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(2013北京)20.已知 $\{a_n\}$ 是由非负整数组成的无穷数列,该数列前 $n$ 项的最大值记为 $A_n$ ,第 $n$ 项之后各项 $a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots$ 的最小值记为 $B_n, d_n = A_n - B_n$ .

(I) 若 $\{a_n\}$ 为2,1,4,3,2,1,4,3, $\dots$ ,是一个周期为4的数列(即对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_{n+4} = a_n$ ),写出 $d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4$ 的值;

(II) 设 $d$ 为非负整数,证明: $d_n = -d(n=1, 2, 3, \dots)$ 的充分必要条件为 $\{a_n\}$ 为公差为 $d$ 的等差数列;

(III) 证明:若 $a_1 = 2, d_n = 1(n=1, 2, \dots)$ ,则 $\{a_n\}$ 的项只能是1或者2,且有无穷多项为1.

(2013北京) (I) 解:由已知得 $d_1 = 2 - 1 = 1, d_2 = 2 - 1 = 1, d_3 = 4 - 1 = 3, d_4 = 4 - 1 = 3$

(II) 证明:①充分性: $\because \{a_n\}$ 为公差为 $d(d \geq 0)$ 的等差数列,

当 $d = 0$ 时,  $d_n = A_n - B_n = 0 = -d$ ; 当 $d > 0$ 时,  $d_n = A_n - B_n = a_n - a_{n+1} = -d$

②必要性: $\because d_n = -d \leq 0, \therefore a_n \leq A_n = B_n + d_n \leq B_n \leq a_{n+1}, \therefore a_n \leq a_{n+1}, \therefore A_n = a_n, B_n = a_{n+1}$

$\therefore a_{n+1} - a_n = B_n - A_n = -d_n = d, \therefore \{a_n\}$ 是等差数列. 由①②可知, 命题成立

(III) 证明: $\because a_1 = 2, d_1 = 2 - B_1 = 1$ 得 $B_1 = \min\{a_2, a_3, \dots\} = 1, \therefore a_n \geq 1$

设 $N$ 为使 $a_n > 2$ 的最小正整数, 则 $N \geq 2$ , 并且  $a_k \leq 2$   
 $1 \leq k < N$

$\therefore A_{N-1} = 2$ , 且 $A_N = a_N > 2, \therefore B_N = A_N - d_N > 2 - 1 = 1, B_{N-1} = \min\{a_N, B_N\} \geq 2$ ,

$\therefore d_{N-1} = A_{N-1} - B_{N-1} \leq 2 - 2 = 0$ 与 $d_{N-1} = 1$ 矛盾,

$\therefore a_n \leq 2$ , 即非负整数数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项只能为1或2.

$\therefore A_n = 2, \therefore \min\{a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}, \dots\} = B_n = A_n - d_n = 2 - 1 = 1(n \in \mathbb{N}^*), \therefore \{a_n\}$ 有无穷多项为1.

变式:(浙江名校协作体高三 20240226)置换是代数的基本模型,定义域和值域都是集合 $A = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 的函数称为 $n$ 次置换.满足对任意 $i \in A, f(i) = i$ 的置换称作恒等置换.所有 $n$ 次置换组成的集合记作 $S_n$ .对于 $f(i) \in S_n$ ,

我们可用列表法表示此置换:  $f(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ f(1) & f(2) & \dots & f(n) \end{pmatrix}$ , 记 $f(i) = f^1(i), f(f(i)) = f^2(i), f(f^2(i)) = f^3(i), \dots$ ,

$f(f^{k-1}(i)) = f^k(i), i \in A, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ . (1) 若 $f(i) \in S_4, f(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 计算 $f^3(i)$ ;

(2) 证明:对任意 $f(i) \in S_4$ , 存在 $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , 使得 $f^k(i)$ 为恒等置换;

(3) 对编号从1到52的扑克牌进行洗牌,分成上下各26张两部分,互相交错插入,即第1张不动,第27张变为第2张,第2张变为第3张,第28张变为第4张, $\dots$ ,依次类推.这样操作最少重复几次就能恢复原来的牌型?请说明理由.

① 解:由已知得 $f^1(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, f^2(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, f^3(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) 证明:若 $S_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则 $f^1(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 即存在 $k = 1$ ,

若 $S_4$ 是一个错位排列,不妨设 $f^1(i) = S_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

则 $f^2(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, f^3(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, f^4(i) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore$  存在 $k = 4 \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,

同理若 $S_4$ 是一个3个元素的错位排列,则存在 $k = 3$ ;

若 $S_4$ 是一个2个元素的错位排列,则存在 $k = 2$ .证毕

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(3) 解:由已知得 $f^1(i) = \frac{1-(-1)^i}{2} \cdot \frac{i+1}{2} + \frac{1+(-1)^i}{2} \cdot (26 + \frac{i}{2}) = \frac{53+2i}{4} + \frac{51}{4} \cdot (-1)^i$  不要化到这个计算更快)

$\therefore f^1(2) = 27, f^2(2) = f^1(27) = 14, f^3(2) = f^1(14) = 33, f^4(2) = f^1(33) = 17,$

$f^5(2) = f^1(17) = 9, f^6(2) = f^1(9) = 5, f^7(2) = f^1(5) = 3, f^8(2) = f^1(3) = 2,$

即 $(2 \rightarrow 27 \rightarrow 14 \rightarrow 33 \rightarrow 17 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2), \therefore 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, 17, 27, 33$ 的恒等变换的周期为8

$f^1(4) = 28, f^2(4) = f^1(28) = 40, f^3(4) = 46, f^4(4) = 49, f^5(4) = 25, f^6(4) = 13, f^7(4) = 7, f^8(4) = 4,$

$\therefore 4, 7, 13, 25, 28, 40, 46, 49$ 的恒等变换的周期也为8

$f^1(6) = 29, f^2(6) = 15, f^3(6) = 8, f^4(6) = 30, f^5(6) = 41, f^6(6) = 21, f^7(6) = 11, f^8(6) = 6$

$\therefore 6, 8, 11, 15, 21, 29, 30, 41$ 的恒等变换的周期也为8,

$f^1(10) = 31, f^2(10) = 16, f^3(10) = 34, f^4(10) = 43, f^5(10) = 22, f^6(10) = 37, f^7(10) = 19, f^8(10) = 10$

$\therefore 10, 16, 19, 22, 31, 34, 37, 43$ 的恒等变换的周期也为8,

$f^1(12) = 32, f^2(12) = 42, f^3(12) = 24, f^5(12) = 38, f^6(12) = 45, f^7(12) = 23, f^8(12) = 12,$

$\therefore 12, 23, 24, 32, 38, 42, 45$ 的恒等变换的周期也为8,

$f^1(18) = 35, f^2(18) = 18, \therefore 18, 35$ 的恒等变换的周期也为8,

$f^1(20) = 36, f^2(20) = 44, f^3(20) = 48, f^4(20) = 50, f^5(20) = 51, f^6(20) = 26, f^7(20) = 39, f^8(20) = 20 \therefore$

$20, 26, 36, 39, 44, 48, 50, 51$ 的恒等变换的周期也为8,  $\therefore$  最小操作8次就能恢复原来的牌型

(2015北京)20.已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足:  $a_1 \in N^*, a_1 \leq 36$ , 且 $a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} 2a_n, & a_n \leq 18, \\ 2a_n - 36, & a_n > 18 \end{cases} (n=1, 2, \dots)$ . 记集合 $M = \{a_n | n \in N^*\}$ .

(I) 若 $a_1 = 6$ , 写出集合 $M$ 的所有元素;

(II) 若集合 $M$ 存在一个元素是3的倍数, 证明:  $M$ 的所有元素都是3的倍数;

(III) 求集合 $M$ 的元素个数的最大值.

(2015北京) (1) 解:  $\because a_1 = 6 < 18, \therefore a_2 = 12 < 18, \therefore a_3 = 24 > 18, \therefore a_4 = 12 < 18, \therefore a_5 = 24, \therefore M = \{6, 12, 24\}$

(2) 证明: ①若 $a_1 = 1$ , 则 $a_2 = 2, a_3 = 4, a_4 = 8, a_5 = 16, a_6 = 32, a_7 = 28, a_8 = 20, a_9 = 4,$

$\therefore M = \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 20, 28, 32\}$ 中没有3的倍数,  $\therefore a_1 \notin \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 20, 28, 32\}$

②若 $a_1 = 5$ , 则 $a_2 = 10, a_3 = 20, \therefore a_1 \notin \{5, 10\}, M = \{5, 10, 20, 4, 8, 16, 32, 28\};$

③若 $a_1 = 7$ , 则 $a_2 = 14, a_3 = 28, \therefore a_1 \notin \{7, 14\}, M = \{7, 14, 28, 20, 4, 8, 16, 32\}$

④若 $a_1 = 11$ , 则 $a_2 = 22, a_3 = 8, \therefore a_1 \notin \{11, 22\}, M = \{11, 22, 8, 16, 32, 28, 20, 4\};$

⑤若 $a_1 = 13$ , 则 $a_2 = 26, a_3 = 16, \therefore a_1 \notin \{13, 26\}, M = \{13, 26, 16, 32, 28, 20, 4, 8\}$

⑥若 $a_1 = 17$ , 则 $a_2 = 34, a_3 = 32, \therefore a_1 \notin \{17, 34\}, M = \{17, 34, 32, 28, 20, 4, 8, 16\};$

⑦若 $a_1 = 19$ , 则 $a_2 = 2, \therefore a_1 \neq 19, M = \{19, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 28, 20\}$

⑧若 $a_1 = 23$ , 则 $a_2 = 10, \therefore a_1 \neq 23, M = \{23, 10, 20, 4, 8, 16, 32, 28\};$

⑨若 $a_1 = 25$ , 则 $a_2 = 14, \therefore a_1 \neq 25, M = \{25, 14, 28, 20, 4, 8, 16, 32\}$

⑩若 $a_1 = 29$ , 则 $a_2 = 22, \therefore a_1 \neq 29, M = \{29, 22, 8, 16, 32, 28, 20, 4\};$

⑪若 $a_1 = 35$ , 则 $a_2 = 34, \therefore a_1 \neq 35, M = \{35, 34, 32, 28, 20, 4, 8, 16\}$

综上: 要使 $M$ 中存在一个元素是3的倍数, 则 $a_1$ 是3的倍数,

若 $a_k$ 是3的倍数, 则 $a_{k+1} = \begin{cases} 2a_k \text{ 是3的倍数}, & a_k \leq 18, \\ 2a_k - 36 \text{ 是3的倍数}, & a_k > 18. \end{cases} \therefore a_n (n \in N^*) \text{ 都是3的倍数, 证毕}$

(3) 解: 由(2)得 $a_1$ 不是3的倍数时,  $M$ 的元素个数的最大值为8,

①当 $a_1 = 3$ 时,  $a_2 = 6, a_3 = 12, a_4 = 24, a_5 = 12, \therefore M = \{3, 6, 12, 24\};$

②当 $a_1 = 6$ 时,  $a_2 = 12, \therefore M = \{6, 12, 24\},$

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- ③当 $a_1 = 9$ 时,  $a_2 = 18, a_3 = 36, a_4 = 36, \therefore M = \{9, 18, 36\}$ ;  
 ④当 $a_1 = 12$ 时,  $a_2 = 24, \therefore M = \{12, 24\}$   
 ⑤当 $a_1 = 15$ 时,  $a_2 = 30, a_3 = 24, \therefore M = \{15, 30, 24, 12\}$ ;  
 ⑥当 $a_1 = 18$ 时,  $a_2 = 36, \therefore M = \{18, 36\}$   
 ⑦当 $a_1 = 21$ 时,  $a_2 = 6, \therefore M = \{21, 6, 12, 24\}$ ;  
 ⑧当 $a_1 = 24$ 时,  $a_2 = 12, \therefore M = \{12, 24\}$   
 ⑨当 $a_1 = 27$ 时,  $a_2 = 18, a_3 = 36, a_4 = 36, \therefore M = \{27, 18, 36\}$ ;  
 ⑩当 $a_1 = 30$ 时,  $a_2 = 24, a_3 = 12, a_4 = 24, a_5 = 12, \therefore M = \{30, 24, 12\}$   
 (11)当 $a_1 = 33$ 时,  $a_2 = 30, a_3 = 24, a_5 = 12, \therefore M = \{33, 30, 12, 24\}$ ; (12)当 $a_1 = 36$ 时,  $a_2 = 36, a_3 = 36, \therefore M = \{36, 36\}$ ,  
 综上: 集合 $m$ 的元素个数的最大值为8

(2023北京)21. 已知数列 $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 的项数均为 $m(m > 2)$ , 且 $a_n, b_n \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ ,  $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}$ 的前 $n$ 项和分别为 $A_n, B_n$ , 且令 $A_0 = B_0 = 0$ . 对于 $k \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ , 定义 $r_k = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_k, 0 \leq i \leq k\}$ , 其中,  $\max M$ 表示数集 $M$ 中最大的数.

- (1) 若 $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 1, a_3 = 3, b_1 = 1, b_2 = 3, b_3 = 3$ , 求 $r_0, r_1, r_2, r_3$ 的值;  
 (2) 若 $a_1 \geq b_1$ , 且 $2r_j \leq r_{j+1} + r_{j-1}, j = 1, 2, \dots, m-1$ , 求 $r_n$ ;  
 (3) 证明: 存在 $0 \leq p < q \leq m, 0 \leq r < s \leq m$ 使得 $A_p + B_s = A_q + B_r$ .

2023北京 (1) 解: 由已知得:  $r_0 = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_0 = 0\} = 0$ ,  
 $r_1 = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_1 = 2\} = 1, r_2 = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_2 = 3\} = 1, r_3 = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_3 = 6\} = 2$ .

(2) 解: 由 (1) 得 $r_0 = 0, r_1 = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_1 = a_1\} = 1$ ,  
 $\because 2r_j \leq r_{j+1} + r_{j-1}, \therefore r_j - r_{j-1} \leq r_{j+1} - r_j, \therefore r_{j+1} - r_j \geq r_1 - r_0 = 1$ ,  
 $\therefore r_j - r_0 = (r_j - r_{j-1}) + (r_{j-1} - r_{j-2}) + \dots + (r_1 - r_0) \geq j$  即 $r_j \geq j$ ,  
 而 $r_j = \max\{i \mid B_i \leq A_j = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_j\} \leq j, \therefore r_j = j, \therefore r_n = n (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$ .

(3) 设 $A_m \geq B_m$ , 记 $S_k = A_k - B_{r_k} (1 \leq k \leq m)$ , 则 $S_k \geq 0$ , 且 $A_k - B_{r_{k+1}} < 0$ ,  
 假设 $S_k \geq m$ , 则 $b_{r_{k+1}} = B_{r_{k+1}} - B_{r_k} = B_{r_{k+1}} - (A_k - S_k) = B_{r_{k+1}} - A_k + S_k > m$ 与 $b_{r_{k+1}} \leq m$ 矛盾.  $\therefore 0 \leq S_k \leq m-1$ ,  
 若存在 $k$ , 使得 $S_k = 0$ , 则 $A_k = B_{r_k}$ , 取 $t = q = 0, p = k, s = r_k$ , 有 $S_p + B_t = A_q + A_s$ ,  
 若不存在 $k$ , 使得 $S_k = 0$ , 则 $S_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m-1\}$ ,  
 $\therefore$  由抽屉原理得: 存在 $1 \leq k_1 < k_2 \leq m$ 使得 $S_{k_1} = S_{k_2}$ , 且 $r_{k_1} < r_{k_2}$ ,  
 $\therefore A_{k_1} - B_{r_{k_1}} = A_{k_2} - B_{r_{k_2}}$  即 $A_{k_1} + B_{r_{k_2}} = A_{k_2} + B_{r_{k_1}}$ , 得证;  
 若 $A_m \leq B_m$ , 定义 $t_k = \max\{i \mid A_k \leq B_i, k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m\}\}$ , 并记 $T_k = B_{t_k} - A_k (1 \leq k \leq m)$   
 同上述过程, 同理可得结论. 证毕