

## 数列 (2) 数列概念及性质解答 (1)

2024-03-16

### 一、数列概念及性质

1. 数列的定义: 按一定次序排成的一列数叫做数列, 即  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots$ , 简记为数列  $\{a_n\}$ .

其中,  $a_1$  称为数列的首项,  $a_n$  称为数列的通项, 数列也可以看成正整数集  $N^*$  或它的有限子集  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  为定义域的函数, 即  $a_n = f(n)$ .

2. 数列的分类: ①按项数分类  $\begin{cases} \text{有穷数列: 项数有限;} \\ \text{无穷数列: 项数无限.} \end{cases}$

按项的增减性分类  $\begin{cases} \text{递增数列: } \forall n \in N^*, a_{n+1} > a_n, \\ \text{递减数列: } \forall n \in N^*, a_{n+1} < a_n, \\ \text{摆动数列: 相邻项大小关系不同;} \\ \text{常数列: 项的值相同;} \\ \text{周期数列: } a_{n+k} = a_n (\exists k \in N^*, \forall n \in N^*) \end{cases}$

3. 数列的表示法  $\begin{cases} \text{列举法: } a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots \\ \text{图象法: 一系列孤立点组成} \\ \text{解析法: } \begin{cases} \text{通项公式: } a_n = f(n) \\ \text{递推关系: } a_n = f(a_{n-1}), a_1 = a \end{cases} \end{cases}$

4. 数列的前  $n$  之和叫做前  $n$  项和, 常用  $S_n$  表示,  $a_n$  与  $S_n$  关系:  $a_n = \begin{cases} S_1, n=1, \\ S_n - S_{n-1}, n \geq 2. \end{cases}$

(1991A) 将正奇数集合  $\{1, 3, 5, \dots\}$  由小到大按第  $n$  组有  $2n-1$  个奇数进行分组:  $\{1\}, \{3, 5, 7\}, \{9, 11, 13, 15, 17\}, \dots$ ,  
第一组 第二组 第三组  
则1991位于第 \_\_\_\_\_ 组.

1991A key:  $1 + 3 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2 < 996 \leq (n+1)^2, \therefore n = 22$

(2010浙江) 设数列  $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{1}, \dots, \frac{1}{k}, \frac{2}{k-1}, \dots, \frac{k}{1}, \dots$ . 则这个数列的第2010项的值为 \_\_\_\_\_;

在这个数列中, 第2010个值为1的项的序号为 \_\_\_\_\_.

2010浙江 key: (I)  $1 + 2 + \dots + k - 1 < 2010 \leq 1 + 2 + \dots + k - 1 + k$

即  $\frac{k(k-1)}{2} < 2010 \leq \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$  得  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{16081}}{2} \leq k < \frac{1 + \sqrt{16081}}{2}$  得  $k = 63$

$\therefore$  第2010项是第63组 (前62组共由1953个数) 第57个数, 其值为  $\frac{57}{7}$ .

(II)  $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{3}, \frac{4}{4}, \dots, \frac{2010}{2010}$  在第4019组的第2010项, 故2010的序号为:  $\frac{4018 \cdot 4019}{2} + 2010 = 8076181$

变式 1:  $1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, \dots$  的一个通项公式为 \_\_\_\_\_.

key: 设  $a_n = k$ , 则  $\frac{k(k-1)}{2} < n \leq \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$  即  $\frac{-1 + \sqrt{8n+1}}{2} \leq k < \frac{1 + \sqrt{8n+1}}{2}$  即  $-\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2n + \frac{1}{4}} \leq k < \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2n + \frac{1}{4}}$ ,

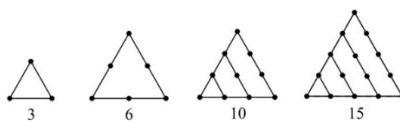
$\therefore a_n = \text{Roundup}(\sqrt{2n + \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{2}) = \left\lceil \sqrt{2n + \frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil$

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(2019吉林) 我们把3, 6, 10, 15, ... 这些数叫做三角形数, 因为这些数目的点可以排除一个正三角形, 如下图所示, 则第19个三角形数是 \_\_\_\_\_.

2019吉林:  $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 20 = 210$



(2007 江西) 设正整数数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足:  $a_2 = 4, \forall n \in N^*,$  有  $2 + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}} < 2 + \frac{1}{a_n}.$  则  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

2007江西 (1) 由  $2 + \frac{1}{4} < \frac{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} < 2 + \frac{1}{a_1}$  即  $\frac{2}{3} < a_1 < \frac{8}{6},$  且  $a_1 \in N^*$  得  $a_1 = 1$

(2) 由  $2 + \frac{1}{a_3} < \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{a_3}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}} < 2 + \frac{1}{4}$  即  $8 < a_3 < 10,$  且  $a_3 \in N^*$  得  $a_3 = 9,$  由此猜想  $a_n = n^2, n \in N^*,$

下面用数学归纳法证明: ①当  $n=1$  时,  $a_1 = 1 = 1^2,$  猜想成立; 当  $n=2$  时,  $a_2 = 4 = 2^2,$  猜想也成立;

②假设当  $n=k (k \geq 2)$  时, 猜想成立, 即  $a_k = k^2,$  那么

$$2 + \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} < \frac{\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{a_{k+1}}}{\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}} < 2 + \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ 即 } 2 + \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} < \frac{k+1}{k} + \frac{k(k+1)}{a_{k+1}} < 2 + \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ 即 } \frac{k-1}{k(k^2+k-1)} < \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} < \frac{k^2-k+1}{k^3(k+1)}$$

$$\text{即 } k^2 + 2k + 1 - \frac{k-1}{k^2-k+1} = \frac{k^4+k^3}{k^2-k+1} < a_{k+1} < \frac{k^3+k^2-k}{k-1} = k^2 + 2k + 1 + \frac{1}{k-1} \text{ (综合除法),}$$

$$\therefore k \geq 2, \therefore 0 < \frac{k-1}{k^2-k+1} < \frac{1}{k} \leq \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{k-1} \in (0, 1],$$

而  $a_{k+1} \in N^*, \therefore a_{k+1} = (k+1)^2,$  即当  $n=k+1$  时, 猜想也成立. 由①②可知, 猜想都成立,  $\therefore a_n = n^2, n \in N^*$

(2009北京) 14. 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足:  $a_{4n-3} = 1, a_{4n-1} = 0, a_{2n} = a_n, n \in N^*,$  则  $a_{2009} =$  \_\_\_\_\_;  $a_{2014} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(2009北京) key:  $a_{2009} = a_{4 \times 503 - 3} = 1, a_{2014} = a_{1007} = a_{1008-1} = 0$

(202001) 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_1 = 1, a_{2n} = a_{2n-1} + 2, a_{2n+1} = a_{2n} - 1, n \in N^*,$  则满足  $|a_n - n| \leq 4$   $n$  的最大值

是 ( C ) A. 7 B. 9 C. 12 D. 14

202101学考key:  $a_{2n+1} = a_{2n-1} + 1, a_1 = 1, \therefore a_{2n-1} = n, a_{2n} = n + 2$

key1: 当  $n = 2k$  时,  $|a_n - n| = |a_{2k} - 2k| = |2 - k| \leq 4$  得  $k \leq 6, \therefore n \leq 12$

当  $n = 2k - 1$  时,  $|a_n - n| = |a_{2k-1} - (2k - 1)| = |k - 1| \leq 4$  得  $k \leq 5, \therefore n \leq 9$

$$\text{key2: } \therefore a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{2}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{n}{2} + 2, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} = \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} + \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2} + 2\right) = \frac{2n+5}{4} + \frac{3}{4}(-1)^n$$

(2021浙江) 设  $a_0 = 0, a_1 = a_2 = 1, a_{3n} = a_n, a_{3n+1} = a_{3n+2} = a_n + 1 (n \in N^*)$ , 则  $a_{2021} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

已知对任意的  $n \in N^*$ ,  $a_n = n^2$ , 则  $(a_5)^* = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $((a_n)^*)^* = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

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$$2^0 + 2^1 + \cdots + 2^{m-1} = 2^m - 1 = k + 2 \text{ 即 } k = 2^m - 3, N = \frac{(2^m - 3)(2^m - 2)}{2} + m$$

当  $m = 4$  时,  $N = 91 + 4 = 95 < 100$ , 不合; 当  $m = 5$  时,  $N = \frac{30 \times 29}{2} + 5 = 440$ , 选 A

(2020 吉林) 数学家斐波那契在研究兔子繁殖时发现有这样一列数: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, ... 该数列的特点是: 前两个数均为 1, 从第三个数起, 每一个数均等于它前两个数的和把这样的一列数组成的数列  $\{a_n\}$  称为“斐波那契数列”. 则  $(a_1 a_3 + a_2 a_4 + a_3 a_5 + \cdots + a_{2019} a_{2020}) - (a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2 + \cdots + a_{2020}^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

2020 吉林:  $a_1 = a_2 = 1, a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n, a_n a_{n+2} - a_{n+1}^2 = a_n(a_{n+1} + a_n) - a_{n+1}^2 = a_n^2 + a_n a_{n+1} - a_{n+1}^2 = a_n^2 - a_{n+1} a_{n-1}$   
而  $a_1 a_3 - a_2^2 = 1, \therefore a_2 a_4 - a_3^2 = -1, \therefore$  原式 = 1

变式 1 (1) key: 由  $a_{m+1} = 2p - 1 (p \in N^*)$  得  $a_{m+2} = 3a_{m+1} + 5 = 6p + 2$  为偶数

$$\therefore a_{m+3} = \frac{6p+2}{2^k} = p \text{ 即 } 2^k = 3 + \frac{5}{p} = 4, \text{ or } 8, \therefore p = 1 \text{ 或 } 5$$

变式 1 (1) 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}$ . 若  $a_1 = 1$ , 则  $a_7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ; 若  $a_7 = \frac{34}{21}$ , 则  $a_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\text{key: } a_2 = 2, a_3 = \frac{3}{2}, a_4 = \frac{5}{3}, a_5 = \frac{8}{5}, a_6 = \frac{13}{8}, a_7 = \frac{21}{13}$$

$$\text{由 } a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \text{ 得 } a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1}, \therefore a_6 = \frac{21}{13}, a_5 = \frac{13}{8}, a_4 = \frac{8}{5}, a_3 = \frac{5}{3}, a_2 = \frac{3}{2}, a_1 = 2$$

(2) 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足:  $a_1 = m, m \in N^*, a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_n}{2}, a_n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ 3a_n + 1, a_n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$  若  $a_7 = 1$ , 则  $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ;

若  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 29$ , 则  $m = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$\text{key: } (3n+1 \text{ 考拉茨猜想}) a_7 = 1 \rightarrow a_6 = 2 \rightarrow a_5 = 4 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_3 = 1 \rightarrow a_2 = 2 \rightarrow a_1 = 4 \\ a_3 = 8 \rightarrow a_2 = 16 \rightarrow \begin{cases} a_1 = 32, \\ a_1 = 5 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore m \in \{4, 5, 32\}$$

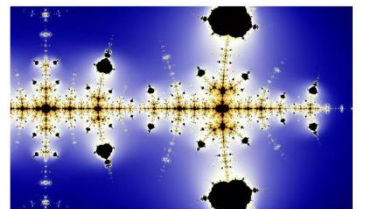
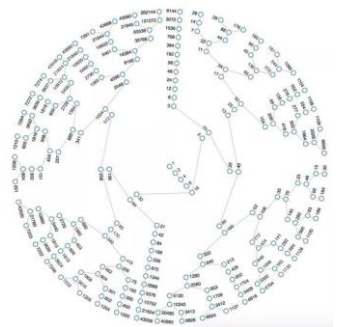
若  $a_1 = 2^k \cdot m (k \geq 2)$ , 则  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 2^{k-2} \cdot 7 \cdot m = 29$  无解

若  $a_1 = 2(2m-1)$ , 则  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 2(2m-1) + (2m-1) + 3(2m-1) + 1 = 12m - 5 = 29$  无解

若  $a_1 = 2m-1$ , 则  $a_2 = 6m-2, a_3 = 3m-1$ , 则  $m = 3, a_1 = 5$

(3) 已知一列实数  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{2024}$  满足  $a_{n+1} = |a_n| - |a_n - 1|$ , 其中  $1 \leq n \leq 2024$ , 若  $a_{2024} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 则  $a_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$\text{key: 设 } f(x) = |x| - |x-1| = \begin{cases} 1, x \geq 1, \\ 2x-1, 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -1, x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$



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$$a_{2024} = \frac{1}{2} = |a_{2023}| - |a_{2023} - 1| \text{ 得 } a_{2023} = \frac{3}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} = |a_{2022}| - |a_{2022} - 1|$$

$$\text{得 } a_{2022} = \frac{7}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^3}, \text{ 得 } a_{n-1} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a_n) \text{ 即 } a_{n-1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - 1), \therefore a_1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2024}}$$

(3) 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  是一个递增数列, 满足  $a_n \in N^*$ ,  $a_{a_n} = 2n + 1, n \in N^*$ , 则  $a_4 =$  ( B )

A. 4

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

key: 设  $a_1 = p \in N^*$ , 则  $a_{a_1} = a_p = 3$ . 若  $p = 1$ , 则  $a_1 = 3$  矛盾; 若  $p = 2$ , 则  $a_2 = a_2 = 3$ ;

若  $p = 3$ , 则  $a_3 = 3$  矛盾; 若  $p > 3$ , 则  $a_p = 3 < a_1$  矛盾.  $\therefore a_1 = 2, a_2 = 3$

$\therefore a_{a_2} = a_3 = 5, a_{a_3} = a_5 = 7$ , 而  $5 = a_3 < a_4 < a_5 = 7, a_4 \in N^*, \therefore a_4 = 6$

变式:  $a_{2023} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

key: 设  $a_n = f(n)$ , 则  $a_{a_n} = f(a_n) = f(f(n)) = 2n + 1, \therefore f(2n + 1) = f(f(f(n))) = 2f(n) + 1$

$$\therefore f(2^n - 1) = f(2(2^{n-1} - 1) + 1) = 2f(2^{n-1} - 1) + 1 \text{ 即 } f(2^n - 1) + 1 = 2(f(2^{n-1} - 1) + 1)$$

$$\therefore f(2^n - 1) + 1 = 2^{n-1}(f(2^1 - 1) + 1) = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} \text{ 即 } f(2^n - 1) = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1$$

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

$$\text{而 } 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 - (2^n - 1) = 2^{n-1}, 2^{n+1} - 1 - (3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1) = 2^{n-1}, \therefore f(2^n - 1 + k) = 3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 + k (0 \leq k \leq 2^{n-1})$$

$$\therefore f(3 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 1 + k) = f(f(2^n - 1 + k)) = 2^{n+1} - 1 + 2k, \therefore f(2023) = f(3 \cdot 2^{10-1} - 1 + 488) = 2^{11} - 1 + 976 = 3023$$

(2021北京) 21. 设  $p$  为实数, 若无穷数列  $\{a_n\}$  满足如下三个性质, 则称  $\{a_n\}$  为  $\mathfrak{R}_p$  数列:

①  $a_1 + p \geq 0$ , 且  $a_2 + p = 0$ ; ②  $a_{4n-1} < a_{4n} (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ ; ③  $a_{m+n} \in \{a_m + a_n + p, a_m + a_n + p + 1\} (m, n = 1, 2, \dots)$ .

(1) 如果数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前4项为  $2, -2, -2, -1$ , 那么  $\{a_n\}$  是否可能为  $\mathfrak{R}_2$  数列? 说明理由;

(2) 若数列  $\{a_n\}$  是  $\mathfrak{R}_0$  数列, 求  $a_5$ ;

(3) 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $S_n$ , 是否存在  $\mathfrak{R}_p$  数列  $\{a_n\}$ , 使得  $S_n \geq S_{10}$  恒成立? 如果存在, 求出所有的  $p$ ; 如果不存在, 说明理由.

(2021北京) 解: (1)  $\because a_1 + p = 4 \geq 0, a_2 + p = 0, a_3 = -2 \notin \{a_1 + a_2 + 2, a_1 + a_2 + 3\} = \{2, 3\}, \therefore \{a_n\}$  不是  $\mathfrak{R}_2$  数列

(2)  $\because p = 0, a_1 \geq 0, a_2 = 0, a_3 \in \{a_1, a_1 + 1\}, a_4 \in \{a_3, a_3 + 1\}$

$\because a_3 < a_4, \therefore$  若  $a_3 = a_1$ , 则  $a_1 < a_4 \in \{a_1, a_1 + 1\}, \therefore a_4 = a_1 + 1, a_5 \in \{2a_1 + 1, 2a_1 + 2\}$ , 且  $a_5 \in \{a_1, a_1 + 1\} (\because a_1 \geq 0)$ ,

$\therefore 2a_1 = a_1 + 1$  即  $a_1 = 0, \therefore a_5 = 1$ ,

若  $a_3 = a_1 + 1$ , 则  $a_1 + 1 < a_4 \in \{a_1 + 1, a_1 + 2\}, \therefore a_4 = a_1 + 2, \therefore a_5 \in \{2a_1 + 2, 2a_1 + 3\}$ , 且  $a_5 \in \{a_1 + 1, a_1 + 2\}$ , 无解,

综上:  $a_5 = 1$ .

(3) 令  $b_n = a_n + p$ , 则  $b_1 \geq 0$ , 且  $b_2 = 0, b_{4n-1} < b_{4n}, b_{m+n} = a_{m+n} + p \in \{b_m + b_n, b_m + b_n + 1\}, \therefore \{b_n\}$  是  $\mathfrak{R}_0$  数列,

由 (2) 得:  $b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, b_3 = 0, b_4 = 1, b_5 = 1$ ,

$b_6 \in \{0, 1\}$ , 且  $b_6 \in \{1, 2\}, \therefore b_6 = 1, b_7 \in \{1, 2\}, b_8 \in \{2, 3\}$ , 且  $b_8 \in \{1, 2\}, \therefore b_7 = 1, b_8 = 2$ ,

用数学归纳法证明:  $b_{4n-3} = b_{4n-2} = b_{4n-1} = n - 1, b_{4n} = n, \therefore a_{4n-3} = a_{4n-2} = a_{4n-1} = n - 1 - p, a_{4n} = n - p$ ,

$\therefore S_{11} - S_{10} = a_{11} = 2 - p \geq 0$ , 且  $S_{10} - S_9 = a_{10} = 2 - p \leq 0, \therefore p = 2$