

数列满分练参考答案

1. 解 (1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则 $a_3 = a_1 + 2d = 6$,

$$S_1 = 4a_1 + \frac{4 \times 3}{2}d = 20,$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = 2, d = 2,$$

$$\therefore a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 2 = 2n.$$

(2) 由题意得 $a_k^2 = a_1 S_{k+2}$,

$$\therefore a_k = 2k, S_{k+2} = (k+2) \times 2 + \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2} \times 2 = (k+2)(k+3),$$

$$\therefore 2(k+2)(k+3) = (2k)^2, k \in \mathbf{N}^*,$$

$$\text{即 } k^2 - 5k - 6 = 0,$$

$$\therefore k = 6 \text{ 或 } k = -1 \text{ (舍去)},$$

$$\therefore k = 6.$$

2. 解 选①, 由已知 $S_{n+1} = 4S_n + 2$ (1),

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $S_n = 4S_{n-1} + 2$ (2),

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } a_{n+1} = 4(S_n - S_{n-1}) = 4a_n,$$

$$\text{即 } a_{n+1} = 4a_n,$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $S_2 = 4S_1 + 2$,

$$\text{即 } 2 + a_2 = 4 \times 2 + 2,$$

所以 $a_2 = 8$, 满足 $a_2 = 4a_1$,

故 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 2 为首项, 4 为公比的等比数列, 所以 $a_n = 2^{2n-1}$.

$$b_n = \log_2 a_1 + \log_2 a_2 + \dots + \log_2 a_n = 1 + 3 + \dots + (2n-1) = n^2,$$

$$c_n = \frac{n^2 + n}{b_n b_{n+1}} = \frac{n(n+1)}{n^2(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = c_1 + c_2 + \dots + c_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \dots +$$

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

选②, 由已知 $3S_n = 2^{2n+1} + \lambda$ (1),

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $3S_{n-1} = 2^{2n-1} + \lambda$ (2),

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } 3a_n = 2^{2n+1} - 2^{2n-1} = 3 \cdot 2^{2n-1}, \text{ 即 } a_n = 2^{2n-1},$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = 2$ 满足 $a_n = 2^{2n-1}$,

下同选①.

选③, 由已知 $3S_n = a_{n+1} - 2$ (1),

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $3S_{n-1} = a_n - 2$ (2),

$$(1) - (2) \text{ 得 } 3a_n = a_{n+1} - a_n, \text{ 即 } a_{n+1} = 4a_n,$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $3a_1 = a_2 - 2$, 而 $a_1 = 2$, 得 $a_2 = 8$, 满足 $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = 4$,

故 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 2 为首项, 4 为公比的等比数列, 所以 $a_n = 2^{2n-1}$.

下同选①.

3. 解 (1) 因为 $a_{n+1} = a_n + 2$, 所以 $a_{n+1} - a_n = 2$, 所以 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列.

$$\text{又 } a_1 = 1, \text{ 所以 } a_n = 2n - 1, \text{ 从而 } S_n = \frac{n(1+2n-1)}{2} = n^2.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } a_n = 2n - 1, \text{ 所以 } 3b_1 + 5b_2 + 7b_3 + \dots + (2n+1)b_n = 2^n \cdot (2n-1) + 1, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 2 \text{ 时, } 3b_1 + 5b_2 + 7b_3 + \dots + (2n-1)b_{n-1} = 2^{n-1} \cdot (2n-3) + 1. \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \text{ 可得 } (2n+1)b_n = 2^{n-1} \cdot (2n+1) (n \geq 2), \text{ 即 } b_n = 2^{n-1}.$$

而 $b_1 = 1$ 也满足上式, 故 $b_n = 2^{n-1}$.

$$\text{令 } b_n \geq 8S_n, \text{ 则 } 2^{n-1} \geq 8n^2, \text{ 即 } 2^{n-4} \geq n^2.$$

又 $2^{10-4} < 10^2, 2^{11-4} > 11^2$, 结合指数函数的性质, 可知整数 k 的最小值是 11.

4. 解 $\because a_2 = 2, a_5 = 16, \therefore q^3 = \frac{16}{2} = 2^3, \therefore q = 2,$

$$\therefore a_n = a_2 q^{n-2} = 2^{n-1}.$$

若选①, $\because q + d = 0, a_3 = b_3,$

$$\therefore d = -q = -2, b_3 = 2^2 = 4,$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_3 - 2(n-3) = 10 - 2n, b_1 = 8,$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{(8+10-2n)n}{2} = \frac{81}{4} - \left(n - \frac{9}{2}\right)^2,$$

\therefore 当 $n=4$ 或 $n=5$ 时, S_n 取得最大值, 为 $S_4 = S_5 = 20$.

若 $\lambda S_n \leq 50$, 则 $\frac{50}{\lambda} \geq (S_n)_{\max} = 20$, 又 $\lambda \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore \lambda = 1$ 或 2.

若选②, $\because a_1 + b_7 = 0, a_3 = b_3,$

$$\therefore b_7 = -a_4 = -8, b_3 = 4, \therefore d = \frac{-8-4}{4} = -3,$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_7 - 3(n-7) = 13 - 3n, b_1 = 10,$$

由 $b_n \geq 0$ 得 $n \leq 4$,

\therefore 当 $n=4$ 时, S_n 取得最大值, 为 $S_4 = \frac{10+13-3 \times 4}{2} \times 4 = 22$.

若 $\lambda S_n \leq 50$, 则 $\frac{50}{\lambda} \geq (S_n)_{\max} = 22$, 又 $\lambda \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore \lambda = 1$ 或 2.

若选③, $\because S_3 = 9, \therefore 3b_2 = 9, b_2 = 3,$

$$\therefore a_3 = b_3, \therefore b_3 = 4, \therefore d = 1,$$

$$\therefore b_n = b_2 + (n-2) = n+1.$$

\therefore 等差数列 $\{b_n\}$ 递增,

$\therefore S_n$ 无最大值, \therefore 不存在正整数 λ , 使得 $\lambda S_n \leq 50$.

5. 解 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d, \{b_n\}$ 的公比为 $q (q > 0)$,

因为 $\{b_n\}$ 是公比大于 0 的等比数列, 且 $b_1 = 1, b_3 = b_2 + 2$,

所以 $q^2 = q + 2$, 解得 $q = 2 (q = -1$ 不合题意, 舍去). 所以 $b_n = 2^{n-1}$.

若存在 k , 使得对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 都有 $c_k \leq c_n$, 则 c_n 存在最小值.

若选①, 则由 $b_5 = a_1 + 2a_6, b_1 = a_3 + a_5$ 可得 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 13d = 16, \\ 2a_1 + 6d = 8, \end{cases}$ 得 $d =$

$$1, a_1 = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n, c_n = \frac{b_2}{S_n} = \frac{2}{\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n} = \frac{4}{n^2 + n}.$$

因为 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 所以 $n^2 + n \geq 2$, 所以 c_n 不存在最小值,

即不存在满足题意的 k .

若选②, 由 $b_3 = a_4 + 2a_6, b_1 + b_6 = 3a_3 + 3a_5$ 可得 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 13d = 16, \\ 6a_1 + 18d = 40, \end{cases}$ 得

$$d = -1, a_1 = \frac{29}{3},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = -\frac{1}{2}n^2 + \frac{61}{6}n, c_n = \frac{b_2}{S_n} = \frac{2}{-3n^2 + 61n}.$$

因为当 $n \leq 20$ 时, $c_n > 0$, 当 $n \geq 21$ 时, $c_n < 0$,

所以易知 c_n 的最小值为 $c_{21} = -\frac{2}{7}$.

即存在 $k=21$, 使得对任意的 $n \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 都有 $c_k \leq c_n$.

若选③, 则由 $b_5 = a_1 + 2a_6, a_2 + a_3 = b_4$ 可得 $\begin{cases} 3a_1 + 13d = 16, \\ 2a_1 + 3d = 8, \end{cases}$ 得 $d =$

$$\frac{8}{17}, a_1 = \frac{56}{17},$$

$$\text{所以 } S_n = \frac{4n^2 + 52n}{17}, c_n = \frac{b_2}{S_n} = \frac{17}{2n^2 + 26n}.$$

因为 $2n^2 + 26n \geq 28$, 所以 c_n 不存在最小值,

即不存在满足题意的 k .

6. 解 (1) 因为 $S_2 = a_1 + a_2 = 3a_1$, 所以 $a_2 = 2a_1$,

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公比 $q = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = 2$,

$$\text{因为 } S_4 = \frac{a_1(1-2^4)}{1-2} = 15a_1 = 15, \text{ 所以 } a_1 = 1,$$

$$\text{所以 } a_n = 2^{n-1}, S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = 2^n - 1.$$

$$(2) \text{ 结合 (1) 得 } \frac{S_{2n}}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{2^{2n}-1}{2^n} = 2^n - \frac{1}{2^n},$$

$$\text{所以 } T_n = \frac{2 \times (1-2^n)}{1-2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2^n} - 3,$$

$$\text{因为 } T_n > \frac{33}{2^n} - 3, \text{ 所以 } 2^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2^n} - 3 > \frac{33}{2^n} - 3,$$

$$\text{所以 } 2^{2n+1} > 2^5,$$

故正整数 n 的取值范围为 $\{n | n > 2 \text{ 且 } n \in \mathbf{N}^*\}$.

7. (1) 解 因为 $f(x) = (a_{n+2} - a_{n+1})x - (a_n - a_{n+1})\sin x + a_n \cos x$,

$$\text{所以 } f'(x) = a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} - (a_n - a_{n+1})\cos x - a_n \sin x.$$

$$\text{又 } f'(\pi) = 0, \text{ 所以 } f'(\pi) = a_{n+2} - a_{n+1} + a_n - a_{n+1} = 0,$$

即 $2a_{n+1} = a_n + a_{n+2}$, 因此 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项的等差数列.

设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则 $d > 0$,

因为 a_1, a_2, a_5 成等比数列, 所以 $a_2^2 = a_1 \cdot a_5$,

$$\text{即 } (a_1 + d)^2 = a_1(a_1 + 4d), \text{ 解得 } d = 2, \text{ 所以 } a_n = 2n - 1.$$

$$(2) \text{ 证明 由 (1) 可得 } S_n = \frac{(a_1 + a_n)n}{2} = n^2,$$

所以 $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$, 因此 $T_1 = b_1 = 1 < 2$.

又因为当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $\frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{n(n-1)} = \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$,

所以 $T_n = b_1 + b_2 + b_3 + \dots + b_n = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n-1) \cdot n} = 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 2 - \frac{1}{n} < 2$, 故 $T_n < 2$.

8. 解 (1) 若选①, 则由已知得 $(S_{n+1} - S_n) - (S_n - S_{n-1}) = 3 (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, 即 $a_{n+1} - a_n = 3 (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

又 $a_2 - a_1 = 3$,

\therefore 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 2 为首项, 3 为公差的等差数列,

$\therefore a_n = 2 + 3(n-1) = 3n - 1$.

若选②, 则由 $S_{n+1} = 3S_n - 2S_{n-1} - a_{n-1} (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$,

可得 $S_{n+1} - S_n = 2(S_n - S_{n-1}) - a_{n-1}$,

即 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - a_{n-1}$,

即 $2a_n = a_{n+1} + a_{n-1} (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

\therefore 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列,

又 $a_2 - a_1 = 3$,

\therefore 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 2 为首项, 3 为公差的等差数列.

故 $a_n = 2 + 3(n-1) = 3n - 1$.

若选③, 由 $\frac{S_n}{n} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{n-1} = \frac{3}{2} (n \geq 2)$ 可得, 数列 $\left\{\frac{S_n}{n}\right\}$ 是一个公差为 $\frac{3}{2}$ 的等差数列,

又 $\frac{S_1}{1} = a_1 = 2$, $\therefore \frac{S_n}{n} = 2 + \frac{3}{2}(n-1) = \frac{3}{2}n + \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore S_n = \frac{3}{2}n^2 + \frac{1}{2}n$.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$

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

当 $n = 1$ 时, $a_1 = 2$ 也适合上式.

综上, $a_n = 3n - 1$.

(2) $\because b_n$ 是 a_n, a_{n+1} 的等比中项,

$\therefore b_n^2 = a_n a_{n+1} = (3n-1)[3(n+1)-1] = (3n-1)(3n+2)$.

故 $\frac{1}{b_n^2} = \frac{1}{(3n-1)(3n+2)} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3n+2}\right)$,

$T_n = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3n+2}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n-1} - \frac{1}{3n+2}\right)$

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

9. 解 法一 选择① 因为 $a_3 = 12$, 所以 $a_1 = 3$,

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

令 $S_k > 2020$, 即 $3(2^k - 1) > 2020$, 得 $2^k > \frac{2023}{3}$.

所以存在正整数 k , 使得 $S_k > 2020$, k 的最小值为 10.

法二 选择② 因为 $a_3 = 12$, 所以 $a_1 = 48$,

所以 $S_n = \frac{48 \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 96 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$.

因为 $S_n < 96 < 2020$, 所以不存在满足条件的正整数 k .

法三 选择③ 因为 $a_3 = 12$, 所以 $a_1 = 3$,

所以 $S_n = \frac{3 \times [1 - (-2)^n]}{1 - (-2)} = 1 - (-2)^n$.

令 $S_k > 2020$, 即 $1 - (-2)^k > 2020$, 整理得 $(-2)^k < -2019$.

当 k 为偶数时, 原不等式无解;

当 k 为奇数时, 原不等式等价于 $2^k > 2019$,

所以存在正整数 k , 使得 $S_k > 2020$, k 的最小值为 11.

10. 解 (1) 因为 $4S_n = (a_n + 1)^2$,

所以当 $n = 1$ 时, $4a_1 = 4S_1 = (a_1 + 1)^2$, 解得 $a_1 = 1$.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $4S_{n-1} = (a_{n-1} + 1)^2$,

又 $4S_n = (a_n + 1)^2$,

所以两式相减得 $4a_n = (a_n + 1)^2 - (a_{n-1} + 1)^2$,

可得 $(a_n + a_{n-1})(a_n - a_{n-1} - 2) = 0$,

因为 $a_n > 0$, 所以 $a_n - a_{n-1} = 2$,

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是首项为 1, 公差为 2 的等差数列,

所以 $a_n = 2n - 1$,

故数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = 2n - 1$.

(2) 若选条件①, $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$,

则 $T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{n}{2n+1}$.

若选条件②, $b_n = 3^n \cdot a_n = 3^n \cdot (2n - 1)$,

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

上式两边同时乘 3, 可得 $3T_n = 1 \times 3^2 + 3 \times 3^3 + 5 \times 3^4 + \dots + (2n-1) \times 3^{n+1}$,

两式相减得 $-2T_n = 3 + 2 \times (3^2 + 3^3 + \dots + 3^n) - (2n-1) \times 3^{n+1} = -6 + (2-2n) \cdot 3^{n+1}$, 可得 $T_n = (n-1) \cdot 3^{n+1} + 3$.

若选条件③,

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

所以 $b_n = \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$,

故 $T_n = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) = \frac{n}{2n+1}$.

11. 解 若选条件①,

由 $n \geq 2$ 时, $\sqrt{S_n} = \sqrt{S_{n-1}} + 1$, 得数列 $\{\sqrt{S_n}\}$ 是公差为 1 的等差数列,

又 $\sqrt{S_1} = \sqrt{a_1} = 1$, 所以 $\sqrt{S_n} = n$, 所以 $S_n = n^2$.

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n - 1$,

又 $a_1 = 1$ 也满足上式, 所以 $a_n = 2n - 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

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

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

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

若选条件②,

由 $a_n^2 + 2a_n = 4S_n - 1$, 得 $a_{n+1}^2 + 2a_{n+1} = 4S_{n+1} - 1$,

两式相减, 得 $a_{n+1}^2 - a_n^2 + 2a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 4a_{n+1}$,

即 $(a_{n+1} - a_n - 2)(a_{n+1} + a_n) = 0$,

因为数列 $\{a_n\}$ 为正数数列, 所以 $a_{n+1} + a_n > 0$, 所以 $a_{n+1} - a_n = 2$,

所以数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是以 1 为首项, 2 为公差的等差数列,

所以 $a_n = 2n - 1$.

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

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

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

若选条件③,

设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d ,

由 $\frac{S_{12}}{12} - \frac{S_{10}}{10} = 2$, 得 $\frac{12a_1 + \frac{12 \times 11}{2}d}{12} - \frac{10a_1 + \frac{10 \times 9}{2}d}{10} = 2$,

解得 $d = 2$. 所以 $a_n = 2n - 1$.

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

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

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