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一、等比数列

(1) 定义:
$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = q(q$$
为非零常数)
$$\Rightarrow a_n^2 = a_{n+1}a_{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n = a_1q^{n-1} = a_mq^{n-m}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_n = \begin{cases} na_1, q = 1 \\ \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q}, q \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

- (2) 性质: 若 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列,则①若 $\{k_n\}$ 是等差数列,且 $k_n \in N^*$,则 $\{a_k\}$ 是等比数列
- (2000全国) 已知数列 $\{c_n\}, c_n = 2^n + 3^n, \mathbb{E}\{c_{n+1} pc_n\}$ 为等比数列,求常数p;
- (2) 设 $\{a_n\},\{b_n\}$ 是公比不相等的等比数列, $c_n = a_n + b_n$,证明: $\{c_n\}$ 不是等比数列.

(2000) (1) 解: 由
$$c_{n+1} - pc_n = 2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1} - p(2^n + 3^n)$$

= $2^n (2-p) + 3^n (3-p)$ 是等比数列的 $2-p=0, or, 3-p=0$ 即 $p=2$ 或3.
(2) 证明: 设 $a_n = a_1 q_1^{n-1}, b_n = b_1 q_2^{n-1}, a_1 b_1 \neq 0, q_1 q_2 \neq 0, q_1 \neq q_2$
则 $c_2^2 - c_1 c_3 = (a_1 q_1 + b_1 q_2)^2 - (a_1 + b_1)(a_1 q_1^2 + b_1 q_2^2) = -a_1 b_1 (q_1 - q_2)^2 \neq 0$
 $\therefore \frac{c_2}{c_1} \neq \frac{c_3}{c_2}$,即 c_1, c_2, c_3 不成等比数列, $\therefore \{c_n\}$ 不是等比数列

- (2008 江苏) (1) 设 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 是各项均不为零的等差数列 $(n \ge 4)$,且公差 $d \ne 0$,若将此数列删去某一项得到的数列(按原来的顺序)是等比数列: (i) 当n = 4 时,求 $\frac{a_1}{d}$ 的数值; (ii) 求 n 的所有可能值;
- (2) 求证:对于一个给定的正整数 $n(n \ge 4)$,存在一个各项及公差都不为零的等差数列 b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n ,其中任意三项(按原来顺序)都不能组成等比数列.
- (1) 解: (i) 由已知得: $a_1, a_1 + d, a_1 + 3d$,或 $a_1, a_1 + 2d, a_1 + 3d$ 成等比数列

$$\therefore a_1^2 + 2a_1d + d^2 = a_1^2 + 3a_1d, \quad \vec{\boxtimes} a_1^2 + 4a_1d + 4d^2 = a_1^2 + 3a_1d, \quad \frac{a_1}{a} = 1or - 4;$$

(ii) 由(i) 得n = 4,或n = 5,此时 a_1, a_2, a_4, a_5 成等比数列

即
$$\begin{cases} a_1^2 + 2a_1d + d^2 = a_1^2 + 3a_1d \\ a_1^2 + 6a_1d + 9d^2 = (a_1 + d)(a_1 + 4d) = a_1^2 + 5a_1d + 4d^2 \end{cases}$$
 无解, : $n = 4$

(2) 证明: 设 $b_n = b_1 + (n-1)d, m < k < n, m, k, n \in N$,

若 b_{m+1} , b_{k+1} , b_{n+1} 成等比数列,则 $b_{k+1}^2 - b_{m+1}b_{n+1} = (b_1 + kd)^2 - (b_1 + md)(b_1 + nd)$

$$=(2k-m-n)b_1d+(k^2-mn)d^2=0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{b_1}{d}=\frac{mn-k^2}{2k-m-n}$$
为有理数

取 $\frac{b_1}{d} = \sqrt{2}$ 为无理数,则 $b_{k+1}^2 - b_{m+1}b_{n+1} \neq 0$,即 $b_{m+1}, b_{k+1}, b_{n+1}$ 不成等比数列,得证

(2007 江苏) 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列, $\{b_n\}$ 是公比为q 的等比数列, $a_1 = b_1, a_2 = b_2 \neq a_1$,记 S_n 为数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前n 项

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- 和. (1) 若 $b_k = a_m(m, k$ 是大于 2 的正整数), 求证: $S_{k-1} = (m-1)a_1$;
- (2) 若 $b_3 = a_i(i$ 是某一正整数), 求证: q是整数, 且数列 $\{b_n\}$ 中每一项都是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中的项;
- (3) 是否存在这样的正数 q,使等比数列 $\{b_n\}$ 中有三项成等差数列? 若存在,写出一个 q 的值,并加以说明;若不存在,请说明理由.
- (1) 证明: 设{ a_n }的公差为d,则 $\begin{cases} a_1+d=a_1q\neq a_1\\ a_1q^{k-1}=a_1+(m-1)d \end{cases}$, $\therefore q^{k-1}=1+(m-1)(q-1)(q\neq 1)$

$$\therefore S_{k-1} = \frac{a_1(1-q^{k-1})}{1-q} = (m-1)a_1, \text{if } \neq$$

- (2) 证明:由已知得 $d = a_1(q-1)$,且 $b_3 = a_1q^2 = a_i = a_1 + (i-1)d$,

(3) 解: 假设存在 b_i, b_i, b_k $(i < j < k, i, j, k \in N^*)$ 成等差数列,

$$\mathbb{I}_{2}b_{i} - b_{i} - b_{k} = a_{1}q^{i-1}(2q^{j-i} - 1 - q^{k-i}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2q^{j-i} - 1 - q^{k-i} = 0$$

取
$$j-i=1, k-i=3$$
,则 $2q-1-q^3=(1-q)(q^2+q-1)=0$ 得 $q=\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

$$\therefore q = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}$$
时, b_i, b_{i+1}, b_{i+3} 成等差数列

(2009北京) 已知数集 $A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$ ($1 \le a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n, n \ge 2$)具有性质P: 对任意的i, j ($1 \le i \le j \le n$),

 $a_i a_j = \frac{a_j}{a_i}$ 两个数中至少有一个属于A.(1) 分别判断数集 $\{1,3,4\}=\{1,2,3,6\}$ 是否具有性质P,并说明理由;

(2) 证明:
$$a_1 = 1$$
, $\exists \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{a_1^{-1} + a_2^{-1} + \dots + a_n^{-1}} = a_n$;

(3) 证明: 当n = 5时, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 成等比数列.

2009北京(1)解: $A = \{1,3,4\}$ 有 $3 \times 4 \notin A$, 且 $\frac{4}{3} \notin A$, $\therefore \{1,3,4\}$ 不具有性质P

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$$
有 $1 \times 2, 1 \times 3, 1 \times 6 \in A; 2 \times 3 \in A, \frac{6}{2} = 3 \in A; \frac{6}{3} = 2 \in A, \therefore \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$ 具有性质 P

(2) 证明: ::
$$1 \le a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$$
, :: $a_n \cdot a_n = a_n^2 > a_n$, :: $a_n \cdot a_n \notin A$, :: $1 = \frac{a_n}{a_n} \in A$, :: $a_1 = 1$

$$\therefore a_n = a_n \cdot a_1^{-1} > a_n \cdot a_2^{-1} > \dots > a_n \cdot a_n^{-1} = 1, \, \exists a_n a_i > a_n \, (i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1)$$

$$\therefore a_n a_i \notin A, \therefore a_n \cdot a_i^{-1} \in A(i = 2, 3, \dots n - 1)$$

$$\therefore \{a_2, a_3, \cdots, a_{n-1}\} = \{a_n a_2^{-1}, a_n a_3^{-1}, \cdots, a_n a_{n-1}^{-1}\},\$$

$$\therefore a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = a_1^{-1}a_n + a_2^{-1}a_n + \dots + a_n^{-1}a_n, \\ \therefore \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{a_1^{-1} + a_2^{-1} + \dots + a_n^{-1}} = a_n, \\ \text{if } \vdash$$

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(3) 证明: 由 (2) 得:
$$a_1 = 1$$
, 且 $\frac{a_5}{a_4} = a_2$, $\frac{a_5}{a_3} = a_3$, $\frac{a_5}{a_2} = a_4$, $\therefore a_3^2 = a_2 a_4 = a_5 a_1$

$$\therefore a_1, a_3, a_5$$
与 a_2, a_3, a_4 都成等比数列,设 $q = \frac{a_3}{a_2}, \therefore a_3 = a_2 q, a_4 = a_2 q^2, a_5 = a_2^2 q^2,$

若
$$a_2a_3=a_2^2q\in A$$
,则 $a_2^2q=a_2q^2$, $\therefore a_2=q$;若 $\frac{a_3}{a_2}=q\in A$,而 $a_3=a_2q>q$, $\therefore a_2=q$;

$$\therefore a_1 = 1, a_2 = q, a_3 = q^2, a_4 = q^3, a_5 = q^4, \therefore a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5$$
成等比数列;

(2020浙江10) 设集合 $S,T,S\subseteq N^*,T\subseteq N^*$, S,T中至少有两个元素,且S,T满足:

①对于任意 $x, y \in S$, 若 $x \neq y$, 都有 $xy \in T$; ②对于任意 $x, y \in T$, 若x < y, 则 $\frac{y}{x} \in S$. 下列命题正确的是()

A若S有4个元素,则S \cup T有7个元素 B.若S有4个元素,则S \cup T有6个元素

C.若S有3个元素,则 $S \cup T$ 有4个元素 D.若S有3个元素,则 $S \cup T$ 有5个元素

$$key$$
: 若 $S = \{q, q^2, q^3, q^4\}, T = \{q^3, q^4, q^5, q^6, q^7\}, \therefore card(A \cup B) = 7$

若
$$S = \{1, q, q^2, q^3\}, 则T = \{q, q^2, q^3, q^4, q^5\}, 但q^4 \notin S$$

若
$$S = \{q, q^2, q^3\}, T = \{q^3, q^4, q^5\}, \therefore card(A \cup B) = 5$$

$$若S = \{1, q, q^2\}, 则T = \{q, q^2, q^3\}, \therefore card(A \cup B) = 4,$$
 故选A

变式 1.已知项数为 $k(k \in N^*, k \ge 3)$ 的有穷数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足如下两个性质,则称数列 $\{a_n\}$ 具有性质 P:

①
$$1 \le a_1 < a_2 < a_3 < \dots < a_k$$
;②对任意的 $i, j (1 \le i \le j \le k)$, $\frac{a_j}{a_i} 与 a_j a_i$ 至少有一个是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中的项.

- (I) 分别判断数列1, 2, 4, 16和2, 4, 8, 16是否具有性质P, 并说明理由;
- (II) 若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 具有性质P, 求证: $a_k^k = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k)^2$;
- (III) 若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 具有性质P, 且 $\{a_n\}$ 不是等比数列, 求k的值.
- (I)解:数列1,2,4,16满足①, $\frac{a_4}{a_2}$ =8与 $a_4 \cdot a_2$ =32都不在数列中,:数列1,2,4,16不具有性质P;

数列2,4,8,16满足①, $\frac{16}{16}$ =1,16·16=256都不在数列中,:数列2,4,8,16不具有性质P···4分

(Ⅱ)证明:::{a_n}具有性质P,

∴由①得1
$$\leq a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_k$$
得 $a_2 a_k, a_3 a_k, \dots, a_{k-1} a_k, a_k a_k > a_k$

∴由②得
$$\frac{a_k}{a_k}$$
=1, $\frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}}$, $\frac{a_k}{a_{k-2}}$, \cdots , $\frac{a_k}{a_2}$ 这 k 个数都在{ a_n }中,

$$\overline{\text{III}}1 = \frac{a_k}{a_k} < \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} < \dots < \frac{a_k}{a_3} < \frac{a_k}{a_3} < a_k$$

$$\therefore a_1 = 1, \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} = a_2, \cdots, \frac{a_k}{a_2} = a_{k-2}, \frac{a_k}{a_2} = a_{k-1} \\ \exists [a_1 = 1, a_k = a_{k-1}, a_k = a_{k-1}$$

$$\therefore (a_2 a_{k-1})(a_3 a_{k-2}) \cdots (a_2 a_{k-1}) = a_2^2 a_3^2 \cdots a_{k-1}^2 = a_k^{k-2}$$

$$\therefore (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k)^2 = a_2^2 a_3^2 \cdots a_{k-1}^2 a_k^2 = a_k^k$$
, 证毕…10分

(III) 解: 当k = 3时,由(II)得: $a_1 = 1$, $a_3^3 = (a_1 a_2 a_3)^2$ 即 $a_2^2 = a_3 a_1$, $\therefore \{a_n\}$ 是等比数列 当k = 4时,数列1, 2, 6, 12具有性质P, 但不是等比数列

当
$$k \ge 5$$
时,由(II)得 $1 = \frac{a_k}{a_k} = a_1, \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} = a_2, \cdots, \frac{a_k}{a_2} = a_{k-1}, \frac{a_k}{a_1} = a_k,$ 即 $\frac{a_k}{a_{k-i}} = a_{i+1} (1 \le i \le k-1)$

由 $a_{k-1}a_i > a_{k-1}a_2 = a_k (3 \le i \le k-2)$, 得 $\frac{a_{k-1}}{a_i}$ 是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中的项,

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}}1 = \frac{a_{k-1}}{a_{k-1}} < \frac{a_{k-1}}{a_{k-2}} < \dots < \frac{a_{k-1}}{a_3} < \frac{a_k}{a_3} = a_{k-2} < \frac{a_k}{a_2} = a_{k-1} < \frac{a_k}{a_1} = a_k, \dots \frac{a_{k-1}}{a_{k-i}} = a_i \ (1 \le i \le k-3) \dots \ \textcircled{2}$$

① ÷ ②得 : $\frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} = \frac{a_{i+1}}{a_i}$, ∴ 当 $k \ge 5$ 时,数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列.综上 : $k = 4 \cdots 17$ 分

(1990*A*) $n^2(n \ge 4)$ 个正数排成n行n列如下(a_{ij} 表示位于第i行,第j列的一个数) $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

其中每一行的数成等差数列,每一列的数成等比数列,且各个等比数列公比都相同.若 $a_{24}=1$, $a_{42}=\frac{1}{8}$.

$$a_{43} = \frac{3}{16}, \Re a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} + \dots + a_{nn}.$$

1990
$$A$$
 β : $\pm a_{4j} = a_{43} + (j-3)(a_{43} - a_{42}) = \frac{3}{16} + \frac{j-3}{16} = \frac{j}{16}$

$$\therefore a_{44} = \frac{1}{4} = a_{42}q^2 = q^2 \ (\because q > 0), \ \therefore q = \frac{1}{2}, \ \therefore a_{ij} = a_{4j} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{i-4} = \frac{j}{16} \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{i-4} = \frac{j}{2^i}$$

$$\therefore a_{ii} = \frac{i}{2^i} = \frac{i+1}{2^{i-1}} - \frac{i+2}{2^i}, \quad a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn} = 2 - \frac{n+2}{2^n}$$

(1992*A*) 设实数x, y, z是实数,3x, 4y, 5z成等比数列,且 $\frac{1}{x}$, $\frac{1}{y}$, $\frac{1}{z}$ 成等差数列,则 $\frac{x}{z}$ + $\frac{z}{x}$ 的值是 _____.

1992*Akey*:由己知得16
$$y^2 = 15xz$$
,且 $\frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}$ 即 $y = \frac{2xz}{x+z}$

$$\therefore \frac{64x^2z^2}{(x+z)^2} = 15xz \Leftrightarrow 64xz = 15(x^2 + 2xz + z^2) \Leftrightarrow 64 = 15(\frac{x}{z} + 2 + \frac{z}{x}), \\ \therefore \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{x} = \frac{32}{15}$$

(2008*A*) 设 $_{\Delta}ABC$ 的内角 $_{A}$, $_{B}$, $_{C}$ 所对的边 $_{a}$, $_{b}$, $_{c}$ 成等比数列,则 $\frac{\sin A + \cos A \tan C}{\sin B + \cos B \tan C}$ 的取值范围是

()
$$A.(0,+\infty)$$
 $B.(0,\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2})$ $C.(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2})$ $D.(\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},+\infty)$

$$2008Akey: 由 b^{2} = ac$$
且
$$\begin{cases} a+b>c \Leftrightarrow \frac{b^{2}}{c}+b>c$$
即 $t^{2}+t-1>0 \\ b+c>a \Leftrightarrow b+c>\frac{b^{2}}{c}$ 即 $t^{2}-t-1<0 \end{cases}$ ($t=\frac{b}{c}$)得 $t \in (\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2},\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin A + \cos A \tan C}{\sin B + \cos B \tan C} = \frac{\sin A \cos C + \cos A \sin C}{\sin B \cos C + \cos B \sin C} = \frac{\sin (A + C)}{\sin (B + C)} = \frac{\sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{b}{c}, 造 C$$

(2000A) 给定正数p,q,a,b,c,其中 $p \neq q$, 若p,a,q是等比数列,p,b,c,q是等差数列,则一元二次 方程 $bx^2 - 2ax + c = 0$) A.无实根 B.有两个相等实根 C.有两个同号相异实根 D.有两个异号实根

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2000 Akey:
$$a^2 = pq$$
, $\mathbb{H} \begin{cases} 2b = p + c \\ 2c = b + q \\ b + c = p + q \end{cases} \begin{cases} p = 2b - c \\ q = 2c - b \end{cases}$

$$\therefore \Delta = 4a^2 - 4bc = 4(pq - bc) = -8(b - c)^2 < 0,$$
 姓A

(2015福建)8.若a,b是函数 $f(x) = x^2 - px + q(p > 0, q > 0)$ 的两个不同的零点,且a,b - 2这三个数可适当排序后成等差数列,也可适当排序后成等比数列,则p + q = (D) A.6 B.7 C.8 D.9

2015福建
$$key$$
: $\begin{cases} a+b=p>0\\ ab=q>0 \end{cases}$, $\therefore a-2=2b$, 或 $b-2=2a$

由对称性只需考虑: a-2=2b, 且ab=4, $\therefore b=1$, a=4, $\therefore p+q=a+b+ab=9$, 选D

(2015湖北)5.设 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in R, n \ge 3$.若 $p: a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 成等比数列;

$$q:(a_1^2+a_2^2+\cdots+a_{n-1}^2)(a_2^2+a_3^2+\cdots+a_n^2)=(a_1a_2+a_2a_3+\cdots+a_{n-1}a_n)^2$$
, \mathbb{M} (A)

A.p是q的充分条件,当不是必要条件 B.p是q的必要条件,当不是q的充分条件

C.p是a的充分必要条件

D.p既不是q的充分条件,也不是q的必要条件

2015湖北key: 若p,则
$$a_n = a_1 q^{n-1}$$
, $\therefore (a_1^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}^2)(a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) = q^2(a_1^2 + \dots + a_{n-1}^2)^2$
= $(a_1^2 q + \dots + a_{n-1}^2 q)^2 = (a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3 + \dots + a_{n-1} a_n)^2$, $\therefore q$ 成立;
若 q ,则 $(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(a_2^2 + a_3^2) = (a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_3)^2 \Leftrightarrow a_1^2 a_3^2 + a_2^4 - 2a_1 a_2^2 a_3 = (a_1 a_3 - a_2^2)^2 = 0$, $\therefore a_1 a_3 = a_2^2$
当 $a_1 = 0$ 时, a_1, a_2, a_3 不成等比数列, \therefore 选A

变式: 已知a,b,c,d都是偶数,且0 < a < b < c < d,d-a=90,若a,b,c成等差数列,b,c,d成等比数列,则a+b+c+d=

key:由己知设a,b,c,d依次为: $2a_1,2a_1+2x,2a_1+4x,\frac{(2a_1+4x)^2}{2a_1+2x}$,

$$\therefore \frac{2(a_1 + 2x)^2}{a_1 + x} - 2a_1 = 90$$
即 $3a_1 = \frac{x(45 - 4x)}{x - 15} > 0$ 得 $\frac{45}{4} < x < 15$ 即 $x = 12, 13, 14$

$$\therefore a+b+c+d=8+32+56+\frac{56^2}{32}=194$$

(1999A) 给定公比为 $q(q \neq 1)$ 的等比数列 $\{a_n\}$,设 $b_1 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3, b_2 = a_4 + a_5 + a_6, b_n = a_{3n-2} + a_{3n-1} + a_{3n}$,则数列 $\{b_n\}$ ()

A.是等差数列 B.是公比为q的等比数列 C.是公比为q3的等比数列 D.既不是等差数列也不是等比数列

key:
$$b_1 = a_1(1+q+q^2) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_1} = q^3, b_n = a_{3n-3}(1+q+q^2) = a_1q^{3n-3}(1+q+q^2) = b_1(q^3)^{n-1}, \text{ in } C$$

(2021甲)7.等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比为q,前n项和为 S_n ,设甲: q>0,乙: $\{S_n\}$ 是递增数列,则()A.甲是乙的充分条件但不是必要条件 B.甲是乙的必要条件但不是充分条件 C.甲是乙的充要条件 甲既不是乙的充分条件也不是乙的必要条件

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2021甲key: 当q = 1时, $S_n = na_1$, 当 $a_1 < 0$ 时, $\{S_n\}$ 递减;

若 $\{S_n\}$ 递增,则 $S_{n+1} > S_n$, $\therefore a_{n+1} = a_1 q^n > 0 (n \in N^*)$, $\therefore q > 0$, \therefore 选B

(2009江苏)14.设{ a_n }是公比为q的等比数列,|q|>1,令 $b_n=a_n+1$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$),若数列{ b_n }有连续四项在集合{-53,-23,19,37,82}中,则6q=_____.-9

2009江苏key: $\{a_n\}$: (-54, -24, 18, 36, 81): -24, 36, -54, 81: $q = -\frac{3}{2}$, $\therefore 6q = -9$

(2017Ⅲ)9.等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项为1,公差不为0,若 a_2 , a_3 , a_6 成等比数列,则 $\{a_n\}$ 的前6项的和为() A.-24 B.-3 C.3 D.8

2017 \coprod key: $(1+2d)^2 = (1+d)(1+5d)(d \neq 0)$ 得d = -2, $\therefore S_6 = 6+15 \cdot (-2) = -24$, 选A

(2018浙江) 已知 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 成等比数列, $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = \ln(a_1 + a_2 + a_3)$.若 $a_1 > 1$,则(A. $a_1 < a_3, a_2 < a_4$ B. $a_1 > a_3, a_2 < a_4$ C. $a_1 < a_3, a_2 > a_4$ D. $a_1 > a_3, a_2 > a_4$

2018浙江 $key: a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = \ln(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) < a_1 + a_2 + a_3 - 1$, $\therefore a_4 = a_1q^3 < -1$,

$$\therefore q^3 < \frac{-1}{a_1} \in (-1,0), \therefore q < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_1(1-q^4)}{1-q} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = \ln(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) = \ln(a_1(1+q+q^2)),$$

若
$$q < -1$$
,则 $1 + q + q^2 > 1$,∴ $\ln a_1(1 + q + q^2) > 0 > \frac{a_1(1 - q^4)}{1 - q}$,∴ $q \in (-1,0)$,∴ 选 B

(2022乙)8.已知等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前3项和为168, $a_2-a_5=42$,则 $a_6=(D)A.14$ B.12 C.6 D.3

(2018) $key: a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = \ln(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) < a_1 + a_2 + a_3 - 1, \therefore a_4 = a_1q^3 < -1,$

$$\therefore q^3 < \frac{-1}{a_1} \in (-1,0), \therefore q < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_1(1-q^4)}{1-q} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = \ln(a_1 + a_2 + a_3) = \ln(a_1(1+q+q^2)),$$

若
$$q < -1$$
,则 $1 + q + q^2 > 1$, $\therefore \ln a_1 (1 + q + q^2) > 0 > \frac{a_1 (1 - q^4)}{1 - q}$, $\therefore q \in (-1, 0)$, \therefore 选 B

(1991I) 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列,且 $a_n > 0, a_2a_4 + 2a_3a_5 + a_4a_6 = 25$,那么 $a_3 + a_5 = ($) A.5 B.10 C.15 D.20

2019I $key: a_3^2 + 2a_3a_5 + a_5^2 = 25$ 得 $a_3 + a_5 = 5$, 选A

(1996*A*) 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项 $a_1=1536$,公比是 $q=-\frac{1}{2}$,用 T_n 表示它的前n向之积,则 T_n ($n\in N$)的最大值是 () AT_9 BT_{11} CT_{12} DT_{13}

$$1996Akey: T_n = a_1^n q^{1+2+\dots+(n-1)} = 1536^n \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{(n-1)n}{2}}$$

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而
$$T_{11} < 0, T_{10} < 0, T_9 > 0, T_{12} > 0,$$
且 $\frac{T_{12}}{T_0} = 1536^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2^{30}} = (\frac{1536}{1024})^3 > 1, 选C$

(2013 江苏) 在正项等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_5 = \frac{1}{2}$, $a_6 + a_7 = 3$.则满足 $a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n > a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ 的最大

正整数n的值为 $_{---}$.

2013江苏
$$key$$
:由己知得 $q=2, a_1=\frac{1}{2^5}$, $\therefore a_1+\cdots+a_n=\frac{1}{2^5}(2^n-1)>\frac{1}{2^{5n}}\cdot 2^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^n > 2^n - 1 > 2^{\frac{n^2 - 11n + 10}{2}}, \therefore n > \frac{n^2 - 11n + 10}{2} \not \exists n \le 12,$$

且当
$$n=12$$
时, $2^{12}-1=4095>2^{11}$, ∴ $n_{\text{max}}=12$

(2016I)15.设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 + a_3 = 10, a_2 + a_4 = 5$,则 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ 的最大值为_____.64

2016 I key:
$$\begin{cases} a_1(1+q^2) = 10 \\ a_1q(1+q^2) = 5 \end{cases} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\approx} q = \frac{1}{2}, a_1 = 8$$

$$\therefore a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = 8^n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{7}{2}n} = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}(n - \frac{7}{2})^2 + \frac{49}{8}} \le 2^6 = 64$$

(2014浙江) 已知等比数列
$$\{a_n\}$$
: $a_1 = 5, a_4 = 625, 则 \sum_{k=1}^{2014} \frac{1}{\log_5 a_k \log_5 a_{k+1}} = ()$ A

$$A.\frac{2014}{2015}$$
 $B.\frac{2013}{2014}$ $C.\frac{2012}{4028}$ $D.\frac{2013}{4030}$

(2014广东)13.等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项均为正数,且 $a_{10}a_{11}+a_{9}a_{12}=2e^5$,则 $\ln a_1+\ln a_2+\cdots+\ln a_{20}=$ ______.50

2014广东
$$key$$
: $a_{10}a_{11} = e^5$, $\ln(a_1a_2 \cdots a_{20}) = \ln\sqrt{(a_1a_{20})^{20}} = 50$

(2015II)4.等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 3, a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = 21, 则<math>a_3 + a_5 + a_7 = ($) A.21 B.42 C.63 D.84

2015 II
$$key: a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = 3(1 + q^2 + q^4) = 21$$
 得 $q^2 = 4$, $\therefore a_3 + a_5 + a_7 = q^2(a_1 + a_3 + a_5) = 84$, 选 p

(2016B) 等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项均为整数,且 $a_1a_3+a_2a_6+2a_3^2=36$,则 a_2+a_4 的值为______. 6

2016*Bkey*:
$$36 = a_2^2 + a_4^2 + 2a_2a_4 = a_2 + a_4 = 6$$
,

(2017B)
$$\frac{a_2}{a_2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt[3]{3}}$$
, 原式= $\frac{1}{a_6^6} = \frac{8}{9}$

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(2017湖北) 已知正项等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_6+a_5+a_4-a_3-a_2-a_1=49$,则 $a_9+a_8+a_7$ 的最小值为_____.

(2017湖北)
$$key: (a_1 + a_2 + a_3)(q^3 - 1) = 49 > 0 得 q^3 > 1$$

$$\therefore a_7 + a_8 + a_9 = (a_1 + a_2 + a_3)q^6 = \frac{49q^6}{q^3 - 1} = 49(q^3 - 1 + \frac{1}{q^3 - 1} + 2) \ge 196$$

(2023乙)15.已知 $\{a_n\}$ 等比数列, $a_2a_4a_5=a_3a_6$, $a_9a_{10}=-8$, 则 $a_7=$ ______. -2

2023
$$\angle key$$
: $a_2 = 1$, $a_9 a_{10} = a_2^2 q^7 \cdot q^8 = q^{15} = -8$, $\therefore a_7 = a_2 q^5 = q^5 = -2$