

## 参考答案

### 第1讲 初中平面向量衔接

1.  $2\sqrt{3}$ ; 2. 13; 3. [3,13]; 4. ①③④; 5.  $\overrightarrow{EF}$ ; 6. 4;
7.  $\sqrt{3}$ ; 8. 1; 9. 2; 10. [1,5]; 11.  $1+\sqrt{3}$ ; 12.  $\frac{4}{3}, \sqrt{10}$ ;
13. B; 14. C; 15. B; 16. B;
17.  $\sqrt{3}, 1$ ;
18. 略;
19. 略;
20.  $\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{6}\vec{a} + \frac{5}{6}\vec{b}, \overrightarrow{ON} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{b}, \overrightarrow{MN} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} - \frac{1}{6}\vec{b}$ ;
21.  $\left[\frac{7}{25}, +\infty\right)$ .

### 第2讲 平面向量的分解定理

1.  $\frac{1}{2}(\vec{a} + \vec{b})$ ; 2.  $-\frac{3}{2}$ ; 3.  $-\frac{2}{3}\vec{c} + \frac{4}{3}\vec{d}, \frac{4}{3}\vec{c} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{d}$ ; 4. 4; 5.  $-\frac{5}{7}$ ; 6. ④;
7.  $-\frac{1}{4}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{4}\vec{b}$ ; 9.  $-\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{c}$ ; 9.  $-\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$ ; 10.  $\frac{2}{5}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{5}\vec{b}$ ; 11.  $m=1$ ; 12. 2.
13. B; 14. B; 15. A; 16. D.
17.  $\overrightarrow{DE} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{CE} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \vec{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{MN} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{a} - \vec{b}$ ;
18. 略;
19. 略;
20. 略;
21.  $\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{7}\vec{a} + \frac{3}{7}\vec{b}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{3}{\mu} = 7$ .

### 第3讲 向量的坐标表示及其运算

1.  $\left(\frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5}\right)$ ; 2. (-1,-2); 3. (5,0); 4.  $(7\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$ ; 5. (-6,-7); 6. (-2,8);

7. (5,4); 8. -13; 9. (1,-5), (-5,7); 10.  $\left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ; 11.  $P\left(-1, -\frac{3}{2}\right)$ ; 12. 5.

13. B; 14. D; 15. D; 16. A.

17. (1)  $-\frac{2}{3} < t < -\frac{1}{3}$ ; (2) 不可能;

18. (1)  $x = \pm 2$ ; (2)  $x = 2$  时四点不共线,  $x = -2$  时四点共线;

19. (1)  $m \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ; (2)  $m = \frac{7}{4}$ ;

20. 不存在.

21. (-4,2), (-2,-2), (8,0).

### 第4讲 向量的数量积

1.  $-6\sqrt{2}$ ; 2.  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ ; 3.  $\sqrt{21}$ ; 4.  $\lambda = 2$ ; 5. 10; 6. 3;

7.  $[0,1]$ ; 8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 9.  $-\sqrt{2}+1$ ; 10. 36; 11.  $\sqrt{10}$ ; 12.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

13. A; 14. A; 15. C; 16. A.

17. (1)  $k = -6$ ; (2)  $k = 1$ ;

18. (1)  $k = \frac{1}{4}(t^2 - 3t), t \neq 0$ ; (2)  $k_{\min} = -\frac{9}{16}$ ;

19.  $\frac{13}{35}$ ;

20. (1)  $x + 2y = 0$ ; (2)  $S = 16$ ;

21. (1)  $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = 2$ ; (2)  $|\vec{b} + \vec{c}|_{\max} = 4\sqrt{2}$ ; (3) 略.

### 第5讲 平面向量的应用

1.  $\frac{2}{3}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$ ; 2. (-2,-1); 3.  $\left(-\frac{5}{2}, -3\right)$ ; 4. 1; 5.  $\frac{1}{1+\lambda}\vec{a} + \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}\vec{b}$ ; 6. 3;

7. 3; 8.  $-\vec{a} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{b}$ ; 9.  $\frac{4}{3}$ ; 10. 6; 11. 4:5; 12. ①;

13. A; 14. B; 15. B; 16. C;

17. (1)  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ; (2)  $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|_{\max} = \sqrt{2} + 1$ ;

18. (1) 设  $\vec{OA} \perp \vec{BC}, \vec{OB} \perp \vec{CA}$ , 可证  $\vec{OC} \cdot \vec{BA} = 0$ ; (2) OG:GH=1:2

19. 可设单位圆上的点  $A(\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha), B(\cos \beta, \sin \beta)$ , 夹角

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB}}{|\vec{OA}| \cdot |\vec{OB}|} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

20. 等边三角形.

21.  $\vec{ax}_1^2 + \vec{bx}_1 + \vec{c} = \vec{ax}_2^2 + \vec{bx}_2 + \vec{c} = \vec{0}$ , 得  $(x_1 - x_2)[(x_1 + x_2)\vec{a} + \vec{b}] = \vec{0}$ , 由于  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  不平行, 因此

$$x_1 = x_2.$$

### 第6讲 平面向量单元小结

例1. 解:  $\vec{m} + \vec{n} = (\cos \theta - \sin \theta + \sqrt{2}, \cos \theta + \sin \theta)$

$$|\vec{m} + \vec{n}| = \sqrt{(\cos \theta - \sin \theta + \sqrt{2})^2 + (\cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2} = 2\sqrt{1 + \cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}$$

由已知  $|\vec{m} + \vec{n}| = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{5}$ , 得  $\cos\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{7}{25}$  又  $\because \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = \frac{16}{25} \therefore \theta \in (\pi, 2\pi)$

$$\therefore \frac{5\pi}{8} < \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} < \frac{9\pi}{8} \therefore \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) < 0 \therefore \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$$

例2 解: 由已知  $|a|=|b|=1$ ,  $a$  与  $b$  的夹角  $\alpha$  为  $60^\circ$ , 得  $a \cdot b = |a||b|\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

要计算  $x$  与  $y$  的夹角  $\theta$ , 需求出  $|x|, |y|, x \cdot y$  的值,

$$\because |x|^2 = x^2 = (2a - b)^2 = 4a^2 - 4a \cdot b + b^2 = 4 - 4 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3,$$

$$|y|^2 = y^2 = (3b - a)^2 = 9b^2 - 6b \cdot a + a^2 = 9 - 6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 7.$$

$$x \cdot y = (2a - b) \cdot (3b - a) = 6a \cdot b - 2a^2 - 3b^2 + a \cdot b = 7a \cdot b - 2a^2 - 3b^2 = 7 \times \frac{1}{2} - 2 - 3 = -\frac{3}{2},$$

$$\text{又} \because x \cdot y = |x||y|\cos\theta, \text{ 即 } -\frac{3}{2} = \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{7} \cos\theta, \therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}, \theta = \pi - \arccos \frac{\sqrt{21}}{14}.$$

$$\text{例 3 解: 设 } \angle AOC = \alpha \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} = x \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} + y \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} \\ \overrightarrow{OC} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} = x \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + y \overrightarrow{OB} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} \cos\alpha = x - 0.5y \\ \cos(120^\circ - \alpha) = -0.5x + y \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x + y = 2[\cos\alpha + \cos(120^\circ - \alpha)] = \cos\alpha + \sqrt{3}\sin\alpha = 2\sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq 2$$

$$\text{例 4 解: (I)} \because |k\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{3}|\vec{a} - k\vec{b}| \text{ 两边平方, 得 } |k\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = 3|\vec{a} - k\vec{b}|^2,$$

$$\text{即 } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{(3-k^2)\vec{a}^2 + (3k^2-1)\vec{b}^2}{8k} \therefore \vec{a} = (\cos\alpha, \sin\alpha), \vec{b} = (\cos\beta, \sin\beta),$$

$$\therefore \vec{a}^2 = 1, \vec{b}^2 = 1. \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{k^2+1}{4k}.$$

$$(2) \because k > 0, \therefore (k-1)^2 \geq 0, \text{ 从而 } k^2 + 1 \geq 2k, \frac{k^2+1}{4k} \geq \frac{2k}{4k} \geq \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} \text{ 的最小值为 } \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 此时}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|} = \frac{1}{2}, \theta = 60^\circ, \text{ 即 } \vec{a} \text{ 与 } \vec{b} \text{ 夹角为 } 60^\circ.$$

$$\text{例 5 解: } S = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{FO}| |\overrightarrow{FQ}| \sin(\pi - \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\overrightarrow{OF} \cdot \overrightarrow{FQ}}{\cos\theta} \sin(\pi - \theta) = \frac{1}{2} \tan\theta$$

$$\therefore 1 < \tan\theta < \sqrt{3} \quad \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{例 6 解 (1)} \because \angle BAC = x, \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = 8, 4 \leq S \leq 4\sqrt{3}, \quad \text{又 } S = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin x,$$

$$\therefore bc \cos x = 8, S = 4 \tan x, \text{ 即 } 1 \leq \tan x \leq \sqrt{3}. \quad \therefore \text{所求的 } x \text{ 的取值范围是 } \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$(2) \because \frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad f(x) = 2\sqrt{3} \sin^2(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 2 \cos^2 x - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{3} \sin 2x + \cos 2x + 1 \\ &= 2 \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 1, \quad \therefore \frac{2\pi}{3} \leq 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(x)_{\min} = f(\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2, f(x)_{\max} = f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{3} + 1.$$

课后练习

$$1. \frac{\pi}{4}; 2. \text{钝角}; 3. \sqrt{3}; 4. 10; 5. \sqrt{2}; 6. \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3};$$

7.  $|\overline{BC}|=4\sqrt{2}, |\overline{AD}|=2\sqrt{10}, t=-\frac{11}{5}$ ; 8.  $k=f(t)=\frac{t^2-t-5}{t+2}, t \neq -2, k_{\min}=-3$ ; 9. -2; 10.  $\sqrt{29}$ ;

11. C; 12. D; 13. B; 14. A; 15. C; 16. D; 17. C; 18. C; 19. B; 20. C; 21. C; 22. B;

23. (1,5); 25.  $\frac{5}{2}$ ; 26.  $\sqrt{6}$ ; 27. -25; 28. -4; 29.  $\frac{\sqrt{65}}{5}$ ; 30.  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ ; 31. [-6,2]; 32.  $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 或 $(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2})$ .

### 第8讲 矩阵

典型例题: 1.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ; 2. 解:  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 10 & 1 \\ 7 & 15 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ; 3. 解:  $3 \times 2$ ;

4.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$   
解

5解: 将两种商品的销量用矩阵表示记作  $\begin{pmatrix} 120 & 100 & 115 \\ 70 & 75 & 70 \end{pmatrix}$ , 期中第一二行分别表示甲和乙, 两种商

品的售价用矩阵表示为  $\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 22 \\ 11 & 21 \\ 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 22 \\ 11 & 21 \\ 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 120 & 100 & 115 \\ 70 & 75 & 70 \end{pmatrix} = (2740 \quad 2675 \quad 2550)$ , 三个月的销

售额分别为 2740, 2675, 2550.

$$1.(1) \begin{cases} 4x+3y-z=5 \\ 7x+2y+z=4 \\ 5x-2y-3z=8 \end{cases}; (2) \begin{cases} x=\frac{32}{43} \\ y=\frac{7}{43} \\ z=-\frac{66}{43} \end{cases} 2. \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=-2 \\ z=7 \end{cases}$$

3(1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -7 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ ; (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 11 & -14 & 2 \\ -6 & -17 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

4.  $a=2, b=6, x=-2, y=-4, A=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -4 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$

5.(1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ; (2)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$6.(1) \begin{cases} 2x+3y=-5 \\ -x+2y=4 \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} 2x-y=2 \\ 3y-2z=1 \\ 3x+2z=-3 \end{cases}$$

$$7. AB=14; BA=\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 第9讲 行列式

1. -82; 2.  $m=2$ ;

3.(1)0; (2)无解时,  $q \neq -\frac{2}{3}$ ; (3)无穷多解时,  $q = -\frac{2}{3}$ ;

4. -6; 5. -1或 $\pm\sqrt{2}$ ; 6.  $x=2$ 或-1;

7.(1) $m \neq -1, -2, 3$ ; (2) $m = -1$ 或3; (3) $m = -2$ .

### 第10讲 等差数列与等比数列的复习

1. 85;

$$2. a_4 = a_2 q^2 \Rightarrow 10 = 5q^2 \Rightarrow q = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$3. a_4 a_7 = a_3 a_8 \Rightarrow a_3 a_8 = -512, \text{ 由 } a_3 + a_8 = 124, \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} a_3 = 128 \\ a_8 = -4 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a_3 = -4 \\ a_8 = 128 \end{cases}, a_{10} = a_8 q^2 = -1,$$

$$a_{10} = a_8 q^2 = 512$$

4. 根据  $a_1 a_9 = a_2 a_8 = a_3 a_7 = a_4 a_6 = a_5^2$ , 得  $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 \dots a_9 = a_5^9 = 512$

$$5. a_n = a_3 q^{n-3} = 2 \cdot 3^{n-3}, a_n = a_3 q^{n-3} = 2 \cdot 3^{3-n};$$

6. 可得数列为  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{4}, \dots |m-n| = \frac{1}{2}$ , 选 C.

$$7. \frac{1}{1-a_n} = \frac{1}{1-a_1} + (n-1)d = \frac{1}{1-0} + 2(n-1) = 2n-1, \therefore a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{2n-1}$$

8. 依题意可得  $a_n$  是等差数列,  $a_n = -\frac{2}{3}n + \frac{44}{3}$ , 代入不等式, 可得

$$\left(-\frac{2}{3}n + \frac{44}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}n + \frac{40}{3}\right) < 0 \text{ 解得 } 20 < n < 22, \therefore n = 21$$

9. 由  $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}$  成等差数列, 有  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} = \frac{2}{b} \Rightarrow ba + bc = 2ac \Rightarrow b(a+c) = 2ac$

$$\therefore \frac{b+c}{a} + \frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{c^2 + bc + a^2 + ba}{ac} = \frac{c^2 + 2ac + a^2}{ac} = \frac{(c+a)^2}{ac} = \frac{2(c+a)^2}{b(a+c)} = \frac{2(c+a)}{b}$$

$\frac{b+c}{a}, \frac{a+c}{b}, \frac{a+b}{c}$  也成等差数列.

10.  $S_{2n-1} - 4n = 2 \times (2n-1) - 4n = -2$ , 故选 A

11. 由互不相等的实数  $a, b, c$  成等差数列可设  $a = b - d, c = b + d$ , 由  $a + 3b + c = 10$  可得  $b = 2$ , 所以

$a = 2 - d, c = 2 + d$ , 又  $c, a, b$  成等比数列可得  $d = 6$ , 所以  $a = -4$ , 选 D

12. 根据  $a_p - a_q = (p - q)d$ , 有  $q - p = (p - q)d$ , 所以  $d = -1$ ,  $a_{p+q} = a_p + qd = q + q \cdot (-1) = 0$

13. 17;

14.  $\log_2 5$

15.  $\pm 270$ ;

16.  $2 \cdot 3^{n-1}$

17.  $3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$

18.  $\pm 2$ ;

19.  $2 \cdot (\sqrt{2})^{n-1}$  或  $32 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ ;

20.  $2^{n-1}$  或  $4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

21. B;

22. D;

23. A;

24. B;

25. (1) 略; (2) -192;

$$26. a_n = \begin{cases} 1(n=1) \\ 2n-2(n \geq 2) \end{cases}$$

27. -5

28.  $\frac{7}{6}$

29. 180

30. 不是

31.  $\frac{2}{9-8n}$

32.  $\frac{2}{8n-7}$

33.  $\frac{2}{n+1}$

### 第 11 讲 求数列通项公式的方法

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

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + (a_4 - a_3) + \cdots + (a_n - a_{n-1}) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) \quad \text{所以 } a_n - a_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \\ \therefore a_1 &= \frac{1}{2}, \quad \therefore a_n = \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

2. 已知等式可化为:  $(a_{n+1} + a_n)[(n+1)a_{n+1} - na_n] = 0$

$\therefore a_n > 0 (n \in \mathbb{N}^*) \therefore (n+1)a_{n+1} - na_n = 0$ , 即  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n}{n+1} \therefore n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \frac{n-1}{n}$

$\therefore a_n = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cdot \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_{n-2}} \cdots \frac{a_2}{a_1} \cdot a_1 = \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n-1} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{n}$ .

3. 由  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2}$ , 得  $a_{n+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - 1)$ , 所以数列  $\{a_n - 1\}$  构成以  $a_1 - 1 = 1$  为首项, 以  $\frac{1}{2}$  为公比的等比数列, 所以  $a_n - 1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ , 即  $a_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} + 1$ .

4. 已知  $a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n = n^2$ , 则令  $n = n-1$ , 得到  $a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} = (n-1)^2$ , 作商得  $a_n = \frac{n^2}{(n-1)^2}$ , 即:

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1, (n=1) \\ \frac{n^2}{(n-1)^2}, (n \geq 2) \end{cases}, \quad \text{所以 } a_3 + a_5 = \frac{61}{16}$$



$$5. \text{取倒数: } \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + 2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} = 2 \quad \begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{a_n} &= \frac{1}{a_1} + (n-1) \cdot 2 = 2n - \frac{3}{2} \\ \therefore a_n &= \frac{2}{4n-3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \because a_n = 2a_{n-1} + 2^{n+1} (n \geq 2) \therefore a_n - 2a_{n-1} = 2^{n+1}, \text{ 两边同除以 } 2^n \text{ 得 } \frac{a_n}{2^n} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} = 2 \therefore \left\{ \frac{a_n}{2^n} \right\} \text{ 是以 } \frac{a_1}{2} = 1$$

为首项, 2 为公差的等差数列。  $\therefore \frac{a_n}{2^n} = 1 + (n-1) \times 2 = 2n - 1$ , 即  $a_n = 2^n(2n-1)$ .

$$7. \text{证明: } a_n - a_{n-1} = 3^{n-1}, \text{ 故 } a_n = (a_n - a_{n-1}) + (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) + \cdots + (a_2 - a_1) + a_1 \\ = 3^{n-1} + 3^{n-2} + \cdots + 3 + 1 = \frac{3^n - 1}{2}. \quad \therefore a_n = \frac{3^n - 1}{2}.$$

$$8. n^2 - n + 1$$

$$9. a_n = 2 - \frac{1}{n}$$

$$10. a_n = 2^{n+1} - 3$$

$$11. a_n = \frac{n3^n}{3^n - 1}$$

$$12. (1) a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}a_n + \frac{1}{2^n}. (2) a_n = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$13. (1) a_n = 4^n - 2^n$$

$$(2) \text{ 将 } a_n = 4^n - 2^n \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } S_n = \frac{4}{3} \times (4^n - 2^n) - \frac{1}{3} \times 2^{n+1} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times (2^{n+1} - 1)(2^{n+1} - 2)$$

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

$$\text{所以, } \sum_{i=1}^n T_i = \frac{3}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2^i - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{i+1} - 1} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \times \left( \frac{1}{2^1 - 1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1} - 1} \right) < \frac{3}{2}$$

$$14. a_n = \frac{b_n}{2^n} = 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$15. a_n = \begin{cases} 4 - 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}, n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ -4 + 3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}, n \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}$$

$$16. a_n = 2^{2-2^{2-n}}$$

$$17. a_n = 2 + b_n = 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^n - 1}$$

$$18. \text{因 } a_n + b_n = \frac{1}{3}(2a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}) + \frac{1}{3}(a_{n-1} + 2b_{n-1}) = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}$$

$$\text{所以 } a_n + b_n = a_{n-1} + b_{n-1} = a_{n-2} + b_{n-2} = \dots = a_2 + b_2 = a_1 + b_1 = 1$$

$$\text{即 } a_n + b_n = 1 \quad (1) \quad \text{又因为 } a_n - b_n = \frac{1}{3}(2a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}) - \frac{1}{3}(a_{n-1} + 2b_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{3}(a_{n-1} - b_{n-1})$$

$$\text{所以 } a_n - b_n = \frac{1}{3}(a_{n-1} - b_{n-1}) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2(a_{n-2} - b_{n-2}) = \dots = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}(a_1 - b_1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}. \text{即 } a_n - b_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} \quad (2) \quad \text{由 (1)、(2) 得: } a_n = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}\right], \quad b_n = \frac{1}{2}\left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}\right]$$

## 第 12 讲 求数列的前 n 项和的方法

例 1 思路分析：通过分组，直接用公式求和。

$$\text{解: } \textcircled{1} a_k = \underbrace{11 \cdots 1}_{k \text{ 个}} = 1 + 10 + 10^2 + \cdots + 10^k = \frac{1}{9}(10^{k+1} - 1)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{9}[(10-1) + (10^2-1) + \cdots + (10^n-1)] = \frac{1}{9}[(10+10^2 + \cdots + 10^n) - n]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{10(10^n - 1)}{9} - n\right] = \frac{10^{n+1} - 9n - 10}{81}$$

$$\textcircled{2} S_n = (x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2) + (x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4} + 2) + \cdots + (x^{2n} + \frac{1}{x^{2n}} + 2)$$

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

$$(1) \text{ 当 } x \neq \pm 1 \text{ 时, } S_n = \frac{x^2(x^{2n} - 1)}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x^{-2}(x^{-2n} - 1)}{x^{-2} - 1} + 2n = \frac{(x^{2n} - 1)(x^{2n+2} + 1)}{x^{2n}(x^2 - 1)} + 2n$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, } S_n = 4n$$

$$\textcircled{3} a_k = (2k-1) + 2k + (2k+1) + \cdots + [(2k-1) + (k-1)] = \frac{k[(2k-1) + (3k-2)]}{2} = \frac{5}{2}k^2 - \frac{3}{2}k$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n = \frac{5}{2}(1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2) - \frac{3}{2}(1 + 2 + \cdots + n) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(5n-2)$$

总结：运用等比数列前  $n$  项和公式时，要注意公比  $q = 1$  或  $q \neq 1$  讨论。

例 2 思路分析：已知数列各项是等差数列  $1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n-1$  与等比数列  $a^0, a, a^2, \dots, a^{n-1}$  对应项积，可用错位相减法求和。

$$\text{解： } S_n = 1 + 3a + 5a^2 + \dots + (2n-1)a^{n-1} \quad (1) \quad aS_n = a + 3a^2 + 5a^3 + \dots + (2n-1)a^n \quad (2)$$

$$(1)-(2): (1-a)S_n = 1 + 2a + 2a^2 + 2a^3 + \dots + 2a^{n-1} - (2n-1)a^n$$

$$\text{当 } a \neq 1 \text{ 时, } (1-a)S_n = 1 + \frac{2a(1-a^{n-1})}{(1-a)^2} - (2n-1)a^n \quad S_n = \frac{1+a-(2n+1)a^n+(2n-1)a^{n+1}}{(1-a)^2}$$

$$\text{当 } a = 1 \text{ 时, } S_n = n^2$$

例 3 思路分析：分式求和可用裂项相消法求和。

$$\text{解： } a_k = \frac{(2k)^2}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{(2k)^2 - 1 + 1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right)$$

$$S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = n + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) \right] = n + \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{2n(n+1)}{2n+1}$$

$$\text{练习答案 } S_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & (a=1) \\ \frac{a(a^n-1)-n(a-1)}{a^n(a-1)^2} & (a \neq 1) \end{cases}$$

例 4 思路分析：由  $C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}$  可用倒序相加法求和。

$$\text{证： 令 } S_n = C_n^0 + 3C_n^1 + 5C_n^2 + \dots + (2n+1)C_n^n \quad (1)$$

$$\text{则 } S_n = (2n+1)C_n^n + (2n-1)C_n^{n-1} + \dots + 5C_n^2 + 3C_n^1 + C_n^0 \quad (2) \quad \because C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}$$

$$\therefore (1)+(2) \text{ 有: } 2S_n = (2n+2)C_n^0 + (2n+2)C_n^1 + (2n+2)C_n^2 + \dots + (2n+2)C_n^n$$

$$\therefore S_n = (n+1)[C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \dots + C_n^n] = (n+1) \cdot 2^n, \text{ 等式成立.}$$

例 5 思路分析： $a_n = -2n - 2(-1)^n$ ，通过分组，对  $n$  分奇偶讨论求和。

$$\text{解： } a_n = -2n + 2(-1)^n, \text{ 若 } n = 2m, \text{ 则 } S_n = S_{2m} = -2(1+2+3+\dots+2m) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{2m} (-1)^k$$

$$S_n = -2(1+2+3+\cdots+2m) = -(2m+1)2m = -n(n+1)$$

若

$$n = 2m-1, \text{ 则 } S_n = S_{2m-1} = S_{2m} - a_{2m} = -(2m+1)2m + 2[2m - (-1)^{2m}] = -(2m+1)2m + 2(2m-1)$$

$$= -4m^2 + 2m - 2 = -(n+1)^2 + (n+1) - 2 = -n^2 - n - 2$$

$$\therefore S_n = \begin{cases} -n(n+1) & (n \text{ 为正偶数}) \\ -n^2 - n - 2 & (n \text{ 为正奇数}) \end{cases}$$

$$1. a_n = \begin{cases} -10 & n=1 \\ 6n-20 & n \geq 2 \end{cases}, T_n = \begin{cases} -3n^2 + 17n - 4 & n \leq 3 \\ 3n^2 - 17n + 44 & n \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$2. 2^{n+2} - n - 3.$$

$$3. n \text{ 为偶数, } S_n = \frac{5}{4}n^2 + \frac{n}{2} + 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} - 2; n \text{ 为奇数, } S_n = S_{n-1} + 5n + 1 = \frac{5}{4}n^2 + 3n - \frac{1}{4} + 2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}.$$

$$4. \begin{cases} f(1) = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n = n^2 \\ f(-1) = -a_1 + a_2 - a_3 + \cdots - a_{n-1} + a_n = n \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} \frac{(a_1 + a_n)n}{2} = n^2 \\ \frac{n}{2}d = n \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 + a_n = 2n \\ d = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 + a_1 + (n-1)d = 2n \\ d = 2 \end{cases} \therefore a_1 = 1 \therefore a_n = 2n - 1$$

$$f(x) = x + 3x^2 + 5x^3 + \cdots + (2n-1)x^n \quad f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + 5\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 + \cdots + (2n-1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\text{可求得 } f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 3 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-2} - (2n-1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, \therefore n \text{ 为正偶数, } \therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 3$$

5.(1) 设数列  $\{b_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ , 则  $b_4 = b_1 + 3d = 2 + 3d = 11$ , 解得  $d = 3$ , 数列  $\{b_n\}$  为 2, 5, 8, 11, 8, 5, 2,

$$(2) S = c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_{49} = 2(c_{25} + c_{26} + \cdots + c_{49}) - c_{25}$$

$$= 2(1 + 2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 2^{24}) - 1 = 2(2^{25} - 1) - 1 = 2^{26} - 3 = 67108861.$$

(3)  $d_{51} = 2$ ,  $d_{100} = 2 + 3 \times (50 - 1) = 149$ , 由题意得  $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{50}$  是首项为  $\frac{149}{2}$ , 公差为  $-3$  的等差数列,

$$n \leq 50 \text{ 时, } S_n = d_1 + d_2 + \cdots + d_n = 149n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(-3) = -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{301}{2}n,$$

$$\text{当 } 51 \leq n \leq 100 \text{ 时, } S_n = d_1 + d_2 + \cdots + d_n = S_{50} + (d_{51} + d_{52} + \cdots + d_n)$$

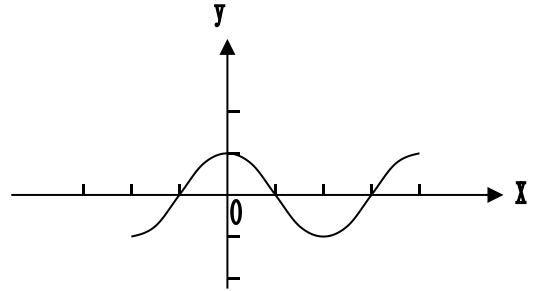
$$= 3775 + 2 \cdot (n-50) + \frac{(n-50)(n-51)}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2}n^2 - \frac{299}{2}n + 7500,$$

综上所述,  $S_n = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{301}{2}n, & 1 \leq n \leq 50, \\ \frac{3}{2}n^2 - \frac{299}{2}n + 7500, & 51 \leq n \leq 100. \end{cases}$

6. (1)  $S_n = 5 + 55 + 555 + \cdots + \overbrace{55 \cdots 5}^{n \uparrow} = \frac{5}{9}(9 + 99 + 999 + \cdots + \overbrace{99 \cdots 9}^{n \uparrow})$

$$= \frac{5}{9}[(10-1) + (10^2-1) + (10^3-1) + \cdots + (10^n-1)]$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}[10 + 10^2 + 10^3 + \cdots + 10^n - n] = \frac{50}{81}(10^n - 1) - \frac{5}{9}n.$$



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

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{2}[(1 - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) + \cdots + (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2})] = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}).$$

(3)  $\because a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1})(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \cdots + (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \sqrt{n+1} - 1.$$

(4)  $S_n = a + 2a^2 + 3a^3 + \cdots + na^n,$

当  $a = 1$  时,  $S_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2},$

当  $a \neq 1$  时,  $S_n = a + 2a^2 + 3a^3 + \cdots + na^n, \quad aS_n = a^2 + 2a^3 + 3a^4 + \cdots + na^{n+1},$

两式相减得  $(1-a)S_n = a + a^2 + a^3 + \cdots + a^n - na^{n+1} = \frac{a(1-a^n)}{1-a} - na^{n+1},$

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

(5)  $\because n(n+2) = n^2 + 2n,$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = (1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2) + 2 \times (1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n) = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+7)}{6}.$$

(6) 设  $S = \sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \cdots + \sin^2 89^\circ,$

又  $\because S = \sin^2 89^\circ + \sin^2 88^\circ + \sin^2 87^\circ + \cdots + \sin^2 1^\circ, \therefore 2S = 89, S = \frac{89}{2}.$

7. 奇数项组成以  $a_1 = 1$  为首项, 公差为 12 的等差数列,

偶数项组成以  $a_2 = 4$  为首项, 公比为 4 的等比数列;

当  $n$  为奇数时, 奇数项有  $\frac{n+1}{2}$  项, 偶数项有  $\frac{n-1}{2}$  项,

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{\frac{n+1}{2}(1+6n-5)}{2} + \frac{4(1-4^{\frac{n-1}{2}})}{1-4} = \frac{(n+1)(3n-2)}{2} + \frac{4(2^{\frac{n-1}{2}}-1)}{3},$$

当  $n$  为偶数时, 奇数项和偶数项分别有  $\frac{n}{2}$  项,

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{\frac{n}{2}(1+6n-5)}{2} + \frac{4(1-4^{\frac{n}{2}})}{1-4} = \frac{n(3n-2)}{2} + \frac{4(2^{\frac{n}{2}}-1)}{3},$$

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

8. (1) 由题意,  $\frac{1+b_{n+1}}{1-b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1+b_n}{1-b_n} + \frac{1-b_n}{1+b_n} \right) = \frac{1+b_n^2}{1-b_n^2}$ , 所以  $b_{n+1} = b_n^2$

所以  $\lg b_{n+1} = 2 \lg b_n$ , 又  $a_1 = 3 \Rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 所以数列  $\{\lg b_n\}$  是等比数列.

(2) 数列  $\{b_n\}$  的通项公式为  $b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{n-1}}$ ,  $T_n = \prod_{k=1}^n b_k = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1+2+2^2+\dots+2^{n-1}} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^n - 1}$ ,

解  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^n - 1} \geq \frac{1}{128}$  得  $n \leq 3$ , 所以  $M = \{1, 2, 3\}$

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

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

$$= a_{n-1} - \frac{2 \cdot 2^{2^{n-2}}}{2^{2^{n-1}} - 1} = a_{n-1} - \frac{2 \left(\frac{1}{2^{2^{n-1}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2^{n-1}}} = a_{n-1} - \frac{2\sqrt{b_n}}{1 - b_n} = a_{n-1} + c_n, \text{ 所以 } a_n - a_{n-1} = c_n,$$

所以  $a_n - a_1 = S_n - c_1$ , 因为  $a_1 = 3, c_1 = -2\sqrt{2}$ , 所以  $a_n = S_n + 3 + 2\sqrt{2}$ .

### 第 13 讲 数学归纳法及其应用

1. 证明: (1) 对  $n$  归纳,  $n=1$  时  $\cot x - \cot 2x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{2\cos^2 x - \cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{1}{\sin 2x}$  显然成立,

设  $n-1$  时命题成立,  $n$  时由归纳假设只需证明:

$$\frac{1}{\sin 2x} + \frac{1}{\sin 4x} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sin 2^{n-1}x} = \cot x - \cot 2^{n-1}x + \frac{1}{\sin 2^n x}.$$

$$\text{因为 } \frac{1}{\sin 2^n x} = \frac{2\cos^2(2^{n-1}x) - \cos 2^n x}{\sin 2^n x} = \cos 2^{n-1}x - \cot 2^n x,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{\sin 2x} + \frac{1}{\sin 4x} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sin 2^n x} = \cot x - \cot 2^{n-1}x + \cos 2^{n-1}x - \cot 2^n x = \cot x - \cot 2^n x.$$

(2) 对  $n$  归纳,  $n=1$  时  $0=0$  显然成立, 设  $n-1$  时命题成立,  $n$  时由归纳假设只需证明

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k(n^2 - (n-1)^2) = \frac{n^2(n-1)(n+1) - (n-1)^2(n-2)n}{4}.$$

$$\text{上式左边} = (2n-1) \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2}, \text{ 右边} = \frac{n(n-1)}{4}((n^2+n) - (n^2-3n+2)) = \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{2}, \text{ 左边} = \text{右边},$$

故原命题成立.

(3) 对  $n$  归纳, 我们将定义域延拓为  $n > 0$ ,  $n$  为整数, 可以看出不影响归纳过度.

$n=1$  时命题显然成立, 设  $n-1$  时命题成立,  $n$  时只需证明:

$$\tan(n-1)\alpha \cdot \tan n\alpha = \frac{\tan n\alpha - \tan(n-1)\alpha}{\tan \alpha} - 1, \text{ 由 } \tan n\alpha = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan(n-1)\alpha}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan(n-1)\alpha},$$

$$\text{欲证上式右边} = \frac{1 + \tan^2(n-1)\alpha}{(1 - \tan \alpha \tan(n-1)\alpha)} - 1 = \frac{(\tan \alpha + \tan(n-1)\alpha)\tan(n-1)\alpha}{(1 - \tan \alpha \tan(n-1)\alpha)} = \tan n\alpha \tan(n-1)\alpha = \text{左}$$

边, 获证.

2.  $n=3$  时,  $S_3 = \frac{3(a_1 + a_3)}{2} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3$ , 得  $2a_2 = a_1 + a_3$ , 所以  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列;

假设当  $n=k, k \in N^*, k \geq 3$  时  $\{a_k\}$  是等差数列成立,  $S_k = \frac{k(a_1 + a_k)}{2}$ , 则  $n=k+1$  时,

$$a_{k+1} = S_{k+1} - S_k = \frac{(k+1)(a_1 + a_{k+1})}{2} - \frac{k(a_1 + a_k)}{2}, \text{ 得 } (k-1)a_{k+1} = ka_k - a_1, \text{ 又}$$

$ka_{k+2} = (k+1)a_{k+1} - a_1$ . 两式相减得:  $2a_{k+1} = a_{k+2} + a_k$ ,  $\{a_{k+1}\}$  是等差数列,

则综上所述可知  $\{a_n\}$  是等差数列.

$$3. a_1 = \frac{a^4 - 1}{a(a^2 - 1)}, a_2 = \frac{a^6 - 1}{a(a^4 - 1)}, a_3 = \frac{a^8 - 1}{a(a^6 - 1)}, a_4 = \frac{a^{10} - 1}{a(a^8 - 1)}, \text{ 猜测 } a_n = \frac{a^{2n+2} - 1}{a(a^{2n} - 1)}$$

证明：当  $n=1$  时， $a_1 = \frac{a^4 - 1}{a(a^2 - 1)} = \frac{a^2 + 1}{a}$ ，成立

假设当  $n=k$  时成立，即  $a_k = \frac{a^{2k+2} - 1}{a(a^{2k} - 1)}$ ，则当  $n=k+1$  时，有

$$a_{k+1} = a_1 - \frac{1}{a_k} = \frac{a^2 + 1}{a} - \frac{a(a^{2k} - 1)}{a^{2k+2} - 1} = \frac{a^{2k+4} - 1}{a(a^{2k+2} - 1)}, \text{ 成立。} \text{ 综上所述可知， } a_n = \frac{a^{2n+2} - 1}{a(a^{2n} - 1)}$$

4. 由条件得  $2b_n = a_n + a_{n+1}$ ， $a_{n+1}^2 = b_n b_{n+1}$ ，由此可得

$$a_2 = 6, b_2 = 9, a_3 = 12, b_3 = 16, a_4 = 20, b_4 = 25, \text{ 猜测 } a_n = n(n+1), b_n = (n+1)^2.$$

用数学归纳法证明：

①当  $n=1$  时，由上可得结论成立。

②假设当  $n=k$  时，结论成立，即  $a_k = k(k+1)$ ， $b_k = (k+1)^2$ ，

$$\text{那么当 } n=k+1 \text{ 时， } a_{k+1} = 2b_k - a_k = 2(k+1)^2 - k(k+1) = (k+1)(k+2), b_{k+1} = \frac{a_{k+1}^2}{b_k} = (k+2)^2.$$

所以当  $n=k+1$  时，结论也成立。由①②，可知  $a_n = n(n+1)$ ， $b_n = (n+1)^2$  对一切正整数都成立。

5. (1) 对  $n$  归纳， $n=1$  时  $9|27$ ， $n-1$  时命题成立， $n$  时只需证明：

$$9|7^n(3n+1) - 7^{n-1}(3n-2), \text{ 而右边} = 7^{n-1}(21n+7-3n+2) = 9 \cdot 7^n(2n+1) \text{ 被 } 9 \text{ 整除。}$$

(2) 对  $n$  归纳， $n=1$  时容易验证。设  $m-2$  时成立， $n$  时，因为

$$n^4 + 7(2n^2 + 7) - (n-2)^4 - 7[2(n-2)^2 + 7] = 2(2n-2)(2n^2 - 4n + 4) + 56(n-1)$$

$$= 8(n-1)((n-1)^2 + 8), \text{ 由于 } n \text{ 为奇数，所以 } 8|(n-1)^2 + 8, \text{ 所以上式被 } 64 \text{ 整除。从而完成了归纳过程，命题成立。}$$

程，命题成立。

(3) 对  $n$  归纳， $n=1$  时命题成立，设  $n-1$  时命题成立， $n$  时：

$$(x+1)^{n+1} + (x+2)^{2n-1} = ((x+1)^n - (x+2)^{2n-3})(x+1) + (x+2)^{2n-3}(x^2 + 3x + 3),$$

用归纳假设命题对  $n$  也成立，故原命题成立。



6. (1)  $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}$ ,  $a_2 > \frac{13}{24}$ ,  $a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{n} > 0$ , 故利用归纳可知结论对所有大于 1 的正整数成立.

(2)  $n=1$  是结论成立, 设  $n$  时结论成立,  $n+1$  时,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} + \sum_{k=2^{n+1}}^{2n+1} \frac{1}{k} < \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} + 2^n \frac{1}{2^n+1} < \frac{1}{2} + n+1 \text{ 命题对 } n+1 \text{ 成立, 故原命题成立.}$$

(3)  $n=1$  时结论显然成立, 设 1, 2, 3, ...,  $n$  时结论成立,  $n+1$  时.

$|\sin(n+1)x| \leq |\sin nx \cos x| + |\sin x \cos nx| \leq n|\sin x| + |\sin x| = (n+1)|\sin x|$  最后一个不等号用了归纳假设. 于是命题得证.

7. (1) 当  $n=1$  时, 一个圆把平面分成两部分, 此时  $n^2 - n + 2 = 2$ , 即命题成立.

(2) 假设当  $n=k$  是时命题成立, 即  $k$  个圆把平面分成  $k^2 - k + 2$  个部分.

(3) 那么当  $n=k+1$  时, 这个圆中的是个圆把平面分成  $k^2 - k + 2$  个部分. 第  $k+1$  个圆被前  $k$  个圆分成  $2k$  条弧, 这  $2k$  条弧中的每一条把所在的部分分成了 2 个部分, 这时共增加了  $2k$  个部分, 故  $k+1$  个圆把平面分成  $k^2 - k + 2 + 2k = (k+1)^2 - (k+1) + 2$  个部分, 这说明当  $n=k+1$  时命题也成立.

综上所述, 对一切  $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ , 命题都成立.

8.  $1+a+a^2$ ;

9.  $2(2k+1)$ ;

10.  $\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{n+1}$

11.  $1-4+9-16+\dots+(-1)^{n-1} n^2 = (-1)^{n-1} (1+2+3+\dots+n)$

12. 错误: 证明时未用归纳假设.

修正:  $\sqrt{k^2+3k+2} = \sqrt{(k^2+k)+2k+2} < \sqrt{(k+1)^2+2k+2}$

$= \sqrt{k^2+4k+3} < \sqrt{k^2+4k+4} = k+2$

13. 证: ①当  $n=1$  时, 等式显然成立;

②假设当  $n=k$  时, 等式成立, 即  $1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1) = k^2$

当  $n=k+1$  时,  $1+3+5+\dots+(2k-1)+(2k+1) = k^2+2k+1 = (k+1)^2$ , 等式也成立;

根据①②, 对于任意  $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$ , 等式都成立.

14.(i)当  $n=1$  时, 左边  $=1=$  右边, 命题成立;

(ii)假设  $n=k(k \geq 1, k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$  时, 命题成立, 即  $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + k^3 = \frac{1}{4}k^2(k+1)^2$ ,

则当  $n=k+1$  时,  $1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + k^3 + (k+1)^3 = \frac{1}{4}k^2(k+1)^2 + (k+1)^3 = \frac{1}{4}(k+1)^2[k^2 + 4(k+1)]$   
 $= \frac{1}{4}(k+1)^2(k+2)^2$ , 由(i)(ii)可知, 命题对一切  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  成立.

15.证: ①当  $n=1$  时,  $3^2 - 1 = 8$  结论显然成立;

②假设当  $n=k$  时, 结论成立, 即

$3^{2k} - 1$  能被 8 整除;

当  $n=k+1$  时,

$3^{2(k+1)} - 1 = 9 \cdot 3^{2k} - 1 = 9(3^{2k} - 1) + 8$  显然能被 8 整除

结论也成立;

根据①②, 对于任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 结论都成立.

16.①当  $n=1$  时, 结论显然成立;

②假设当  $n=k$  时, 结论成立, 即  $a_k = \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$

当  $n=k+1$  时,  $a_{k+1} = \frac{S_{k+1}}{(k+1)^2} = \frac{S_k + a_{k+1}}{(k+1)^2} = \frac{k^2 a_k + a_{k+1}}{(k+1)^2}$ ,

则  $a_{k+1} = \frac{k^2 a_k}{[(k+1)^2 - 1]} = \frac{k^2}{k \cdot (k+2)} \cdot \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}$  结论也成立;

根据①②, 对于任意  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ , 结论都成立.

17.证: ①当  $n=2$  时,  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12} > \frac{13}{24}$ , 不等式显然成立;

②假设当  $n=k(k \geq 2)$  时, 不等式成立, 即

$$\frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2k} > \frac{13}{24}$$

当  $n=k+1$  时,

$$\frac{1}{(k+1)+1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k+1)+k-1} + \frac{1}{(k+1)+k} + \frac{1}{(k+1)+k+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{k+2} + \frac{1}{k+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+2} \\
&= \left( \frac{1}{k+1} + \frac{1}{k+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2k} \right) + \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+2} - \frac{1}{k+1} > \frac{13}{24} + \frac{1}{2k+1} + \frac{1}{2k+2} - \frac{1}{k+1} \\
&= \frac{13}{24} + \frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2k+2} = \frac{13}{24} + \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2k+2)} > \frac{13}{24}, \text{ 不等式也成立;}
\end{aligned}$$

根据①②, 对于任意  $n \in N^*, n \geq 2$ , 不等式都成立.

### 第 14 讲 数列极限

1. 0;

2. D;

$$3. \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2na_n = 1, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \text{ 存在, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2n} \times 2na_n \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} \times \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2na_n) = 0;$$

$$\text{又} \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2na_n = 1, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1-n)a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

$$4. \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 3^{n-2}, n \in N^* \\ 1, n = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$5. (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$(2) \text{ 分子, 分母同除以 } (-3)^n, \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^n + 1}{2 \times \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^n + (-3)} = \frac{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \cdot \left(\frac{-2}{3}\right)^n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-3)} = -\frac{1}{3};$$

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

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

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdots \frac{n-2}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0;$$

$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left( \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5^2} + \cdots + \frac{4}{5^n} \right) - \left( \frac{6}{7} + \frac{6}{7^2} + \cdots + \frac{6}{7^n} \right)}{\left( \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6^2} + \cdots + \frac{5}{6^n} \right) - \left( \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5^2} + \cdots + \frac{4}{5^n} \right)},$$

注意:  $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{4}{5^n}$ ,  $\frac{6}{7} + \frac{6}{7^2} + \dots + \frac{6}{7^n}$ ,  $\frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6^2} + \dots + \frac{5}{6^n}$  分别是等比数列的前  $n$  项和,

$$\text{故原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{7^n} - \frac{1}{5^n}}{\frac{1}{5^n} - \frac{1}{6^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^n - 1}{1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n} = \frac{0-1}{1-0} = -1$$

$$6. \because 0.1\dot{8} = 0.1 + 0.08 + 0.008 + \dots = 0.1 + \frac{0.08}{1-0.1} = \frac{17}{90},$$

$$0.01\dot{8} = 0.01 + 0.008 + 0.0008 + \dots = 0.01 + \frac{0.008}{1-0.1} = \frac{17}{900},$$

$$0.001\dot{8} = \frac{17}{9000}, \dots, \underbrace{0.00\dots 01\dot{8}}_{n \uparrow 0} = \frac{17}{9 \times 10^n},$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{17}{90} + \frac{17}{900} + \dots + \frac{17}{9 \times 10^n} + \dots = \frac{\frac{17}{90}}{1-0.1} = \frac{17}{81}.$$

$$7. \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2+1}{n+1} + an + b \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+a)n^2 + (a+b)n + (b+1)}{n+1} = 3, \therefore \begin{cases} 1+a=0, \\ a+b=3, \end{cases} \text{解得 } a=-1, b=4.$$

$$8. \because S_n = 2n^2 + 3n, \therefore n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (2n^2 + 3n) - [2(n-1)^2 + 3(n-1)] = 4n+1,$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{a_n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + 3n}{(4n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$9. \text{当 } \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \text{ 时, } \cos \theta > \sin \theta > 0, \text{ 故 } 0 < \tan \theta < 1, \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \tan^n \theta}{1 + \tan^n \theta} = \frac{1-0}{1+0} = 1;$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 时, } \sin \theta = \cos \theta, \text{ 故原式} = 0;$$

$$\text{当 } \theta \in (\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 时, } 0 < \cos \theta < \sin \theta, \text{ 故 } 0 < \cot \theta < 1, \text{ 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cot^n \theta - 1}{\cot^n \theta + 1} = -1.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos^n \theta - \sin^n \theta}{\cos^n \theta + \sin^n \theta} = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 & \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ -1 & \frac{\pi}{4} < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$10(1) \text{ 设 } \{a_n\}, \{b_n\} \text{ 的公差分别为 } d_1, d_2, \therefore 2b_2 = a_2 + a_3, \therefore 2d_2 - 3d_1 = 2$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + (n-1)d_1}{2 + (n-1)d_2} = \frac{d_1}{d_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore d_2 = 2d_1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2d_2 - 3d_1 = 2 \\ d_2 = 2d_1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} d_1 = 2 \\ d_2 = 4 \end{cases} \therefore a_n = 2n+1, \quad b_n = 4n-2$$

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

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{a_1 b_1} + \frac{1}{a_2 b_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n b_n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$11. \text{依题设 } S_n = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-q^n)}{1-q}, \quad S = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1-q}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_1 + S_2 + \cdots + S_n - nS) &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(1-q)}{1-q} + \frac{1-q^2}{1-q} + \cdots + \frac{1-q^n}{1-q} - \frac{n}{1-q} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{q-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (q + q^2 + q^3 + \cdots + q^n) = \frac{1}{2(q-1)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{q(1-q^n)}{1-q} = -\frac{q}{2(1-q)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \text{解: (1) 设 } r_n \text{ 为圆 } O_n \text{ 的半径, 则 } r_1 = \frac{1}{2} \tan 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}, \text{ 又 } \therefore \frac{r_{n-1} - r_n}{r_{n+1} + r_n} = \sin 30^\circ,$$

$$\therefore r_n = \frac{1}{3} r_{n-1} (n \geq 2), \therefore a_1 = \pi r_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = \left( \frac{r_n}{r_{n-1}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{9}, \text{ 故 } \{a_n\} \text{ 是等比数列.}$$

$$(2) \text{由(1)知 } \{a_n\} \text{ 的公比 } q = \frac{1}{9}, \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) = \frac{a_1}{1-q} = \frac{3\pi}{32}.$$

13. 由题意得, 第 1 个正方形的边长  $a_1 = 1$ , 第  $n$  个正方形的边长

$$a_n = A_n B_n = \sqrt{\left( \frac{A_{n-1} B_{n-1}}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{A_{n-1} B_{n-1}}{2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{a_{n-1}^2}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_{n-1}, \quad n \geq 2.$$

即所有正方形的边长组成的数列为  $1, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \dots, \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n-1}, \dots,$

于是所有正方形的周长组成的数列为  $4, 2\sqrt{2}, 2, \sqrt{2}, \dots, 4 \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n-1}, \dots,$

这是首项为 4、公比为  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  的无穷等比数列, 故所有的正方形的周长之和  $l$  为  $l = \frac{4}{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 8 + 4\sqrt{2},$

所有正方形的面积组成的数列为  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \dots, \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}, \dots,$  这是首项为 1、公项为  $\frac{1}{2}$  的无穷等比数列,

故所有的正方形的面积之和  $S$  为  $S = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2.$

$$14. 3a_n - b_n = x(3a_n - 4b_n) + y(6a_n + b_n),$$

$$\text{即 } 3a_n - b_n = (3x + 6y)a_n + (-4x + y)b_n, \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} 3x + 6y = 3 \\ -4x + y = -1 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{3} \\ y = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases},$$

$$\text{由此 } 3a_n - b_n = \frac{1}{3}(3a_n - 4b_n) + \frac{1}{3}(6a_n + b_n),$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3a_n - b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3}(3a_n - 4b_n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3}(6a_n + b_n) = \frac{1}{3} \times 11 + \frac{1}{3} \times (-5) = \frac{1}{3} \times 6 = 2$$

$$15. (1) \because \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^n}{3^{n+1} + (a+1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3 + \left(\frac{a+1}{3}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore -1 < \frac{a+1}{3} < 1, \text{ 解得 } a \in (-4, 2)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 5n - \sqrt{an^2 + bn + c} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n + \sqrt{an^2 + bn + c}}{(25-a)n^2 - bn - c} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5 + \sqrt{a + \frac{b}{n} + \frac{c}{n^2}}}{(25-a)n - b - \frac{c}{n}},$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 25-a=0, \\ \frac{5+\sqrt{a}}{-b}=2, \end{cases} \text{ 解得 } a=25, b=-5.$$

$$16. \begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg a_{n+1} + \dots + \lg a_{2n}}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(a_{n+1} \dots a_{2n})}{n^2} \\ & \begin{cases} a_2 = 4 \\ a_4 = 16 \\ a_n > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow q^2 = 4 \Rightarrow q = 2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(2^{n+1} \dots 2^{2n})}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lg(2^{\frac{(n+1+2n)n}{2}})}{n^2} \\ & \therefore \begin{cases} a_1 = 2 \\ q = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a_n = 2^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3n^2 + n}{2n^2} \cdot \lg 2 \right) \\ & = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \lg 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$17. \{a_n\} \text{ 是以 } a_1 = 3, \text{ 公比为 } c \text{ 的等比数列, 则 } a_n = 3c^{n-1}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n-1} - a_n}{2^n + a_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n-1} - 3c^{n-1}}{2^n + 3c^n}.$$

$$\text{当 } c=2 \text{ 时, 原式} = -\frac{1}{4}; \text{ 当 } c > 2 \text{ 时, 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2}{c}\right)^{n-1} - 3}{2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{c}\right)^{n-1} + 3c} = -\frac{1}{c};$$

当  $0 < c < 2$  时, 原式  $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 3(\frac{c}{2})^{n-1}}{2 + 3c \cdot (\frac{c}{2})^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

说明: 当底数的大小不确定时, 应进行分类讨论.

18. 当  $q = 1$  时,  $S_n = na_1$ ,  $S_{n+1} = (n+1)a_1$ ,  $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{S_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$ ;

当  $q \neq 1$ ,  $S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q}$ ,  $\therefore \frac{S_n}{S_{n+1}} = \frac{1-q^n}{1-q^{n+1}}$ , 若  $|q| > 1$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{S_{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{q^n} - 1}{\frac{1}{q^{n+1}} - 1} = \frac{1}{q}$ ;

若  $0 < |q| < 1$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{S_{n+1}} = \frac{1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n}{1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^{n+1}} = 1$ ; 若  $q = -1$ , 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{S_{n+1}}$  不存在.

综上所述,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S_n}{S_{n+1}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } -1 < q \leq 1, \text{ 且 } q \neq 0 \text{ 时;} \\ \frac{1}{q}, & \text{当 } |q| > 1 \text{ 时;} \\ \text{不存在,} & \text{当 } q = -1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$

19. (1)  $8S_n = (a_n + 2)^2$  ①,  $n \geq 2$ ,  $8S_{n-1} = (a_{n-1} + 2)^2$  ②

① - ②,  $8a_n = a_n^2 + 4a_n + 4 - (a_{n-1} + 2)^2$ ,  $(a_n - 2)^2 - (a_{n-1} + 2)^2 = 0$ ,

$[(a_n - 2) + (a_{n-1} + 2)] \cdot [(a_n - 2) - (a_{n-1} + 2)] = 0$ ,

即  $(a_n + a_{n-1}) \cdot [a_n - a_{n-1} - 4] = 0$ , 由  $a_n > 0$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 得  $a_n - a_{n-1} = 4$

在  $8S_n = (a_n + 2)^2$  中令  $n = 1$ , 则  $8a_1 = (a_1 + 2)^2 \Rightarrow (a_1 - 2)^2 = 0$ , 即  $a_1 = 2$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  是以 2 为首项, 4 为公差的等差数列.  $(a_n = 2 + (n-1) \cdot 4 = 4n - 2)$

(2)  $b_n = (t-1)^{\frac{4n-2+2}{4}} = (t-1)^n \therefore \{b_n\}$  是以  $t-1$  为首项,  $t-1$  为公比的等比数列.

由各项和的定义, 仅当  $0 < |t-1| < 1$  时, 各项和存在, 即  $0 < t-1 < 1 \Rightarrow 1 < t < 2$

$\therefore$  当  $1 < t < 2$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \frac{t-1}{1-(t-1)} = \frac{t-1}{2-t}$ , 当  $t \geq 2$  时, 极限不存在.

## 第 16 讲 数列综合

1.(1) 证明: 由题设  $a_{n+1} = (1+q)a_n - qa_{n-1}$  ( $n \geq 2$ ), 得  $a_{n+1} - a_n = q(a_n - a_{n-1})$ ,  $b_n = qb_{n-1}$ ,  $n \geq 2$ .

又  $b_1 = a_2 - a_1 = 1$ ,  $q \neq 0$ , 所以  $\{b_n\}$  是首项为 1, 公比为  $q$  的等比数列.

(2)解: 由 (I),  $a_2 - a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_3 - a_2 = q$ ,  $\dots a_n - a_{n-1} = q^{n-2} (n \geq 2)$ .

将以上各式相加, 得  $a_n - a_1 = 1 + q + \dots + q^{n-2} (n \geq 2)$ . 所以当  $n \geq 2$  时,

$$a_n = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{1 - q^{n-1}}{1 - q}, & q \neq 1, \\ n, & q = 1. \end{cases} \quad \text{上式对 } n=1 \text{ 显然成立.}$$

(3)解: 由 (II), 当  $q=1$  时, 显然  $a_3$  不是  $a_6$  与  $a_9$  的等差中项, 故  $q \neq 1$ .

$$\text{由 } a_3 - a_6 = a_9 - a_3 \text{ 可得 } q^5 - q^2 = q^2 - q^8, \text{ 由 } q \neq 0 \text{ 得 } q^3 - 1 = 1 - q^6, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

整理得  $(q^3)^2 + q^3 - 2 = 0$ , 解得  $q^3 = -2$  或  $q^3 = 1$  (舍去). 于是 [来源:Z|xx|k.Com]

$$q = -\sqrt[3]{2}. \quad a_n - a_{n+3} = \frac{q^{n+2} - q^{n-1}}{1 - q} = \frac{q^{n-1}}{1 - q} (q^3 - 1), \quad a_{n+6} - a_n = \frac{q^{n-1} - q^{n+5}}{1 - q} = \frac{q^{n-1}}{1 - q} (1 - q^6).$$

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

$$\text{故 } T_n = \frac{3n(n+1)}{2} \ln 2.$$

2.(1)证明: 由已知, 当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $\frac{2b_n}{b_n S_n - S_n^2} = 1$ , 又  $S_n = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_n$ , 所以  $\frac{2(S_n - S_{n-1})}{(S_n - S_{n-1})S_n - S_n^2} = 1$ ,

即  $\frac{2(S_n - S_{n-1})}{-S_{n-1}S_n} = 1$ , 所以  $\frac{1}{S_n} - \frac{1}{S_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 又  $S_1 = b_1 = a_1 = 1$ . 所以数列  $\left\{ \frac{1}{S_n} \right\}$  是首项为 1, 公差为  $\frac{1}{2}$

的等差数列. 由上可知  $\frac{1}{S_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(n-1) = \frac{n+1}{2}$ , 即  $S_n = \frac{2}{n+1}$ .

所以当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $b_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = \frac{2}{n+1} - \frac{2}{n} = -\frac{2}{n(n+1)}$ . 因此  $b_n = \begin{cases} 1, & n=1, \\ -\frac{2}{n(n+1)}, & n \geq 2. \end{cases}$

(2)解: 设上表中从第三行起, 每行的公比都为  $q$ , 且  $q > 0$ .

因为  $1 + 2 + \dots + 12 = \frac{12 \times 13}{2} = 78$ , 所以表中第 1 行至第 12 行共含有数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前 78 项,

故  $a_{81}$  在表中第 13 行第三列, 因此  $a_{81} = b_{13} \cdot q^2 = -\frac{4}{91}$ .

又  $b_{13} = -\frac{2}{13 \times 14}$ , 所以  $q = 2$ . 记表中第  $k (k \geq 3)$  行所有项的和为  $S$ ,

$$\text{则 } S = \frac{b_k(1 - q^k)}{1 - q} = -\frac{2}{k(k+1)} \cdot \frac{(1 - 2^k)}{1 - 2} = \frac{2}{k(k+1)} (1 - 2^k) (k \geq 3).$$



$$3.(1) \begin{cases} x_3 = 5 \\ S_3 = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2d = 5 \\ 3x_1 + 3d = 9 \end{cases} \quad x_1 = 1 \quad d = 2, \quad x_n = 2n - 1,$$

(2) 设  $\{b_n\}$  的公比为  $q$ , 由已知  $|q| < 1$ , 且  $q \neq 0$ ,  $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n = \frac{b_1}{1-q} = \frac{b_2}{(1-q)q} = 16$

由于  $b_2 = x_2 + 1 = 4$  所以  $4q^2 - 4q + 1 = 0$ ,  $\therefore q = \frac{1}{2}, b_1 = 8, \therefore b_n = 8 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = 2^{4-n}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore M_n &= \lg b_1 + \lg b_2 + \cdots + \lg b_n = \lg 2^3 + \lg 2^2 + \cdots + \lg 2^{4-n} = [(3+2)+\cdots+(4-n)] \lg 2 \\ &= \frac{n(7-n)}{2} \lg 2 = -\frac{\lg 2}{2} \left[ \left(n - \frac{7}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{49}{4} \right], \end{aligned}$$

由于  $-\frac{\lg 2}{2} < 0$ , 所以当  $n=3$  或  $n=4$  时,  $(M_n)_{\max} = (3+2+1) \lg 2 = 6 \lg 2$ .

$$4.(1) \text{Q } f(1) = a = \frac{1}{3}, \therefore f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^x, \quad a_1 = f(1) - c = \frac{1}{3} - c,$$

$$a_2 = [f(2) - c] - [f(1) - c] = -\frac{2}{9}, \quad a_3 = [f(3) - c] - [f(2) - c] = -\frac{2}{27}.$$

又数列  $\{a_n\}$  成等比数列,  $a_1 = \frac{a_2^2}{a_3} = \frac{\frac{4}{81}}{-\frac{2}{27}} = -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - c$ , 所以  $c = 1$ ;

又公比  $q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{1}{3}$ , 所以  $a_n = -\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} = -2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \quad n \in N^*$ ;

$$\text{Q } S_n - S_{n-1} = (\sqrt{S_n} - \sqrt{S_{n-1}})(\sqrt{S_n} + \sqrt{S_{n-1}}) = \sqrt{S_n} + \sqrt{S_{n-1}} \quad (n \geq 2)$$

又  $b_n > 0, \sqrt{S_n} > 0, \therefore \sqrt{S_n} - \sqrt{S_{n-1}} = 1$ ;

数列  $\{\sqrt{S_n}\}$  构成一个首相为 1 公差为 1 的等差数列,  $\sqrt{S_n} = 1 + (n-1) \times 1 = n, \quad S_n = n^2$

当  $n \geq 2, \quad b_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n - 1; \therefore b_n = 2n - 1 (n \in N^*);$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) T_n &= \frac{1}{b_1 b_2} + \frac{1}{b_2 b_3} + \frac{1}{b_3 b_4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{b_n b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1) \times (2n+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{n}{2n+1}; \end{aligned}$$

由  $T_n = \frac{n}{2n+1} > \frac{1000}{2009}$  得  $n > \frac{1000}{9}$ , 满足  $T_n > \frac{1000}{2009}$  的最小正整数为 112.

$$5. (1) a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1} + a_n = n(2n+1), \quad a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_{n-1} = (n-1)(2n-1),$$

两式相减, 得  $a_n = 4n - 1 (n \geq 2)$ ,  $a_1 = 3, \therefore a_n = 4n - 1 (n \in N)$

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

$$c_{n+1} - c_n = \frac{3}{2n+1} - \frac{3}{2n+3} > 0, \text{即 } c_{n+1} > c_n,$$

(3) 由 (2) 知  $c_1 = 1$  是数列  $\{c_n\}$  中的最小项,

$\because x \leq \lambda$  时, 对于一切自然数  $n$ , 都有  $f(x) \leq 0$ , 即  $-x^2 + 4x \leq \frac{a_n}{2n+1} = c_n$ ,

$\therefore -x^2 + 4x \leq c_1 = 1$ , 即  $x^2 - 4x + 1 \geq 0$ , 解之得  $x \geq 2 + \sqrt{3}$  或  $x \leq 2 - \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\therefore$  取  $\lambda = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ .

6. (1) 由题意得,  $2S_n = a_n^2 + a_n$  ①, 当  $n = 1$  时,  $2a_1 = a_1^2 + a_1$ , 解得  $a_1 = 1$

当  $n \geq 2$  时, 有  $2S_{n-1} = a_{n-1}^2 + a_{n-1}$  ②, ①式减去②式得,  $2a_n = a_n^2 - a_{n-1}^2 + a_n - a_{n-1}$

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

因为  $a_n + a_{n-1} > 0$ , 所以  $a_n - a_{n-1} = 1$ , 所以数列  $\{a_n\}$  是首项为 1, 公差为 1 的等差数列

所以  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式为  $a_n = n (n \in N^*)$

(2) 设存在满足条件的正整数  $m$ , 则  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1005 > \frac{n^2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{n}{2} > 1005$ ,  $n > 2010$

又  $M = \{2000, 2002, \dots, 2008, 2010, 2012, \dots, 2998\}$ ,

所以  $m = 2010, 2012, \dots, 2998$  均满足条件, 它们组成首项为 2010, 公差为 2 的等差数列

设共有  $k$  个满足条件的正整数, 则  $2010 + 2(k-1) = 2998$ , 解得  $k = 495$

所以,  $M$  中满足条件的正整数  $m_n$  存在, 共有 495 个,  $m$  的最小值为  $m_1 = 2010$

(3) 设  $u_n = \frac{1}{S_n}$ , 即  $u_n = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$ , 则  $u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n = \frac{2}{1 \times 2} + \frac{2}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$

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

其极限存在, 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \right] = 2$

注:  $u_n = \frac{c}{S_n}$  ( $c$  为非零常数),  $u_n = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{c \cdot S_n}{n+1}}$  ( $c$  为非零常数),

$u_n = q^{\frac{c \cdot S_n}{n+1}}$  ( $c$  为非零常数,  $0 < |q| < 1$ ) 等都能使  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n)$  存在.

7. (1)  $\because a_1, a_2, a_3$  成等差数列,  $\therefore 2a_2 = a_1 + a_3$ . 又  $\because a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 15$ ,  $\therefore a_2 = 5$ .

又  $\because a_4, a_5, a_6$  成等比数列,  $\therefore a_5^2 = a_4 \cdot a_6$ . 又  $\because a_4 a_5 a_6 = 27$ ,  $\therefore a_5 = 3$ .

由  $a_{n+6} = a_n$  知  $\{a_n\}$  是以 6 为周期的数列,  $\therefore a_8 = a_2 = 5$ .

$$(2) S_{101} = a_2 + a_5 + a_8 + \cdots + a_{299} + a_{302} = \frac{101-1}{2} \times (a_2 + a_5) + a_2 = 405$$

8. (1) 由  $f(0) = 2f(0)$ , 得  $f(0) = 0$ , 由  $f(1) = 2f(\frac{1}{2})$  及  $f(1) = 1$ , 得  $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,

同理,  $f(\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$ , 归纳得  $f(\frac{1}{2^i}) = \frac{1}{2^i}$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots$ );

(2) 当  $\frac{1}{2^i} < x \leq \frac{1}{2^{i-1}}$  时,  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} + k(x - \frac{1}{2^{i-1}})$ ,

$$a_i = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} + \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} + k \left( \frac{1}{2^i} - \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1}{2^{i-1}} - \frac{1}{2^i} \right) = \left( 1 - \frac{k}{4} \right) \frac{1}{2^{2i-1}} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots),$$

所以  $\{a_n\}$  是首项为  $\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{k}{4})$ , 公比为  $\frac{1}{4}$  的等比数列,

$$\text{所以 } S(k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{k}{4})}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3} \left( 1 - \frac{k}{4} \right),$$

$S(k)$  的定义域为  $0 < k \leq 1$ , 当  $k = 1$  时取得最小值  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

9. (1)  $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\therefore b_n = \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{-1}{n(n+1)}$ , 显然有  $b_{n+1} > b_n$ ,  $\therefore \{A_n\}$  是  $T$  点列.

(2) 在  $\triangle A_k A_{k+1} A_{k+2}$  中,  $\overrightarrow{A_{k+1} A_k} = (-1, a_k - a_{k+1})$ ,  $\overrightarrow{A_{k+1} A_{k+2}} = (1, a_{k+2} - a_{k+1})$ ,

$$\overrightarrow{A_{k+1} A_k} \cdot \overrightarrow{A_{k+1} A_{k+2}} = -1 + (a_{k+2} - a_{k+1})(a_k - a_{k+1}), \because \text{点 } A_2 \text{ 在点 } A_1 \text{ 的右上方, } \therefore b_1 = a_2 - a_1 > 0,$$

$$\therefore \{A_n\} \text{ 为 } T \text{ 点列, } \therefore b_n \geq b_1 > 0, \therefore (a_{k+2} - a_{k+1})(a_k - a_{k+1}) = -b_{k+1} b_k < 0,$$

则  $\overrightarrow{A_{k+1} A_k} \cdot \overrightarrow{A_{k+1} A_{k+2}} < 0$ ,  $\therefore \angle A_k A_{k+1} A_{k+2}$  为钝角,  $\therefore \triangle A_k A_{k+1} A_{k+2}$  为钝角三角形.

10. 110;

11. 820;

12. B;

13. B;

14. C;

15. C;

16.(1)由已知条件得:  $a_2 = 5$ , 又  $a_2 |q-1| = 10$ ,  $\therefore q = -1$  或  $3$ , 所以数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项或  $a_n = 5 \times 3^{n-2}$  (2)

若  $q = -1$ ,  $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_m} = -\frac{1}{5}$  或  $0$ , 不存在这样的正整数  $m$ ;

若  $q = 3$ ,  $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_m} = \frac{9}{10} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^m \right] < \frac{9}{10}$ , 不存在这样的正整数  $m$ .

17.(1)  $\therefore |OA_n| = |OA_1| + (n-1)\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \cdot n$ ,  $\therefore A_n(n, n)$

(2)  $|B_n B_{n+1}| = \frac{1}{2} |B_{n-1} B_n| = \sqrt{5} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1}$ ,

$|OB_n| = |OB_1| + |B_1 B_2| + \dots + |B_{n-1} B_n| = \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} \right] = \sqrt{5} \left[ 3 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} \right]$

$\therefore B_n \left( 3 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2}, 6 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-3} \right)$

(3)  $\tan \angle A_{n+1} O B_{n+1} = \frac{2-1}{1+1 \times 2} = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\therefore \sin \angle A_{n+1} O B_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} S(n) &= \frac{1}{2} [ |OA_{n+1}| \cdot |OB_{n+1}| - |OA_n| \cdot |OB_n| ] \sin \angle A_{n+1} O B_{n+1} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{20} \left[ (n+1) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \left( 3 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-1} \right) - n \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{5} \cdot \left( 3 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{n-2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + (n-1) \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore S(n) - S(n-1) = \frac{3-n}{2^n}$ ,  $\therefore n \geq 4$  时  $S(n)$  单调递减, 又  $S(1) = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $S(2) = \frac{7}{4} = S(3) > S(4) = \frac{27}{16}$ .

$\therefore n = 2$  或  $3$  时,  $S(n)$  取得最大值  $\frac{7}{4}$ .

18.(1) (法一) 在  $a_n^2 = S_{2n-1}$  中, 令  $n = 1$ ,  $n = 2$ , 得  $\begin{cases} a_1^2 = S_1, \\ a_2^2 = S_3, \end{cases}$  即  $\begin{cases} a_1^2 = a_1, \\ (a_1 + d)^2 = 3a_1 + 3d, \end{cases}$

解得  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $d = 2$ ,  $\therefore a_n = 2n - 1$ , 又  $\therefore a_n = 2n - 1$  时,  $S_n = n^2$  满足  $a_n^2 = S_{2n-1}$ ,  $\therefore a_n = 2n - 1$

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

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{n}{2n+1}.$$

(2)①当  $n$  为偶数时, 要使不等式  $\lambda T_n < n + 8 \cdot (-1)^n$  恒成立, 即需不等式

$$\lambda < \frac{(n+8)(2n+1)}{n} = 2n + \frac{8}{n} + 17 \text{ 恒成立, } \therefore 2n + \frac{8}{n} \geq 8, \text{ 等号在 } n=2 \text{ 时取得, 此时 } \lambda \text{ 需满足 } \lambda < 25,$$

②当  $n$  为奇数时, 要使不等式  $\lambda T_n < n + 8 \cdot (-1)^n$  恒成立, 即需不等式

$$\lambda < \frac{(n-8)(2n+1)}{n} = 2n - \frac{8}{n} - 15 \text{ 恒成立, } \therefore 2n - \frac{8}{n} \text{ 是随 } n \text{ 的增大而增大, } \therefore n=1 \text{ 时 } 2n - \frac{8}{n} \text{ 取得最}$$

小值  $-6$ ,  $\therefore$  此时  $\lambda$  需满足  $\lambda < -21$ , 综合①、②可得  $\lambda$  的取值范围是  $\lambda < -21$ .

$$(3) T_1 = \frac{1}{3}, T_m = \frac{m}{2m+1}, T_n = \frac{n}{2n+1}, \text{ 若 } T_1, T_m, T_n \text{ 成等比数列, 则 } \left(\frac{m}{2m+1}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{m^2}{4m^2+4m+1} = \frac{n}{6n+3}, \text{ 由 } \frac{m^2}{4m^2+4m+1} = \frac{n}{6n+3}, \text{ 可得 } \frac{3}{n} = \frac{-2m^2+4m+1}{m^2} > 0, \text{ 即 } -2m^2+4m+1 > 0,$$

$$\therefore 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} < m < 1 + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \text{ 又 } m \in \mathbf{N}, \text{ 且 } m > 1, \text{ 所以 } m=2, \text{ 此时 } n=12,$$

因此, 当且仅当  $m=2, n=12$  时, 数列  $\{T_n\}$  中的  $T_1, T_m, T_n$  成等比数列.