

数列放缩手法

例: $a_n = \frac{1}{3^n - 1}$, 求证 $S_n < \frac{3}{4}$

标准: 保解法

手法一: 裂项放缩, 上下同乘通项, 配成裂项 (可能裂项)

$$\frac{1}{3^n - 1} = \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{(3^n - 1)(3^{n+1} - 1)} < \frac{3^{n+1}}{(3^n - 1)(3^{n+1} - 1)} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{3^n - 1} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1} - 1} \right]$$

(补例) $\frac{1}{9^n - (3n+1)} = \frac{9^{n+1} - (3n+4)}{[9^n - (3n+1)][9^{n+1} - (3n+4)]} = \frac{9^{n+1} - (3n+4)}{8 \times 9^n - 3} \left[\frac{1}{9^n - (3n+1)} - \frac{1}{9^{n+1} - (3n+4)} \right]$

$$\leq \frac{9}{8} \left[\dots \right]$$

注

手法二: 糖水不等式

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

手法三: 等比压缩

手法四: 主导项

$$a_n = \frac{1}{3^n - 1} = \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n}$$

数列的单选题 series (2503 济南一模)

已知递增数列 $\{a_n\}$ 各项正整, $a_{2n} = 3a_n$.

- A: $a_1 = 3$
- B: $a_n > n$
- C: $a_5 = 6$
- D: $a_{2025} = 81a_{25}$

(从做题角度应该猜 ABD)
和选项设计上

1. 原题呈现 (from Tiger) \rightarrow 单调性用来夹 \rightarrow [套] link 下方 (7n)

$f: \mathbb{N}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^+$, 且 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $f(n+1) > f(n)$, $f(f(n)) = 3n$, 问 $f(2023)$ 值. [填坑法]
 \star 很强的条件

解. (先尝试)

$$f(f(1)) = 3, f(f(2)) = 6, f(f(3)) = 9, f(f(4)) = 12$$

①. $f(1) = ?$

$$1? \Rightarrow f(f(1)) = f(1) = 1 \neq 3 \times 1 \Rightarrow f(1) \geq 2, \text{ 而 } f(f(1)) = 3 \geq f(2) > f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = 2, f(2) = 3, f(3) = f(f(2)) = 6.$$

② 接着尝试, 一边套一边填坑

$$f(6) = f(f(3)) = 9, \Rightarrow 4, 5 \text{ 被夹出 } 7, 8. f(7) = f(f(4)) = 12, f(8) = 15, f(9) = 18, f(12) = 21$$

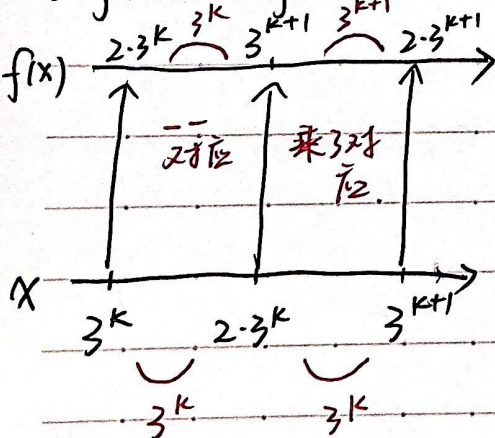
$$\text{归纳: 填坑为了下面的代值 (可以一直套下去)} \quad f(10) = 19, f(11) = 20$$

(对数轴上的点分段)

$$\rightarrow: f(f(1)) = 3, f(f(3)) = 9, \dots, f(f(3^k)) = 3^{k+1} \Rightarrow f(3^k) = 3 \cdot f(3^{k-1})$$

$$f(f(n)) = 3n, \text{ 令 } n = f(n) \quad = \dots = 3^k \cdot f(1)$$

$\Rightarrow f(3n) = 3f(n)$. \rightarrow 先得出来 $3(3^k)$ 的值, 再往前填



$= 2 \cdot 3^k$
(类似 Cauchy 方程)

$$f(2 \cdot 3^k) = f(f(3^k)) = 3^{k+1}$$

一. 公差, 首项, 封闭.

等差 $\{a_n\}$ $a_1=1, d=\sqrt{2}$, 证 a_n 中不存在三项成等比.

证明: $a_m = 1 + \sqrt{2}(m-1), a_n = 1 + \sqrt{2}(n-1), a_k = 1 + \sqrt{2}(k-1)$.

$$a_m^2 = a_n \cdot a_k \Rightarrow 2(m-1)^2 - 2(n-1)(k-1) = \sqrt{2}(n+k-2m) \Rightarrow 0=0.$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{三项中项}}$

$\Rightarrow k=n$ X

二. 均值不等式.

$\{a_n\} \{b_n\}$ 正数列, $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{\sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^+$

(1) 设 $b_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{b_n}{a_n}$, 证 $\left\{ \left(\frac{b_n}{a_n} \right)^2 \right\}$ 递减

(2) 设 $b_{n+1} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{b_n}{a_n}$, 且 $\{a_n\}$ 等比, 求 a_1, b_1 值. \rightarrow 恰成反问题.

(1) 开方: $b_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{a_n} \Rightarrow \frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{a_n^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{b_n^2}{a_n^2}}$ 即证.

(2) 构不:

$$\frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a_n^2 + b_n^2}{2}} \Rightarrow a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + b_n}{\sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2}} \in (1, \sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow \text{等比中有界: } q=1.$$

\hookrightarrow 只能定值, 取等 $\Rightarrow a_n = \sqrt{2}$.

$\Rightarrow b_n$ 常数列. $\therefore b_n = \sqrt{2}$.

三. 关于等比有界的说明

(2505 模 B) $\sum a_n \rightarrow S_n$. 若 $\exists M > 0$, 使 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, |S_n| < M$. 则称该数列为

“和有界”. 已知 $\{a_n\}$ 等比, 则 $|q| < 1$ 是 $\{a_n\}$ 和有界的 充要 条件.

[反例]: $1, -1, 1, -1$ 摆动

(证): $q > 1$

$q=1$ $\{1\}$

$0 < q < 1: 0 < q^n < q < 1$

$q=0$ X

$-1 < q < 0: -1 < q^n < 1$

$q=-1$ \checkmark

$q < -1: \rightarrow -\infty$.

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

(不要写若, 只需证)

四. 填坑①: 天-齐鲁=取T.P.

有数列 $\{b_n\}$ m 项, $b_i \cdot b_{m+1-i} = a$ ($a \neq 0, a$ 奇, $i=1, 2, 3, \dots, m$). a 为公共积

若 $a=1$, m 奇, 且 $0 < b_i < b_{i+1}$ (单调且有界)

$\forall b_i, b_j, (i, j \in [\frac{m+1}{2}, m])$, 都存在正整数 $u \in [1, m]$, 使得 $\frac{b_j}{b_i} = b_u$.

证: $\{b_n\}$ 是比 后面一半

证明. 设 $\frac{m+1}{2} = k$ ($m = 2k-1$). $u \in [1, 2k-1]$. $b_k = 1$.

$b_k, b_{k+1}, b_{k+2}, \dots, b_{2k-1}$.

$b_1 < b_2 < b_3 < \dots < b_{k-1} < b_k = 1 < b_{k+1} < b_{k+2} < \dots < b_{2k-1}$.

考虑: $1 < \frac{b_{k+2}}{b_{k+1}} < \frac{b_{k+3}}{b_{k+1}} < \dots < \frac{b_{2k-1}}{b_{k+1}} < b_{2k-1}$. (一一对应)
 $\parallel \parallel \parallel \parallel$
 $b_{k+1} \quad b_{k+2} \quad b_{k+3} \quad b_{2k-1}$

$\Rightarrow 1, q, q^2, q^3, \dots \Rightarrow$ 右侧是比. 左侧同理.

五. 填坑 (2020 北京 T21)

$\{a_n\}$ 无穷. 性质 I: 对于 $\{a_n\}$ 中任意两项 a_i, a_j ($i > j$), 都存在一项 a_m 使 $\frac{a_i^2}{a_j} = a_m$.

性质 II: 对于 $\{a_n\}$ 中的任意项 a_n ($n \geq 3$), $\{a_n\}$ 中都存在两项 a_k, a_l ($k > l$) 使 $a_n = \frac{a_k^2}{a_l}$.

若 $\{a_n\}$ 且同时有性质 I, II, 则证 a_n 是比 (存在性与可表性推充要性) (Cauchy 方程才证)

① 证同号. 不妨设全正. 反证: 假设

$N_0 = \max\{n \mid a_n < 0\}$ ($a_n \neq 0$)

若 $a_1 < 0 < a_2 < a_3 < \dots$, 则 ~~矛盾~~

$\frac{a_2^2}{a_1} = a_m, \frac{a_3^2}{a_1} = a_m \Rightarrow a_2 > a_3$ (矛盾)

若 $N_0 \geq 2: \exists a_m = \frac{a_{N_0}^2}{a_1} < 0$. 则 $m \leq N_0$

而 $a_m = \frac{a_{N_0}^2}{a_1} > \frac{a_{N_0}^2}{a_{N_0}} = a_{N_0} \Rightarrow m > N_0$ 矛盾

所以 N_0 不存在: \Rightarrow 数列恒正或恒负

② 归纳奠基: 证 $a_3 = \frac{a_2^2}{a_1}$ (不好证)

取 $n=3: a_3 = \frac{a_k^2}{a_l} = \frac{a_k}{a_l} \cdot \frac{a_k}{a_l} > a_k$

$\Rightarrow k=2, l=1$ (单调性)
Campus

③ 归纳. 假设 $\{a_n\}$ 前 k 项是比 ($k \geq 3$) | 第 k 项 = $a_s = a_1 q^{s-1}$ ($1 \leq s \leq k$) (自 $k+1 \leq k$) 数列

$a_1 > 0, q > 1$ ($a_1 < 0, 0 < q < 1$ 类似)

特殊引一般: $\exists s > t$ 使 $a_{k+1} = \frac{a_s^2}{a_t} > a_s \Rightarrow k+1 > s > t$.

$a_{k+1} = \frac{a_s^2}{a_t} = a_1 q^{2s-t-1} > a_k = a_1 q^{k-1}$

I. $\exists a_m = \frac{a_k^2}{a_{k-1}} = a_1 q^k > a_k$ 且 $a_m = a_1 q^k > a_{k+1}$
这个设计太难找原图. 单调: ≥ 1 离散可取值插

$\Rightarrow a_1 q^k = a_1 q^{2s-t-1} > a_1 q^{k-1}$

$\Rightarrow k \geq 2s-t+1 > k-1 \Rightarrow$ (整数) $k=2s-t+1 \Rightarrow a_{k+1} = a_1 q^k \Rightarrow a_n$ 是比

附(2020北京T21 一个更合理的写法)

$$a_3 = \frac{a_2^2}{a_1} \quad (a_2 = a_1 q, a_3 = a_1 q^2)$$

下证 $a_4 = a_1 q^3$. \rightarrow 用归纳法

I: $\exists a_m$ 使 $\frac{a_3^2}{a_2} = a_1 q^3 \rightarrow$ 那么这到底是不是叫P-项呢?

若 $a_4 \neq a_1 q^3$, 则 $a_4 < a_1 q^3$

情况II: $k < 4$, $k=3, l=2 \Rightarrow a_k = a_1 q^3 \times$

$k=3, l=1: a_k = a_1 q^4 > a_1 q^3 \times$

$k=2, l=1 \rightarrow a_k = a_1 q^2 = a_3 \times \Rightarrow a_4 = a_1 q^3$

再来: $\exists a_m$ 使 $\frac{a_4^2}{a_3} = a_1 q^4$, $k < 5$. 类似做下去.

须项向下推: 用归纳法

数列处理手段, 差分显化 (换元)

Date
无效轻评

(25523 YCDL)

↓ 往下递推

↑ 前2项平均数

 $\{a_n\}, (1 \leq n \leq 11)$ 满足: $\forall n \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots, 10\}$ 都有 $2a_n = a_{n+1} + a_{n-1}$ 或 $2a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n-1}$.

 $a_1 = \frac{3}{2}, a_2 = 2, a_9 > 0, a_{10} = 0$ 问 $a_{11} \max$.
link: 设 $a_{n+1} - a_n = d_n$.
 $a_2 = a_1 + d_1, a_3 = a_2 + d_2 \dots a_{11} = a_{10} + d_{10}$
 $\Rightarrow a_{10} = a_1 + d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_{10}$
[换元法显化 d_n]: $d_n = d_{n-1}$ 或 $d_n = -\frac{1}{2}d_{n-1}$
 $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{16})$.

 $a_{11} \max: a_{11} = 2a_9 \Rightarrow a_9 \max$ 即 ~~$a_9 - a_{10} \max$~~ $a_9 - a_{10} \max: \Rightarrow -d_9 \max$
一方面: 应为 $-\frac{1}{4}$ (负值 max) \rightarrow 此时 $a_{11} = \frac{5}{8}$ 另一方面: 设 $\frac{1}{2}, x \uparrow, -\frac{1}{4}, (1-x) \uparrow$. 可解得 $x=0$. \Rightarrow 可成立.

a_1	a_2	a_3	a_4	a_5	a_6	a_7	a_8	a_9
1.5	2							$\frac{1}{4}$

• 偶思: $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$

$$= na_1 + (n-1)d_1 + (n-2)d_2 + \dots + d_{n-1}$$

$$= na_1 + n(d_1 + d_2 + \dots + d_{n-1}) - d_1 - 2d_2 - 3d_3 - \dots - (n-1)d_{n-1}$$

$$= na_n - d_1 - 2d_2 - 3d_3 - \dots - (n-1)d_{n-1} \quad \leftarrow \text{(倒序写)}$$

link I. 分部积分法

$$[f(x)g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x)g'(x) = [f(x)g(x)]' - f'(x)g(x), \text{ 两边求不定积分}$$

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$$

$$\text{即: } \int f(x)dg(x) = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)df(x)$$

$$\rightarrow \int f(x)dx = x f(x) - \int x df(x)$$

$$= x f(x) - \int x f'(x) dx$$

(有可能是丹的, 但此中应为分部积分)

link II. Abel.

① 配凑交叉项: $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} S_i (b_i - b_{i+1}) + S_n b_n$. 其中 $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i (b_i - b_{i+1}) + S_n b_{n+1}$$

(2022.XD)

$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{2}$. 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 n 项和为 S_n , $S_n = f(a_{n+1})$, $a_2 = a_{11}$. 问 $a_1 \max$.

\downarrow
 $n \geq 2$ 时: $S_n = \frac{a_{n+1}^2}{4} - \frac{a_{n+1}}{2}$
 $S_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2}{4} - \frac{a_n}{2}$ > 作差, 需约掉公因子

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

$$= (a_n + a_{n+1}) \left(\frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2}{4} + \frac{-a_n - a_{n+1}}{2} = (a_n + a_{n+1}) \left(\frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (a_n + a_{n+1}) (a_{n+1} - a_n - 2) = 0$$

再显化公差.

(解一个XD在想的东西: 一串东西, 打括号, 打成对)



→ 一只又像老鼠又像水分子的兔兔。

19. (本小题满分 17 分)

菲波纳契数列 $\{F_n\}$ 又称“兔子数列”“黄金分割数列”，是由 13 世纪的意大利数学家菲波纳契提出的，其定义是从数列的第三项开始，每一项都等于前两项的和，即满足 $F_{n+2} =$

$F_{n+1} + F_n$ 。规定 $F_1 = 1, F_2 = 1$ 。

(1) 试证明： $F_1^2 + F_2^2 + F_3^2 + \dots + F_n^2 = F_n \cdot F_{n+1}$;

(2) 求数列 $\{F_n\}$ 的通项公式；

(3) 试证明： $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时， $\frac{F_n}{F_{n+1}} \approx \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ 。

→ 其他方法： $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$

$\Rightarrow F_n F_{n+1} = F_n^2 + F_n F_{n-1}$ ，裂项。

解：(1) 归纳法自底分 (2) 二阶递推

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{F_2}{F_3} = \frac{1}{1+1} \quad \frac{F_3}{F_4} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+1}} \quad \dots \Rightarrow \frac{F_n}{F_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+\dots}} \quad \text{无限繁分数}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \quad \text{化简。}$$

→ 只能说
是神作

其他性质：eg. $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + \dots + a_{2n-1} = a_1 + S_{2n-2}$

$$a_{n+m} = a_{n-1} a_m + a_n a_{m+1}$$

$$\{a_{n+1} - a_n\}^2$$

$$a_2 + a_4 + \dots + a_{2n} = S_{2n-1}$$

$$a_n^2 + a_{n+1}^2 = a_{2n+1}$$

$$a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 = a_{2n}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1 a_3} + \frac{1}{a_2 a_4} + \dots = \left(\frac{1}{a_1 a_2} - \frac{1}{a_2 a_3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{a_2 a_3} - \frac{1}{a_3 a_4} \right) + \dots$$

裂项

并不行

数列同查

1. $n \geq 2$

2. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{2\sqrt{n}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1}}$ 裂项.

→ S

24 E

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

l

(附) 斐波那契数列总结 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21

(2) $1. A_{n+2} = A_{n+1} + A_n$

0 2. 通项 $A_n =$

关: 3. 性质 $A_n = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$

注 $\varnothing. A_{n+1} = A_{n+2} - A_n \Rightarrow$ 邻项之和可裂项.

$1 + A_3 + A_5 + A_7 + A_9$ (奇数项)

$\odot A_{n+1}^2 = A_n \cdot A_{n+2} \pm 1$

正

$$\therefore \{a_n\} \rightarrow S_n. \quad \frac{1}{a_n} = 4 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} + \frac{n}{2a_{n-1}} \quad (n \geq 2) \quad a_1 = 1.$$

b) $(\mathbb{R}) S_{2024} \in (1, \frac{3}{2})$ A

$$(\frac{3}{2}, 2) \quad ?$$

$$(2, \frac{5}{2})$$

$$(\frac{5}{2}, 3)$$

way: $\frac{1}{a_n} = (2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}})^2 + \frac{n-2}{2a_{n-1}}, \quad a_1 = 1 \Rightarrow a_n \text{ 恒正.}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} > (2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} > 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-1}}} > 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_{n-2}}}$$

...

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a_2}} > 2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n}} > 2(n-1) + 1 = 2n-1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{a_n} < \frac{1}{2n-1} \Rightarrow a_n < \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$< \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 6} + \frac{1}{6 \times 8} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-2) \cdot 2n}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2n} \right)$$

$$< \frac{5}{4} < \frac{3}{2}.$$

b $\{a_n\}, a_1=2, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{a_n} + 2a_n)$. $S_{10} \in \begin{matrix} (12, 14) \\ (14, 16) \checkmark \\ (16, 18) \\ (18, 20) \end{matrix}$

解. 设 $a_k > 1$. 则 $a_{k+1} > 1 \Rightarrow a_n$ 恒大于 1.

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

同乘 $a_n - 1$.

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

$\therefore \{a_n - 1\}$ 单调递减.

$1 < a_n \leq 2$.

$\Rightarrow 1 < \sqrt{a_n} \leq \sqrt{2} < 2$

$\frac{a_n - 1}{a_{n+1} - 1} \in \left(\frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{6}\right)$

$\Rightarrow a_n - 1 \in \left(\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{n-1}, \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{n-1}\right)$

对 $a_n - 1$ 求和即可.

~~$S_{10} - 10 = \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^9 = T_{10}$~~
 ~~$\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^9 + \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{10} = \frac{7}{9} T_{10}$~~

~~$\frac{7}{9} T_{10} = \left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{10} - 1$~~
 ~~$T_{10} = \frac{\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)^{10} - 1}{\frac{7}{9} - 1} = \frac{7^{10} - 9}{2}$~~

$S_{10} - 10 < \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^9 = T_{10}$

$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^1 + \dots + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^9 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10} = \frac{5}{6} T_{10}$

~~$1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10} = \frac{5}{6} T_{10}$~~

$T_{10} = 6\left(1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10}\right) = \frac{5^{10}}{6^9} + 6$

$\{a_n\}$, $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{a_n}$, $a_1 > 0$. 问 $n \geq 2$ 时.

问下列判断.

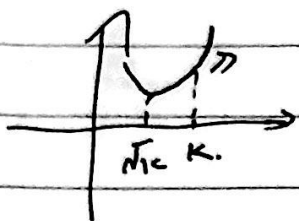
A: $a_n \geq n$ B: $a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} \geq a_{n+1} - a_n$

C: $\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ D: $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 当 $n \geq k$ 时, $a_n \leq n+1$.

A: $a_2 = a_1 + \frac{1}{a_1} \geq 2$.

设 $a_k \geq k$

则 $a_{k+1} = a_k + \frac{1}{a_k} > k+1 \Rightarrow \text{D} \checkmark$.



B: $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{a_n}$

$a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$

可以证明 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$
||
 $1 + \frac{1}{a_n^2}$ ✓

D.C: $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_n^2}$

$\frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2}$

可以证明 $\frac{1}{a_n^2} \geq \frac{1}{a_{n+1}^2}$ ✗

D, B 的选项相矛盾

数列中一些较困难的题

(P. 1. $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}, a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, b_1 = 2, a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{a_n^2}{b_n}, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

$\{b_n\}$ 为公比 2 的等比. 证: $\frac{3n}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n < n$.

关证明和式.

$b_1 = 2 \Rightarrow b_n = 2^n, a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{a_n^2}{2^n} \Rightarrow$ 数列 a_n 恒正且单增.

由和式, 我希望有: $\frac{3(n-1)}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^n} \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} < n-1$

$$\frac{3n}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} \leq a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n < n$$

故而: $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} < a_n < 1$

正 ① 左边: a_1 处取等.

假设 $n = k$ 成立.

$$\text{即 } \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} < a_k. \text{ 则对 } n = k+1, a_{k+1} = a_k + \frac{a_k^2}{2^k} > \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right)^2 > \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+2}}$$

$$\text{即证 } \frac{1}{2^{k+2}} > \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \right)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 > 2 - 2^{k+1} \cdot \left(\frac{9}{16} - \frac{6}{2^{k+3}} + \frac{1}{2^{2k+2}} \right)$$

$$0 > 1 - 2^{k+1} \left(\frac{9}{16} - \frac{6}{2^{k+3}} + \frac{1}{2^{2k+2}} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{9}{16} \cdot 2^{k+1} + \frac{6}{4} - \frac{1}{2^{k+1}}. \text{ 是必然成立的. (} k=3 \text{ 就开粉飞天). 乱改版.}$$

② 右边: "有界性"

$$\text{取个列: } \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{a_n b_n + a_n^2}{b_n}} = \frac{b_n}{a_n(a_n + b_n)} = \frac{Y-X}{XY} = \frac{1}{X} - \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_n + 2^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n + 2^n} \leq \frac{1}{2^n}. \text{ 累加即可.}$$