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| 1 | In the sequence{},1,（1+）+.Let,find the general term formula of the sequence{}. |
| 2 | In the sequence{},1,（1+）+.Let,find the first entries of the sequence{} and . |
| 3 | Let the sum of the first terms of the sequence{}be Sn, given 1,Sn+14+2.. Letbn-2, find the general term formula of the sequence {}. |
| 4 | Given the arithmetic sequence {},-16,+0, find the first n terms of {}and . |
| 5 | Let the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} be , and if S972, then ++ |
| 6 | Let the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} be , and the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} whose common ratio is a positive number be . Given 1,3,+17,-12, find the formula for the general terms of {},{}. |
| 7 | If the arithmetic sequence {} has ++12, then ++...+ |
| 8 | Given the first n entries of the sequence {} and (+n), find |
| 9 | It is known that each term is positive ratio in the sequence {},=5,10, then |
| 10 | Given 1,c in the sequence｛｝, let c,, find the general term formula of the sequence｛｝. |
| 11 | Given 1,c in the sequence｛｝, let c,, find the range of values of c such that inequality 1 holds. |
| 12 | It is known that {} is an isometric sequence whose entries are all positive numbers, and 2（）64（）. The general term formula of {}. |
| 13 | It is known that {} is an isometric sequence with positive entries, and 2（）64（）. Let , find the first n entries of {} and of the sequence. |
| 14 | Let be the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, and if 1, the tolerance ２,24, then k= |
| 15 | Let the sequence {} satisfy ,1 ,and find the general term formula of {}. |
| 16 | All items of the geometric sequence {} are positive numbers, and 2+3=1,=9, find the general term formula of the sequence {}. |
| 17 | The entries of the geometric sequence {} are all positive numbers, and 2+3=1,=9. Let ...... , sums the first terms of the sequence {}. |
| 18 | Let the sum of the first N entries of the isometric sequence {}be , given 6,630, and find and . |
| 19 | It is known that in the sequence {},, common ratio . Let ......, to find the general term formula of the sequence {}. |
| 20 | The functionf(x)=x2-2x-3, and the sequence {xn} is defined as follows:x1=2,xn+1 is the x-coordinate of the line PQn crossing two points P（4,5）、Qn(xn,f(xn)). Formula for finding the general term of the sequence {xn}. |
| 21 | Given that the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {an} is Sn,a55,S515, then the sum of the first 100 terms of the arithmetic sequence {} is |
| 22 | Given that {} is an isometric sequence,2,8, then （ ） |
| 23 | If the first n entries of {} sum to ,1,2, then ( ) |
| 24 | If the sequence {} satisfies =2-1, the first 60 entries of {} sum to ( ). |
| 25 | The sum of the first n entries of the geometric sequence {an} is S*n*, and if S3+3S20, then the common ratio =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 26 | If the sequence {}satisfies 30,, then the sum of the first 10 entries of {} is equal to (). |
| 27 | The sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} is , given , and,, is an isometric sequence, find the general term of {}. |
| 28 | Let the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {an} be *Sn*, and assume that *Sm*－1＝－2,*Sm*＝0, and *Sm*＋1＝3, then *m* = (). |
| 29 | Suppose the first n terms of the sequence {an} and , then the general term formula for {*an*} is *an* = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 30 | The sum of the first n entries of the geometric sequence {an} is *Sn*. Given that *S*3＝*a*2＋10*a*1,*a*5＝9, then a1 = (). |
| 31 | The sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {an} is *Sn*，and given that *S*10＝0,*S*15＝25, the minimum value of *nSn* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| 32 | In the arithmetic sequence {*an*}, *a*7＝4,*a*19＝2*a*9. The general term formula for {*an*}. |
| 33 | In the arithmetic sequence {*an*},*a*7＝4,*a*19＝2*a*9. Let , find the first n entries of the sequence {*bn*} and *Sn* |
| 34 | Let the first term be 1 and the sum of the first n terms of an isometric sequence {} with common ratio be , then 　　. |
| 35 | It is known that the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} and satisfy 0,*5*. The formula for finding the general terms of {}. |
| 36 | Given that the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} and satisfy 0,*5*, find the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}. |
| 37 | It is known that the tolerance of the arithmetic sequence {*an*} is not zero,*a*1＝25, and *a*1,*a*11,*a*13 are isometric sequences. Formula for finding the general term of {*an*}. |
| 38 | It is known that the tolerance of the arithmetic sequence {*an*} is not zero,*a*1＝25, and *a*1,*a*11,*a*13 are isometric sequences. Then *a*1＋*a*4＋*a*7＋…＋*a*3*n*－2＝ . |
| 39 | If 2,5 is in the sequence {}, then the sum of the first 8 terms of {lg} is equal to ( ). |
| 40 | The first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} sum to , given 10, is an integer, and . Find the general term formula of {}. |
| 41 | The sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} is , given 10, is an integer, and . Let , find the first n terms and of the arithmetic sequence {}. |
| 42 | It is known that the sum of the first n terms of the sequence {an} is Sn ,a1=1,an≠0,anan+1=λSn﹣1, where λ is a constant. Is there any λ such that {an} is an arithmetic sequence? |
| 43 | Given that the sequence {*an*} satisfies *a*1＝1,*an*＋1＝3*an*＋1, find the general term formula for {*an*} |
| 44 | Let the sum of the first n terms of the isometric sequence {} be . If 3,15, then （ ） |
| 45 | The sequence {} satisfies 2,2,22. Find the general term formula for {}. |
| 46 | Given that {*an*} is an increasing arithmetic sequence,*a*2，*a*4 are the roots of the equation *x*2*-*5*x*+6=0. Find the general term formula for {*an*}. |
| 47 | Given that {*an*} is an increasing arithmetic sequence,*a*2，*a*4 are the roots of the equation *x*2*-*5*x*+6=0. Sum the first n terms of the sequence {}. |
| 48 | The tolerance of the arithmetic sequence {} is 2, if ,, is a proportional sequence, then the first n entries of {} sum = |
| 49 | If the sequence｛*a*n｝satisfies *a*1=3,21, then ( ) |
| 50 | Let be the first n term sum of the sequence {} and =-1,=, then =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_． |
|  | Let be the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, if 3, then ( ) |
|  | Given that the geometric sequence {} satisfies ,4(-1), then (　　) |
|  | Given that {} is an arithmetic sequence with tolerance 1, is the sum of the first n terms of {}, if =4, then |
|  | In the sequence {}, 2，2, is the first n term sum of {}, if 126, then . |
|  | Given that the sum of the first nine terms of the arithmetic sequence {} is 27,8, then |
|  | Let the geometric sequence {} satisfy 10,5, then the maximum value of is . |
|  | is the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, and 1,28. Write [lg], where [*x*] denotes the largest integer not exceeding *x*, such as [0.9]0,[lg99]1, and find ,, is equal to . |
|  | is the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, and 1,28. Write [lg], where [*x*] denotes the largest integer not exceeding *x*, such as [0.9]0,[lg99]1, and find the first 1000 terms of the arithmetic sequence {}. |
|  | The "canonical 01 sequence" {} is defined as follows :{} has 2 entries, where entries are 0, and entries are 1, and for any 2,the number of 0's in is not less than the number of 1's. If 4, there are ( ) different "standard 01 sequence". |
|  | Given the first n terms of the sequence {} and 1λ, where λ0. Find the general term formula of {}. |
|  | Given the first n entries of the sequence {} and 1λ, where λ0. If , find λ. |
|  | It is known that {an} is an arithmetic sequence with tolerance 3 and the sequence {bn} satisfies b1=1,b2=,anbn+1+bn+1=nbn. Formula for finding the general term of {an}. |
|  | It is known that {an} is an arithmetic sequence with tolerance 3 and the sequence {bn} satisfies b1=1,b2=,anbn+1+bn+1=nbn. Sum the first n terms of {bn}. |
|  | We know that the sequence {} whose entries are all positive satisfies 1,(21)0.find . |
|  | It is known that the sequence {} with all positive entries satisfies 1,(21)0. The formula for finding the general terms of {}. |
|  | In the arithmetic sequence {an},a3+a4=4,a5+a7=6. Find the general term formula for {an}. |
|  | Arithmetic sequence {an},a3+a4=4,a5+a7=6. bn=[an], strives for the sequence {bn} before 10, and the [x] said no more than x's largest integer, such as [0.9]=0,[2.6]=2. |
|  | Denote Sn as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {an}. If a4+a5=24,S6=48, then the tolerance of {an} is ( ). |
|  | In the geometric sequence {},1,4. Find the general term formula for {}. |
|  | In the geometric sequence {},1,4. Denote as the first n term sum of {}. If 63, find . |
|  | The sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {} is ,3,10, then 　　　　. |
|  | Denote Sn as the sum of the first n terms of the isometric sequence {an｝. It is known that S2=2，S3=﹣6. Find the general term formula for｛an}. |
|  | Denote Sn as the sum of the first n terms of the isometric sequence {an｝. Given S2=2，S3=﹣6. Find Sn. And determine whether Sn+1,Sn,Sn+2 form an arithmetic sequence. |
|  | Let the sequence {} satisfy 3...(21)2. Find the general term formula of {}. |
|  | Let the sequence {} satisfy 3...(21)2. Find the sum of the first n terms of {}. |
|  | Given that the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {an} is Sn, the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {bn} is Tn,a1=﹣1,b1=1,a2+b2=2. If a3+b3=5, find the general term formula of {bn}. |
|  | Given that the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {an} is Sn, the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {bn} is Tn,a1=﹣1,b1=1,a2+b2=2. If T3=21, let's find S3. |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}. If ,2, then |
|  | Denote as the first n entries of the sequence {}. If , then . |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, given 7,15. Find the general term formula for {}. |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, given 7,15.find . |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}, given 7,15.Find the minimum value of . |
|  | Given that the sequence {} satisfies ,2(1), let . Find ,,. |
|  | Given that the sequence {} satisfies ,2(1), let . Determines whether the sequence {} is an isometric sequence. |
|  | Given that the sequence {} satisfies ,2(1), let . Find the general term formula for {}. |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {}. Given 0,5, then |
|  | It is known that the sequences {} and {} satisfy 1,0,44,44. Find the general term formula for {} and {}. |
|  | Given that the first 4 entries of an aliquot sequence {} with all positive numbers sum to 15 and =3+4, then |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the arithmetic sequence {},0,3, then \_\_\_. |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the geometric sequence {}, and the general term formula for {} is given 2,6. |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of the geometric sequence {}.given 2,6.Find . |
|  | Denote as the sum of the first n terms of an arithmetic sequence {}, given2,6. Determine whether ,, is an arithmetic sequence. |
|  | It is known that {} is an isometric sequence whose entries are all positive numbers,2,216. The general term formula of {} is obtained. |
|  | It is known that {} is a geometric sequence whose entries are all positive,2,216. Let , find the sum of the first n entries of {}. |
|  | In {}, 2，, if , then (　　). |
|  | Let the sequence {} satisfy 3,34. Compute ,. |
|  | Let the sequence {} satisfy the general term formula of 3,34 for {}. |
|  | Let the sequence {} satisfy 3,34. Find the first n entries and of the sequence {}. |
|  | Let {} be an isometric sequence with common ratio not 1 and be an arithmetic median term of ,, Find the common ratio of {}. |
|  | Let {} be an isometric sequence with common ratio not 1 and be an arithmetic median term of ,,If =1, sum the first n terms of {}. |