

少年班数学 II 第六章数列

§ 6.3 数列与不动点

version $\beta 1.0$

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命题 1

考虑 $a_{n+2} = pa_{n+1} + qa_n$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

- ① 若 α, β 是方程 $x^2 - px - q = 0$ 的根, $\alpha \neq \beta$, 则

$$a_n = A\alpha^{n-1} + B\beta^{n-1},$$

其中 A, B 由下面的条件唯一地确定

$$A + B = a_1, \quad A\alpha + B\beta = a_2.$$

- ② 若方程 $x^2 - px - q = 0$ 有唯一的根 α , 则

$$a_n = (A + Bn)\alpha^{n-1},$$

其中 A, B 由下面的条件唯一地确定

$$A + B = a_1, \quad (A + 2B)\alpha = a_2.$$

命题 2

考虑 $x_{n+1} = \frac{ax_n + b}{x_n + c}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

- ① 若 α, β 都是方程 $x = \frac{ax + b}{x + c}$ 的解, $\alpha \neq \beta$, 则 $\left\{ \frac{x_n - \alpha}{x_n - \beta} \right\}$ 是等比数列.
- ② 若 β 是方程 $x = \frac{ax + b}{x + c}$ 的唯一解, 则 $\left\{ \frac{1}{x_n - \beta} \right\}$ 是等差数列.

例 1

设 $f_0 = f_1 = 1$, $f_{n+2} = f_{n+1} + f_n$, 求通项.

解. 由特征方程 $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$, 解出 $\alpha = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$, $\beta = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$, 故

$$f_n = A\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + B\left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n.$$

代入初始条件, 可得

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1, \\ \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot A + \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \cdot B = 1, \end{cases}$$

解出 $A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$, $B = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}$. 所以

$$f_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n+1} \right).$$

□

例 2

在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 1$, $S_{n+1} = 4a_n + 2$, 求 a_{2023} .

解. $n \geq 2$ 时, $S_{n+1} = 4a_n + 2$, $S_n = 4a_{n-1} + 2$, 故

$$a_{n+1} = 4(a_n - a_{n-1}).$$

特征方程为 $x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$, 故 $x_1 = x_2 = 2$, 因此

$$a_n = (An + B) \cdot 2^{n-1}.$$

由已知 $a_2 = 5$, 所以

$$\begin{cases} A + B = 1, \\ 2(2A + B) = 5, \end{cases}$$

解出 $A = \frac{3}{2}$, $B = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $a_n = \frac{3n-1}{2} \cdot 2^{n-1}$. □

例 3

设 $f(x) = ax + b$ ($a \neq 0, 1$), 且 $x_0 = f(x_0)$, $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = f(a_{n-1})$, $n = 2, 3, \dots$, 则 $\{a_n - x_0\}$ 是公比为 a 的等比数列.

解. 因 $ax_0 + b = x_0$, $b - x_0 = -ax_0$, 故

$$a_n - x_0 = (a \cdot a_{n-1} + b) - x_0 = a \cdot a_{n-1} - ax_0 = a(a_{n-1} - x_0).$$
□

例 4

$\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n + 1}{3}$, 求通项.

解. 迭代函数为 $f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{3}$. 令 $f(x) = x$, 得 $x = 1$.

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

□

例 5

设 $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$ ($c \neq 0, ad - bc \neq 0$), 且 x_1, x_2 是 $f(x)$ 的不动点, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_{n+1} = f(a_n)$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$.

(1) 若 $x_1 \neq x_2$, 则 $\left\{ \frac{a_n - x_1}{a_n - x_2} \right\}$ 是公比为 $\frac{a - x_1 c}{a - x_2 c}$ 的等比数列.

(2) 若 $x_1 = x_2 = x_0$, 则 $\left\{ \frac{1}{a_n - x_0} \right\}$ 是公差为 $\frac{2c}{a+d}$ 的等差数列.

解. (1) 由 $\frac{ax_i + b}{cx_i + d} = x_i$ 得 $\frac{b - dx_i}{a - cx_i} = -x_i$, 故 $dx_i - b = (a - cx_i)x_i$,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a_{n+1} - x_1}{a_{n+1} - x_2} &= \frac{\frac{aa_n + b}{ca_n + d} - x_1}{\frac{aa_n + b}{ca_n + d} - x_2} = \frac{(a - cx_1)a_n + (b - dx_1)}{(a - cx_2)a_n + (b - dx_2)} \\ &= \frac{a - cx_1}{a - cx_2} \cdot \frac{a_n - x_1}{a_n - x_2}.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 因 x_0 是 $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = x$ 的唯一解, 故 $x_0 = \frac{a-d}{2c}$, 且 $\frac{b-dx_0}{a-cx_0} = -x_0$,
故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - x_0} = \frac{1}{\frac{aa_n + b}{ca_n + d} - x_0} = \frac{ca_n + d}{(a - cx_0)a_n + (b - dx_0)} \\
&= \frac{ca_n + d}{(a - cx_0)\left(a_n + \frac{b - dx_0}{a - cx_0}\right)} = \frac{ca_n + d}{(a - cx_0)(a_n - x_0)} \\
&= \frac{c(a_n - x_0) + (d + cx_0)}{(a - cx_0)(a_n - x_0)} = \frac{c}{a - cx_0} + \frac{d + cx_0}{a - cx_0} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n - x_0} \\
&= \frac{c}{a - c \cdot \frac{a - d}{2c}} + \frac{d + c \cdot \frac{a - d}{2c}}{a - c \cdot \frac{a - d}{2c}} \cdot \frac{1}{a_n - x_0} \\
&= \frac{1}{a_n - x_0} + \frac{2c}{a + d}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

例 6

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 3$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{4a_n - 2}{a_n + 1}$, 求通项.

解. 迭代函数为 $f(x) = \frac{4x - 2}{x + 1}$. 令 $f(x) = x$, 得 $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = 2$, 以及

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

所以

$$\frac{a_n - 1}{a_n - 2} = \frac{a_1 - 1}{a_1 - 2} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1} = 2 \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1},$$

得

$$a_n = \frac{2^{n-2} - 2 \cdot 3^{n-1}}{2^{n-2} - 3^{n-1}}.$$



例 7

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{a_n + 2}$, 求通项.

解. 令 $x = \frac{2x}{x+2}$, 得 $x_1 = x_2 = 0$. 设 $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n}$, 则由 $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n}{a_n + 2}$ 可得

$$b_{n+1} = b_n + \frac{1}{2}.$$

因 $\{b_n\}$ 首项为 1, 公差为 $\frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$b_n = 1 + \frac{n-1}{2} = \frac{n+1}{2},$$

由此得 $a_n = \frac{2}{n+1}$.

□

例 8

数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , 且满足条件: $x^2 - a_n \cdot x - a_n = 0$ 有一根为 $S_n - 1$. 求 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项.

解. 由条件知 $a_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $(S_n - 1)^2 - a_n(S_n - 1) - a_n = 0$.

将 $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$ 代入上式, 得

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2 - S_{n-1}}.$$

记 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2 - x}$. 令 $f(x) = x$, 得不动点 $x_0 = 1$. 直接计算有

$$\frac{1}{S_{n+1} - 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2 - S_n} - 1} = \frac{2 - S_n}{S_n - 1} = \frac{1}{S_n - 1} - 1,$$

所以 $S_n = \frac{n}{n + 1}$, $a_n = \frac{1}{n(n + 1)}$. □

例 9

设 $f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + b}{2ax + d}$ ($a \neq 0$), x_1, x_2 是 $f(x)$ 的不动点, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n = f(a_{n-1})$, $n = 2, 3, \dots$, 则 $\frac{a_{n+1} - x_1}{a_{n+1} - x_2} = \left(\frac{a_n - x_1}{a_n - x_2}\right)^2$.

解. 由 $dx_1 = b - ax_1^2$, $dx_2 = b - ax_2^2$, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{a_{n+1} - x_1}{a_{n+1} - x_2} &= \frac{a \cdot a_n^2 + b - (2a \cdot a_n + d)x_1}{a \cdot a_n^2 + b - (2a \cdot a_n + d)x_2} \\ &= \frac{a \cdot a_n^2 + b - 2a \cdot a_n x_1 - b + a x_1^2}{a \cdot a_n^2 + b - 2a \cdot a_n x_2 - b + a x_2^2} \\ &= \left(\frac{a_n - x_1}{a_n - x_2}\right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

□

例 10

数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $x_1 = 4$, $x_{n+1} = \frac{x_n^2 - 3}{2x_n - 4}$, 求通项公式.

解. 对 $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3}{2x - 4}$ 的不动点 α , 有 $\alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 3 = 0$, 故

$$x_{n+1} - \alpha = \frac{x_n^2 - 3}{2x_n - 4} - \alpha = \frac{(x_n - \alpha)^2}{2x_n - 4},$$

因 1, 3 是 f 的不动点, 故

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

又 $\frac{x_1 - 1}{x_1 - 3} = 3$, 所以

$$\log_3 \frac{x_{n+1} - 1}{x_{n+1} - 3} = 2 \log_3 \frac{x_n - 1}{x_n - 3}.$$

令 $a_n = \log_3 \frac{x_n - 1}{x_n - 3}$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项, 2 为公比的等比数列, 故

$a_n = 2^{n-1}$, 即 $\frac{x_n - 1}{x_n - 3} = 3^{2^{n-1}}$, 所以 $x_n = \frac{3^{2^{n-1}} - 1}{3^{2^{n-1}} - 1}$. □

例 11

$\{a_n\}$ 定义如下: $a_1 = 2$, $a_{n+1} = \frac{2a_n + 6}{a_n + 1}$, 求通项.

解. 先求出不动点. 令 $x = \frac{2x + 6}{x + 1}$, 解出 $x_1 = 3$, $x_2 = -2$. 由

$$a_{n+1} - 3 = \frac{2a_n + 6}{a_n + 1} - 3 = -\frac{a_n - 3}{a_n + 1},$$

$$a_{n+1} + 2 = \frac{2a_n + 6}{a_n + 1} + 2 = \frac{4(a_n + 2)}{a_n + 1},$$

两式相除得 $\frac{a_{n+1} - 3}{a_{n+1} + 2} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{a_n - 3}{a_n + 2}$. 因此

$$\frac{a_n - 3}{a_n + 2} = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n-1} \frac{a_1 - 3}{a_1 + 2} = \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n,$$

所以 $a_n = \frac{3(-4)^n + 2}{(-4)^n - 1}$.

□