



变式3 解 $\because a_1 = \frac{1}{2}, a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2-a_n} (n \in \mathbf{N}^*), b_n = \frac{1}{1-a_n}, \therefore b_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1-a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2-a_n}} = \frac{2-a_n}{1-a_n} =$

$\frac{1}{1-a_n} + 1 = b_n + 1$, 又 $\because b_1 = \frac{1}{1-a_1} = 2, \therefore$ 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是以 2 为首项, 以 1 为公差的等差数列. $\therefore b_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 1 = n+1, \therefore a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{b_n} = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1}$.

四、备选例题

例1 答案 $12n-10 (n \leq 16, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$

解析 两个等差数列的公共项为 2, 14, 26, ... 即新数列的首项为 2, 公差为 12. 故 $a_n = 2 + (n-1) \times 12 = 12n-10 (n \leq 16, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

例2 解 (1) 由已知条件可知, 由于 $\cos a_n > 0$, 故 $a_{n+1} \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

$$\tan^2 a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 a_n} = \frac{\sin^2 a_n + \cos^2 a_n}{\cos^2 a_n} = 1 + \tan^2 a_n,$$

$$\text{则 } \tan^2 a_{n+1} - \tan^2 a_n = 1,$$

故数列 $\{\tan^2 a_n\}$ 是以 1 为公差的等差数列, 且首项

$$\text{为 } \tan^2 a_1 = \tan^2 \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$\text{故 } \tan^2 a_n = n-1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3n-2}{3},$$

$$\text{即 } \tan a_n = \sqrt{\frac{3n-2}{3}}.$$

$$(2) \sin a_1 \cdot \sin a_2 \cdots \sin a_m$$

$$= \tan a_1 \cos a_1 \tan a_2 \cos a_2 \cdots \tan a_m \cos a_m$$

$$= \frac{\tan a_1}{\tan a_2} \cdot \frac{\tan a_2}{\tan a_3} \cdots \frac{\tan a_m}{\tan a_{m+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\tan a_1}{\tan a_{m+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3m+1}},$$

$$\text{由 } \sqrt{\frac{1}{3m+1}} = \frac{1}{100}, \text{ 得 } m = 3333.$$

五、小结与反思

1. 注意公式的变形使用, 如: 求项数: $n = \frac{a_n - a_1}{d} + 1$;

$$\text{求公差: } d = \frac{a_n - a_m}{n - m}.$$

2. 若三个数成等差数列时, 常设为 $a-d, a, a+d$, 若四数成等差数列且和一定时, 常设为 $a-3d, a-d,$

$a+d, a+3d$.

3. 证明 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列的方法有两种, 即证明 $a_n - a_{n-1} = d (n \geq 2)$ 或证明 $2a_n = a_{n+1} + a_{n-1} (n \geq 2)$.

练习

基础巩固

1. 答案 D

2. 答案 B

3. 答案 C

4. 答案 B

解析 由已知可得 $\frac{1}{a_3+1} = \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{a_7+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ 是等差数

列 $\left\{\frac{1}{a_n+1}\right\}$ 的第 3 项和第 7 项, 其公差 $d = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{7-3} =$

$$\frac{1}{24}, \text{ 由此可得 } \frac{1}{a_{11}+1} = \frac{1}{a_7+1} + (11-7)d = \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times$$

$$\frac{1}{24} = \frac{2}{3}, \text{ 解之得 } a_{11} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 答案 ABD

解析 本题考查了定义法求等差数列的基本量.

法一: 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则由题意知, $d=1$. 设

$$c_n = a_{2n-1} + 2a_{2n}, \text{ 则由上式得 } c_{n+1} = a_{2n+1} + 2a_{2n+2},$$

$$c_{n+1} - c_n = a_{2n+1} + 2a_{2n+2} - a_{2n-1} - 2a_{2n} = 6d = 6. \text{ 所以 ABD 错误.}$$

法二: 利用特殊数列. 令 $a_n = n$, 则 $c_n = a_{2n-1} + 2a_{2n} = 2n-1 + 2 \times 2n = 6n-1, \therefore c_n - c_{n-1} = 6$. 所以 ABD 错误.

6. 答案 $a_n = 2n-3$

7. 答案 $2n-1$

解析 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 由已知得

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ a_3 = (a_1 + d)^2 - 4, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ 1 + 2d = (1+d)^2 - 4, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ d = \pm 2. \end{cases} \quad \text{由于等差数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 是递增的等差数列, 因}$$

$$\text{此} \begin{cases} a_1 = 1, \\ d = 2. \end{cases} \quad \text{所以 } a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = 2n-1.$$

8. 答案 $\frac{19-n}{n+5}$

解 令 $b_n = \frac{1}{a_n+1}$, 由题 $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 且 $b_3 =$



$$\frac{1}{2+1} = \frac{1}{3}, b_7 = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}, \therefore d = \frac{b_7 - b_3}{7-3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{24}, \therefore b_n = b_3 + (n-3)d = \frac{1}{3} + (n-3) \cdot \frac{1}{24} = \frac{n+5}{24},$$

$$\text{即 } b_n = \frac{1}{a_n + 1} = \frac{n+5}{24}, \text{ 得 } a_n + 1 = \frac{24}{n+5}, \therefore a_n = \frac{19-n}{n+5}.$$

9. 解 设 $\{a_n\}$ 表示梯子自上而上各级宽度所成的等差数列, 由已知条件, 可知: $a_1 = 33, a_{12} = 110, n = 12, \therefore a_{12} = a_1 + (12-1)d$, 即 $110 = 33 + 11d$ 解得: $d = 7$, 因此, $a_2 = 33 + 7 = 40, a_3 = 40 + 7 = 47, a_4 = 54, a_5 = 61, a_6 = 68, a_7 = 75, a_8 = 82, a_9 = 89, a_{10} = 96, a_{11} = 103$,

答: 梯子中间各级的宽度从上到下依次是 40 cm, 47 cm, 54 cm, 61 cm, 68 cm, 75 cm, 82 cm, 89 cm, 96 cm, 103 cm.

10. 解 令 $b_n = \log_2(a_n - 1)$.

$$\text{则 } b_1 = \log_2(3-1) = 1, b_3 = \log_2(9-1) = 3,$$

由题 $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, $\therefore b_n = n$.

$$\therefore \log_2(a_n - 1) = n. \therefore a_n = 2^n + 1 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*).$$

提升探究

11. 解 设新数列为 $\{b_n\}$, 则 $b_1 = a_1 = 2, b_5 = a_2 = 3$, 根据 $b_n = b_1 + (n-1)d$, 有 $b_5 = b_1 + 4d$, 即 $3 = 2 + 4d$,

$$\therefore d = \frac{1}{4}, \therefore b_n = 2 + (n-1) \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{n+7}{4}, \text{ 又 } \because a_n =$$

$$a_1 + (n-1) \times 1 = n+1 = \frac{(4n-3)+7}{4}, \therefore a_n = b_{4n-3},$$

即原数列的第 n 项为新数列的第 $4n-3$ 项.

(1) 当 $n=12$ 时, $4n-3 = 4 \times 12 - 3 = 45$, 故原数列的第 12 项为新数列的第 45 项;

(2) 由 $4n-3 = 29$, 得 $n=8$, 故新数列的第 29 项是原数列的第 8 项.

小结: 此题关键在于找到原数列的第 n 项是新数列的第几项, 即找出新、旧数列的对应关系. 一般地, 在公差为 d 的等差数列每相邻两项之间插入 m 个数, 构成一个新的等差数列, 则新数列的公差为 $\frac{d}{m+1}$.

原数列的第 n 项是新数列的第 $n + (n-1)m = (m+1)n - m$ 项.

12. 解 (1) 记该等差数列为 $\{a_n\}$, 公差为 d ,

由 $a_1 = 8, d = 5 - 8 = -3$, 得数列的通项公式是 $a_n = 8 - 3(n-1) = -3n + 11$,

该数列的第 20 项 $a_{20} = -3 \times 20 + 11 = -49$.

(2) 由第一问, $a_n = -3n + 11$, 如果 -121 是这个数列的项, 则方程 $-3n + 11 = -121$ 有正整数解. 解这个方程, 得 $n=44$, 故 -121 是该等差数列的第 44 项.

(3) 由第一问, $a_n = -3n + 11$, 解不等式 $-200 \leq -3n + 11 \leq 0$, 得 $\frac{11}{3} \leq n \leq \frac{211}{3}$.

由此, 该数列位于区间 $[-200, 0]$ 内的项从第 4 项起直至第 70 项, 共有 67 项.

13. 解 (1) 等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的首项 $a_1 = 16$, 公差 $d = -\frac{3}{4}$,

$$\text{则 } a_n = 16 - \frac{3}{4}(n-1) = -\frac{3}{4}n + \frac{67}{4} < 0,$$

由 $-\frac{3}{4}n + \frac{67}{4} < 0$, 得 $n > \frac{67}{3}$, 即从第 23 项开始出现负数.

(2) 由等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式 $a_n = -\frac{3}{4}n + \frac{67}{4}$

$$\text{可得 } |a_n| = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{4}n + \frac{67}{4}, & n \leq 22, \\ \frac{3}{4}n - \frac{67}{4}, & n \geq 23. \end{cases}$$

$$m(n) = -\frac{3}{4}n + \frac{67}{4}, (n \leq 22, n \in \mathbf{N}^*) \text{ 在 } n=22 \text{ 时取最}$$

小值为 $\frac{1}{4}$,

$$t(n) = \frac{3}{4}n - \frac{67}{4}, (n \geq 23, n \in \mathbf{N}^*) \text{ 在 } n=23 \text{ 时取最小}$$

值为 $\frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{则 } |a_n| = \begin{cases} -\frac{3}{4}n + \frac{67}{4}, & n \leq 22, \\ \frac{3}{4}n - \frac{67}{4}, & n \geq 23. \end{cases}$$

在 $n=22$ 时取最小值为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

§ 4.2.1 等差数列的概念(2)

二、知识要点

$$2. a_n + a_m = a_p + a_q \quad a_m + a_n = 2a_p \quad 3. \text{ 等差数列}$$

$$kd \quad ① 2d. \quad ② 3d \quad 4. ① a_n - a_{n-1} = d (n \geq 2)$$



② $2a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1} (n \geq 2)$ ③ $a_n = pn + q (p, q \text{ 为常数})$.

三、典型例题

例 1 答案 A

解析 因为 $a_3 + a_9 = 4a_5$, 所以根据等差数列的性质可得 $a_6 = 2a_5$, 所以 $a_1 + 5d = 2a_1 + 8d$, 即 $a_1 + 3d = 0$. 又 $a_2 = -8$, 即 $a_1 + d = -8$, 所以公差 $d = 4$.

变式 1 答案 B

解析 $\because a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 15, \therefore 3a_2 = 15, \therefore a_2 = 5$, 又 $a_1 a_2 a_3 = 80, \therefore (a_2 - d)a_2(a_2 + d) = 80$, 将 $a_2 = 5$ 代入, 得 $d = 3$, 从而 $a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} = 3a_{12} = 3(a_2 + 10d) = 3 \times (5 + 30) = 105$.

例 2 答案 B

解 前三项和为 12, $\therefore a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 12, \therefore 3a_2 = 12, \therefore a_2 = 4, \therefore a_1 + a_3 = 8$, 又 $a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 = 48, \therefore a_1 \cdot a_3 = 12$, 把 a_1, a_3 作为方程的两根且 $a_1 < a_3, \therefore x^2 - 8x + 12 = 0, x_1 = 6, x_2 = 2, \therefore a_1 = 2, a_3 = 6, \therefore$ 选 B.

变式 2 解 由题 $\begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 26, \\ a_2 \cdot a_3 = 40, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} 2(a_2 + a_3) = 26, \\ a_2 \cdot a_3 = 40, \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} a_2 + a_3 = 13, \\ a_2 \cdot a_3 = 40, \end{cases}$
 $\therefore a_2, a_3$ 是一元二次方程 $x^2 - 13x + 40 = 0$ 的两根.

$\therefore \begin{cases} a_2 = 5 \\ a_3 = 8 \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} a_2 = 8 \\ a_3 = 5 \end{cases}, \therefore d = \pm 3$.

所以这四个数为: 2, 5, 8, 11 或 11, 8, 5, 2.

例 3 答案 100

变式 3 答案 22

四、备选题

例 1 答案 C

解析 因为 $\frac{S_{n+1}}{n+1} - \frac{S_n}{n} = 1$, 所以 $\left\{\frac{S_n}{n}\right\}$ 是以 1 为公差

的等差数列, 又 $\frac{S_1}{1} = a_1 = 2$,

所以 $\frac{S_n}{n} = 2 + (n-1) = n+1$, 即 $S_n = n^2 + n$, 则当 $n \geq$

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

又 $a_1 = 2$ 符合上式, 故 $a_n = 2n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}a_{n+8}} &= \frac{n}{2(n+1)(n+8)} \\ &= \frac{n}{2(n^2+9n+8)} = \frac{1}{2\left(n+\frac{8}{n}+9\right)}, \end{aligned}$$

令 $y = n + \frac{8}{n}$, 由对勾函数性质可得: y 在 $n \in (0, 2\sqrt{2})$ 上单调递减, 在 $n \in (2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ 上单调递增, 当 $n=2$ 时, $\frac{a_2}{a_3a_{10}} = \frac{1}{30}$, 当 $n=3$ 时, $\frac{a_3}{a_4a_{11}} = \frac{3}{88}$, 故数列

$\left\{\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}a_{n+8}}\right\}$ 的最大项为 $\frac{3}{88}$. 故选 C.

例 2 解 (1) 证明: $\because b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^{n-1}}, \therefore b_{n+1} = \frac{a_{n+1}}{2^n}$,

$$\therefore b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{2^n} - \frac{a_n}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{a_{n+1} - 2a_n}{2^n},$$

又由已知 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 2^n$,

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

$$\therefore b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{2^n} - \frac{a_n}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{a_{n+1} - 2a_n}{2^n} = \frac{2^n}{2^n} = 1,$$

$\therefore \{b_n\}$ 是等差数列, 首项 $b_1 = \frac{a_1}{1} = 1$, 公差为 1.

(2) 由 (1) 可知 $b_n = 1 + (n-1) \cdot 1 = n$,

$$\text{即 } \frac{a_n}{2^{n-1}} = n,$$

$$\therefore a_n = n \cdot 2^{n-1} (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

五、小结与反思

1. 等差数列具对称性, 即若 $m+n=p+q$, 则 $a_n + a_m = a_p + a_q$, 特别地若 $m+n=2p$, 则 $a_m + a_n = 2a_p$.

2. 将一个等差数列“等距离”地选择一部分项按照原有顺序排列, 所组成新数列也是等差数列. 即若 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列, 则 $\{a_{kn+p}\}$ 也是等差数列, 其公差为 kd .

练习

基础巩固

1. 答案 B

解析 由等差数列的性质可得: $a_1 + a_9 = a_3 + a_7 = 2a_5$, 又 $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 + a_7 + a_9 = 10$,

故 $5a_5 = 10$, 即 $a_5 = 2$. 同理可得 $5a_6 = 20, a_6 = 4$.

再由等差中项可知: $a_4 = 2a_5 - a_6 = 0$, 故选 B.

2. 答案 B



解析 $\because a_1 + a_8 - (a_4 + a_5) = 2a_1 + 7d - (2a_1 + 7d) = 0, \therefore a_1 + a_8 = a_4 + a_5, \therefore$ 故选 B.

3. 答案 D

解析 $\because \{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, $\therefore a_2 + a_5 = a_3 + a_4,$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_2 + a_5 = 15, \\ a_2 \cdot a_5 = 54, \end{cases} \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_2 = 6, \\ a_5 = 9, \end{cases} \quad (\text{因 } d < 0, \text{舍去})$$

$$\begin{cases} a_2 = 9 \\ a_5 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d = -1, \\ a_1 = 10, \end{cases} \therefore a_n = 11 - n. \text{选 D.}$$

4. 答案 C

5. 答案 AD

解析 由等差数列下标和性质, 以及 p, q 都是正整数,

若 $q > p$, 则 $q - p, q + p$ 都是正整数, 且满足 $q - p + q + p = 2q$, 所以 $a_{q-p} + a_{q+p} = 2a_q$, 即 A 正确;

当数列 $\{a_n\}$ 是非零的常数列时, 例如 $a_n = 1$ 满足 $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列, 也是等比数列, 即 B 错误;

不妨设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 易知 $(a_n + a_{n+1}) - (a_{n-1} + a_n) = a_n - a_{n-1} + a_{n+1} - a_n = 2d$ 为定值,

所以 $\{a_n + a_{n+1}\}$ 是公差为 $2d$ 的等差数列, 即 C 错误;

由 $a_p + 2a_{p+3}$ 可得 $a_p + a_{p+2} + a_{p+4} = 3a_{p+2} = 3$, 可得 $a_{p+2} = 1$, 即 D 正确;

故选 AD

6. 答案 18

7. 答案 $-n$ (答案不唯一)

解析 假设数列为等差数列, 设其公差为 d ,

由性质②可得: $a_1 + (m+n-1)d = a_1 + (m-1)d + a_1 + (n-1)d$, 所以 $a_1 = d$,

再根据① $\{a_n\}$ 是递减数列, 可知 $d < 0$, 取 $d = -1$, 则 $a_1 = d = -1$,

此时 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d = -n$, 满足题意.

故答案为: $-n$. (答案不唯一)

8. 答案 -4

解析 设 $a_n = 23 + (n-1)d$,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} a_6 > 0, \\ a_7 < 0, \end{cases} \text{即} \begin{cases} 23 + 5d > 0, \\ 23 + 6d < 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} -4\frac{3}{5} < d < -3\frac{5}{6},$$

又因为 $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, 所以 $d = -4$.

9. 解 设此三个数依次为 $a-d, a, a+d$. 则 $3a = 9$, $a = 3$.

又 $(3-d)^2 + 3^2 + (3+d)^2 = 35$, 解之得 $d = \pm 2$,

所以这三个数依次为 1, 3, 5 或 5, 3, 1.

10. 解 分析一: 利用等差数列的通项公式求解.

解法一: 设所求的通项公式为 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$,

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} (a_1 + 2d) + (a_1 + 7d) + (a_1 + 12d) = 12, \\ (a_1 + 2d)(a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 12d) = 28, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} a_1 + 7d = 4, \\ (a_1 + 2d)(a_1 + 7d)(a_1 + 12d) = 28, \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

代入②得 $(a_1 + 2d)(a_1 + 12d) = 7$ ③

$\because a_1 = 4 - 7d$, 代入③,

$$\therefore (4 - 5d)(4 + 5d) = 7,$$

$$\text{即 } 16 - 25d^2 = 7, \text{解得 } d = \pm \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\text{当 } d = \frac{3}{5} \text{ 时, } a_1 = -\frac{1}{5}, a_n = -\frac{1}{5} + (n-1) \cdot \frac{3}{5} =$$

$$\frac{3}{5}n - \frac{4}{5},$$

$$\text{当 } d = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ 时, } a_1 = \frac{41}{5}, a_n = \frac{41}{5} + (n-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) = -\frac{3}{5}n + \frac{44}{5}.$$

分析二: 视 a_3, a_8, a_{13} 作为一个整体, 再利用性质: 若

$m+n=p+q$, 则 $a_m + a_n = a_p + a_q$ 解题.

解法二: $\because a_3 + a_{13} = a_8 + a_8 = 2a_8$, 又 $a_3 + a_8 + a_{13} = 12$, 故知 $a_8 = 4$

$$\text{代入已知得} \begin{cases} a_3 + a_{13} = 8, \\ a_3 \cdot a_{13} = 7, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得} \begin{cases} a_3 = 1, \\ a_{13} = 7, \end{cases} \text{或} \begin{cases} a_3 = 7, \\ a_{13} = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } a_3 = 1, a_{13} = 7 \text{ 得 } d = \frac{a_{13} - a_3}{13 - 3} = \frac{7 - 1}{10} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

$$\therefore a_n = a_3 + (n-3) \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}n - \frac{4}{5}.$$

$$\text{由 } a_3 = 7, a_{13} = 1, \text{仿上可得: } a_n = -\frac{3}{5}n + \frac{44}{5}.$$

提升探究

11. 解 当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (2n^2 - 3n +$



$$k) - [2(n-1)^2 - 3(n-1) + k] = 4n - 5,$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $a_1 = S_1 = k - 1$,

若 $k=0$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 通项公式为 $a_n = 4n - 5 (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$, $\{a_n\}$ 是等差数列.

若 $k \neq 0$, 则 $\{a_n\}$ 通项公式为 $a_n = \begin{cases} k-1, & (n=1) \\ 4n-5, & (n \geq 2) \end{cases}$,

此时 $\{a_n\}$ 不是等差数列.

12. 解 (1) 因为 $S_n = \frac{(3+a_n)n}{2}$, 即 $2S_n = n(a_n + 3)$,

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

由 $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} (n \geq 2)$ 得 $2a_n = n(a_n + 3) - (n-1)(a_{n-1} + 3)$,

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

$$\frac{a_{n-1}}{n-2} = \frac{-3}{(n-1)(n-2)},$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{a_n}{n-1} - \frac{a_{n-1}}{n-2} = 3\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n-2}\right),$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{a_3}{2} - \frac{a_2}{1} = 3\left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right), \frac{a_4}{3} - \frac{a_3}{2} = 3\left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\right), \frac{a_5}{4} -$$

$$\frac{a_4}{3} = 3\left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\right), \dots,$$

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

分别相加, 得 $\frac{a_n}{n-1} - \frac{a_2}{1} = 3\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - 1\right)$, 又 $a_2 = 5$, 所

$$\text{以 } \frac{a_n}{n-1} - 5 = 3\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - 1\right),$$

即 $a_n = 2n + 1 (n \geq 3)$,

因为 $a_2 = 5$, $S_n = \frac{(3+a_n)n}{2}$, 当 $n=2$ 时, $S_2 = a_1 +$

$$a_2 = \frac{(3+a_2) \times 2}{2}, \text{ 解得 } a_1 = 3,$$

所以 $a_1 = 3, a_2 = 5$, 符合 $a_n = 2n + 1$, 故 $\{a_n\}$ 得通项公式为 $a_n = 2n + 1, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$;

(2) 假设存在正整数 m, n 使得 $\frac{1}{a_n}, \frac{1}{a_m}, \frac{1}{a_{3n+1}}$ 成等差数

列, 则满足 $\frac{2}{a_m} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{3n+1}}$, 即 $\frac{2}{2m+1} = \frac{1}{2n+1} +$

$\frac{1}{6n+3} = \frac{4}{3(2n+1)}$, 化简得 $2(2m+1) = 3(2n+1)$, 因

为 $m, n \in \mathbf{N}^*$,

所以 $2(2m+1)$ 为偶数, $3(2n+1)$ 为奇数, 故 $2(2m+1)$

$1) \neq 3(2n+1)$, 则假设不成立,

即可推出不存在 m, n , 使得 $\frac{1}{a_n}, \frac{1}{a_m}, \frac{1}{a_{3n+1}}$ 成等差数列.

13. 解 (1) 已知 $a_n = n, b_n = 2n - 1$,

$$a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 3, b_1 = 1, b_2 = 3, b_3 = 5,$$

当 $n=1$ 时, $c_1 = \max\{b_1 - a_1\} = \max\{0\} = 0$,

当 $n=2$ 时, $c_2 = \max\{b_1 - 2a_1, b_2 - 2a_2\} = \max\{-1, -1\} = -1$,

当 $n=3$ 时, $c_3 = \max\{b_1 - 3a_1, b_2 - 3a_2, b_3 - 3a_3\} = \max\{-2, -3, -4\} = -2$,

(2) 设 $a_n = a$ (a 为常数), $\{b_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $b_n = dn + (b_1 - d)$.

$$c_n = \max\{b_1 - an, b_2 - an, \dots, b_n - an\} (n=1, 2, 3, \dots),$$

先考虑 $b_n - an = dn + (b_1 - d) - an = (d - a)n + (b_1 - d)$, 则 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}(n-1) = (d - a)(n-1) + (b_1 - d)$, 所以 $(b_n - an) - (b_{n-1} - a_{n-1}n) = (d - a)$.

当 $d - a > 0$ 时, 则 $c_n = b_n - an, c_{n-1} = b_{n-1} - a(n-1)$, 此时 $c_n - c_{n-1} = (d - a)$ 为常数, 所以 $\{c_n\}$ 是等差数列;

当 $d - a \leq 0$ 时, 则 $c_n = c_{n-1} = \dots = c_1 = b_1 - a$, 此时 $\{c_n\}$ 是常数列, 也是等差数列;

综上所述: $\{c_n\}$ 是等差数列;

§ 4.2.2 等差数列的前 n 项和公式(1)

三、典型例题

例 1 解 (1) 设等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d , 则 $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d (n \geq 1, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$.

由 $a_1 = 1, a_3 = -3$, 可得 $1 + 2d = -3$,

解得 $d = -2$.

从而, $a_n = 1 + (n-1) \times (-2) = 3 - 2n$.

(2) 由(1)知 $a_n = 3 - 2n$,

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

进而由 $S_k = -35$, 可得 $2k - k^2 = -35$,

即 $k^2 - 2k - 35 = 0$, 解得 $k = 7$ 或 $k = -5$.

又 $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, 故 $k = 7$.

变式 1 答案 B



解 由题 $6a_4 + 6a_{10} = 24, \therefore a_4 + a_{10} = 4$

$$\therefore S_{13} = \frac{(a_1 + a_{13}) \cdot 13}{2} = \frac{(a_4 + a_{10}) \cdot 13}{2} = \frac{4 \times 13}{2} =$$

26, 故选 B.

例 2 解答: (1) $\because S_{10} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{10},$

$$S_{22} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{22},$$

$$\text{又 } S_{10} = S_{22}, \therefore a_{11} + a_{12} + \dots + a_{22} = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{12(a_{11} + a_{22})}{2} = 0, \text{ 即 } a_{11} + a_{22} = 2a_1 + 31d = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } a_1 = 31, \therefore d = -2.$$

$$\therefore S_n = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d = 31n - n(n-1) = 32n - n^2.$$

$$(2) \text{法一: 由 (1) 知, } S_n = 32n - n^2 = -(n-16)^2 + 256,$$

$\therefore$ 当 $n=16$ 时, S_n 有最大值 256.

法二: 由 (1) 知,

$$\begin{cases} a_n = 31 + (n-1) \cdot (-2) = -2n + 33 \geq 0 \\ a_{n+1} = 31 + n \cdot (-2) = -2n + 31 \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*),$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{31}{2} \leq n \leq \frac{33}{2},$$

$\therefore n \in \mathbf{N}^*, \therefore n=16$ 时, S_n 有最大值 256.

变式 2 解 法一: $\because a_1 = 20, S_{10} = S_{15},$

$$\therefore 10 \times 20 + \frac{10 \times 9}{2}d = 15 \times 20 + \frac{15 \times 14}{2}d,$$

$$\text{解得 } d = -\frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\therefore a_n = 20 + (n-1) \times \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{5}{3}n + \frac{65}{3}.$$

$\therefore a_{13} = 0$, 即当 $n \leq 12$ 时, $a_n > 0$, $n \geq 14$ 时, $a_n < 0$.

$\therefore$ 当 $n=12$ 或 13 时, S_n 取得最大值, 且最大值为

$$S_{12} = S_{13} = 12 \times 20 + \frac{12 \times 11}{2} \times \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = 130.$$

$$\text{法二: 同法一求得 } d = -\frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\therefore S_n = 20n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{5}{6}n^2 + \frac{125}{6}n$$

$$= -\frac{5}{6}\left(n - \frac{25}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3125}{24}.$$

$\therefore n \in \mathbf{N}^*,$

$\therefore$ 当 $n=12$ 或 13 时, S_n 有最大值,

且最大值为 $S_{12} = S_{13} = 130$.

$$\text{法三: 同法一得 } d = -\frac{5}{3}.$$

$$\text{又由 } S_{10} = S_{15}, \text{ 得 } a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} + a_{14} + a_{15} = 0.$$

$$\therefore 5a_{13} = 0, \text{ 即 } a_{13} = 0.$$

$\therefore$ 当 $n=12$ 或 13 时, S_n 有最大值,

且最大值为 $S_{12} = S_{13} = 130$.

$$\text{例 3 解 (1) 因为 } b_n - b_{n-1} = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1} - 1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1} - 1} = 1 \quad (n \geq 2, n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$$

$$\text{又 } b_1 = \frac{1}{a_1 - 1} = -\frac{25}{2}, \therefore \text{数列 } \{a_n\} \text{ 是 } -\frac{25}{2} \text{ 为首项, } 1$$

为公差的等差数列.

$$\therefore b_n = b_1 + (n-1) \times 1 = n - \frac{27}{2}.$$

$$(2) \text{由 } b_n = n - \frac{27}{2} \geq 0, \text{ 得 } n \geq \frac{27}{2}, \text{ 即 } n \leq 13 \text{ 时, } b_n < 0;$$

$n \geq 14$ 时, $b_n > 0$,

$$\therefore |b_1| + |b_2| + |b_3| + \dots + |b_{20}| = -(b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_{13}) + b_{14} + b_{15} + \dots + b_{20}$$

$$= -\left[13 \times \left(-\frac{25}{2}\right) + \frac{13 \times 12}{2} \times 1\right] + 7 \times \left(14 - \frac{27}{2}\right) +$$

$$\frac{7 \times 6}{2} \times 1 = 109$$

$$(3) \text{由 } b_n = \frac{1}{a_n - 1} = n - \frac{27}{2}, \text{ 得 } a_n = \frac{2}{2n - 27} + 1 \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*)$$

$$\text{又函数 } f(x) = \frac{2}{2x - 27} + 1 \text{ 在 } \left(-\infty, \frac{27}{2}\right) \text{ 和}$$

$$\left(\frac{27}{2}, +\infty\right) \text{ 上均是单调递减.}$$

$$\text{由函数 } f(x) = \frac{2}{2x - 27} + 1 \text{ 的图象, 可得: } (a_n)_{\max} =$$

$$a_{14} = 3, (a_n)_{\min} = a_{13} = -1.$$

变式 3 答案 $-(m+n)$

解析 法一: 设 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 d ,

则由 $S_n = m, S_m = n$,

$$\text{得 } \begin{cases} S_n = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d = m, \text{ ①} \\ S_m = ma_1 + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}d = n. \text{ ②} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{②} - \text{①} \text{ 得 } (m-n)a_1 + \frac{(m-n)(m+n-1)d}{2} = n-m,$$