 9a_4^2$ , 所以  $q^2 = \frac{1}{9}$ .

由条件可知各项均为正数, 故  $q = \frac{1}{3}$ . 由  $2a_1 + 3a_2 = 1$  得  $2a_1 + 3a_1 q = 1$ , 所以  $a_1 = \frac{1}{3}$ .

故数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项式为  $a_n = \frac{1}{3^n}$ .

(2)  $b_n = \log_3 a_1 + \log_3 a_2 + \dots + \log_3 a_n = -(1+2+\dots+n) = -\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ ,

故  $\frac{1}{b_n} = -\frac{2}{n(n+1)} = -2(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})$  则  $\frac{1}{b_1} + \frac{1}{b_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{b_n} = -2[(1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})] = -\frac{2n}{n+1}$ ,

所以数列  $\{\frac{1}{b_n}\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $-\frac{2n}{n+1}$ .

错位相减:

1. (1)  $a_n = 2^n$ ; (2)  $5 - \frac{2n+5}{2^n}$ .

2. (1)  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式为  $a_n = 3n - 2$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  的通项公式为  $b_n = 2^n$ . (2)  $(3n-4)2^{n+2} + 16$ .

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

4. (1)  $a_n = 6n + 5; b_n = 4 + 3(n-1) = 3n + 1$ ; (2)  $T_n = 3n \cdot 2^{n+2}$ .

5. (1)  $b_n = n(n \in N^*)$ ; (2)  $T_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2(n \in N^*)$ .

6. (1)  $a_n = 2^{n-1}, n \in N^*$ ;  $b_n = 2n - 1, n \in N^*$ . (2)  $S_n = (2n-3) \cdot 2^n + 3(n \in N^*)$ .

7. (1)  $a_n = \frac{1}{9}(2n+79), b_n = 9 \cdot (\frac{2}{9})^{n-1}$ ; (2)  $T_n = 6 - \frac{2n+3}{2^{n-1}}$ .



8. (1)  $a_n = 1 + 2(n-1) = 2n-1$ ; (2)  $\therefore T_n = \frac{(3n-1) \cdot 4^{n+1} + 4}{9}$ .
9. (1)  $a_n = 2 + (n-2) \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n + 1$ , (2)  $S_n = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}) - \frac{n-2}{2^{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{n+4}{2^{n+1}}$ .
10. (1) 数列  $\{\frac{a_n}{n}\}$  是以 1 为首项, 以 1 为公差的等差数列; (2)  $S_n = \frac{2n-1}{4} \cdot 3^{n+1} + \frac{3}{4}$
11. (1)  $c_n = 2n-1$ ; (2)  $S_n = (n-1)3^n + 1$ .
12. (I)  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) = \frac{1+n}{2}$  (II)  $2(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{2n}{n+1}$
13. (1)  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式  $a_n = 2^{n-1}$ ; (2)  $T_n = 1 + (n-1)2^n$ .
14. (1)  $a_n = 2n$ . (2) 数列  $\{b_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和  $T_n$  为  $\frac{n}{2n+2}$ .
15. (1)  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式为  $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 1 + (n-1)(-1) = 2-n$ ; (2)  $2(-1 - \frac{1}{2n-1}) = \frac{n}{1-2n}$ .
16. (1)  $a_n = 2n-1, (n \in N^*)$ . (2)  $T_n = 3 - \frac{2n+3}{2^n}$ .
17. (1) 略; (2)  $a_n = 2n-1$ ; (3) 略
18. (1)  $a_n = 2^n$ . (2)  $T_n = (n-1)2^{n+1} + 2$ .
19. (1)  $a_n = 3n-1, b_n = 2^n$ . (2)  $T_n - 8 = (3n-4)2^{n+1}$ .  $T_n - 8 = a_{n-1}b_{n+1} (n \in N^*, n \geq 2)$ .
20. (I)  $a_n = 2-n$ ; (II)  $S_n = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$ .

### 数列构造

1. C; 2.A; 3.A; 4.D; 5.B 6.  $-\frac{1}{n}$ . 7.  $\frac{2}{5}$ ; 8. 1; 9. 47; 10. 11; 11.  $\frac{1}{2n-1}$ ; 12.  $2n^2 + 6n$ ; 13.  $2^{n+1} - 1$ ; 14. 1023; 15.  $2 \times 3^{n-1} - 1$ ; 16.  $2^{n-1} (n \in N^*)$ ;
17. (1)  $a_4 = \frac{7}{8}$ ; (2) 数列  $\{a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}a_n\}$  是以  $a_2 - \frac{1}{2}a_1 = 1$  为首项, 公比为  $\frac{1}{2}$  的等比数列;
- (3) 数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式是  $a_n = (2n-1) \times (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$ .
18. (1)  $\{b_n\}$  是首项为 1, 公差为 2 的等差数列. (2)  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式  $a_n = (n-1)^2 + 1 = n^2 - 2n + 2$
19. (1)  $a_n - 1 = \frac{5}{6}(a_{n-1} - 1)$ , (2)  $n = 15$ .
20. 【解析】(1)  $a_n = (n^2 - 1)c^n + c^{n-1}$ , (2)  $(-\infty, -\frac{1+\sqrt{13}}{6}) \cup [1, +\infty)$
21. (1)  $b_1 = 4, b_2 = \frac{17}{4}, b_3 = \frac{72}{17}$
- (2)  $c_n = b_n b_{n+1} = 4b_n + 1 > 17 (n \geq 2)$  所以  $s_n = c_1 + c_2 + c_n \geq 17n$
- 22 【解析】(1)  $\{b_n\}$  是以 1 为首项,  $-\frac{1}{2}$  为公比的等比数列. (2)  $a_n = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{2}{3}(-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} (n \in N^*)$ .
23. 【解析】(1)  $\{b_n\}$  是以  $b_1 = 3$  为首项、以 2 为公比的等比数列. (2)  $a_n = (3n-1)2^{n-2} (n \in N^*)$ .



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

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

(3) 证明: 由(1)知  $a_n = (a-1)c^{n-1} + 1$ . 若  $0 < (a-1)c^{n-1} + 1 < 1$ , 则  $0 < (1-a)c^{n-1} < 10 < (1-a)c^{n-1} < 1$ . 因为  $0 < a_1 = a < 1$ ,  $0 < c^{n-1} < \frac{1}{1-a}$  ( $n \in N^*$ ), 由于  $c^{n-1} > 0$  对于任意  $n \in N^*$  成立, 知  $c > 0$ . 下面用反证法证明  $c \leq 1$ .

假设  $c > 1$ . 由函数  $f(x) = c^x$  的图象知, 当  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $c^{n-1} \rightarrow +\infty$ , 所以  $c^{n-1} < \frac{1}{1-a}$  不能对任意  $n \in N^*$  恒成立, 导致矛盾.  $\therefore c \leq 1$ . 因此  $0 < c \leq 1$

26. (1)  $a_2 = S_1 + 2^2 = 2 + 2^2 = 6$ ,  $S_2 = 8$ ;  $a_3 = S_2 + 2^3 = 8 + 2^3 = 16$ ,  $S_2 = 24$ ,  $a_4 = S_3 + 2^4 = 40$ ;

(2)  $\{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\}$  是首项为 2, 公比为 2 的等比数列. (3)

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

27. (1)  $a_n = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1-q^{n-1}}{1-q}, & q \neq 1 \\ n, & q = 1 \end{cases}$  (2) 由(1), 当  $q=1$  时, 显然  $a_3$  不是  $a_6$  与  $a_9$  的等差中项, 故  $q \neq 1$ . 由

$a_3 - a_6 = a_9 - a_3$  可得  $q^5 - q^2 = q^2 - q^8$ , 由  $q \neq 0$  得  $q^3 - 1 = 1 - q^6$ , ①整理得  $(q^3)^2 + q^3 - 2 = 0$ , 解得  $q^3 = -2$  或  $q^3 = 1$  (舍去). 于是  $q = -\sqrt[3]{2}$ . 另一方面,  $a_n - a_{n+3} = \frac{q^{n+2} - q^{n-1}}{1-q} = \frac{q^{n-1}}{1-q}(q^3 - 1)$ ,

$a_{n+6} - a_n = \frac{q^{n-1} - q^{n+5}}{1-q} = \frac{q^{n-1}}{1-q}(1 - q^6)$ . 由①可得  $a_n - a_{n+3} = a_{n+6} - a_n$ ,  $n \in N^*$ . 所以对任意的  $n \in N^*$ ,  $a_n$  是  $a_{n+3}$  与  $a_{n+6}$  的等差中项.

## 专题 2 裂项相消

1. 【解析】(1) 由  $a_1 + \frac{1}{3}a_2 + \frac{1}{5}a_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1}a_n = n$ , 得  $a_1 = 1$ , 当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $a_1 + \frac{1}{3}a_2 + \frac{1}{5}a_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-3}a_{n-1} = n-1$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{2n-1}a_n = 1$ ,  $a_n = 2n-1$  ( $n \geq 2$ ),  $a_1 = 1$  适合上式,  $\therefore a_n = 2n-1$ ;

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

$\therefore$  数列  $\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}} + \sqrt{a_n}}\}$  的前 84 项和  $S_{84} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}-1 + \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{169}-\sqrt{167}) = \frac{1}{2}(13-1) = 6$ .

2. 【解析】依题意,  $a_n = n+5$ ,  $b_{n+2} - 2b_{n+1} + b_n = 0$ , 即  $b_{n+2} + b_n = 2b_{n+1}$ ,  $\therefore \{b_n\}$  为等差数列, 令  $\{b_n\}$  得前  $n$  和为,  $S_n$  所以,  $S_9 = 153 = 9(\frac{11+b_7}{2})$ ,  $b_7 = 23$ ,  $d = 3$ ,  $b_n = 3n+2$ ;

(2) 由(1)得,  $c_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$ ,  $\therefore T_n = \frac{n}{(2n+1)} > \frac{k}{57}$  任意的  $n \in N^*$  都成立,

容易判断  $T_n = \frac{n}{(2n+1)} \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2})$ , 所以  $\frac{k}{57} < \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $k < 19$ ,  $\therefore k \in Z, k = 18$ .



3. 【解析】 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $a_2 = 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1} (n \in N^*, n \geq 2)$ , 可得  $a_3 = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $a_4 = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  $a_5 = \frac{8}{2}$ ,  $a_6 = \frac{13}{2}$ ,  $a_7 = \frac{21}{2}$ ,

...

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } & \frac{1}{a_1 a_3} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_4} + \frac{1}{a_3 a_5} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2018} a_{2020}} = \frac{4}{1 \times 3} + \frac{4}{2 \times 5} + \frac{4}{3 \times 8} + \frac{4}{5 \times 13} + \dots + \frac{4}{mn} \\ & = 4 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \right) + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{13} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right] \\ & = 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{40} - \frac{1}{8 \times 13} + \dots + \frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ & = 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 2 - \frac{4}{n}, \text{ 由于 } \frac{4}{n} \in (0, 1), \text{ 则 } 2 - \frac{4}{n} \in (1, 2), \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{a_1 a_3} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_4} + \frac{1}{a_3 a_5} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2018} a_{2020}} \text{ 的整数部分为 } 1. \text{ 故选} \end{aligned}$$

B.

4. 【解析】数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 + \frac{1}{2}a_2 + \frac{1}{3}a_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}a_n = n^2 + n$ , ①

当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $a_1 + \frac{1}{2}a_2 + \frac{1}{3}a_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1}a_{n-1} = (n-1)^2 + (n-1)$ , ②

① - ② 得:  $\frac{1}{n}a_n = 2n$ , 故:  $a_n = 2n^2$ , 数列  $\{b_n\}$  满足:  $b_n = \frac{2n+1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{2n+1}{4n^2(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right]$ ,

则:  $T_n = \frac{1}{4} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right)$ ,

由于  $T_n < \frac{n}{n+1} \lambda (n \in N^*)$  恒成立, 故:  $\frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) < \frac{n}{n+1} \lambda$ , 整理得:  $\lambda > \frac{n+2}{4n+4}$ , 当  $n=1$  时,  $\left( \frac{2n+1}{4n+4} \right)_{\max} = \frac{3}{8}$ .

故选 D.

5. 【解析】

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

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

6. 【解析】

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

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{3}{1! + 2! + 3!} + \frac{4}{2! + 3! + 4!} + \dots + \frac{n+2}{n! + (n+1)! + (n+2)!} = \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{(n+2)!}$$

7. 【解析】 $a_n = \frac{5n+4}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{5n+2}{n(n+1)} - \frac{5n+7}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ , 则  $S_n = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{5n+7}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{7n^2+11n}{2(n+1)(n+2)}$ , 故存在

$a=7, b=11$  符合题意

8. 【解析】 $\frac{n+2}{n \times (n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)2^n}$ ,  $S_n = \frac{3}{1 \times 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{2 \times 3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{n+2}{n \times (n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)2^n}$

9. 【解析】(1)  $\because a_n - \frac{S_n}{2} = 1 (n \in N^*)$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} - \frac{S_{n+1}}{2} = 1$ , 两式作差可得:  $(a_{n+1} - a_n) - \frac{S_{n+1} - S_n}{2} = 0$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} = 2a_n$ ,



即  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 2$ . 在  $a_n - \frac{S_n}{2} = 1$  中取  $n=1$ , 可得  $a_1 = 2$ .  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是首项为 2, 公比为 2 的等比数列, 则  $a_n = 2^n$ ;

(2) 证明:  $\because b_n = \frac{2^n}{(a_n - 1)(a_{n+1} - 1)} (n \in N^*)$ ,  $\therefore b_n = \frac{2^n}{(2^n - 1)(2^{n+1} - 1)} = \frac{1}{2^n - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1}$ ,

$\therefore T_n = (\frac{1}{2^1 - 1} - \frac{1}{2^2 - 1}) + (\frac{1}{2^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{2^3 - 1}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{2^n - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1}) = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1}$ .  $\therefore T_n$  是一个单调递增数列,

当  $n=1$  时,  $(T_n)_{min} = T_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2 - 1} = \frac{2}{3}$ , 当  $n \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $T_n \rightarrow 1$ .  $\therefore T_n \in [\frac{2}{3}, 1)$ .

10. 【解析】(1) 因为  $\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} + \frac{2}{a_2 - 1} + \frac{3}{a_3 - 1} + \dots + \frac{n}{a_n - 1} = n \dots \dots \dots$  ① 当  $n=1$  时,  $a_1 = 2$ ,

当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} + \frac{2}{a_2 - 1} + \frac{3}{a_3 - 1} + \dots + \frac{n-1}{a_{n-1} - 1} = n-1 \dots \dots \dots$  ② 由 ① - ② 得:  $a_n = n+1$ ,

因为  $a_1 = 2$  适合上式, 所以  $a_n = n+1 (n \in N^*)$

(2) 证明: 由 (1) 知,  $b_n = \frac{2n+1}{(a_n - 1)^2 (a_{n+1} - 1)^2} = \frac{2n+1}{n^2 (n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$

$\therefore T_n = (\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2}) + (\frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}) = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}$ .  $\because \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} > 0$ , 即  $T_n < 1$ .

11. 【解析】(1)  $a_{n+1} + 1 = \frac{a_n + 1}{a_n + 2}$ ,  $a_n \neq -1$  且  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1} + 1} = \frac{a_n + 2}{a_n + 1}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1} + 1} = \frac{(a_n + 1) + 1}{a_n + 1}$ ,

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

数列  $\left\{ \frac{1}{a_n + 1} \right\}$  是等差数列,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{1}{2} + (n-1) \cdot 1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{2n-1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore a_n = \frac{3-2n}{2n-1}$ .

(2) 由 (1) 知  $b_n = \frac{2}{2n-1}$ ,  $\therefore c_n = (-1)^{n-1} n b_n b_{n+1} = (-1)^{n-1} n \cdot \frac{2}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{2}{2n+1}$ ,  $\therefore c_n = (-1)^{n-1} (\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+1})$

$S_{2019} = (1 + \frac{1}{3}) - (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}) + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{2 \times 2019 - 1} + \frac{1}{2 \times 2019 + 1}) = \frac{4040}{4039}$ .

12. 【解析】(1) 由题意,  $\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n+1} = n^2 + n$ , 当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{3} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{n} = (n-1)^2 + n - 1$ ,

两式相减得,  $\frac{a_n}{n+1} = 2n$ , 即  $a_n = 2n(n+1) (n \geq 2)$ . 当  $n=1$  时,  $a_1 = 4$  也符合,  $\therefore a_n = 2n(n+1)$ ;

(2)  $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{2n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1})$ ,  $\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{n}{2(n+1)}$ .

由  $S_n = \frac{n}{2(n+1)} > \frac{9}{20}$ , 解得  $n > 9$ .  $\therefore$  满足  $S_n > \frac{9}{20}$  的最小正整数  $n = 10$ .

13. 【解析】(1) 等比数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和是  $S_n$ , 且  $S_n = 2^{n+1} - b$ ,  $n=1$  时,  $a_1 = S_1 = 4 - b$ ;  $n \geq 2$  时,

$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 2^{n+1} - b - 2^n + b = 2^n$ , 由于数列为等比数列, 可得  $4 - b = 2$ , 即  $b = 2$ ; 则  $a_n = 2^n$ ,  $n \in N^*$ ;

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



前  $n$  项和  $T_n = 1 - \frac{1}{4-1} + \frac{1}{4-1} - \frac{1}{8-1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n-1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1}$ ,

由于  $2^{n+1}-1 \geq 3$ , 可得  $0 < \frac{1}{2^{n+1}-1} \leq \frac{1}{3}$ , 则  $T_n \geq \frac{2}{3}$ .

14. 【解析】由  $a_{n+1} - a_n = a_n^2$ , 得  $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n = a_n(a_n + 1) \geq 6$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n(a_n + 1)} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_n + 1}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_1 + 1} + \frac{1}{a_2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n + 1} = (\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2}) + (\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ ,

$\therefore \frac{a_n}{a_n + 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_n + 1}$ ,  $\therefore T_m = \frac{a_1}{a_1 + 1} + \frac{a_2}{a_2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{a_m}{a_m + 1} = m - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a_{m+1}}) = m - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{a_{m+1}} < m - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = m - \frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore T_m < 2018$ ,  $\therefore m - \frac{1}{3} < 2018$ ,  $\therefore m < 2018 + \frac{1}{3}$ .  $\therefore$  正整数  $m$  的最大值为 2018, 故选: B

15. 【解析】 $a_1 = \frac{6}{5}$ ,  $a_n = \frac{a_{n+1} - 1}{a_n - 1} (n \in N^*)$ , 可得  $a_1 > 1$ ,  $a_n - 1 > 0$ ,  $a_{n+1} - 1 > 0$ , 即有  $a_n(a_n - 1) = a_{n+1} - 1$ ,

取倒数可得  $\frac{1}{a_n(a_n - 1)} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_n}$ , 即有  $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}$ ,

$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_2 - 1} + \frac{1}{a_2 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_3 - 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = 5 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} < 5$ ,

由对  $n \in N^*$ , 都有  $k > \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$  成立, 可得  $k \geq 5$ , 则  $k$  的最小值为 5. 故选: C.

16. 【解析】 $a_1 = \frac{4}{3}$ , 且  $a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n(a_n - 1) (n \in N^*)$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = a_n^2 + 1 > 0$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} > a_n$ ,  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是单调

递增数列, 可得  $a_2 - 1 = \frac{4}{3} \times (\frac{4}{3} - 1) + 1 = \frac{4}{9}$ ,  $a_3 - 1 = \frac{13}{9} \times (\frac{13}{9} - 1) = \frac{52}{81}$ ,  $a_4 - 1 = \frac{6916}{6561} > 1$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $\therefore a_{2018} - 1 > 1$ .

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{a_n(a_n - 1)} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_n}$ , 可得:  $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}$ ,

$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2017}} = (\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_2 - 1}) + (\frac{1}{a_2 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_3 - 1}) + (\frac{1}{a_3 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_4 - 1}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{a_{2017} - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{2018} - 1})$

$= 3 - \frac{1}{a_{2018} - 1} \in (2, 3)$ .  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2017}}$  的整数部分是 2. 故选: C.

17. 【解析】 $\because a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + a_n > 1$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n(a_n + 1)} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_n + 1}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$ , 则

$\frac{a_n}{a_n + 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_n + 1}$ ,

则  $\frac{a_1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{a_2}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{a_{2018}}{1 + a_{2018}} = 2018 - (\frac{1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{1}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + a_{2018}})$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{1}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + a_{2018}} = \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2018}} - \frac{1}{a_{2019}} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_{2019}}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{a_1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{a_2}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{a_{2018}}{1 + a_{2018}} = 2018 - (\frac{1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{1}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + a_{2018}}) = 2018 - 1 + \frac{1}{a_{2019}} = 2017 + \frac{1}{a_{2019}}$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_{2019}} \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\therefore [2017 + \frac{1}{a_{2019}}] = 2017$ , 即  $[\frac{a_1}{1 + a_1} + \frac{a_2}{1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{a_{2018}}{1 + a_{2018}}] = 2017$ , 故答案为: 2017

18. 【解析】由题设知,  $a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n(a_n - 1)$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{a_n(a_n - 1)} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_n}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{a_n}$ ,





通过累加, 得  $m = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2014}} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_{2015} - 1}$ . 由  $a_{n+1} - a_n = (a_n - 1)^2 \geq 0$ , 即  $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ ,

由  $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $a_2 = \frac{7}{4}$ ,  $a_3 = \frac{37}{16}$ .  $\therefore a_{2019} \geq a_{2018} \geq a_{2017} \geq \dots \geq a_3 > 2$ ,  $\therefore a_{2019} - 1 > 1$ ,  $\therefore 0 < \frac{1}{a_{2019} - 1} < 1$ ,  $\therefore 1 < m < 2$ ,

所以  $m$  的整数部分为 1. 故选: B.

19. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = \frac{4}{3}$ ,  $a_{n+1} - 1 = a_n(a_n - 1) (n \in N^*)$ . 可得:  $a_{n+1} - a_n = (a_n - 1)^2 > 0$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} > a_n$ ,

因此数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调递增. 则  $a_2 - 1 = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ , 可得  $a_2 = \frac{13}{9}$ , 同理可得:  $a_3 = \frac{133}{81}$ ,  $a_4 = \frac{13477}{6561}$ .  $\frac{1}{a_3 - 1} = \frac{81}{52} > 1$ ,

$\frac{1}{a_4 - 1} = \frac{6561}{6916} < 1$ , 另一方面:  $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}$ ,  $\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$

$= (\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_2 - 1}) + (\frac{1}{a_2 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_3 - 1}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}) = 3 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}$ ,

当  $n = 1$  时,  $S_1 = \frac{1}{a_1} = \frac{3}{4}$ , 其整数部分为 0; 当  $n = 2$  时,  $S_2 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{13} = 1 + \frac{23}{52}$ , 其整数部分为 1;

当  $n = 3$  时,  $S_3 = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{9}{13} + \frac{81}{133} = 2 + \frac{355}{6561}$ , 其整数部分为 2; 当  $n \geq 4$  时,  $S_n = 2 + 1 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} \in (2, 3)$ , 其整数部

分为 2. 综上可得:  $S_n$  的整数部分的所有可能值构成的集合是  $\{0, 1, 2\}$ . 故选: A.

20. 【解析】

$\because a_1 = \frac{1}{2} a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2}{2018} + a_n (n \in N^*) \Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}}{2018} = \frac{a_n^2}{2018^2} + \frac{a_n}{2018} \Rightarrow \frac{2018}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2018}{a_n} \left( \frac{2018}{a_n + 2018} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n + 2018} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$

故  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2018 + a_i} = \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$ ,  $\because a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2}{2018} + a_n (n \in N^*)$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{a_n^2}{2018} > 0$ , 即  $a_{n+1} > a_n$ ,  $\therefore$  数

列  $\{a_n\}$  单调递增, 即题目要符合条件:  $\frac{1}{2018 + a_1} + \frac{1}{2018 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2018 + a_{n-1}} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_n} > 1$ , 且  $\frac{1}{2} < a_{n-1} \leq 1$ ;

$\frac{n-1}{2018+1} < \frac{1}{2018+a_1} + \frac{1}{2018+a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2018+a_{n-1}} < \frac{n-1}{2018+\frac{1}{2}}$ , 即  $\frac{n-1}{2019} \geq 1$ ,  $n \geq 2020$ , 使  $a_n > 1$  的正整数  $n$  的

最小值是 2020, 故选 C.

21. 【解析】证明: (1) 由题意, 可知:  $2a_{n+1} - 2a_n = a_n^2 - 4a_n + 4 = (a_n - 2)^2 \geq 0$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ ,  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是单

调递增数列. 又  $\because a_1 = 3$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+1} \geq a_n \geq \dots \geq a_1 = 3 > 0$ ,  $\therefore (a_n - 2)^2 \geq \dots \geq (a_1 - 2)^2 = 1 > 0$ .  $\therefore a_{n+1} > a_n$ .

(2) 由题意, 可知:  $\because 2a_{n+1} = a_n^2 - 2a_n + 4$ ,  $\therefore 2a_{n+1} - 4 = a_n^2 - 2a_n$ . 即:  $2(a_{n+1} - 2) = a_n(a_n - 2)$

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

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 2} - \frac{1}{a_2 - 2} + \frac{1}{a_2 - 2} - \frac{1}{a_3 - 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n - 2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 2} = \frac{1}{a_1 - 2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 2}$ .



$\because n \in N^*$ , 又由 (I), 知:  $a_{n+1} \geq a_2 = \frac{7}{2}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 2} \geq \frac{1}{3}$ ;

又由  $2(a_{n+1} - 2) = a_n(a_n - 2)$ , 得:  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 2} = \frac{2}{a_n} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n - 2} \leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n - 2} \leq \dots \leq (\frac{2}{3})^n \cdot \frac{1}{a_1 - 2} = (\frac{2}{3})^n$ ,

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 2} \leq 1 - (\frac{2}{3})^n$ .  $\therefore \frac{1}{3} \leq \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \leq 1 - (\frac{2}{3})^n (n \in N^*)$ . 命题得证.

21. 【解析】(1) 令  $m=1$ , 则,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n$ ,  $\therefore \{a_n\}$  成等比数列, 故  $a_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$ ,

$b_{n+1} = b_1 + b_n$ ,  $\therefore \{b_n\}$  成等差数列,  $\therefore b_n = -\frac{n}{2}$

$$(2) b_n = \frac{4c_n + n}{3c_n + n} = -\frac{n}{2}, \therefore c_n = -\frac{2n + n^2}{3n + 8}$$

$$(3) \because d_n = \frac{a_n}{c_n} = -\frac{3n + 8}{2^n \cdot n(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2^n(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}n},$$

$$T_n = (\frac{1}{2 \times 3} - \frac{1}{2^{-1} \times 1}) + (\frac{1}{2^2 \times 4} - \frac{1}{2^0 \times 2}) + \dots + [\frac{1}{2^n(n+2)} - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}n}] = -\frac{1}{2^{-1} \times 1} - \frac{1}{2^0 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2^n(n+2)}, \text{ 而}$$

当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $0 < \frac{3n+5}{2^n(n^2+3n+2)} < \frac{1}{2^n} = a_n$ , 故  $-\frac{5}{2} < T_n < a_n - \frac{5}{2}$ .

23. 【解析】(1)  $\because a_2 = 0, a_3 = -\frac{3}{4}, a_4 = -\frac{8}{5}$ .

(2) 假设存在使数列  $\left\{ \frac{a_n + an}{a_n + n} \right\}$  成为以  $-1$  为公差的等差数列,

$$\frac{a_{n+1} + a(n+1)}{a_{n+1} + n+1} - \frac{a_n + an}{a_n + n} = -1, \text{ 化简可得, } a = -2$$

$$(3) \frac{a_n - 2n}{a_n + n} = -n, \therefore a_n = \frac{2n - n^2}{n+1}, \frac{1}{3^{\frac{n+2}{2}} a_{n+2}} = -\frac{n+3}{n(n+2)} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{n+2}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{n3^{\frac{n}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(n+2)3^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} \right)$$

$$S_n = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{(n+1)3^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{(n+2)3^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} \right) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}+1}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{(n+1)3^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)3^{\frac{n+2}{2}}} \right) > -\frac{2\sqrt{3}+1}{12}$$

24. 【解析】(1) 数列  $\{x_n\}$  满足  $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + x_n, n \in N^*$ , 设  $P_n = \frac{n}{i=1} \frac{1}{1+x_i}, S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+x_i}$ ,

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

可得  $P_5 + S_5 = \frac{x_1}{x_2} \cdot \frac{x_2}{x_3} \dots \frac{x_5}{x_6} + \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_5} - \frac{1}{x_6} = \frac{x_1}{x_6} + \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_6} = \frac{1}{x_6} + 1 - \frac{1}{x_6} = 1$ ;

(2)  $x_1 = 1, x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + x_n, n \in N^*$ , 可得  $\frac{x_i}{1+x_i} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+x_i} = 1 - (\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_{i+1}})$ ,

$$\text{可得 } \sum_{i=1}^{2019} \frac{x_i}{1+x_i} = 2019 - (\frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_{2019}} - \frac{1}{x_{2020}}) = 2019 - 1 + \frac{1}{x_{2020}} = 2018 + \frac{1}{x_{2020}},$$



由  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_{n+1} = x_n^2 + x_n > 1$ , 可得  $\frac{1}{x_{2020}} \in (0, 1)$ , 即有  $[\sum_{i=1}^{2019} \frac{x_i}{1+x_i}] = 2018$ ;

(3) 设定义在正整数集  $N^*$  上的函数  $f(n)$  满足, 当  $\frac{m(m-1)}{2} < n \leq \frac{m(m+1)}{2} (m \in N^*)$  时,  $f(n) = m$ ,

当  $m=1$  时,  $0 < n \leq 1$ , 可得  $f(1) = 1$ ;

当  $m=2$  时,  $1 < n \leq 3$  时,  $f(2) = f(3) = 2$ ;

当  $m=3$  时,  $3 < n \leq 6$  时,  $f(4) = f(5) = f(6) = 3$ ,

...,  $m=k$  时, 可得  $f(n) = k$  ( $k$  个  $k$ ),

可得  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(i) = 1 + (2+2) + (3+3+3) + (4+4+4+4) + \dots + (k+k+\dots+k) + \dots = 1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + k^2 + \dots$ ,

由  $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + 18^2 = \frac{18 \times (18+1)(2 \times 18+1)}{6} = 2109$ , 由  $2109 - 90 = 2019$ ,  $90 \div 18 = 5$ ,

可得当  $n = \frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times (18+1) - 5 = 166$  时, 满足  $\sum_{i=1}^n f(i) = 2019$ .

### 专题3 经典的一阶递推

1. 【解析】数列  $\{a_n\}$  的首项  $a_1 = 1$ , 且满足  $a_{n+1} - a_n = (-\frac{1}{2})^n (n \in N^+)$ , 可得

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

$$= 1 + (-\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} = \frac{1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^n}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} [1 - (-\frac{1}{2})^n], \text{ 存在正整数 } n, \text{ 使得 } (a_n - \lambda)(a_{n+1} - \lambda) < 0 \text{ 成立,}$$

当  $n$  为偶数时,  $a_n = \frac{2}{3} [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n]$ , 递增, 可得  $a_n$  的最小值为  $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ;  $a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} [1 + (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}]$ , 递减, 可得  $a_{n+1}$  的

最大值为  $a_3 = \frac{3}{4}$ , 可得  $a_n < \lambda < a_{n+1}$ , 即有  $\frac{1}{2} < \lambda < \frac{3}{4}$ ; 当  $n$  为奇数时,  $a_n = \frac{2}{3} [1 + (\frac{1}{2})^n]$ , 递减, 可得  $a_n$  的最

大值为  $a_1 = 1$ ;  $a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}]$ , 递增, 可得  $a_{n+1}$  的最小值为  $a_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 可得  $a_{n+1} < \lambda < a_n$ , 即有  $\frac{1}{2} < \lambda < 1$ ;

则  $\lambda$  的取值范围是  $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , 故选 C.

2. 【解析】由题意, 可知:  $\because 4n^2 - 16n + 15 = (2n-3)(2n-5)$ ,  $\therefore (2n-5)a_{n+1} = (2n-3)a_n + (2n-3)(2n-5)$ ,

等式两边同时除以  $(2n-3)(2n-5)$ , 可得:  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2n-3} = \frac{a_n}{2n-5} + 1$ , 可设  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{2n-5}$ , 则  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2n-5} = b_{n+1}$ ,

$\therefore b_{n+1} = b_n + 1$ , 即:  $b_{n+1} - b_n = 1$ .  $\because b_1 = \frac{a_1}{2 \times 1 - 5} = \frac{21}{-3} = -7$ .  $\therefore$  数列  $\{b_n\}$  是以  $-7$  为首项,  $1$  为公差的等差数

列.



$\therefore b_n = -7 + (n-1) \times 1 = n-8, n \in N^*$ .  $\therefore a_n = (n-8)(2n-5) = 2n^2 - 21n + 40$ . 可把  $a_n$  看成关于  $n$  的二次函数,

则根据二次函数的性质, 可知: 当  $n=5$  或  $n=6$  时,  $a_n$  可能取最小值.  $\therefore$  当  $n=5$  时,

$$a_5 = 2 \times 5^2 - 21 \times 5 + 40 = -15,$$

当  $n=6$  时,  $a_6 = 2 \times 6^2 - 21 \times 6 + 40 = -14$ .  $\therefore$  当  $n=6$  时,  $a_n$  取得最小值. 故选 A.

3. 【解析】  $(3n-5)a_{n+1} = (3n-2)a_n - 9n^2 + 21n - 10$ , 即为  $(3n-5)a_{n+1} - (3n-2)a_n = -(3n-5)(3n-2)$ ,

可得  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{3n-2} - \frac{a_n}{3n-5} = -1$ , 设  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{3n-5}$ , 即  $b_{n+1} - b_n = -1$ , 可得  $\{b_n\}$  是  $\frac{-8}{-2} = 4$  为首项、 $-1$  为公差的等差数列,

可得  $b_n = 4 - (n-1) = 5 - n$ , 即  $a_n = (3n-5)(5-n)$ , 可得  $a_n: -8, 3, 8, 7, 0, -13, -32, -57, -88, \dots$ , ( $n > 5$ , 各项递减, 且为负的), 由  $n, m \in N^*, n > m$ , 则  $S_n - S_m$  的最大值为  $(-8+3+8+7+0) - (-8) = 18$ . 故选 C.

4. 【解析】法一:  $\because a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2^n, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{3a_n}{2^n} + 1, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{a_n}{2^n} + 1, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}(\frac{a_n}{2^n} + 1), \because a_1 = 1,$

$\therefore \frac{a_1}{2^1} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore$  数列  $\{\frac{a_n}{2^n} + 1\}$  是以  $\frac{3}{2}$  为首项以  $\frac{3}{2}$  为公比的等比数列,  $\therefore \frac{a_n}{2^n} + 1 = (\frac{3}{2})^n, \therefore a_n = 3^n - 2^n$ , 故选 A.

法二: 令  $a_{n+1} + A \cdot 2^{n+1} = 3(a_n + A \cdot 2^n), \therefore a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2^n$ , 对比系数得:  $A=1, \therefore$  数列  $\{a_n + 2^n\}$  是以 3 为首项,

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为公比的等比数列,  $\therefore a_n + 2^n = 3^n, \therefore a_n = 3^n - 2^n, \therefore b_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}}{3^n - 2^n} = \frac{3 \cdot (\frac{3}{2})^n - 2}{(\frac{3}{2})^n - 1} = 3 + \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{2})^n - 1},$

$\because \forall n \in N^*,$

$\therefore (\frac{3}{2})^n - 1 \geq \frac{1}{2} \therefore 0 < \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{2})^n - 1} \leq 2, \therefore 3 < b_n \leq 5$ , 对于  $\forall n \in N^*$ , 都有  $b_n > t$  恒成立,  $\therefore t \leq 3 \therefore t$  的最大值为 3, 故

选 A.

5. 【解析】由  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2n-3} = \frac{a_n}{2n-5} + 1$ , 即  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{2n-3} - \frac{a_n}{2n-5} = 1, \frac{a_1}{2-5} = -5. \therefore$  数列  $\{\frac{a_n}{2n-5}\}$  为等差数列, 首项为  $-5$ ,

公差为 1.  $\therefore \frac{a_n}{2n-5} = -5 + n - 1$ , 可得:  $a_n = (2n-5)(n-6)$ , 当且仅当  $3 \leq n \leq 5$  时,  $a_n < 0$ . 已知  $n, m \in N$ ,

$n > m$ ,

则  $S_n - S_m$  的最小值为  $a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = -3 - 6 - 5 = -14$ . 故选 C.

7. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 1, na_{n+1} = 2(n+1)a_n$ , 化为  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = 2 \frac{a_n}{n}, \therefore$  数列  $\frac{a_n}{n}$  是等比数列, 首项为 1,

公比为 2.  $\therefore \frac{a_n}{n} = 2^{n-1}, \therefore a_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1}. \therefore S_n = 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 2^2 + \dots + n \cdot 2^{n-1},$



$$2S_n = 2 + 2 \times 2^2 + \dots + (n-1) \cdot 2^{n-1} + n \cdot 2^n.$$

$$\therefore -S_n = 1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{n-1} - n \cdot 2^n = \frac{2^n - 1}{2 - 1} - n \cdot 2^n. \quad \text{可得: } S_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^n + 1. \quad \text{则它的前 100 项和}$$

$$S_{100} = 99 \times 2^{100} + 1. \quad \text{故答案为 } 99 \times 2^{100} + 1.$$

7. 【解析】(1) 数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 2$ ,  $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2^n + 2 (n \in N^*)$ ,  $\therefore (a_{n+1} - 2^{n+1}) - (a_n - 2^n) = 2$ .  $a_1 - 2 = 0$ ,

$\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n - 2^n\}$  为等差数列, 首项为 0, 公差为 2; (2) 由 (1) 可得:  $a_n - 2^n = 0 + 2(n-1)$ , 可得:

$$a_n = 2^n + 2(n-1), \quad \therefore S_n = \frac{2(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} + 2 \times \frac{n(0 + n - 1)}{2} = 2^{n+1} - 2 + n^2 - n.$$

8. (1) 证明: 由  $na_{n+1} = (n+1)a_n + n(n+1)$ , 得  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + 1$ , 即  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{a_n}{n} = 1$ ,  $\therefore$  数列  $\{\frac{a_n}{n}\}$  是以 2 为首项,

以 1 为公差的等差数列, 则  $\frac{a_n}{n} = 2 + (n-1) \times 1 = n+1$ , 即  $a_n = n(n+1)$ ; (2) 【解析】由 (1) 知,  $a_n = n(n+1)$ ,

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad \therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{99}} = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{99} - \frac{1}{100}) = 1 - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{99}{100}.$$

9. 【解析】(1) 由题意可得:  $a_{n+1} + \lambda(n+1) + \mu = 3(a_n + \lambda n + \mu)$ , 化为:  $a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 2\lambda n + 2\mu - \lambda$ .

$$\text{又 } a_{n+1} = 3a_n + 4n. \quad \therefore 2\lambda = 4, \quad 2\mu - \lambda = 0. \quad \text{解得 } \lambda = 2, \quad \mu = 1.$$

(2) 对于 (I) 中的  $\lambda, \mu$ , 则  $c_n = (\lambda n + \mu)(a_n + \lambda n + \mu) = (2n+1)(a_n + 2n+1)$ .

$$\therefore \{a_n + 2n + 1\} \text{ 是公比为 3 的等比数列, } a_1 + 3 = 3. \quad \therefore a_n + 2n + 1 = 3^n, \quad \therefore c_n = (2n+1) \cdot 3^n.$$

$$\therefore \text{数列 } \{c_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和 } S_n = 3 \times 3 + 5 \times 3^2 + 7 \times 3^3 + \dots + (2n+1) \cdot 3^n.$$

$$\therefore 3S_n = 3 \times 3^2 + 5 \times 3^3 + \dots + (2n-1) \cdot 3^n + (2n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}.$$

$$\therefore -2S_n = 3 \times 3 + 2 \times (3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^n) - (2n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1} = 3 + 2 \times \frac{3(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} - (2n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}, \quad \text{整理为 } S_n = n \cdot 3^{n+1}.$$

10. 【解析】(1) 由已知得  $S_n = n^2 a_n$ , 所以  $S_{n-1} = (n-1)^2 a_{n-1}$ , 所以  $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2 a_n - (n-1)^2 a_{n-1} (n \geq 2)$ ,

所以  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n+1} a_{n-1}$ , 所以  $a_n(n+1) = a_{n-1}(n-1) \Rightarrow a_n(n+1) \cdot n = a_{n-1} \cdot n \cdot (n-1)$ . 数列  $\{a_n(n+1) \cdot n\}$  为常数数列, 即

$$a_n \cdot n(n+1) = a_1 \times 1 \times 2 = 2, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}; \quad \text{故 } S_n = n^2 a_n = \frac{2n}{n+1}.$$

$$(2) \quad b_n = \frac{S_n}{n!} = \frac{2n}{(n+1)n!} = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right],$$

$$T_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n = 2 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1!} - \frac{1}{2!} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right] = 2 \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right] < 2.$$

又因为当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $(n+1)! > n+1$ , 所以  $T_n = 2 - \frac{2}{(n+1)!} > 2 - \frac{2}{n+1} = \frac{2n}{n+1}$ , 故当  $n \geq 2$  时有  $\frac{2n}{n+1} < T_n < 2$ .



11. 【解析】(1)  $a=0$  (2)  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n-2}a_{n-1}$ ,  $\frac{a_n}{n-1} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{n-2} = \dots = \frac{a_2}{1}$ ,  $a_n = (n-1)a^2$  故  $\begin{cases} a_1 = 0 & \text{当 } n=1 \\ (n-1)p & \text{当 } n \geq 2 \end{cases}$ .

(3)  $b_n = 2 + 2(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2})$ ,  $T_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n = 2n + 2(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}) < 2n + 3$ .

12. 【解析】因为  $a_{n+1} + a_n = n^2 + n$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= x_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{k+1} - a_k) = x_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (k^2 + k) = 1 + \frac{1}{6}n(n-1)(2n-1) + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{3}n(n-1)(n+1) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

13. 【解析】 $\because S_n = n(5n-4)a_n$ ,  $\therefore S_{n-1} = (5n^2 - 4n - 1)a_n$ , 且  $S_{n-1} = (n-1)(5n-9)a_{n-1}$ ,  $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$ ,

即  $(5n+1)a_n = (5n-9)a_{n-1}$ ,  $(5n+1)(5n-4)a_n = (5n-4)(5n-9)a_{n-1} = 1 \times 6 \times a_1 \cdot a_n = \frac{6}{(5n+1)(5n-4)}$

14. 【解析】 $\because \frac{a_n}{5n+2} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{5n-8} + \frac{25}{5n+2}$ , 即  $\frac{a_n}{(5n+2)(5n-3)} = \frac{a_{n-1}}{(5n-3)(5n-8)} + \frac{25}{(5n+2)(5n-3)}$ ,

故  $\frac{a_n}{(5n+2)(5n-3)} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{(5n-3)(5n-8)} = 5\left(\frac{1}{5n-3} - \frac{1}{5n+2}\right)$  使用累加法可得, 即  $\frac{a_n}{(5n+2)(5n-3)} = \frac{5n-3}{5n+2}$  所以

$$a_n = (5n-3)^2$$

15. 【解析】 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{(n+1)!} - \frac{a_n}{n!} = (n+2)$ ,  $\frac{a_n}{n!} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = (n+1)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $\frac{a_2}{2!} - \frac{a_1}{1!} = 3$ , 以上  $n$  个式子累加可得,

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

16. 【解析】由已知得  $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{3}{a_{n-1}} + 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}$ , 则  $\frac{1}{3^n a_n} = \frac{3}{3^n a_{n-1}} + \frac{2 \cdot 3^{n-1}}{3^n}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{3^n a_n} = \frac{1}{3^{n-1} a_{n-1}} + \frac{2}{3}$ .

所以数列  $\{\frac{1}{3^n a_n}\}$  是以  $\frac{2}{3}$  为公差的等差数列. 所以  $\frac{1}{3^n a_n} = \frac{1}{3} + (n-1) \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2n-1}{3}$ , 即  $a_n = \frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 3^{n-1}}$ .

17. 【解析】因为  $a_{n+1} - 3(n+1) + 2 = \frac{1}{3}(a_n - 3n + 2)$ , 且  $a_1 - 3 + 2 = 1$ , 所以数列  $\{a_n - 3n + 2\}$  是以 1 为首

项,  $\frac{1}{3}$  为公比的等比数列, 则  $a_n - 3n + 2 = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}}$ , 即  $a_n = \frac{1}{3^{n-1}} + 3n - 2$ .

18. 【解析】令  $a_{n+1} + A(n+1)^2 + B(n+1) + C = -(a_{n-1} + An^2 + Bn + C)$ , 再求得  $A, B, C$ , 最后求得

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

19. 【解析】因为  $a_n, S_n$  是一元二次方程  $x^2 - 3n^2x + b_n = 0$  的两个根, 所以  $\begin{cases} a_n + S_n = 3n^2 \\ a_n S_n = b_n \end{cases}$ , 由  $a_n + S_n = 3n^2$  得

$a_{n+1} + S_{n+1} = 3(n+1)^2$ , 两式相减得  $a_{n+1} - a_n + S_{n+1} - S_n = 6n + 3$ , 所以  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}(6n+3)$ , 令

$a_{n+1} + A(n+1) + B = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + An + B)$ , 则  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n - \frac{1}{2}An - \frac{1}{2}B - A$ , 比较以上两式的系数, 得



$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}A=3 \\ -\frac{1}{2}B-A=\frac{3}{2} \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} A=-6 \\ B=9 \end{cases}. \text{所以 } a_{n+1}-6(n+1)+9=\frac{1}{2}(a_n-6n+9). \text{又 } a_1+S_1=3, a_1=\frac{3}{2}, \text{所以数列}$$

$\{a_n-6n+9\}$  是以  $\frac{9}{2}$  为首项、 $\frac{1}{2}$  为公比的等比数列. 所以  $a_n-6n+9=\frac{9}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}$ ,  $a_n=6n+\frac{9}{2^n}+9$ ,

$$S_n=3n^2-a_n=3n^2-6n-\frac{9}{2^n}+9, \text{所以 } b_n=(6n+\frac{9}{2^n}-9)(3n^2-6n-\frac{9}{2^n}+9).$$

20. 【解析】(1) 依题意, 令  $a_{n+1}+\lambda(n+1)^2+\mu(n+1)+\gamma=2(a_n+\lambda n^2+\mu n+\gamma)$  所以

$$a_{n+1}=2a_n+\lambda n^2+\mu n-2\lambda n+\gamma-\lambda-\mu$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} \lambda=-1 \\ \mu-2\lambda=3 \\ \gamma-\lambda-\mu=0 \end{cases}, \text{解得} \begin{cases} \lambda=-1 \\ \mu=1 \\ \gamma=0 \end{cases}. \text{所以数列 } \{a_n-n^2+n\} \text{ 是以 } 2 \text{ 为公比、} a_1-1+1=1 \text{ 为首项等比数列. 所以}$$

$a_n-n^2+n=2^{n-1}$ ,  $a_n=n^2+2^{n-1}-n$ , 即存在  $\lambda=-1, \mu=1$ , 使得数列  $\{a_n-n^2+n\}$  成等比数列.

$$(2) b_n=\frac{1}{a_n+n-2^{n-1}}=\frac{1}{n^2}<\frac{1}{n^2-\frac{1}{4}}=\frac{1}{(n-\frac{1}{2})(n+\frac{1}{2})}=\frac{1}{n-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 所以当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 是, } S_n=b_1+b_2+\dots+b_n$$

$$<1+(\frac{1}{2-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{2}})+(\frac{1}{3-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{1}{3+\frac{1}{2}})+\dots+(\frac{1}{n-\frac{1}{2}}-\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2}})=1+\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{n+\frac{1}{2}}<1+\frac{2}{3}=\frac{5}{3}; \text{ 当 } n=2 \text{ 时,}$$

$$S_2=b_1+b_2=1+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{5}{4}, \frac{6n}{(n+1)(2n+1)}=\frac{12}{3 \times 5}=\frac{4}{5}<\frac{5}{4}; \text{ 当 } n=3, b_n=\frac{1}{n^2}>\frac{1}{n(n+1)}=\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+1}. \text{ 所以}$$

$$S_n=b_1+b_2+\dots+b_n>(1-\frac{1}{2})+(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3})+\dots+(\frac{1}{n}-\frac{1}{n+1})=1-\frac{1}{n+1}=\frac{n}{n+1}. \text{ 又当 } n \geq 3 \text{ 时, } 2n+1>6, \text{ 即 } 1>\frac{6}{2n+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n>\frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{6}{2n+1}=\frac{6n}{(n+1)(2n+1)}. \text{ 故 } \frac{6n}{(n+1)(2n+1)} \leq S_n < \frac{5}{3}.$$

21. 【解析】(1) 当  $n=1$  时,  $4S_1=8+3a_1-3$ , 得  $a_1=5$ . 当  $n \geq 2$  时, 由  $4S_n=8n+3a_n-3$ , 得  $4S_{n-1}=8(n-1)^2+3a_{n-1}-3$ . 两式相减得  $4a_n=4(S_n-S_{n-1})=8(2n-1)+3(a_n-a_{n-1})$ , 故  $a_n=-3a_{n-1}+16n-8$  ①

令  $a_n+p_n+q=-3[a_{n-1}+p(n-1)+q]$ ,  $a_n=-3a_{n-1}-4p_n-4q+3p$  ②. 比较①②系数得  $-4p=16$ ,  $p=-4$ ,

所以  $a_n-4n-1=(a_1-4-1) \cdot (-3)^{n-1}=0$ ,  $a_n=4n+1$ .

$$(2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_k}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k} \cdot \sqrt{a_k-2} \cdot \sqrt{a_k+2}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k}}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k+2}}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k+2}-\sqrt{a_k-2}}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{a_k+2}+\sqrt{a_k-2}}{4\sqrt{a_k}}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k+2}}), \text{ 又因为 } (\sqrt{a_k+2}+\sqrt{a_k-2})^2-(2\sqrt{a_k})^2=2(\sqrt{a_k^2-4}-a_k)<0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\sqrt{a_k+2}+\sqrt{a_k-2}}{\sqrt{a_k}}<2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_k}}<\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k+2}})=\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_k-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{k+1}-2}}).$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{b_1}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_2}}+\dots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{b_n}}<\frac{1}{2}[(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2-2}})+(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_3-2}})+\dots+(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n-2}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}-2}})]=$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1-2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}-2}} \right) < \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$$

22. 【解析】(1) 由  $S_n = n^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_n$ , 得  $S_{n+1} = (n+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_{n+1}$ , 两式相减得  $a_{n+1} = S_{n+1} - S_n = 2n+1 + \frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} - a_n)$ ,

所以  $\frac{1}{2}(a_{n+1} + a_n) = 2n+1$ , 故  $a_{n+1} + A(n+1) + B = -(a_n + An + B)$ ,  $a_{n+1} = -a_n - 2An - A - 2B$ , 比较以上两式,

得  $-2A = 4, -A - 2B = 2$ , 故  $A = -2, B = 0$ . 所以  $a_{n+1} - 2(n+1) = -(a_n - 2n)$ . 又  $S_1 = 1^2 + \frac{1}{2}a_1$ ,  $a_1 = 2$ . 故数列

$\{a_n - 2n\}$  是以  $a_1 - 2 = 0$  为首项、 $-1$  为公比的公比的等比数列, 所以  $a_n - 2n = 0 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = 0$ , 即  $a_n = 2n$ .

(2) 令  $f(n) = (1 - \frac{1}{a_1})(1 - \frac{1}{a_2}) \cdots (1 - \frac{1}{a_n})\sqrt{2n+1}$ , 所以  $\frac{f(n+1)}{f(n)} = (1 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2n+3}}{\sqrt{2n+1}} = \frac{(2n+1)\sqrt{2n+3}}{(2n+2)\sqrt{2n+1}} < 1$ , 所以

以

$f(n+1) < f(n)$ ,  $\{f(n)\}$  为递减数列,  $f(n)_{\max} = f(1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . 所以原不等式  $f(n) < a - \frac{3}{2a}$  对于一切  $n \in N^*$  恒

成立, 所以  $f(n)_{\max} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a - \frac{3}{2a} \Rightarrow \frac{(a-\sqrt{3})(2a+\sqrt{3})}{a} > 0$ , 即  $a > \sqrt{3}$  或  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} < a < 0$ .

23. 【解析】(1) 由已知,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_1a_2}}$ , 得  $a_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ ;  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2a_3}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_2a_3}}$ , 得  $a_3 = \frac{1}{9}$ .

(2) 当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_n a_{n+1}}}$ , ①  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_{n-1} a_n}}$ . ②

②-①得  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_n a_{n+1}}} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a_{n-1} a_n}}$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n+1}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} = 2$ , 所以数列  $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{2n-1}}} \right\}$ ,  $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{2n}}} \right\}$  皆为等差数列.

所以  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{2n-1}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}} + 2(n-1) = 2n-1$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{2n}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2}} + 2(n-1) = 2n-1$ . 综上,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} = n$ , 所以  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$ .

(3)  $\sqrt{a_1 a_2} + \sqrt{a_2 a_3} + \cdots + \sqrt{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}$ ,

$\sqrt{\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}} = \sqrt{\frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2}} = \frac{n}{n+1}$  所以等式成立.

24. 【解析】(1) 由已知得  $f'(x) = (a_n - a_{n-1})x - (a_{n+1} - a_n)(n \geq 2)$ , 依题意有  $f'(t) = 0$ , 所以  $(a_n - a_{n-1})t - (a_{n+1} - a_n) = 0$ .

又  $t \neq 0$ , 所以  $\frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n - a_{n-1}} = t$ , 所以数列  $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$  是以  $t$  为公比的等比数列. 又首项  $a_2 - a_1 = t^2 - t$ , 所以

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = (t^2 - t) \cdot t_{n-1} = (t-1) \cdot t_n, \quad a_n = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{k+1} - a_k) = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t^k.$$

又  $a_1 + (t+1) \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} t^k = t + (t-1) \cdot \frac{t(1-t^{n-1})}{1-t} = t - t + t^n = t^n$ , 故  $a_n = t^n$ .

(2) 因为  $b_n = a_n \ln|a_n| = t^n \ln|t^n| = nt^n \ln|t|$ , 所以  $S_n = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n = (t + 2t^2 + 3t^3 + \cdots + nt^n) \ln|t|$ . ①

式①两边都乘以  $t$  得  $tS_n = [t^2 + 2t^3 + 3t^4 + \cdots + (n-1)t^n + nt^{n+1}] \ln|t|$  ②.





①—②的  $(1-t)S_n = (t+t^2+t^3+\dots+(n-1)t^n - nt^{n+1})\ln|t| = \left[\frac{t(1-t^n)}{1-t} - nt^{n+1}\right]\ln|t|$  所以  $S_n = \left[\frac{t(1-t^n)}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{nt^{n+1}}{1-t}\right]\ln|t|$ .

(3) 因为  $t = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{10}}$ , 所以  $-1 < t < 0$ . 当  $n$  为偶数时,  $bn = nt^n \ln|t| < 0$ ; 当  $n$  为奇数时,  $bn = nt^n \ln|t| > 0$  最大

项必为奇数. 设最大项为  $b_{2k+1}$ , 则  $\begin{cases} b_{2k+1} \geq b_{2k-1} \\ b_{2k+1} \geq b_{2k+3} \end{cases}$ , 即  $\begin{cases} (2k+1)t^2 \geq 2k-1 \\ 2k+1 \geq (2k+3)t^2 \end{cases}$ . 因  $t^2 = \frac{7}{10}$  所以  $\frac{11}{6} \leq k \leq \frac{17}{6}$ , 即  $k=2$ .

故数列  $\{b_n\}$  中最大项为第 5 项.

## 专题 4 和数列与积数列

1. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2n - 3$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = 2(n+1) - 3 = 2n - 1$ ,  $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$ ,

当  $n=1$  时,  $a_2 + a_1 = -1$ ,  $\therefore a_2 = -3$ .  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_{2n}\}$  是等差数列, 首项为  $-3$ , 公差为  $2$ .

$\therefore a_{2n} = -3 + 2(n-1) = 2n - 5$ .  $\therefore a_{2014} = 2014 - 5 = 2009$ . 故选  $D$ .

2. 【解析】 $\because a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_n a_{n+1} = 2^n$ ,  $\therefore n=1$  时,  $a_2 = 2$ .  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{a_n a_{n+1}}{a_{n-1} a_n} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n-1}} = 2$ ,

$\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  的奇数项与偶数项分别成等比数列, 公比为  $2$ . 则  $S_{20} = (a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{19}) + (a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{20})$

$= \frac{2^{10} - 1}{2 - 1} + \frac{2(2^{10} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 3 \times 1023 = 3069$ . 故选  $D$ .

3. 【解析】 $\because a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} \cdot a_n = 2^n (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ ,  $\therefore$  当  $n=1$  时,  $a_2 \cdot a_1 = 2$ ,  $\therefore a_2 = 2$ ,  $\therefore a_n \cdot a_{n-1} = 2^{n-1} (n \geq 2)$ ,

$\therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n-1}} = 2$ ,  $\therefore$  从第 2 项开始, 每隔一项, 即偶数项, 以  $2$  为首项, 以  $2$  为公比的等比数列,

从第 1 项开始, 每隔一项, 即为奇数项, 以  $1$  为首项, 以  $2$  为公比的等比数列,

$\therefore S_{2017} = \frac{1 \times (1 - 2^{1009})}{1 - 2} + \frac{2 \times (1 - 2^{1008})}{1 - 2} = 2^{1009} - 1 + 2^{1009} - 2 = 2^{1010} - 3$ , 故选:  $B$ .

4. 【解析】设正项等比数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公比为  $q > 0$ ,  $\because a_n a_{n+1} = 2^{2n} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ ,  $\therefore \frac{a_{n+1} a_{n+2}}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{2^{2(n+1)}}{2^{2n}} = 4 = q^2$ , 解得  $q = 2$ .

$\therefore a_n^2 \times 2 = 2^{2n}$ ,  $a_n > 0$ . 解得  $a_n = 2^{\frac{2n-1}{2}}$ . 则  $a_6 - a_5 = 2^{\frac{11}{2}} - 2^{\frac{9}{2}} = 16\sqrt{2}$ . 故选  $D$ .

5. 【解析】法一:  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_n \cdot a_{n+1} = 2^n (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ .  $n=1$  时,  $a_1 a_2 = 2$ ,  $a_2 = 2$ .  $\therefore n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{a_n a_{n+1}}{a_{n-1} a_n} = \frac{2^n}{2^{n-1}}$ , 化为:

$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n-1}} = 2$ .  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  的奇数项与偶数项分别成等比数列, 首项分别为  $1, 2$ , 公比都为  $2$ .  $\therefore A, B$  不正确.

$a_{2019} = 2^{1009}$ , 因此  $C$  不正确.



$$S_{2019} = (a_1 + a_3 + \dots + a_{2019}) + (a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2018}) = (1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{1009}) + (2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{1009})$$

$$= \frac{2^{1010} - 1}{2 - 1} + \frac{2(2^{1009} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^{1011} - 3. \text{ 因此 } D \text{ 正确. 故选 } D.$$

法二：待定系数法， $a_n = 2^{xn+y+z(-1)^n}$ ， $a_{n+1} = 2^{x(n+1)+y+z(-1)^{n+1}}$ ， $a_n \cdot a_{n+1} = 2^{2xn+x+2y} = 2^n$ ，对比系数得， $x = \frac{1}{2}$ ，

$$y = -\frac{1}{4}, a_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - z} = 1, \therefore z = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore a_n = 2^{\frac{2n-1+(-1)^n}{4}}, n \in N^*. A、B、C \text{ 均错, 求和同法一.}$$

6. 【解析】 $\because S_{n+1} + S_n = \frac{n^2 - 19n}{2}$  ①由等差数列前  $n$  项和的性质，知数列  $\{a_n\}$  为单调递增的等差数列，

将  $n$  换为  $n+1$  得， $S_{n+2} + S_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)^2 - 19(n+1)}{2}$  ②，② - ①得， $a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = n - 9$ ，

当  $n=9$  时， $a_{11} + a_{10} = 0$ ，又  $a_{10} < a_{11}$ ， $\therefore a_{11} > 0$ ， $a_{10} < 0$ ， $\therefore n=10$  时， $S_n$  取最小值。故选  $A$ 。

7. 【解析】若数列  $\{a_n\}$  中， $a_1 = 1$ ， $a_{n+1} + a_n = 3n + 1$ ， $n \in N^*$ ，可得  $a_1 + a_2 = 4$ ， $a_3 + a_4 = 10$ ， $a_5 + a_6 = 16$ ，

$$\dots, a_{2n} + a_{2n-1} = 6n - 2, \text{ 相加可得 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2n} = 4 + 10 + 16 + \dots + (6n - 2) = \frac{1}{2}n(4 + 6n - 2) = 3n^2 + n.$$

8. 【解析】法一： $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\} (n \in N^*)$  满足  $a_1 = 1$ ， $a_{n+1} + a_n = (\frac{1}{2})^n$ ，

$$\therefore (a_1 + a_2) + (a_3 + a_4) + \dots + (a_{2n-1} + a_{2n}) = \frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^3 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^{2n-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{4^n})}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}(1 - \frac{1}{4^n}), \therefore S_{2n} = \frac{2}{3}(1 - \frac{1}{4^n}).$$

$$\text{又 } a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5) + \dots + (a_{2n-2} + a_{2n-1}) = 1 + (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^4 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^{2n-2} = 1 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^2(1 - \frac{1}{4^{n-1}})}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(1 - \frac{1}{4^{n-1}}).$$

$$\text{即 } S_{2n-1} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(1 - \frac{1}{4^{n-1}}). \therefore a_{2n} = S_{2n} - S_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{2n-1}} - \frac{2}{3}. \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^{2n-1}} - \frac{2}{3}) = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

法二：待定系数法，令  $a_n = x \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n + y(-1)^n$ ，则  $a_{n+1} = x \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} + y(-1)^{n+1}$ ， $a_{n+1} + a_n = \frac{3}{2}x \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n = (\frac{1}{2})^n$ ，对比

$$\text{系数得 } x = \frac{2}{3}, a_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} - y = 1, \therefore y = -\frac{2}{3}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{2n} - \frac{2}{3}(-1)^{2n} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

9. 【解析】由数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $S_n$ ， $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2n + 1$ ，可得  $a_1 + a_2 = 3$ ， $a_3 + a_4 = 7$ ， $a_5 + a_6 = 11$ ， $\dots$ ，

$$a_{29} + a_{30} = 59, a_{31} + a_{32} = 63, \text{ 可得, } S_{30} = \frac{15 \times (3 + 59)}{2} = 465 < 500, S_{32} = 465 + 63 = 528 > 500.$$

由  $S_n = 500$ ，若  $a_2 < 2$ ，则  $n$  的最大值为 31，故答案为：31。

10. 【解析】法一： $\because$  对于任意的  $n \in N^*$  都有  $S_n + S_{n+1} = n^2$ ，①  $\therefore S_{n+1} + S_{n+2} = (n+1)^2$ ，②

$$\text{②} - \text{①} \text{ 差得 } a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} = (n+1)^2 - n^2 = 2n+1, \text{ ③, 则当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } a_n + a_{n+1} = 2n-1 \text{ ④}$$



③-④得  $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$ ，也就是隔 2 项成等差数列，公差为 2.

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  为单调递增的数列  $\therefore$  只要保证  $a_1 < a_2 < a_3$ ，即  $a_1 < a_2 < 2 + a_1$ ，可以保证整个数列单调递增.

当  $n=1$  时， $a_1 + a_1 + a_2 = 1$ ，即  $a_2 = 1 - 2a_1$ ，代入  $a_1 < a_2 < 2 + a_1$ ，得  $a_1 < 1 - 2a_1 < 2 + a_1$ ，即

$$\begin{cases} a_1 < 1 - 2a_1 \\ 1 - 2a_1 < 2 + a_1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} a_1 < \frac{1}{3} \\ a_1 > -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}, \text{即 } -\frac{1}{3} < a_1 < \frac{1}{3}, \text{即 } a_1 \text{ 的取值范围为 } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \text{ 故选 } B.$$

以上方法是错的，但这是参考答案给的方法，错误原因在于递推式  $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$  中， $n \geq 2$ ，因为和式代换

$a_{n+2} - a_n = (S_{n+2} + S_{n+1}) - (S_{n+1} + S_n)$  当中，一定有  $n \geq 2$ ，此结论只能说明数列从第二项起隔项递增，也可以

尝试  $S_1 + S_2 = 2a_1 + a_2 = 1 \Rightarrow a_2 = 1 - 2a_1$ ， $S_2 + S_3 = 2a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 = 4 \Rightarrow a_3 = 4 - 2(1 - 2a_1) - 2a_1 = 2 + 2a_1$ ，与

参考答案中的  $a_3 = 2 + a_1$  矛盾，故  $\begin{cases} a_1 < 1 - 2a_1 \\ 1 - 2a_1 < 2 + 2a_1 \end{cases}$  得  $\begin{cases} a_1 < \frac{1}{3} \\ a_1 > -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$ ，即  $-\frac{1}{4} < a_1 < \frac{1}{3}$ ，即  $a_1$  的取值范围为  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ ，

故选 D.

法二：待定系数法，令  $S_n = An^2 + Bn + C + D(-1)^n$ ，则  $S_{n+1} = A(n+1)^2 + B(n+1) + C + D(-1)^{n+1}$ ，由于

$S_n + S_{n+1} = 2An^2 + (2A + 2B)n + A + B + 2C = n^2$ ，对比系数得： $A = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $B = -\frac{1}{2}$ ， $C = 0$ ， $S_1 = -D = a_1$ ，则

$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 + D = 1 - a_1$ ， $S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 3 - D = 3 + a_1$ ，故  $a_2 = 1 - 2a_1$ ， $a_3 = 2 + 2a_1$ ， $\begin{cases} a_1 < 1 - 2a_1 \\ 1 - 2a_1 < 2 + 2a_1 \end{cases}$

得  $\begin{cases} a_1 < \frac{1}{3} \\ a_1 > -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$ ，即  $-\frac{1}{4} < a_1 < \frac{1}{3}$ ，即  $a_1$  的取值范围为  $\left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ ，故选 D. (待定系数法一定不会错)

11. 【解析】根据题意，数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_{n+1} + a_n = (-1)^n(2n-1)$ ，当  $n$  为奇数时，有  $a_{n+1} + a_n = -(2n-1)$ ，

其中当  $n=1$  时，有  $a_2 + a_1 = -1$ ，当  $n=3$  时，有  $a_4 + a_3 = -5$ ，当  $n=5$  时，有  $a_6 + a_5 = -9$ ，...

当  $n=59$  时，有  $a_{60} + a_{59} = -(2 \times 59 - 1) = -117$ ，则  $\{a_n\}$  的前 60 项和  $S_{60} = (a_2 + a_1) + (a_4 + a_3) + \dots + (a_{60} + a_{59})$

$$= (-1) + (-5) + \dots + (-117) = -(1 + 5 + 9 + \dots + 117) = -\frac{(1+117) \times 30}{2} = -1770; \text{ 故选: } C.$$

12. 【解析】(1) 由  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 4n + 4$ ， $\therefore a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = 4(n+1) + 4 = 4n + 8 \therefore a_{n+2} - a_n = 4$



$\therefore \{a_n\}$  的奇数项与偶数项分别是公差为 4 的等差数列. 又  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $\therefore a_2 = 7 \therefore a_n = \begin{cases} 4n-3, & n \text{ 为正奇数} \\ 4n+3, & n \text{ 为正偶数} \end{cases}$

(2) 若数列  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列, 则  $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$ ,  $a_{n+1} = a_1 + nd$ . 由  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 4n + 4$ , 得  $(a_1 + nd) + [a_1 + (n-1)d] = 4n + 4$ , 即  $2d = 4$ ,  $2a_1 - d = 4$ , 解得,  $d = 2$ ,  $a_1 = 3$ , 所以存在存在  $a_1 = 3$ , 使  $\{a_n\}$  为等差数列.

13. 【解析】法一:  $a_2 - a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_3 + a_2 = 3$ ,  $a_4 - a_3 = 5$ ,  $a_5 + a_4 = 7$ ,  $a_6 - a_5 = 9$ , ...

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \dots + a_{64} = a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5) + \dots + (a_{62} + a_{63}) + a_{64} = a_1 + 1953 + a_{64},$$

$$\text{将 } a_1 - a_2 = -1, a_3 + a_2 = 3, a_4 - a_3 = 5, -a_5 - a_4 = -7, -a_6 - a_5 = -9,$$

$$a_7 + a_6 = 11, a_8 - a_7 = 13, a_9 + a_8 = 15 \dots, a_{64} - a_{63} = 125 \text{ 相加}$$

$$\text{得 } a_1 + a_{64} = -1 + 3 + 5 - 7 - 9 + 11 + 13 - 15 - 17 + \dots + 123 + 125 = 127,$$

$\therefore$  则  $\{a_n\}$  的前 64 项和为:  $1953 + 127 = 2080$ . 故选: D.

法二:  $a_2 - a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_3 + a_2 = 3$ ,  $a_4 - a_3 = 5$ , 故  $S_4 = 10$ , 且  $S_4, S_8 - S_4, S_{12} - S_8 \dots$  是以 10 为首项, 16 为

$$\text{公差的等差数列, } S_{64} = 16S_4 + \frac{16 \times 15}{2} \times 16 = 2080$$

14. 【解析】 $\because a_{n+1} + (-1)^n a_n = n + 2$ ,  $\therefore a_2 - a_1 = 3$ ,  $a_3 + a_2 = 4$ ,  $a_4 - a_3 = 5$ . 可得  $a_3 + a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_2 + a_4 = 9$ ,

$$\text{同理可得: } a_5 + a_7 = a_3 + a_1 = 1 = a_9 + a_{11} = a_{13} + a_{15} = a_{17} + a_{19}.$$

$$a_6 + a_8 = 17, a_{10} + a_{12} = 25, a_{14} + a_{16} = 33, a_{18} + a_{20} = 41.$$

$$\therefore \{a_n\} \text{ 的前 20 项和} = (a_1 + a_3) + \dots + (a_{17} + a_{19}) + (a_2 + a_4) + (a_6 + a_8) + \dots + (a_{18} + a_{20})$$

$$= 5 + 9 + 17 + 25 + 33 + 41 = 130. \text{ 故选: } A.$$

15. 【解析】法一: 数列  $\{a_n - n\}$  的前 2018 项和为 1, 即有  $(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2018}) - (1 + 2 + \dots + 2018) = 1$ ,

$$\text{可得 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2018} = 1 + 1009 \times 2019, \text{ 由数列 } \{b_n\} \text{ 的前 } n \text{ 项和为 } n^2, b_n = a_{n+1} + (-1)^n a_n (n \in \mathbb{N}^*),$$

$$\text{可得 } a_2 = 1 + a_1, a_3 = 2 - a_1, a_4 = 7 - a_1, a_5 = a_1, a_6 = 8 + a_1, a_7 = 2 - a_1, a_8 = 15 - a_1, a_9 = a_1, \dots,$$

$$\text{可得 } a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2018} = (1 + 2 + 7) + (9 + 2 + 15) + (17 + 2 + 23) + \dots + (4025 + 2 + 4031) + (a_1 + 4033 + a_1)$$

$$= 1 + 1009 \times 2019, \text{ 解得 } a_1 = \frac{3}{2}. \text{ 故答案为: } \frac{3}{2}.$$



法二：由数列  $\{b_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $n^2$ ， $b_n = a_{n+1} + (-1)^n a_n = n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n-1 (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ ，数列  $\{a_n - n\}$  的前 2018 项和为 1，即有  $(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2018}) - (1 + 2 + \dots + 2018) = 1$ ，可得  $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{2018} = 1 + 1009 \times 2019$ ，由于 2018 不是 4 的倍数，故只能从  $a_3$  开始， $a_3$  到  $a_{2018}$  之间的项数满足 4 的倍数， $a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 18$ ，故  $S_6 - S_2$ ， $S_{10} - S_6$ ， $\dots$ ， $S_{2018} - S_{2014}$  是公差为 16 的等差数列， $S_{2018} = a_1 + a_2 + 18 \times 504 + \frac{504 \times 503}{2} \times 16 = 1 + 1009 \times 2019$ ，即： $2a_1 + 1 + 18 \times 504 + \frac{504 \times 503}{2} \times 16 = 1 + 1009 \times 2019$ ，解得  $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ 。故答案为： $\frac{3}{2}$ 。

16. 【解析】设等差数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ ， $\because a_4 = 5$ ， $a_7 = 11$ 。

$$\therefore a_1 + 3d = 5, \quad a_1 + 6d = 11, \quad \therefore a_1 = -1, \quad d = 2. \quad \therefore a_n = -1 + 2(n-1) = 2n - 3.$$

又  $b_n = (-1)^n \cdot a_n$ ， $b_{2n-1} + b_{2n} = -a_{2n-1} + a_{2n} = 2$ 。则数列  $\{b_n\}$  的前 100 项之和  $S_{100} = 2 \times 50 = 100$ 。故选 D。

17. 【解析】数列  $\{a_n\}$  中， $a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + (-1)^n \cdot n$ ， $a_{2n+1} = a_{2n} + n$ ， $\therefore a_{2n+1} - n = a_{2n-1} + (-1)^n \cdot n$ ，

$$\text{化为：} a_{2n+1} - a_{2n-1} = n + (-1)^n \cdot n, \quad \therefore a_3 - a_1 = 1 - 1, \quad a_5 - a_3 = 2 + 2, \quad \dots, \quad a_{99} - a_{97} = 49 - 49, \quad a_{101} - a_{99} = 50 + 50.$$

$$\text{相加可得：} a_{101} - a_1 = 1 + 2 + \dots + 50 + 25 = \frac{50 \times (1 + 50)}{2} + 25. \quad \text{可得：} a_{101} = a_1 + 1300 = 1301. \quad \text{故答案为：} 1301.$$

$$18. \text{【解析】} \because a_{n+1} = 2a_n + (-1)^n, \quad \therefore a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^{n+1} = 2[a_n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n], \quad a_1 + \frac{1}{3}(-1) = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$\therefore \text{数列 } \{a_n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n\} \text{ 是等比数列，首项为 } \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 公比为 } 2. \quad \therefore a_n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n = \frac{2}{3} \times 2^{n-1}, \quad \text{解得：} a_n = \frac{2}{3} \times 2^{n-1} - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n,$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1-(-1)^n}{1-(-1)} = \frac{2(2^n-1)}{3} + \frac{1-(-1)^n}{6}. \quad \text{则 } S_{2n-1} = \frac{2(2^{2n-1}-1)}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4^n-1}{3}. \quad \text{故答案为：} \frac{4^n-1}{3}.$$

19. 【解析】 $a_{2k+1} = a_{2k} + 2^k = a_{2k-1} + (-1)^k + 2^k$ ，所以  $a_{2k+1} - a_{2k-1} = 2^k + (-1)^k$ ，同理  $a_{2k-1} - a_{2k-3} = 2^{k-1} + (-1)^{k-1}$ ，

$$\dots a_3 - a_1 = 2 + (-1), \quad \text{所以 } (a_{2k+1} - a_{2k-1}) + (a_{2k-1} - a_{2k-3}) + \dots + (a_3 - a_1)$$

$$= (2^k + 2^{k-1} + \dots + 2) + [(-1)^k + (-1)^{k-1} + \dots + (-1)], \quad \text{由此得 } a_{2k+1} - a_1 = 2(2^k - 1) + \frac{1}{2}[(-1)^k - 1],$$

$$\text{于是 } a_{2k+1} = 2^{k+1} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^k - \frac{3}{2}, \quad a_{2k} = a_{2k-1} + (-1)^k = 2^k + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{k-1} - \frac{3}{2} + (-1)^k = 2^k + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^k - \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\{a_n\} \text{ 的通项公式为：当 } n \text{ 为奇数时，} a_n = 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}; \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为偶数时，} a_n = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}} - \frac{3}{2};$$

$$\text{则 } S_{60} = (a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{59}) + (a_2 + a_4 + a_6 + \dots + a_{60}) = [(2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{30}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \dots - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{3}{2} \times 30]$$

$$+ [(2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + \dots + 2^{30}) + (-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{3}{2} \times 30] = 2 \times \frac{2(1-2^{30})}{1-2} + 0 - 90 = 2^{32} - 94. \quad \text{故选：} C.$$

20. 【解析】 $\because$  在数列  $\{a_n\}$  中，已知  $a_1 = 3$ ，且数列  $\{a_n + (-1)^n\}$  是公比为 2 的等比数列， $\therefore a_n + (-1)^n = 2^n$ ，



$$\therefore a_n = 2^n - (-1)^n, \therefore a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} - \frac{-1 \times [1 - (-1)^n]}{1 - (-1)} = 2^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^n,$$

$\therefore$  对于任意的  $n \in N^*$ , 不等式  $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \geq \lambda a_{n+1}$  恒成立,

$\therefore$  对于任意的  $n \in N^*$ , 不等式  $2^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^n \geq \lambda [2^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}]$  恒成立,

$\therefore$  对于任意的  $n \in N^*$ , 不等式  $\lambda \leq \frac{2^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^n}{2^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}}$  恒成立, 当  $n=1$  时,  $\frac{2^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times (-1)^n}{2^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}}$  取最大值  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,

$\therefore \lambda \leq \frac{2}{3}$ .  $\therefore$  实数  $\lambda$  的取值范围是  $(-\infty, \frac{2}{3}]$ . 故选 C.

21. 【解析】  $a_1 = 1, a_{n+1} - a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n(n+2)}, \therefore (-1)^{n+1} a_{n+1} + (-1)^n a_n = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}).$

$\therefore$  数列  $\{(-1)^n a_n\}$  的前 40 项的和  $= \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{39} - \frac{1}{41}) = \frac{1}{2} \times (1 - \frac{1}{41}) = \frac{20}{41}$ . 故选 D.

### 专题 5 分式数列递推

1. 【解析】 (1)  $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{2S_n^2}{2S_n - 1}$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{S_n} - \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} = 2, \frac{1}{S_n} = 1 + (n-1) \cdot 2 = 2n+1, S_n = \frac{1}{2n-1}$ . 故

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ \frac{-2}{(2n-1)(2n-3)} & n \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad (2) T_n = \frac{n}{2n+1}.$$

2. 【解析】  $\frac{1}{a_n^2} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2} = 1, \frac{1}{a_n^2} = \frac{1}{a_1^2} + (n-1) = n + \frac{1}{a^2}, |a_n| = \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{1+na^2}}.$

3. 【解析】 (1)  $A_n(-\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}, a_n)$  在  $f(x)$  上,  $a_n = \frac{2a_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}+2}, \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}, a_n = \frac{2}{n}.$

(2)  $b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{4n+1} - 1)$

4. 【解析】 将已知递推式取倒数, 得  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}$ , 所以

$$\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (\frac{1}{a_{k+1}} - \frac{1}{a_k}) = \frac{1}{a_1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} [\frac{1}{k!} - \frac{1}{(k+1)!}] = 2 - \frac{1}{n!}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{a_n} = 2 - \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{2n!-1}{n!}, a_n = \frac{n!}{2n!-1}.$$

5. 【解析】 将已知递推式两边同除以  $a_{n-1}a_n$ , 得  $\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} = 2n-1$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{a_n} = 1+3+5+\dots+2n-1 = n^2$ , 所以

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

6. 【解析】 由  $a_{n+1}(2a_n+1) = a_n$ , 可得:  $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2a_n+1}$ , 两边取倒数可得:  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = 2 + \frac{1}{a_n}$ , 即  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = 2, \frac{1}{a_1} = -99$ .

$\therefore$  数列  $\{\frac{1}{a_n}\}$  为等差数列, 公差为 2, 首项为 -99.  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_n} = -99 + 2(n-1) = 2n - 101$ .



$$\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{a_{2n-1}a_{2n}} - \frac{1}{a_{2n}a_{2n+1}} = (4n-2-101)(4n-101) - (4n-101)(4n+2-101) = -4(4n-101) = -16n+404.$$

令  $b_n = -16n+404 \geq 0$ , 解得  $n \leq 25 + \frac{1}{4}$ .  $\therefore$  当数列  $\{b_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和取得最大值时,  $n$  的值是 25. 故选: B.

7. 【解析】  $\because 2a_n a_{n+1} = a_n^2 + 1, \therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}), \therefore b_n = \frac{a_n - 1}{a_n + 1},$

$$\therefore b_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1} - 1}{a_{n+1} + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) - 1}{\frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}) + 1} = \frac{(a_n - 1)^2}{(a_n + 1)^2} = b_n^2 > 0,$$

$$\because a_1 = 2, b_1 = \frac{2-1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore b_2 = (\frac{1}{3})^2, \therefore b_3 = (\frac{1}{3})^2 = (\frac{1}{3})^4, b_4 = ((\frac{1}{3})^4)^2 = (\frac{1}{3})^8, \therefore \text{数列 } \{b_n\} \text{ 是递减数列,}$$

故选 D.

8. 【解析】  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{a_n + 1}, (n \in N^*),$  两边取倒数可得:  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2a_n} + \frac{1}{2},$  化为:  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{a_n} - 1),$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} - 1 = 1, \text{ 可得: 数列 } \{\frac{1}{a_n} - 1\} \text{ 是等比数列, 首项为 } 1, \text{ 公比为 } \frac{1}{2}. \therefore \frac{1}{a_n} - 1 = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1}, \therefore a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1}.$$

$$\therefore S_{2019} = 2019 - (\frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{1}{2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{2018}+1}), \text{ 令 } T_n = \frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{1}{2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{2018}+1},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}+1} < \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}, \text{ 而 } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{2019}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2019}})}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2019}},$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{2018}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{2019}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2(1 - \frac{1}{2^{2019}}). \therefore 2017 + \frac{1}{2^{2018}} < S_{2019} < 2018 + \frac{1}{2^{2019}},$$

$\therefore S_{2019} \in (k, k+1)$ , 则正整数  $k$  的值为 2018. 故选 C.

9. 【解析】 (1) 由已知, 点  $P(a_n^2, a_{n+1})$  在曲线  $y = f(x)$  上, 得  $a_{n+1} = \sqrt{\frac{a_n^2}{1+4a_n^2}}$ . 两边平方得  $a_{n+1}^2 = \frac{a_n^2}{1+4a_n^2}$ , 取

倒数得  $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2} - \frac{1}{a_n^2} = 4$ . 所以数列  $\{\frac{1}{a_n^2}\}$  是以 5 为首项、4 为公差的等差数列, 所以  $\frac{1}{a_n^2} = \frac{1}{a_1^2} + (n-1) \times 4 = 4n+1$ .

又  $a_n > 0$ , 所以  $a_n = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4n+1}}$ .

(2)  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{f(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n}} > \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$ . 故  $T_n > 2(\sqrt{n+1} - 1)$ .

10. 【解析】 (1) 因为  $a_1 \neq \frac{2}{3}$ , 所以  $f(x) = \frac{2bx}{ax-1}$ . 又  $f(1) = 1$ , 所以  $a = 2b+1$ . 依题意,

$$\frac{2bx}{ax-1} = 2x \Rightarrow 2ax^2 - 2(b+1)x = 0$$

( $a \neq 0$ ) 只有一个根. 所以  $4(1+b)^2 - 8a \cdot 0 = 0$ , 解得  $b = -1$ , 代入  $a = 2b+1$  的  $a = -1$ . 所以  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+1}$ .



(2) 因为  $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$  且  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+1}$ , 所以  $a_n = \frac{2a_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}+1}$ , 所以  $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{a_n+1}$ . 上式两边取倒数, 得

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{a_n} - 1 \right). \text{ 又 } b_n = \frac{1}{a_n - 1}, \text{ 所以 } b_n = \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n. \text{ 由于 } b_n = \frac{1}{2^n}, \text{ 即}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2^n}, \text{ 得 } a_n = \frac{2^n}{2^n + 1}.$$

(3)  $a_n \cdot b_n = \frac{2^n}{2^n + 1} \times \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n + 1} < \frac{1}{2^n}$ , 所以  $a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} < 1$ .

11. 【解析】(1)  $\because a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, 2a_{n+1} = 1 + a_{n+1}a_n, \therefore a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2 - a_n}, \therefore a_2 = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{3}, a_3 = \frac{1}{2 - \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{3}{4},$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1 - a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2 - a_n}} = \frac{2 - a_n}{1 - a_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + a_n}, \therefore \text{数列 } \left\{ \frac{1}{1 - a_n} \right\} \text{ 是等差数列,}$$

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

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

12. 【解析】(1) 由  $b_{n+1} \cdot b_n = b_n + 2$ , 得  $b_{n+1} = \frac{b_n + 2}{b_n}$ . 由  $a_n = \frac{1}{b_n + 2}$ , 得

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{b_{n+1} - 2} = \frac{1}{\frac{b_n + 2}{b_n} - 2} = \frac{b_n}{2 - b_n} = -\frac{2}{b_n - 2} - 1 = -2a_n - 1, \text{ 所以 } a_{n+1} + 2a_n + 1 = 0.$$

(2) 法 1: 由 (1) 得  $a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{3} = -2(a_n + \frac{1}{3})$ , 又因为  $b_1 = \frac{11}{7}$ , 所以  $a_1 = \frac{1}{\frac{11}{7} - 2} = -\frac{7}{3}$ , 所以数列  $\left\{ a_n + \frac{1}{3} \right\}$  是

以  $a_1 + \frac{1}{3}$  为首项、 $-2$  为公比的等比数列. 所以  $a_n + \frac{1}{3} = -2 \cdot (-2)^{n-1} = (-2)^n, a_n = (-2)^n - \frac{1}{3}$ . 又由  $a_n = \frac{1}{b_n - 2}$ ,

$$\text{得 } b_n - 2 = \frac{1}{a_n}, \text{ 故 } b_n = \frac{1}{a_n} + 2 = \frac{1}{(-2)^n - \frac{1}{3}} + 2 = \frac{3}{3(-2)^n - 1} + 2 = \frac{6(-2)^n + 1}{3(-2)^n - 1}.$$

13. 【解析】(1) 在递推数列  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2 - a_n}$  中用  $x$  代替  $a_{n+1}, a_n$ , 得  $x = \frac{1}{2 - x}$ . 所以  $x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$ , 得  $x = 1$ . 所以

$$a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2 - a_n} - 1 = \frac{1 - 2 + a_n}{2 - a_n} = \frac{-1 + a_n}{2 - a_n} = -\frac{a_n - 1}{a_n - 2}, \text{ 取倒数得 } \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = -\frac{a_n - 1 - 1}{a_n - 1} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} - \frac{1}{a_n - 1} = -1. \text{ 所以数列 } \left\{ \frac{1}{a_n - 1} \right\} \text{ 是以 } \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} = -2 \text{ 为首项、} -1 \text{ 为公差的等差数列.}$$

所以  $\frac{1}{a_n - 1} = -2 + (n-1)(-1) = -(n+1), a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$ . 所以  $k = 1$ , 使得数列  $\left\{ \frac{1}{a_n - k} \right\}$  成等差数列.





(1) 因为  $\ln(1+x) < x$  在  $x > 0$  时成立, 从而  $\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}) < \frac{1}{n+1}$ , 所以  $1 - \frac{1}{n+1} < 1 - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n+1})$ , 所以

$$a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} < 1 - \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}) = 1 - \ln(n+2) + \ln(n+1), \text{ 所以 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n ak < \sum_{k=1}^n [1 + \ln(k+1) - \ln(k+2)] =$$

$$n + (\ln 2 - \ln 3) + (\ln 3 - \ln 4) + (\ln 4 - \ln 5) + \cdots + (\ln 2 - \ln 3) + [\ln(n+1) - \ln(n+2)] = n + \ln 2 - \ln(n+2) =$$

$$n - [\ln(n+2) - \ln 2] = n - \ln \frac{n+2}{2}, \text{ 即 } S_n < n - \ln \frac{n+2}{2}.$$

14. 【证明】(1)  $\because a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2a_n+3}, (n \in N^*), \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{3}{a_n} + 2, \therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} + 1 = 3(\frac{1}{a_n} + 1), \therefore \frac{1}{a_1} + 1 = 3,$   
 $\therefore \{\frac{1}{a_n} + 1\}$  是以 3 为首项, 3 公比的等比数列,  $\therefore \frac{1}{a_n} + 1 = 3 \times 3^{n-1} = 3^n. \therefore a_n = \frac{1}{3^n - 1}.$

【解析】(2) (i) 由 (1) 得  $b_n = \frac{n}{2^n}, T_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n}{2^n}$  ①,  $\frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{2^n} + \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}$  ②, 两式

$$\text{相减, 得: } \frac{1}{2}T_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n - \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = 1 - \frac{n+2}{2^{n+1}}, \therefore T_n = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n}.$$

(ii) 由 (i) 得  $(-1)^n \lambda < 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n} + \frac{n}{2^n} = 2 - \frac{2}{2^n}$ , 令  $c_n = 2 - \frac{2}{2^n}$ , 则  $\{c_n\}$  是递增数列, 若  $n$  为偶数时,  $\lambda < 2 - \frac{2}{2^n}$  恒成立, 又  $\because c_2 = \frac{3}{2}, \therefore \lambda < \frac{3}{2}$ , 若  $n$  为奇数时,  $-\lambda < 2 - \frac{2}{2^n}$  恒成立,  $\therefore c_1 = 1, \therefore -\lambda < 1, \therefore \lambda > -1$ . 综上,  $\lambda$  的取值范围是  $(-1, \frac{3}{2})$ .

15. 【解析】(1) 当  $n=1$  时,  $2a_1 = 3a_1^2 + a_1 - 2$ , 即  $3a_1^2 - a_1 - 2 = 0, (3a_1+2)(a_1-1) = 0$ ,

由  $a_1 > 0$  得  $a_1 = 1$ ; 当  $n \geq 2$  时, 由  $2S_n = 3a_n^2 + a_n - 2$  得  $2S_{n-1} = 3a_{n-1}^2 + a_{n-1} - 2$ ,

所以两式相减得  $2a_n = 3a_n^2 + a_n - 3a_{n-1}^2 - a_{n-1}$ , 所以  $3(a_n - a_{n-1})(a_n + a_{n-1}) = a_n + a_{n-1}$ ,

由  $a_n > 0$  知  $a_n + a_{n-1} > 0$  所以  $a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 所以数列  $\{a_n\}$  是首项  $a_1 = 1$ , 公差  $d = \frac{1}{3}$  的等差数列.

(2) 由 (1) 得  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{3}(n-1) = \frac{1}{3}n + \frac{2}{3}$ , 由  $a_{b_1} = a_1 = 1, a_{b_2} = a_4 = 2$ , 所以数列  $\{a_{b_n}\}$  是首项为 1, 公比为 2 的等比数列所以  $a_{b_n} = 2^{n-1}$ , 又  $a_{b_n} = \frac{1}{3}b_n + \frac{2}{3}$ , 所以  $a_{b_n} = \frac{1}{3}b_n + \frac{2}{3} = 2^{n-1}$ , 即  $b_n = 3 \times 2^{n-1} - 2$ .

(3) 由  $S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2} = \frac{1}{6}(n^2 + 5n)$ , 所以  $\frac{S_n}{b_n + 2} = \frac{\frac{n^2 + 5n}{6}}{3 \times 2^{n-1}} = \frac{n^2 + 5n}{9 \times 2^n}$ , 设  $f(n) = \frac{S_n}{b_n + 2} = \frac{n^2 + 5n}{9 \times 2^n}$ ,

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(n+1)}{f(n)} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)^2 + 5(n+1)}{9 \times 2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n^2 + 5n}{9 \times 2^n}} = \frac{n^2 + 7n + 6}{2n^2 + 10n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{2n+6}{n^2 + 5n} \right), \text{ 令 } \frac{f(n+1)}{f(n)} > 1 \text{ 得 } \frac{n^2 + 7n + 6}{2n^2 + 10n} > 1, \text{ 即 } n^2 + 3n - 6 < 0,$$



由  $n \in N^*$  得  $n=1$ , 所以  $f(1) < f(2) > f(3) > f(4) > \dots > f(n) > \dots$ , 又因为  $f(1) = \frac{S_1}{b_1+2} = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}$ ,

$$f(2) = \frac{S_2}{b_2+2} = \frac{14}{36} = \frac{7}{18} > \frac{1}{4}, \quad f(3) = \frac{S_3}{b_3+2} = \frac{24}{72} = \frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}, \quad f(4) = \frac{S_4}{b_4+2} = \frac{36}{144} = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$f(5) = \frac{S_5}{b_5+2} = \frac{50}{288} = \frac{25}{144} < \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 所以当 } n \geq 5 \text{ 时, } f(n) < \frac{1}{4}, \text{ 所以满足 } \frac{S_n}{b_n+2} < \frac{1}{4} \text{ 的最小正整数 } n \text{ 为 } 5.$$

16. 解 (1)  $b_1 = \frac{3}{4}, b_2 = \frac{4}{5}, b_3 = \frac{5}{6}, b_4 = \frac{6}{7}$ ;

(2) 因为  $1 - a_n = b_n, 1 + a_n = 2 - b_n$ , 所以  $b_{n+1} = \frac{b_n}{(1-a_n)(1+a_n)} = \frac{b_n}{b_n(2-b_n)} = \frac{1}{2-b_n}$ . 令  $x = \frac{1}{2-x}$ , 得  $x=1$ , 故  $\frac{1}{b_{n+1}-1} - \frac{1}{b_n-1} = -1$ . 又  $\frac{1}{b_1-1} = \frac{1}{\frac{3}{4}-1} = -4, \frac{1}{b_n-1} = -4 + (n-1)(-1) = -(n+3)$ , 所以  $b_n = -\frac{1}{n+3} + 1 = \frac{n+2}{n+3}$ .

(3) 因为  $a_n = 1 - b_n = 1 - \frac{n+2}{n+3} = \frac{1}{n+3}$ , 所以  $a_n \cdot a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+3)(n+4)} = \frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4}$ ,  $S_n = (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}) + (\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4}) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{n+4} = \frac{n}{4(n+4)}$ ,  $4aS_n = 4a \cdot \frac{n}{4(n+4)} < nb_n + 1 = \frac{n(n+3)}{n+4}$ , 所以  $a < n+3$ . 又所以当  $a < 4$  时,  $4aS_n < nb_{n+1}$  恒成立.

17. (1) 【解析】对于数列  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $a_{n+m} = a_n \cdot a_m = \frac{5}{3} \times (5 \times 3^{n+m-1}) \neq a_n$ , 所以  $\{a_n\}$  不是指数型数列.

对于数列  $\{b_n\}$ , 对任意  $n, m \in N^*$ , 因为  $b_{n+m} = 4^{n+m} = 4^n \cdot 4^m = b_n \cdot b_m$ , 所以  $\{b_n\}$  是指数型数列.

(2) 证明: 由题意,  $\{\frac{1}{a_n} + 1\}$ , 是“指数型数列”,  $a_n = 2a_n a_{n+1} + 3a_{n+1}, \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{3}{a_n} + 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} + 1 = 3(\frac{1}{a_n} + 1)$ , 所以数列  $\{\frac{1}{a_n} + 1\}$  是等比数列,  $\frac{1}{a_n} + 1 = (\frac{1}{a_n} + 1) \times 3^{n-1} = 3^n, (\frac{1}{a_n} + 1)(\frac{1}{a_m} + 1) = 3^n \cdot 3^m = 3^{m+n} = (\frac{1}{a_{n+m}} + 1)$ , 数列  $\{\frac{1}{a_n} + 1\}$  是“指数型数列”.

(3) 证明: 因为数列  $\{a_n\}$  是指数数列, 故对于任意的  $n, m \in N^*$ , 有  $a_{n+m} = a_n \cdot a_m$ ,  $\Rightarrow a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot a_1 \Rightarrow a_n = a_1^n = (\frac{a+1}{a+2})^n$ , 假设数列  $\{a_n\}$  中存在三项  $a_u, a_v, a_w$  构成等差数列, 不妨设  $u < v < w$ , 则由  $2a_v = a_u + a_w$ , 得  $2(\frac{a+1}{a+2})^v = (\frac{a+1}{a+2})^u + (\frac{a+1}{a+2})^w$ , 所以  $2(a+2)^{w-v}(a+1)^{v-u} = (a+2)^{w-u} + (a+1)^{w-u}$ , 当  $t$  为偶数时,  $2(a+2)^{w-v}(a+1)^{v-u}$  是偶数, 而  $(a+2)^{w-u}$  是偶数,  $(a+1)^{w-u}$  是奇数, 故  $2(a+2)^{w-v}(a+1)^{v-u} = (a+2)^{w-u} + (a+1)^{w-u}$  不能成立; 当  $t$  为奇数时,  $2(a+2)^{w-v}(a+1)^{v-u}$  是偶数, 而  $(a+2)^{w-u}$  是奇数,  $(a+1)^{w-u}$  是偶数, 故  $2(a+2)^{w-v}(a+1)^{v-u} = (a+2)^{w-u} + (a+1)^{w-u}$  也不能成立. 所以, 对任意  $a \in N^*$ ,  $2(a+2)^{w-v}(a+1)^{v-u} = (a+2)^{w-u} + (a+1)^{w-u}$  不能成立, 即数列  $\{a_n\}$  的任意三项都不成构成等差数列.

18. 【解析】(1) 数列  $\{a_n\}$  是各项均为正数公比为  $q$  的等比数列,  $a_1 = 2, a_2 a_4 = 64$ . 则:  $a_2 \cdot a_4 = a_3^2$ ,



解得： $a_3 = 8$ ，故： $q = 2$ ，所以： $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1} = 2^n$ 。数列  $\{b_n\}$  满足：对任意的正整数  $n$ ，都有

$$a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n = (n-1) \cdot 2^{n+1} + 2 \quad ①. \text{ 所以：} 2a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} b_{n-1} = (n-2) \cdot 2^n + 2 \quad ②,$$

① - ② 得： $a_n b_n = n \cdot 2^n$ ，所以： $b_n = n$ ，由于： $a_1 b_1 = 2$ ，则： $b_1 = 1$ （首项符合通项），故： $b_n = n$ 。

(2) 由于  $1 - \frac{1}{2b_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2n} > 0$ ，所以：当  $\lambda \leq 0$  时，不等式成立。当  $\lambda > 0$  时，原不等式可化为：

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} > \sqrt{2n+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right), \text{ 设 } t_n = \sqrt{2n+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right), \text{ 则：} t_n > 0,$$

故： $t_{n+1} > \sqrt{2n+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{4}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+2}\right)$ ，所以： $\frac{t_{n+1}}{t_n} = \frac{\sqrt{2n+3}}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{2n+2} = \sqrt{\frac{4n^2+8n+3}{4n^2+8n+4}} < 1$ ，

所以：数列  $\{a_n\}$  单调递减。则： $\frac{1}{\lambda} > t_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ，解得： $0 < \lambda < \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$ 。

(3) 由题意知：设  $b_k$  是数列  $\{c_n\}$  中的项为  $c_t$ ，由题意可知： $t = 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^{k-1} + k = 2^k + k - 2$ ，

所以：当  $m = 2^k + k - 2$  时， $T_m = 2(2^k - 2) + 1 + 2 + \dots + k = 2^{k+1} + \frac{k^2 + k}{2} - 4$ ，

设  $2^{k+1} + \frac{k^2 + k}{2} - 4 > 2019$ ，解得： $k > 10$ ，当  $k = 9$  时， $m = 2^9 + 9 - 2 = 2^9 + 7$ ，所以： $T_m = 2^{10} + \frac{9^2 + 9}{2} - 4 = 1065$ ，

因为  $2019 - 1065 = 954 = 2 \times 477$ ，且  $2^9 + 7 + 477 = 996$ ，所以，当  $m = 996$  时， $T_m = 2019$ 。

## 专题6 经典的二阶递推

1. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_n a_{n-2} = a_{n-1} (n \geq 3)$ ， $\therefore a_3 = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = 2, a_4 = \frac{a_3}{a_2} = 1$ ，同理可得： $a_5 = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $a_6 = \frac{1}{2}, a_7 = 1, a_8 = 2, \dots$ ，可得  $a_{n+6} = a_n$ 。 $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是周期为 6 的数列。

$\therefore T_n$  有最大值， $a_n$  有最大值， $T_{2019} = (a_1 a_2 \dots a_6)^{336} \cdot (a_1 a_2 a_3) = 4$ 。 $a_{2019} = a_3 = 2$ 。下列说法错误的是 A。故选 A。

2. 【解析】 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_2 = 1, a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1} (n \in N^*, n \geq 2)$ ，可得  $a_3 = \frac{3}{2}, a_4 = \frac{5}{2}, a_5 = \frac{8}{2}, a_6 = \frac{13}{2}, a_7 = \frac{21}{2}, \dots$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a_1 a_3} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_4} + \frac{1}{a_3 a_5} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2018} a_{2020}} &= \frac{1}{a_2} \left( \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_3} \right) + \frac{1}{a_3} \left( \frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_4} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2019}} \left( \frac{1}{a_{2018}} - \frac{1}{a_{2020}} \right) = \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_{2019} a_{2020}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_{2019} a_{2020}} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_{2019} a_{2020}} \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{1}{a_{2019} a_{2020}} \in (0, 1)$ ，则  $\frac{1}{a_1 a_3} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_4} + \frac{1}{a_3 a_5} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{2018} a_{2020}}$  的整数部分为 1。

故选 B。

3. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2$ ，且  $2na_n = (n-1)a_{n-1} + (n+1)a_{n+1} (n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in N^*)$ ， $\therefore$  令  $b_n = na_n$ ，



则由  $2na_n = (n-1)a_{n-1} + (n+1)a_{n+1}$ , 得  $2b_n = b_{n-1} + b_{n+1}$ ,  $\therefore$  数列  $\{b_n\}$  构成以 1 为首项, 以  $2a_2 - a_1 = 3$  为公差的

等差数列, 则  $b_n = 1 + 3(n-1) = 3n - 2$ , 即  $na_n = 3n - 2$ ,  $\therefore a_n = \frac{3n-2}{n}$ ,  $\therefore a_{18} = \frac{3 \times 18 - 2}{18} = \frac{26}{9}$ . 故选 B.

4. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 0$ ,  $a_{n+2} = a_n + a_{n+1}$ , 此可以理解为从第二项开始是斐波那契数列, 根据

$$a_{n+2} = S_{n+2} - S_{n+1} = (a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}) + (a_{n+1} - a_n) + \cdots + (a_2 - a_1) + a_1 = a_n + a_{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 + a_1 = S_n + a_1 = S_n,$$

$$a_2 + a_4 + \cdots + a_{2n} = a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5) + \cdots + (a_{2n-2} + a_{2n-1}) = S_{2n-1} = a_{2n+1}, \text{ 故选 D.}$$

注意: 此题代入前 6 项也可以看出规律.

5. 【解析】根据题意, 数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_{n+1} = a_n - a_{n-1}$ , 则有  $a_n = a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}$ , 又由  $a_1 = 2018$ ,  $a_2 = 2017$ , 则

$$a_3 = a_2 - a_1 = 2017 - 2018 = -1, \quad a_4 = a_3 - a_2 = (-1) - 2017 = -2018, \quad a_5 = a_4 - a_3 = (-2018) - (-1) = -2017,$$

$$a_6 = a_5 - a_4 = (-2017) - (-2018) = 1, \quad a_7 = a_6 - a_5 = 1 - (-2017) = 2018 = a_1, \quad a_8 = a_7 - a_6 = 2018 - 1 = 2017 = a_2,$$

则数列  $\{a_n\}$  是周期为 6 的数列, 且  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6 = 0$ ,

则  $S_{100} = (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + a_6) + (a_7 + a_8 + a_9 + a_{10} + a_{11} + a_{12}) + \cdots + (a_{97} + a_{98} + a_{99} + a_{100}) = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 2016$ . 故选 A.

6. 【解析】法一:  $\because$  在数列  $\{a_n\}$  中,  $a_1 = a_2 = 2$ ,  $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + 2a_n (n \in N^*)$ ,  $\therefore a_3 = a_2 + 2a_1 = 6$ ,  $a_4 = a_3 + 2a_2 = 10$ ,

$$a_5 = a_4 + 2a_3 = 22, \quad a_6 = a_5 + 2a_4 = 42, \quad a_7 = a_6 + 2a_5 = 86, \quad \dots \therefore a_1 + a_2 = 4 = 2^2, \quad a_2 + a_3 = 8 = 2^3,$$

$$a_3 + a_4 = 16 = 2^4,$$

$$a_4 + a_5 = 32 = 2^5, \quad a_5 + a_6 = 64 = 2^6, \quad a_6 + a_7 = 128 = 2^7, \quad \dots \text{ 由此猜想: } a_{2019} + a_{2020} = 2^{2020},$$

$$\therefore \log_2(a_{2019} + a_{2020}) = \log_2 2^{2020} = 2020. \text{ 故答案为: } 2020.$$

法二: 特征根法: 构造方程  $x^2 - x - 2 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 2$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ,  $\{a_{n+1} + a_n\}$  是以  $a_1 + a_2 = 4$  为首项, 2 为公比的

等比数列, 即  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2^{n+1}$ ,  $\therefore a_{2019} + a_{2020} = 2^{2020}$ ,  $\therefore \log_2(a_{2019} + a_{2020}) = \log_2 2^{2020} = 2020$ . 故答案为 2020.

$$7. 【解析】\because a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right], \therefore a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{2} = 1,$$

同理可得:  $a_2 = 1$ ,  $a_3 = 2$ ,  $a_4 = 3$ ,  $a_5 = 5$ . 故选 B.

8. 【解析】由题意可得:  $b_1 = 1$ ,  $b_2 = 1$ ,  $b_3 = 2$ ,  $b_4 = 3$ ,  $b_5 = 1$ ,  $b_6 = 0$ ;  $b_7 = 1$ ,  $b_8 = 1$ ,  $b_9 = 2$ ,  $b_{10} = 3$ ,

$$b_{11} = 1, \quad b_{12} = 0, \quad \dots\dots$$



$\therefore$  数列  $\{b_n\}$  是周期为 6 的数列, 由  $c_1 = b_1, c_2 = b_2, c_n = b_n - b_{n-1} (n \geq 3, n \in N^*)$ , 则  $c_1 = b_1 = 1, c_2 = b_2 = 1, c_3 = 1, c_4 = 1, c_5 = -2, c_6 = -1, c_7 = 1, c_8 = 0, c_9 = 1, c_{10} = 1, c_{11} = -2, c_{12} = -1, c_{13} = 1, c_{14} = 0, \dots$

$\therefore$  数列  $\{c_n\}$  从第三项开始为周期是 6 的周期数列.

$\therefore c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + \dots + c_{2019} = 1 = 1 + (1 + 1 - 2 - 1 + 1 + 0) \times 336 + 1 = 3$ . 故答案为 3.

9. 【解析】由  $a_1 = 1, a_n \cdot a_{n+2} = 3a_{n+1} (n \in N^*)$ , 得:  $n = 1$  时,  $a_3 = 3a_2, n = 2$  时,  $a_2 \cdot a_4 = 3a_3$ , 即  $a_4 = \frac{3a_3}{a_2} = \frac{9a_2}{a_2} = 9$ ;

$n = 3$  时,  $a_3 a_5 = 3a_4$ , 即  $a_5 = \frac{3a_4}{a_3} = \frac{3 \times 9}{3a_2} = \frac{9}{a_2}$ ;  $n = 4$  时,  $a_4 a_6 = 3a_5$ , 即  $a_6 = \frac{3a_5}{a_4} = \frac{3 \times \frac{9}{a_2}}{9} = \frac{3}{a_2}$ ;

$n = 5$  时,  $a_5 a_7 = 3a_6$ , 即  $a_7 = \frac{3a_6}{a_5} = \frac{a_2}{\frac{9}{a_2}} = 1$ ;  $n = 6$  时,  $a_6 a_8 = 3a_7$ , 即  $a_8 = \frac{3a_7}{a_6} = \frac{3}{\frac{3}{a_2}} = a_2$ . ... 由上可知, 数列

$\{a_n\}$  是以 6 为周期的周期数列, 则  $a_{2019} = a_{371 \times 6 + 3} = a_3 = 3a_2$ .  $\therefore a_5 \cdot a_{2019} = \frac{9}{a_2} \times 3a_2 = 27$ . 故答案为 27.

10. 【解析】 $\because$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 4, a_3 = 9, a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} - a_{n-3} (n \in N^*, n \geq 4)$ ,

即  $a_n + a_{n-3} = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2} (n \in N^*, n \geq 4)$ ,  $a_4 = a_3 + a_2 - a_1 = 12$ , 同理可得:  $a_5 = 17, a_6 = 20, a_7 = 25, a_8 = 28,$

$a_9 = 33, \dots$   $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  的奇数项与偶数项分别成等差数列, 公差都为 8.

则  $a_{2018} = a_2 + (1009 - 1) \times 8 = 4 + 4064 = 4068$ . 故答案为 4068.

11. 【解析】由  $a_{n+1} + \frac{n-1}{n+1} a_{n-1} = \frac{2n}{n+1} a_n (n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in N^*)$ , 变形为:  $(n+1)a_{n+1} + (n-1)a_{n-1} = 2na_n (n \geq 2 \text{ 且 } n \in N^*)$ ,

$\therefore$  数列  $\{na_n\}$  为等差数列, 首项为 1, 公差为  $2a_2 - a_1 = 3$ .  $\therefore na_n = 1 + 3(n-1)$ , 化为:  $a_n = 3 - \frac{2}{n}$ .

不等式  $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0.02$  化为:  $3 - \frac{2}{n+1} - (3 - \frac{2}{n}) > 0.02$ , 化为:  $n(n+1) < 100$ , 解得  $n < 10$ ,

则满足不等式  $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0.02$  的正整数  $n$  的最大值为 9. 故答案为 9.

12. 【解析】由  $2a_{n+1} = 4a_n - 2a_{n-1} + 3$ , 得  $2(a_{n+1} - a_n) - 2(a_n - a_{n-1}) = 3$ , 即  $(a_{n+1} - a_n) - (a_n - a_{n-1}) = \frac{3}{2} (n \geq 2)$ ,

又  $a_2 - a_1 = -\frac{1}{2} - (-1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}$  构成以  $\frac{1}{2}$  为首项, 以  $\frac{3}{2}$  为公差的等差数列,

则  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}(n-1) = \frac{3}{2}n - 1$ ,  $\therefore a_2 - a_1 = \frac{3}{2} \times 1 - 1, a_3 - a_2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 2 - 1, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{3}{2}(n-1) - 1$ .

累加得:  $a_n - a_1 = \frac{3}{2}[1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)] - (n-1) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - (n-1)$ ,  $\therefore a_n = \frac{3n^2 - 7n}{4}$ .



则  $na_n = \frac{3}{4}n^3 - \frac{7}{4}n^2$ . 令  $f(n) = \frac{3}{4}n^3 - \frac{7}{4}n^2$ , 则  $f'(n) = \frac{9n^2 - 14n}{4}$ ,  $f(n)$  在  $(2, +\infty)$  上为增函数,

$\therefore f(1) = -\frac{5}{4}$ ,  $f(2) = 2$ .  $\therefore na_n$  的最小值为  $-\frac{5}{4}$ . 故答案为:  $-\frac{5}{4}$ .

13. 【解析】令  $x^2 = 2x + 3$ ,  $x_1 = 3$ ,  $x_2 = -1$ ,  $a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} + 1 = 3(a_{n+1} + a_n + 1)$ ,  $a_2 + a_1 + 1 = 4$ .

$\therefore$  数列  $\{a_{n+1} + a_n + 1\}$  为首项为 4, 公比为 3 的等比数列,  $\therefore a_{n+1} + a_n + 1 = 4 \times 3^{n-1}$  ①.

$a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} - 1 = -(a_{n+1} - 3a_n - 1)$ ,  $a_2 - 3a_1 - 1 = -2$ .  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_{n+1} - 3a_n - 1\}$  为首项为 -2, 公比为 -1 的等比数

列.  $\therefore a_{n+1} - 3a_n - 1 = -2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$  ②. 由①和②得  $\therefore a_n = 3^{n-1} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} - 1}{2}$ . 或者写成  $a_n = \begin{cases} 3^{n-1}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 3^{n-1} - 1, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ .

故答案为:  $\begin{cases} 3^{n-1}, n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 3^{n-1} - 1, n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$ .

14. 【解析】 $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + 2a_n$ , 两边同加  $a_{n+1}$ , 得  $a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = 2(a_{n+1} + a_n)$ , 又  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_2 = 4$ ,  $\therefore \{a_{n+1} + a_n\}$  是

首项为 5, 公比为 2 的等比数列,  $\therefore a_{n+1} + a_n = 5 \cdot 2^{n-1}$  ①;  $a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + 2a_n$ , 两边同减  $2a_{n+1}$ , 得

$a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} = -(a_{n+1} - 2a_n)$ ,  $\therefore \{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\}$  为首项为 2, 公比为 -1 的等比数列,  $\therefore a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$  ②,

由①②得  $a_n = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 2^{n-1} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-1)^{n-1}$ .

15. 【解析】采用暴力特征方程法求解.  $\therefore a_{n+2} = \frac{2}{3}a_{n+1} + \frac{1}{3}a_n$ ,  $\therefore$  特征方程:  $t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t - \frac{1}{3} = 0$

解得:  $t_1 = 1$ ,  $t_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$ , 设  $a_n = pt_1^n + qt_2^n$ ,  $\therefore a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_2 = 2$ ,  $\therefore a_1 = p - \frac{1}{3}q = 1$ ,  $a_2 = p + \frac{1}{9}q = 2$

解得:  $p = \frac{7}{4}$ ,  $q = \frac{9}{4}$ , 故有  $a_n = \frac{7}{4} + \frac{9}{4} \cdot (-\frac{1}{3})^n$ .

16. 【解析】(1)  $a_2 + a_1 = 3 + a$ ,  $a_2 - 3a_1 = 3 - 3a$ , 由  $a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 3a_{n-2}$  得

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

所以  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 3^{n-1}(a_1 + a_2) = (a+3)3^{n-1}a_{n+1} - 3a_n = (-1)^{n-1}(3-3a)$

(2) 由以上两式得  $a_n = \frac{1}{4}[(a+3)3^{n-1} - (-1)^{n-1}(3-3a)]$ ,  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{2}[(a+3)3^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1}(3-3a)]$

当  $n$  为奇数时  $(a+3)3^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1}(3-3a) = (3^{n-1}-3)a + 3^n + 3$ , 所以  $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0 \Rightarrow (3^{n-1}-3)a + 3^n + 3 > 0$

当  $n=1$  时  $a < 3$ , 当  $n \geq 3$  时  $a > -\frac{3^n+3}{3^{n-1}-3} = -3 - \frac{12}{3^{n-1}-3}$  关于  $n$  递增, 所以  $-3 \leq a < 3$ .

当  $n$  为偶数时  $(a+3)3^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1}(3-3a) = (3^{n-1}+3)a + 3^n - 3$ , 所以  $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0 \Rightarrow a > -\frac{3^n-3}{(3^{n-1}+3)} = \frac{12}{3^{n-1}+3} - 3$

关于  $n$  递减, 所以  $a > -1$ , 综上  $a \in (-1, 1) \cup (1, 3)$ .



17. 【解析】(1) 因为  $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2a_{n-1} (n \geq 2)$ ,  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2(a_n + a_{n-1})$ , 所以数列  $\{a_{n+1} + a_n\}$  是以  $a_1 + a_2 = 4$ , 2 为公比的等比数列, 所以  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2^{n+1}$  ①, 又由  $a_{n+1} + a_n = 2(a_n + a_{n-1})$ , 得  $a_{n+1} - 2a_n = -(a_n - 2a_{n-1}) (n \geq 2)$ , 所以数列  $\{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\}$  是以  $a_1 - 2a_2 = -2$  为首项、-1 为公比的等比数列, 所以  $a_{n+1} - 2a_n = -2 \cdot (-1)^n - 1 = 2 \cdot (-1)^n$  ②, 联立①②消去  $a_{n+1}$ , 得  $a_n = \frac{2}{3}[2^n - (-1)^n]$ , 当  $n=1$  时也适合, 所以  $a_n = \frac{2}{3}[2^n - (-1)^n]$ .

$$(2) \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为偶数时, } \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2^{n-1} + 1} + \frac{1}{2^n - 1} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{(2^{n-1} + 1)(2^n - 1)} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot 2^n - 2^{n-1} + 2^n - 1} =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot 2^n - 2^{n-1} - 1} < \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n + 2^{n-1}}{2^{n-1} \cdot 2^n} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) (n \geq 2), \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{3}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) =$$

$$3 - \frac{3}{2^n} < 3. \text{ 当 } n \text{ 为奇数时, } a_n = \frac{3}{2}[2^n - (-1)^n] > 0, \text{ 所以 } a_{n+1} > 0. \text{ 又 } n+1 \text{ 为偶数, 由 (1) 知}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} < \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} < 3.$$

(3) 因为  $f(n+1) - f(n) = [f(n)]^2 \geq 0$ , 所以  $f(n+1) \geq f(n)$ , 由此得  $f(n+1) \geq f(n) \geq \cdots \geq f(1) = 2 > 0$ . 又

$$\frac{1}{f(n+1)} = \frac{1}{[f(n)]^2 + f(n)} = \frac{1}{f(n)[f(n)+1]} = \frac{1}{f(n)} - \frac{1}{f(n)+1}, \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{f(n)+1} = \frac{1}{f(n)} - \frac{1}{f(n+1)}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{f(k)+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{f(k)} - \frac{1}{f(k+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{f(1)} - \frac{1}{f(n+1)} < \frac{1}{f(1)} = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 即 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{f(k)+1} < \frac{1}{2}. \text{ (参考裂项相消的部分)}$$

18. 【解析】令  $x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0$ , 解得  $x = 3$  或  $x = 7$ . 所以有  $\begin{cases} a_{n+1} - 3a_n + 1 = 7(a_n - 3a_{n-1} + 1) \\ a_{n+1} - 7a_n + 3 = 3(a_n - 7a_{n-1} + 3) \end{cases}$

所以数列  $\{a_{n+1} - 3a_n + 1\}$  是  $a_2 - 3a_1 + 1 = 5$  为首项, 7 为公比的等比数列, 则  $a_{n+1} - 3a_n + 1 = 5 \cdot 7^{n-1}$  ①

数列  $\{a_{n+1} - 7a_n + 3\}$  是  $a_2 - 7a_1 + 3 = 3$  为首项, 3 为公比的等比数列.  $a_{n+1} - 7a_n + 3 = 3^n$  ②

$$\text{①-②得 } 4a_n - 2 = 5 \cdot 7^{n-1} - 3^n, \text{ 化简得 } a_n = \frac{5 \cdot 7^{n-1} - 3^n + 2}{4}.$$

19. 【解析】(1)  $a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 3(a_n - 2a_{n-1}) + 2^{n+1}$ ,  $a_{n+1} - 3a_n = 2(a_n - 3a_{n-1}) + 2^{n+1}$ , 故  $p = -3, q = 3$  时,  $\{a_{n+1} - 3a_n + 3 \cdot 2^{n+1}\}$  是以 4 为首项, 3 为公比的等比数列.

(2)  $a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 3(a_n - 2a_{n-1}) + 2^{n+1} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1} - 3a_n}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{(a_n - 3a_{n-1})}{2^n} = 1$ , 故存在实数  $\lambda = -3$ , 使得  $\left\{ \frac{a_{n+1} + \lambda a_n}{2^{n+1}} \right\}$  为

等差数列;  $\frac{(a_n - 3a_{n-1})}{2^n} = n - \frac{7}{2}$ ,  $a_n - 3a_{n-1} = (2n - 7) \cdot 2^{n-1}$

20. 【解析】(1)  $k = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_{n+2})$ ,  $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  为等差数列,  $\therefore a_1 = 1, a_2 = a, \therefore$  公差  $d = a - 1$ .



$$\therefore S_{18} = 171 = 18 + \frac{18 \times 17}{2} \times (a-1), \text{ 解得 } a = 2.$$

(2) 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  是等比数列, 则它的公比  $q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = a$ ,

$\therefore a_m = a^{m-1}, a_{m+1} = a^m, a_{m+2} = a^{m+1}$ , 任意相邻三项  $a_m, a_{m+1}, a_{m+2}$  按某顺序排列后成等差数列,

①  $a_{n+1}$  为等差中项, 则  $2a_{m+1} = a_m + a_{m+2}$ . 即  $a^{m-1} + a^{m+1} = 2a^m$ , 解得  $a = 1$ , 不合题意;

②  $a_m$  为等差中项, 则  $2a_m = a_{m+1} + a_{m+2}$ , 即  $2a^{m-1} = a^m + a^{m+1}$ , 化简  $a^2 + a - 2 = 0$ , 解得  $a = -2$  或  $a = 1$  (舍去);

③ 若  $a_{m+2}$  为等差中项, 则  $2a_{m+2} = a_{m+1} + a_m$ , 即  $2a^{m+1} = a^m + a^{m-1}$ , 化简得:  $2a^2 - a - 1 = 0$ , 解得  $a = -\frac{1}{2}$ ;

$$\therefore k = \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_m + a_{m+2}} = \frac{a^m}{a^{m-1} + a^{m+1}} = \frac{a}{1 + a^2} = -\frac{2}{5}. \text{ 综上可得, 满足要求的实数 } k \text{ 有且仅有一个 } -\frac{2}{5}.$$

(3)  $k = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $a_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_{n+2})$ ,  $\therefore a_{n+2} + a_{n+1} = -(a_{n+1} + a_n)$ ,  $a_{n+3} + a_{n+2} = -(a_{n+2} + a_{n+1}) = a_{n+1} + a_n$ ,

当  $n$  是偶数时,  $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = (a_1 + a_2) + \dots + (a_{n-1} + a_n) = \frac{n}{2}(a_1 + a_2) = \frac{n}{2}(a+1)$ .

当  $n$  是奇数时,  $S_n = a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + \dots + (a_{n-1} + a_n) = 1 + \frac{n-1}{2}(a_2 + a_3) = 1 + \frac{n-1}{2}[-(a_1 + a_2)] = 1 - \frac{n-1}{2}(a+1) (n \geq 1)$ ,

$$n=1 \text{ 也适合上式, 综上可得, } S_n = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{n-1}{2}(a+1), n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{n}{2}(a+1), n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}.$$

## 专题 7 数列的本质

1. 【答案】A.

【解析】做一条  $y=x$  的直线, 和  $f(x)$  交于不动点  $(0,0), (1,1)$ , 当  $a_1 \in (0,1)$  时, 在这两个不动点之间只有 A 选项图象是凸起的, 故选 A.

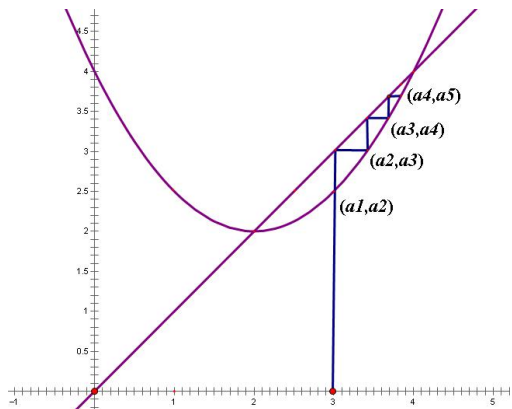
2. 【答案】B.

【解析】该函数通过分离常数法可以判断出来这是一个反比例函数变化过来的, 画出反比例函数的图象. 再画出  $y=x$  的直线, 相交于一个不动点  $(0,0)$ , 当  $x > 0$  时, 因为是凸函数, 所以递减. 故选 B.

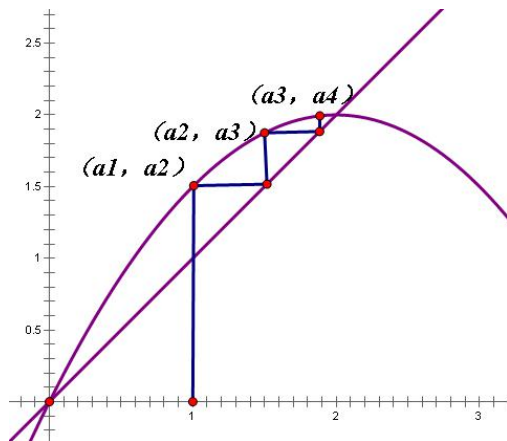
3. 【答案】2.

【解析】令  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + 4$ , 当  $y=x$  时, 如下图所示函数的不动点有  $x_0 = 2$  或  $x_0 = 4$ , 两个不动点  $(2,2), (4,4)$ ,  $x_1 = 3$  时, 数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递减, 此情况下  $A=2$ .





(第3题图)



(第4题图)

4. 【答案】2.

【解析】令  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x$ ，当  $y=x$  时，函数的不动点有  $x_0 = 0$  或  $x_0 = 2$ ，两个不动点  $(0, 0), (2, 2)$ ， $x_1 = 1$  时，数列  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增，此情况下  $A=2$ 。

5. 【答案】3.

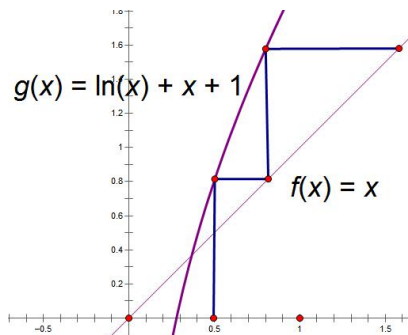
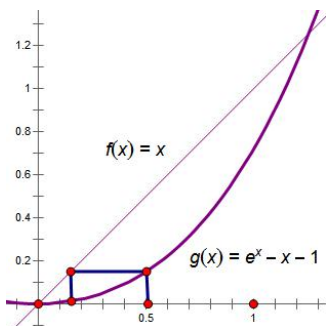
【解析】由定理3可知， $a+d=0$  的时候，符合题意，此时  $a-3=0$ ， $a=3$ 。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】对 A.  $f(x) = x^2$ ， $\therefore a_{n+1} = (a_n)^2$ ，可以算出不动点为  $(1, 1)$ ，根据蛛网图， $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$  时，故  $\{a_n\}$  为递减数列， $S_{100} < \frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50 < 100$ 。也可以取对数： $\ln a_{n+1} = 2 \ln a_n$ ， $\therefore$  数列  $\{\ln a_n\}$  是等比数列，首项为  $-\ln 2$ ，公比为 2。  $S_{100} = \frac{-\ln 2(2^{100} - 1)}{2 - 1} = -(2^{100} - 1)\ln 2 < 0 < 100$ 。

对 B.  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} - 2$ ， $\therefore a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n} - 2$ ，可得不动点为  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ ，以此可得： $a_n = \frac{1}{2}$ ，可得： $S_{100} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50 < 100$ 。

对 C.  $f(x) = e^x - x - 1$ ， $f'(x) = e^x - 1$ ， $x < 0$  时，单调递减。令  $g(x) = e^x - x - 1 - x$ ，可得  $g(0) = 0$ ， $g(1) < 0$ ， $g(2) > 0$ ，故不动点为  $x_1 = 0$ ， $x_2$  位于区间  $(1, 2)$  内，此函数为下凹函数，故数列  $\{a_n\}$  为递减数列， $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$ ， $n \in N^*$ ，则  $a_1 > a_2 > a_3 > \dots > a_{100}$ ，可得  $S_{100} < 100$ 。



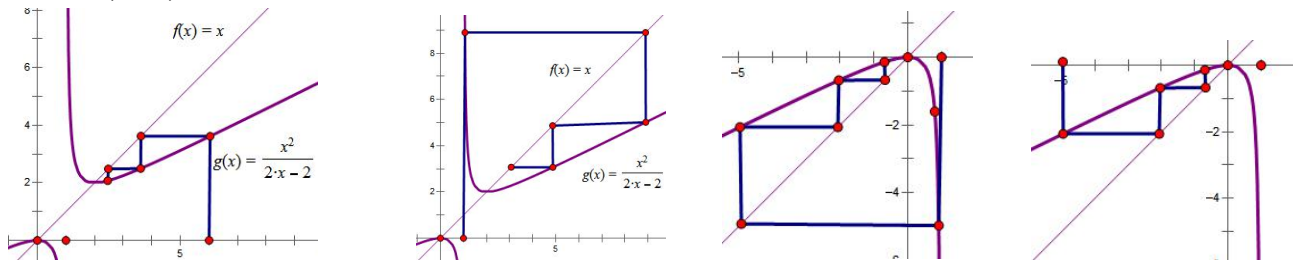
对 D.  $f(x) = \ln x + x + 1$ ，在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调递增， $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$ ， $n \in N^*$ ，根据蛛网图，则  $a_n > \dots > a_3 > a_2 > a_1$ ，并且  $a_3 > 1$ ，以此类推可得  $S_{100} > 100$ 。因此不满足  $S_{100} < 100$ 。故选 D。

7. 【答案】A



【解析】 $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2x-2} = \frac{(x-1+1)^2}{2(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2}[(x-1) + \frac{1}{x-1} + 2]$ , 可得不动点为  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 2$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $x > 2$ ,

或  $x < 0$  时递增, 在  $1 < x < 2$ , 或  $0 < x < 1$  时递减, 如图所示, 则当  $x \geq 2$  时, 根据蛛网图 1,  $f(x) \geq \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ,  $f_1(x) \geq 2, f_2(x) \geq 2, \dots$ , 不等式  $f_{2018}(x) \geq 2$  恒成立; 当  $0 < x < 2$  时, 根据蛛网图 2 和 3,  $f_{2018}(x)$  不单调; 当  $x \leq 0$ , 根据蛛网图 4,  $f(x)$  递增, 即有  $f(x) \leq 0$ , 可得  $f_1(x) \leq 0, f_2(x) \leq 0, \dots$ , 不等式  $f_{2018}(x) > 0$  无解. 综上可得 B, C, D 均不正确; A 正确. 故选 A.



8. 【答案】A

【解析】周期数列模型, 由于  $(a+d)^2 = ad - bc, T = 3, a_1 = 0, a_2 = \frac{0 - \sqrt{3}}{0 + 1} = -\sqrt{3}, a_3 = \frac{-\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{-3 + 1} = \sqrt{3},$

$a_4 = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3}}{3 + 1} = 0 \therefore a_{2008} = a_{669 \times 3 + 1} = a_1 = 0$ , 故选 A.

9. 【答案】B

【解析】 $\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_{n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{a_n - 1}{a_n} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*), (a+d)^2 = ad - bc, T = 3, \therefore a_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{a_1} = -1,$

$a_3 = 1 - \frac{1}{a_2} = 2, a_4 = 1 - \frac{1}{a_3} = \frac{1}{2},$  又  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 + 2 = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2} \times 66 = 99, 99 + \frac{1}{2} < 100, 99 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 < 100,$

$99 + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + 2 = 100.5 > 100, \therefore$  则使  $a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k < 100$  成立的最大正整数,  $k = 66 \times 3 + 2 = 200$ . 故选 B.

10. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题意, 数列  $\{a_n\}$  中  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_{n+1} = \frac{2}{2 - a_n} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*), (a+d)^2 = 2(ad - bc), T = 4$

则  $a_2 = \frac{2}{2 - a_1} = \frac{2}{2 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}, a_3 = \frac{2}{2 - a_2} = \frac{2}{2 - \frac{4}{3}} = 3, a_4 = \frac{2}{2 - a_3} = \frac{2}{2 - 3} = -2, a_5 = \frac{2}{2 - a_4} = \frac{2}{2 - (-2)} = \frac{1}{2} = a_1,$

进而可得:  $a_6 = a_2 = \frac{4}{3}, a_7 = a_3 = 3, a_8 = a_4 = -2, \dots$  则  $a_n = a_{n+4},$

则  $6S_{100} = 6(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 + \dots + a_{100}) = 6 \times 25 \times (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4) = 6 \times 25 \times (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3} + 3 - 2) = 425$ , 故选 A.

11. 【答案】A

【解析】由于  $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + (2 - \sqrt{3})}{-(2 - \sqrt{3})a_n + 1}, a + d$  与  $ad - bc$  关系不满足常规套路, 但是

$a_{n+2} = \frac{a_{n+1} + (2 - \sqrt{3})}{-(2 - \sqrt{3})a_{n+1} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x + 1}{-x + \sqrt{3}},$  所以  $(a+d)^2 = 3(ad - bc),$  故  $\frac{T}{2} = 6 \Rightarrow T = 12,$

$\therefore a_{2018} = a_{12 \times 168 + 2} = a_2 = \frac{a_1 + (2 - \sqrt{3})}{1 - (2 - \sqrt{3})a_1} = \frac{5\sqrt{3} - 6}{3}.$  故选 A.

12. 【答案】D

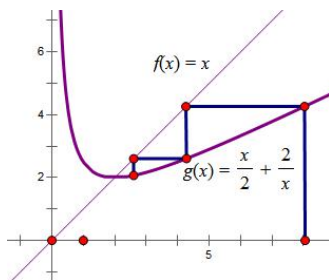
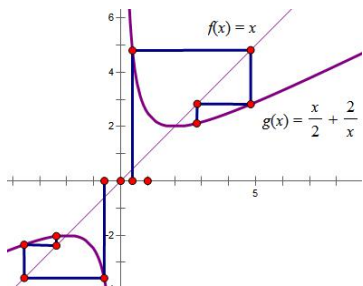


【解析】 $\because a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{2}{a_n}$ ，不动点为  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -2$ ，根据蛛网图可得：递减区间会出现摆动数列，单调不确定，

(1)  $a_1 = t \in (-2, 0)$  时， $a_2 = \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{2}{a_1} < -2$ ，可得： $a_n < -2 (n \geq 2)$ 。 $\therefore a_2 - a_1 < 0$ ，但是  $a_{n+1} - a_n > 0 (n \geq 2)$ ，

不合题意，舍去。同理， $a_1 = t \in (-2, 0)$  时也属于函数递减区间，数列属于局部摆动数列，也不满足题意；

(2)  $a_1 = t > 2$  时， $a_2 = \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{2}{a_1} > 2$ ，可得： $a_n > 2 (n \geq 2)$ 。 $\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$ ，符合题意。 $a_1 = t < -2$ ，数列属于递增数列，故选 D。



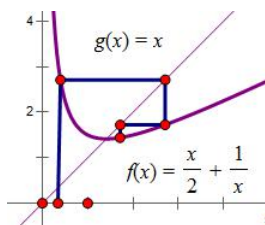
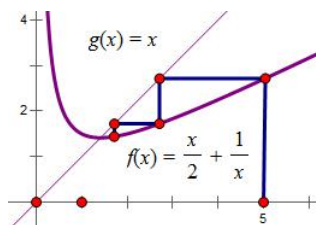
13. 【答案】D

【解析】不动点为  $x_1 = \sqrt{2}, x_2 = -\sqrt{2}$ ，不动点为顶点，根据蛛网图，故当  $a > 0$  时，数列极限为  $\sqrt{2}$ ，且  $a_n > \sqrt{2}$

因此 A 不正确。 $a > \sqrt{2}$  时，数列为递减数列， $0 < a < \sqrt{2}$  时，数列前两项摆动，即  $a_1 < a_2 > a_3 > a_4 > \dots > a_n$ ，

因此 B 不正确。C 不正确。D：由  $a_1 = a > 0$ ， $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{1}{a_n} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ ， $a_2 = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{a}$ ，令  $\frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{a} = a$ ，解得  $a = \sqrt{2}$ ，

则  $a_n = \sqrt{2}$ ，即为不动点，因此结论成立。故选 D。



14. 【答案】B

【解析】对于 A. 不动点为  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$   $\because a_1 \in (0, 1)$ ， $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  为上凸区间， $\therefore a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n} > a_n$ ，可得数列  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列；对于 B. 不动点为  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ ， $\because a_1 \in (0, 1)$ ， $f(x) = 2^x - 1$  在区间  $(0, 1)$  为下凹区间，

不妨取  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $f(x) = 2^x - 1$  在区间  $a_2 = 2^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 = \sqrt{2} - 1 < \frac{1}{2}$ ，因此数列  $\{a_n\}$  是递减数列；对于

C： $f(x) = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ ，属于一个圆心为  $(1, 0)$ ，半径为 1 的圆的上半部分，不动点为  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ ，显然在区间  $(0, 1)$  为上凸区间，可知：当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时，函数  $f(x)$  单调递增；当  $1 \leq x \leq 2$  时，函数  $f(x)$  单调递减。 $\therefore a_1 \in (0, 1)$ ，

$\therefore$  数列  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列；对于 D. 画出图象  $y = \log_2(x+1)$ ， $y = x$ ，可知不动点为  $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$ ，在区间  $(0, 1)$  为上凸区间，在  $x \in (0, 1)$  时， $\log_2(x+1) > x$ ， $\therefore a_{n+1} = \log_2(a_n + 1) > a_n$ ，因此数列  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列。故选 B。

15. 【答案】A

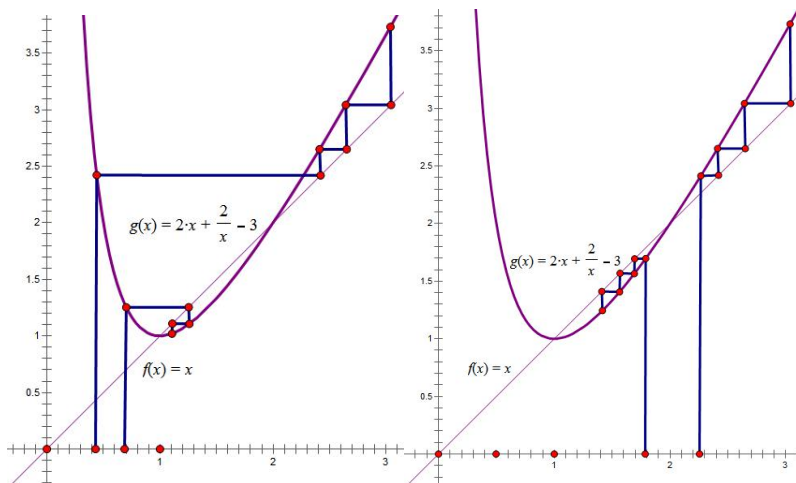
【解析】法一：数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + \frac{2}{a_n} - 3$ ，首项  $a_1 = a$ ，若数列  $\{a_n\}$  是递增数列，所以



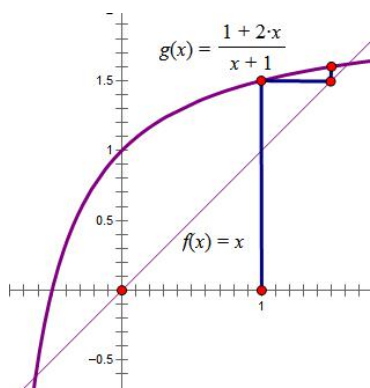
$a_{n+1} - a_n = a_n + \frac{2}{a_n} - 3 > 0$ , 则  $a_1 + \frac{2}{a_1} - 3 > 0$ , 即  $a + \frac{2}{a} - 3 > 0$ , 当  $a > 0$  时, 解得  $a \in (0, 1) \cup (2, +\infty)$ .

当  $a < 0$  时, 不等式无解. 若  $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 此时  $a_2 = a_3 = \dots = 2$ , 不满足题意, 排除  $B, C$ , 若  $a_1 = \frac{1}{4}$ , 此时  $a_2 = \frac{11}{2}$ ,  $a_3 = 8 + \frac{4}{11}$ , 满足题意, 排除  $D$ . 故选  $A$ .

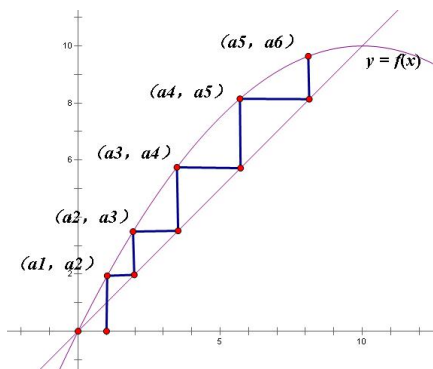
法二: 蛛网图上来, 令  $f(x) = 2x + \frac{2}{x} - 3$ , 可得不动点为  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$ , 故根据函数的区间可知, 在  $a \in (0, 1)$  时, 函数  $f(x)$  单调递减, 故数列属于摆动数列区间, 由于函数有极值, 故需分类讨论, 显然, 考虑数列的另一个不动点  $(2, 2)$ , 则当  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $y = 2$ , 故当  $a \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ , 如图所示, 数列从  $a_2$  开始弹到递增数列区间, 当  $a \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$  时, 数列处于从  $a_2$  开始弹到递减数列区间;  $a \in (1, 2)$  时, 函数属于下凹区间, 此时数列为递减数列, 而当  $a \in (2, +\infty)$  时, 函数属于上凸区间, 数列为单调递增, 故选  $A$ .



16. 解:  $y = \frac{1+2x}{1+x}$  当  $y=x$  时, 联立  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ , 解得不动点为  $x_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, x_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ,  $a_1 = 1$ , 根据蛛网图可得, 此数列位于函数的上凸区间, 为递增数列, 所以  $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$



16 题图



17 题图

17. 解:  $y = -\frac{1}{10}x^2 + 2x$ , 当  $y=x$  的时, 联立解得不动点为  $x_1 = 0$  或  $x_2 = 10$ ,  $x_1 = 1$  时候, 通过蛛网图可以发现  $\{x_n\}$  单调递增, 且小于  $x_2$ , 即证  $10 > x_{n+1} > x_n$

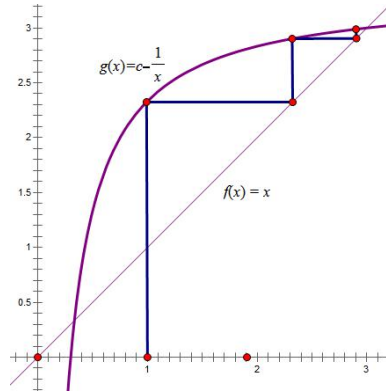
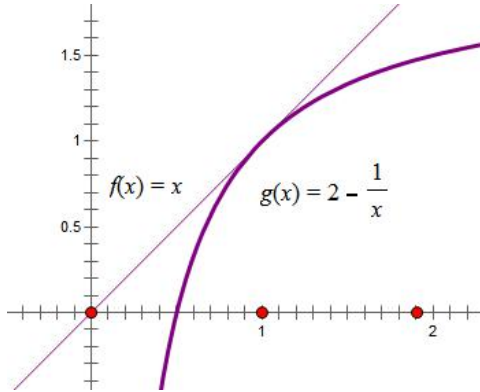


18. (1)  $f(x) = \frac{4x-2}{x+1}$   $x_1 = \frac{11}{19}$   $x_2 = \frac{1}{5}$   $x_3 = -1$ , (2)  $x_0 = 1$  或  $2$

(3)  $f(x) = \frac{4x-2}{x+1}$ , 令  $y=x$  解得  $x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$ ,  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 2$ , 要满足  $x_n < x_{n+1}$ , 只需要  $1 < x_0 < 2$

19. 解: 令  $y = c - \frac{1}{x}$ , 由  $y=x$  得不动点  $x_{1,2} = \frac{c \pm \sqrt{c^2 - 4}}{2}$ , 要  $a_n < a_{n+1}$ , 即数列  $\{a_n\}$  递减

$\Rightarrow \frac{c - \sqrt{c^2 - 4}}{2} < 1 < \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 - 4}}{2} \Rightarrow c > 2$ , 又  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = x_2 = \frac{c + \sqrt{c^2 - 4}}{2} \leq 3 \Rightarrow c \leq \frac{10}{3}$ , 综上知,  $2 < c \leq \frac{10}{3}$



20. 解: (1)  $\because f(x) = x^2 + x - 1$ ,  $\alpha, \beta$  是方程  $f(x) = 0$  的两个根 ( $\alpha > \beta$ ),  $\therefore \alpha = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}, \beta = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$ ;

(2)  $f'(x) = 2x + 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} = a_n - \frac{a_n^2 + a_n - 1}{2a_n + 1} = a_n - \frac{\frac{1}{4}a_n(2a_n + 1) + \frac{1}{4}(2a_n + 1) - \frac{5}{4}}{2a_n + 1} = \frac{1}{4}(2a_n + 1) + \frac{5}{2a_n + 1} - \frac{1}{2}$ ,

法一:  $\because a_1 = 1$ ,  $\therefore$  有基本不等式可知  $a_2 \geq \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} > 0$  (当且

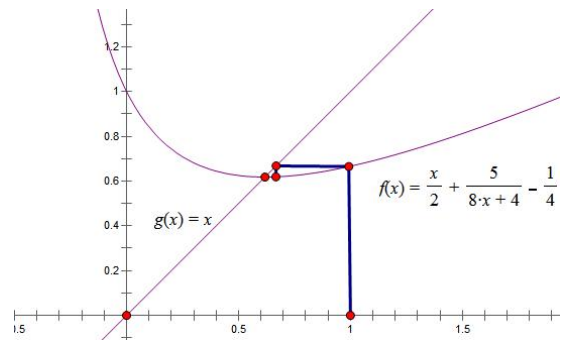
仅当  $a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$  时取等号),  $\therefore a_2 > \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} > 0$ , 同样

$a_3 > \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,  $a_n > \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} = \alpha (n=1, 2)$ ,

法二: 构造蛛网图  $a_{n+1} = F(a_n) = \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{5}{8a_n + 4} - \frac{1}{4}$ , 不动点

为  $x_1 = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{-\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ , 由于  $a_1 = 1$ , 故根据蛛网图

可知  $a_1 > a_2 > \dots > a_n > x_1$ , 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,  $a_n > \alpha$



(3)  $a_{n+1} - \beta = a_n - \beta - \frac{(a_n - \alpha)(a_n - \beta)}{2a_n + 1} = \frac{a_n - \beta}{2a_n + 1} (a_n + 1 + \alpha)$  而  $\alpha + \beta = -1$ , 即  $\alpha + 1 = -\beta$ ,  $a_{n+1} - \beta = \frac{(a_n - \beta)^2}{2a_n + 1}$ ,

同理  $a_{n+1} - \alpha = \frac{(a_n - \alpha)^2}{2a_n + 1}, b_{n+1} = 2b_n$ , 又  $b_1 = \ln \frac{1-\beta}{1-\alpha} = \ln \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}} = 2 \ln \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}, s_n = 2(2^n - 1) \ln \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

21. 证明: (1) 由  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1+x_n}$ ,  $\therefore x_2 = \frac{2}{3}, x_3 = \frac{3}{5}, x_4 = \frac{5}{8}, x_5 = \frac{8}{13}, x_6 = \frac{13}{21}, \dots$



由  $x_2 > x_4 > x_6$  猜想：数列  $\{x_{2n}\}$  是递减数列，下面用数学归纳法证明：

(1) 当  $n=1$  时，已证命题成立

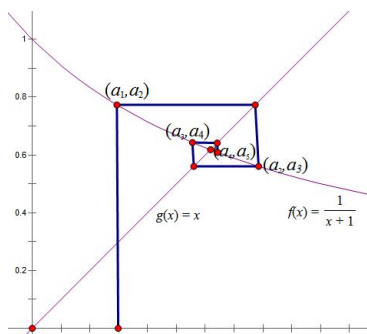
(2) 假设当  $n=k$  时命题成立，即  $x_{2k} > x_{2k+2}$  易知  $x_{2k} > 0$ ，

$$\text{那么 } x_{2k+2} - x_{2k+4} = \frac{1}{1+x_{2k+1}} - \frac{1}{1+x_{2k+3}} = \frac{x_{2k+3} - x_{2k+1}}{(1+x_{2k+1})(1+x_{2k+3})} = \frac{x_{2k} - x_{2k+2}}{(1+x_{2k})(1+x_{2k+1})(1+x_{2k+2})(1+x_{2k+3})} > 0$$

即  $x_{2(k+1)} > x_{2(k+1)+2}$  也就是说，当  $n=k+1$  时命题也成立，结合 (1) 和 (2) 知，命题成立

由蛛网图可知，不动点为  $\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}, \beta = \frac{-\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ，由于  $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ ，故根据蛛网图可知  $x_1 < x_3 < \dots < x_{2n-1} < \alpha$ ，

$$x_2 > x_4 > \dots > x_{2n} > \alpha \text{ 且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},$$



(2) 当  $n=1$  时， $|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |x_2 - x_1| = \frac{1}{6}$ ，结论成立

当  $n \geq 2$  时，易知  $0 < x_{n-1} < 1$ ， $\therefore 1 + x_{n-1} < 2, x_n = \frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}} > \frac{1}{2} \therefore (1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1}) = (1+\frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}})(1+x_{n-1}) = 2+x_{n-1} \geq \frac{5}{2}$

$$\therefore |x_{n+1} - x_n| = \left| \frac{1}{1+x_n} - \frac{1}{1+x_{n-1}} \right| = \frac{|x_n - x_{n-1}|}{(1+x_n)(1+x_{n-1})} \leq \frac{2}{5} |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 |x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}| \leq \dots \leq \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n-1} |x_2 - x_1| = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{n-1}.$$