

## 2024 届河北省新高考数学复习

### 专题 2 数列解答题 30 题专项提分安排

1. (2024 · 河北 · 校联考模拟预料) 已知  $\{a_n\}$  为等差数列,  $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{5n-4}{1+5n}, a_1 = 1$ .

(1) 求  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式;

(2) 若  $b_n = \frac{1}{(a_n+4)(a_n+14)}, T_n$  为  $\{b_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和, 求  $T_n$ .

【答案】(1)  $a_n = 5n - 4, (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ ;

(2)  $T_n = \frac{3n^2 + 5n}{100(n+1)(n+2)}$ .

【分析】(1) 利用累乘法, 结合已知条件, 即可求得结果;

(2) 利用裂项求和法, 结合 (1) 中所求  $a_n$ , 即可求得结果.

【详解】(1)  $\because \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{5n-4}{1+5n}, a_1 = 1$ .  
 $\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} = \frac{1}{6}, \frac{a_2}{a_3} = \frac{6}{11}, \frac{a_3}{a_4} = \frac{11}{16}, \dots, \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} = \frac{5n-9}{5n-4},$   
 $\therefore \frac{a_1}{a_2} \times \frac{a_2}{a_3} \times \frac{a_3}{a_4} \times \dots \times \frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{6}{11} \times \frac{11}{16} \times \dots \times \frac{5n-9}{5n-4} = \frac{1}{5n-4},$   
 $\therefore a_n = 5n - 4;$

当  $n=1$  时,  $a_1=1$  满足上式,

所以  $a_n = 5n - 4, (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$ ;

(2) 由 (1) 可得  $b_n = \frac{1}{(a_n+4)(a_n+14)} = \frac{1}{5n \times (5n+10)} = \frac{1}{50} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right),$   
 $\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{50} \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{50} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{50} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \dots + \frac{1}{50} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{50} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) = \frac{3n^2 + 5n}{100(n+1)(n+2)}.$

2. (2024 · 河北 · 模拟预料) 已知数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $S_n$ ,  $a_1 = 3$ , 且

$S_n + S_{n+1} = 2a_{n+1} - 3$ .

(1) 求数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式;

(2) ①  $b_n = a_n \log_3 a_n$ ; ②  $b_n = \frac{1}{\log_3 a_n \cdot \log_3 a_{n+2}}$ ; ③  $b_n = a_n - \log_3 a_n$ .

从上面三个条件中任选一个, 求数列  $\{b_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和  $T_n$ .

注: 假如选择多个条件分别解答, 按第一个解答计分.

【答案】(1)  $a_n = 3^n$

(2) 答案见解析

【分析】(1) 由已知可得当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $S_{n+1} - S_{n-1} = 2a_{n+1} - 2a_n$ , 进而得  $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 3 (n \geq 2)$ , 可求数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式;

(2) 若选①:  $b_n = a_n \log_3 a_n = n \cdot 3^n$ . 错位相减法可求  $T_n$ . 若选②:  $b_n = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2})$ , 可求  $T_n$ . 若选③:  $b_n = 3^n - n$ , 分组求和可求  $T_n$ .

【详解】(1) 当  $n \geq 2$  时,  $Q S_n + S_{n+1} = 2a_{n+1} - 3$ ,  $\therefore S_{n-1} + S_n = 2a_n - 3$ ,

$$\therefore S_{n+1} - S_{n-1} = 2a_{n+1} - 2a_n, \therefore a_{n+1} + a_n = 2a_{n+1} - 2a_n, \therefore \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 3 (n \geq 2),$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } S_1 + S_2 = 2a_2 - 3. \therefore a_1 + a_1 + a_2 = 2a_2 - 3. \therefore a_2 = 9,$$

$$\therefore \frac{a_2}{a_1} = 3, \therefore \text{数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 是以 } a_1 = 3, 3 \text{ 为公比的等比数列,}$$

$$\therefore a_n = 3 \times 3^{n-1} = 3^n.$$

$$(2) \text{ 若选①: } b_n = a_n \log_3 a_n = n \cdot 3^n,$$

$$\therefore T_n = 1 \times 3 + 2 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3^3 + \dots + n \cdot 3^n,$$

$$\therefore 3T_n = 1 \times 3^2 + 2 \times 3^3 + \dots + (n-1) \cdot 3^n + n \cdot 3^{n+1},$$

$$\therefore -2T_n = 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^n - n \cdot 3^{n+1}$$

$$= \frac{3(1-3^n)}{1-3} - n \cdot 3^{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3^{n+1} - \frac{3}{2} - n \cdot 3^{n+1},$$

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

$$\text{若选②: } b_n = \frac{1}{\log_3 a_n \cdot \log_3 a_{n+2}} = \frac{1}{n(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}),$$

$$\therefore T_n = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{1}{3}) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}) + \dots + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2}) = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2})$$

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

$$\text{若选③: } b_n = a_n - \log_3 a_n = 3^n - n,$$

$$\therefore T_n = (3-1) + (3^2-2) + (3^3-3) + \dots + (3^n-n)$$

$$= 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^n - (1+2+3+\dots+n)$$

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

【点睛】数列求和的常见方法：

- ①错位相减法
- ②裂项相消法
- ③分组求和
- ④公式法
- ⑤倒序相加法

3. (2024·河北张家口·统考一模) 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等比数列, 且 $8a_3 = a_6$ ,  
 $a_2 + a_5 = 36$ .

(1) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式;

(2) 设 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{(a_n+1)(a_{n+1}+1)}$ , 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 $n$ 项和 $T_n$ , 并证明:  $T_n < \frac{1}{3}$ .

【答案】(1)  $a_n = 2^n$ ;

(2)  $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1}$ , 证明见解析.

【分析】(1) 利用等比数列的通项公式进行求解即可;

(2) 运用裂项相消法进行运算证明即可.

【详解】(1) 设等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比是 $q$ , 首项是 $a_1$ .

由 $8a_3 = a_6$ , 可得 $q = 2$ .

由 $a_2 + a_5 = 36$ , 可得 $a_1 q(1 + q^3) = 36$ , 所以 $a_1 = 2$ ,

所以 $a_n = 2^n$ ;

(2) 证明: 因为 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{(a_n+1)(a_{n+1}+1)} = \frac{1}{2^n+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1}$ ,

所以 $T_n = b_1 + b_2 + \cdots + b_n = \left(\frac{1}{2^1+1} - \frac{1}{2^2+1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2+1} - \frac{1}{2^3+1}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1}\right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2^1+1} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1}$ .

又 $\frac{1}{2^{n+1}+1} > 0$ , 所以 $T_n < \frac{1}{3}$ .

4. (2024·河北唐山·统考一模) 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的各项均不为零,  $S_n$ 为其前 $n$ 项和,  
且 $a_n a_{n+1} = 2S_n - 1$ .

(1) 证明:  $a_{n+2} - a_n = 2$ ;

(2) 若 $a_1 = -1$ , 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 为等比数列,  $b_1 = a_1$ ,  $b_2 = a_3$ . 求数列 $\{a_n b_n\}$ 的前2024项和

$T_{2022}$ .

【答案】(1) 证明见解析;

(2) 4044.

【分析】(1) 由题设递推式可得  $a_{n+1}(a_{n+2}-a_n)=2a_{n+1}$ , 结合已知条件即可证结论.

(2) 由 (1) 及等比数列定义写出  $\{b_n\}$  通项公式, 进而有  $a_nb_n=(-1)^na_n$ , 依据奇偶项的正负性, 应用分组求和法及 (1) 的结论求  $T_{2022}$  即可.

(1)

因为  $a_na_{n+1}=2S_n-1$  ①, 则  $a_{n+1}a_{n+2}=2S_{n+1}-1$  ②,

②-①得:  $a_{n+1}(a_{n+2}-a_n)=2a_{n+1}$ , 又  $a_{n+1}\neq 0$ ,

所以  $a_{n+2}-a_n=2$ .

(2)

由  $a_1=-1$  得:  $a_3=1$ , 于是  $b_2=a_3=1$ ,

由  $b_1=-1$  得:  $\{b_n\}$  的公比  $q=-1$ .

所以  $b_n=(-1)^n$ ,  $a_nb_n=(-1)^na_n$ .

由  $a_1a_2=2a_1-1$  得:  $a_2=3$

由  $a_{n+2}-a_n=2$  得:  $a_{2022}-a_{2021}=a_{2020}-a_{2019}=\cdots=a_2-a_1=4$ ,

因此  $T_{2022}=-a_1+a_2-a_3+a_4-\cdots-a_{2021}+a_{2022}=(a_2-a_1)+(a_4-a_3)+\cdots+(a_{2022}-a_{2021})$

$=1011\times(a_2-a_1)=1011\times 4=4044$ .

5. (2024·河北邯郸·统考二模) 已知等比数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公比  $q\neq 1$ , 且  $a_1=2$ ,

$2a_1+a_3=3a_2$ .

(1) 求数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式;

(2) 设数列  $\{a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $S_n$ , 求数列  $\{\frac{n}{S_n+2}\}$  的前  $n$  项和.

【答案】(1)  $a_n=2^n$ ;

(2)  $1-(n+2)\cdot(\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}$ .

【分析】(1) 依据等比数列的通项公式进行求解即可;

(2) 利用错位相消法进行求解即可.

【详解】(1) 由  $2a_1+a_3=3a_2\Rightarrow 2\times 2+2\cdot q^2=3\times 2q\Rightarrow q=2$ , 或  $q=1$  (舍去),

所以  $a_n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^n$ ;

(2) 由 (1) 可知  $a_n = 2^n$ , 所以  $S_n = \frac{2(1-2^n)}{1-2} = 2^{n+1} - 2$ ,

所以  $\frac{n}{S_n+2} = \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} = n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}$ , 设数列  $\{\frac{n}{S_n+2}\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $T_n$ ,

$$T_n = 1 \times (\frac{1}{2})^2 + 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^3 + 3 \times (\frac{1}{2})^4 + \dots + n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} (1),$$

$$\frac{1}{2} T_n = 1 \times (\frac{1}{2})^3 + 2 \times (\frac{1}{2})^4 + 3 \times (\frac{1}{2})^5 + \dots + n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+2} (2),$$

$$(1) - (2), \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{2} T_n = (\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2})^3 + (\frac{1}{2})^4 + \dots + (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} - n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+2},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} T_n = \frac{\frac{1}{4}[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - n \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+2} \Rightarrow T_n = 1 - (n+2) \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}.$$

6. (2024 · 河北石家庄 · 石家庄二中校考模拟预料) 已知公差为 0 的等差数列  $\{a_n\}$  中,

$a_2 = 3$  且  $a_1, a_2, a_5$  成等比数列.

(1) 求数列  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式;

(2) 求数列  $\{3^n a_n\}$  的前  $n$  项和为  $T_n$ .

**【答案】** (1)  $a_n = 2n - 1$

(2)  $T_n = (n-1) \times 3^{n+1} + 3$

**【分析】** (1) 依据等差数列的通项公式和等比中项可求出结果;

(2) 依据错位相减法可求出结果.

(1)

设等差数列  $\{a_n\}$  的公差为  $d$ , 由题意可知  $a_2^2 = a_1 a_5$ .

即  $(a_1 + d)^2 = a_1(a_1 + 4d)$ , 又  $a_2 = a_1 + d = 3$ , 得  $3d^2 - 6d = 0$ ,

因为  $d \neq 0$ , 所以  $d = 2$ ,  $a_1 = 1$ .

故通项公式  $a_n = 2n - 1$ .

(2)

$$3^n a_n = (2n - 1) 3^n,$$

$$T_n = 1 \times 3 + 3 \times 3^2 + 5 \times 3^3 + \dots + (2n - 1) \times 3^n,$$

$$3T_n = 1 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3^3 + 5 \times 3^4 + \dots + (2n - 1) \times 3^{n+1},$$

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