

數列級數

1. 等差、等比：

	等差	等比
定義	$a_n - a_{n-1} = d$ (後-前=定值=公差)	$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = r$ ($\frac{\text{後}}{\text{前}}$ =定值=公比)
一般項	$a_n = a_m + (n-m)d$ $= dn + k$	$a_n = a_m \cdot r^{n-m}$ $= k \cdot r^n$
前n項和	$S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2}$ $= \frac{n[2a_1 + (n-1)d]}{2}$	$S_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a_1(1-r^n)}{1-r} & r \neq 1 \\ na_1 & r = 1 \end{cases}$
連3項 (a, b, c)	作設: a-d, a, a+d 等差中項: $b = \frac{a+c}{2}$	假設: $\frac{a}{r}, a, ar$ 等比中項: $b = \pm\sqrt{ac}$
連n項和	$S_n, S_{2n} - S_n, S_{3n} - S_{2n}, \dots$ 亦成等差。公差 = n^2d	$S_n, S_{2n} - S_n, S_{3n} - S_{2n}, \dots$ 亦成等比。公比 = r^n

Σ_{x1} : 數列 $a_1+2, a_2+4, \dots, a_{10}+20$ 共 10 項, 其和為 240。求 $a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{10}$ 之值。

Sol: $(a_1+2) + (a_2+4) + \dots + (a_{10}+20)$
 $= (a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{10}) + (2+4+\dots+20)$
 $= (a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{10}) + \frac{(2+20) \times 10}{2} = 240$
 $\therefore a_1+a_2+\dots+a_{10} = 240 - 110 = 130$ #

Σ_{x2} : 等差數列共 10 項, 其奇數項和為 15, 偶數項和為 30, 求此數列公差。

Sol: $a_1+a_3+a_5+a_7+a_9 = 15 \dots \textcircled{1}$
 $a_2+a_4+a_6+a_8+a_{10} = 30 \dots \textcircled{2}$
 $\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow d+d+d+d+d = 15$
 $\therefore d = 3$ #

Σ_{x3} : 等差數列前 10 項和為 80, 前 5 個奇數項和為 120, 求首項 a_1 之範圍。

$\textcircled{1} a_1 < 80$ $\textcircled{2} 80 \leq a_1 < 90$ $\textcircled{3} 90 \leq a_1 < 100$ $\textcircled{4} 100 \leq a_1 < 110$
 Sol: $\begin{cases} a_1 + a_1r + \dots + a_1r^9 = \frac{a_1(1-r^{10})}{1-r} = 80 \dots \textcircled{1} \\ a_1 + a_1r^2 + \dots + a_1r^8 = \frac{a_1(1-r^9)}{1-r^2} = 120 \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$
 $\frac{\textcircled{1}}{\textcircled{2}}: \frac{1-r}{1-r^2} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 1+r = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $\therefore a_1 = 80 \times \frac{4}{1 - (-\frac{1}{3})^{10}} \doteq 80 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{320}{3}$ (4) #

Σ_{x4} : a_1, a_2, a_3 是等差數列; b_1, b_2, b_3 是等比數列
且 a, b 數均為實數。下列哪些正確?

- $\textcircled{1}$ $a_1 < a_2$ 和 $a_2 > a_3$ 可能同時成立 (x, 沒增, 沒減)
 - $\textcircled{2}$ $b_1 < b_2$ 和 $b_2 > b_3$ 可能同時成立 (0, -4, 6, 9)
 - $\textcircled{3}$ # 若 $a_1 + a_2 < 0$, 則 $a_2 + a_3 < 0$ (x, -4, 1, 6)
 - $\textcircled{4}$ # 若 $b_1, b_2 < 0$, 則 $b_2, b_3 < 0$ (正負相間) (4, 6, 9)
 - $\textcircled{5}$ b_1, b_2, b_3 均為正整數且 $b_1 < b_2$, 則 b_1 必除 b_2
- Sol: 等差 $\begin{cases} d > 0 \Rightarrow \text{沒增} \\ d < 0 \Rightarrow \text{沒減} \end{cases}$ 等比 $\begin{cases} r > 0 \Rightarrow \text{全正 or 全負} \\ r < 0 \Rightarrow \text{正負相間} \end{cases}$

2. Σ 求和公式

1) Σ 意義: $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = S_n$. 反之, $a_n = \begin{cases} S_n - S_{n-1}, & n \geq 2 \\ S_1, & n = 1 \end{cases}$

2) Σ 性質: ① $\Sigma(a_k + b_k) = \Sigma a_k + \Sigma b_k$

② $\Sigma c \cdot a_k = c \cdot \Sigma a_k$

«f.» $\Sigma a_k \cdot b_k \neq (\Sigma a_k)(\Sigma b_k)$

③ $\sum_{k=1}^m a_k + \sum_{k=m+1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$

3) Σ 公式: ① $\sum_{k=1}^n 1 = \frac{1+1+\dots+1}{n} = n$

② $\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1+2+\dots+n}{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}$

③ $\sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{1^2+2^2+\dots+n^2}{\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}}$

④ $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{1^3+2^3+\dots+n^3}{\left[\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]^2}$

[多項式] $\Sigma(a k^3 + b k^2 + c k + d) = a \Sigma k^3 + b \Sigma k^2 + c \Sigma k + d \Sigma 1$

[分式] $\Sigma \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \Sigma \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right)$; $\Sigma \frac{1}{k(k+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \Sigma \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$

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

Ex 5: 求下列各級數和.

1) $\sum_{k=1}^{10} k(k+1)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k$

$= \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} + \frac{10 \times 11}{2}$

$= 385 + 55$

$= \underline{440} \#$

2) $\sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{1}{k(k+2)}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{20} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \right.$

$\left. + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{22} \right) \right]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{21} - \frac{1}{22} \right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{462+231-22-21}{462}$

$= \underline{\frac{325}{462}} \#$

3) $1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + 20^3$

$= (1^3 + 2^3 + \dots + 20^3)$

$- (1^3 + \dots + 10^3)$

$= \left(\frac{20 \times 21}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{10 \times 11}{2} \right)^2$

$= 210^2 - 55^2$

$= 65 \times 155$

$= \underline{41075} \#$

4) $1 + (1+2) + (1+2+3) + \dots + (1+2+\dots+10)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} (1+2+\dots+k)$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \left(\frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} + \frac{10 \times 11}{2} \right)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{10 \times 11}{2} \times 8$

$= \underline{220} \#$

3. 遞迴關係

[型-] 等差型 \Rightarrow 連加

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + k$$

(係數均相等)

[型=] 等比型 \Rightarrow 連乘

$$a_n = k \cdot a_{n-1}$$

(沒有常數)

[其他] 找規律

Ex 6: 依據下列遞迴關係, 找出 a_{100} 之值。

1) $\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = a_n + (2n+1) \\ a_1 = 1 \end{cases}$

Sol: $a_1 = 1$
 $n=1 \quad a_2 = a_1 + 3$
 $n=2 \quad a_3 = a_2 + 5$
 \vdots

$$n=99 \Rightarrow a_{100} = a_{99} + 2 \times 99 + 1$$

$$a_{100} = 1 + 3 + 5 + \dots + (2 \times 99 + 1)$$

$$= \frac{100(1 + 2 \times 99 + 1)}{2} = 10000 \#$$

2) $\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} a_n \\ a_1 = 100 \end{cases}$

$a_1 = 100$
 $n=1 \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times a_1$
 $n=2 \quad a_3 = \frac{2}{3} \times a_2$
 $n=3 \quad a_4 = \frac{3}{4} \times a_3$
 \vdots

$$n=99 \Rightarrow a_{100} = \frac{99}{100} \times a_{99}$$

$$a_{100} = 100 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{99}{100}$$

$$= 1 \#$$

3) $\begin{cases} a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{1-a_n} \\ a_1 = 4 \end{cases}$

$a_1 = 4, a_2 = \frac{1}{1-a_1} = -\frac{1}{3}$
 $a_3 = \frac{1}{1-a_2} = \frac{1}{1-(-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{3}{4}$
 $a_4 = \frac{1}{1-a_3} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{3}{4}} = 4$

$\therefore a_{100} = 4 \#$

Ex 7: 遞迴數列 $\{a_n\}$ 滿足 $a_n = a_{n-1} + f(n-2), n \geq 2$ 且 $f(x)$ 是二次多項式。
 若 $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2, a_3 = 5, a_4 = 12$, 求 a_5 之值。

[型-]

$$a_2 = a_1 + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 1$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + f(1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 3$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + f(2) \Rightarrow f(2) = 7$$

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$$

$$f(0) = 1 = c$$

$$f(1) = a + b + c = 3 \Rightarrow a + b = 2$$

$$f(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 7 \Rightarrow 2a + b = 3$$

$$\therefore a = 1, b = 1, c = 1$$

$$\therefore a_5 = 12 + f(3) = 12 + 9 + 3 + 1 = 25 \#$$

[型=] 找規律

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 = 2 \quad) 1 \quad 2$$

$$a_3 = 5 \quad) 3 \quad 4$$

$$a_4 = 12 \quad) 7 \quad 6$$

$$a_5 = 25 \quad) 13$$

Ex 8: 已知 = 多項式,

$$P(x) = 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + \dots + 11x^{10} = \sum_{k=0}^{10} (k+1)x^k$$

$$Q(x) = 1 + 3x^2 + 5x^4 + \dots + 11x^{10} = \sum_{k=0}^5 (2k+1)x^{2k}$$

求 $P(x) \cdot Q(x)$ 中, x^9 的係數。

Sol: $Q(x) \cdot P(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 \cdot 10x^9 \\
 & 3x^2 \cdot 8x^7 \\
 & 5x^4 \cdot 6x^5 \\
 & 7x^6 \cdot 4x^3 \\
 & 9x^8 \cdot 2x^1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 6 + 7 \cdot 4 + 9 \cdot 2 \\
 & = 10 + 24 + 30 + 28 + 18 \\
 & = 110 \# \\
 & \left[\frac{1}{2} \right] \sum_{k=1}^5 (2k-1)(-2k+12) \\
 & = \sum_{k=1}^5 (-4k^2 + 26k - 12) \\
 & = -4x \frac{5 \times 6 \times 11}{6} + 26x \frac{5 \times 6}{2} - 12 \times 5 \\
 & = -220 + 390 - 60 = 110 \#
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 9: 在等比數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 中,

$$a_1 = 1, a_4 = 2 - \sqrt{5}, a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n,$$

求 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 的公比。

Sol: $a_1, a_1 r, a_1 r^2, a_1 r^3, \dots$

$$a_3 = a_2 + a_1 \quad \because a_1 = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore a_1 r^2 = a_1 r + a_1 \quad a_4 = 2 - \sqrt{5} < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - r - 1 = 0 \quad (\text{正負相間})$$

$$\Rightarrow r = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \quad \therefore r < 0$$

(取負)

$$r = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} \#$$

Ex 10: 數列 $\langle a_n \rangle$ 前 n 項和

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n = 2^{n+1} (n^2 - 2n),$$

求此數列第 n 項 a_n 。

Sol: $a_n = S_n - S_{n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 2^{n+1} (n^2 - 2n) - 2^n ((n-1)^2 - 2(n-1)) \\
 & = 2^n [2n^2 - 4n - (n^2 - 4n + 3)] \\
 & = 2^n (n^2 - 3) \#
 \end{aligned}$$

Ex 11: 設 $(a_{n+1})^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (a_n)^2, n \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 $a_n > 0$ 。

令 $b_n = \log a_n$, 則數列 b_1, b_2, \dots 為

- 1) 公差為正的等差數列
- 2) 公差為負的等差數列
- 3) 公比為正的等比數列
- 4) 公比為負的等比數列

Sol: $\log (a_{n+1})^2 = \log \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} (a_n)^2 \right)$

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

$$\Rightarrow 2 b_{n+1} = -\frac{1}{2} + 2 b_n$$

$$\Rightarrow b_{n+1} - b_n = -\frac{1}{4} \quad (2) \#$$

Ex 12: 設 a_1, a_2, \dots 為實數數列,

$$\text{滿足 } a_{n+1} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - a_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

請選出正確的選項。

1) 若 $a_1 = 1$, 則 $a_2 = 1$

2) 若 a_1 是整數, 則此數列每一項都是整數

3) 若 a_1 是無理數, 則此數列每一項都是無理數

4) $a_2 \leq a_4 \leq \dots \leq a_{2n} \leq \dots$

5) 如果 a_k 是奇數, 則 $a_{k+2}, a_{k+4}, \dots, a_{k+2n}, \dots$ 都是奇數。

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

$$1) a_2 = \frac{1 \times 2}{2} - a_1 = 1 - a_1(x) \quad = a_n + (n+1)$$

$$\therefore a_n \in a_{n+2} \quad \forall n$$

2) $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 必為整數

$\therefore a_n$ 是整數 $\Rightarrow a_{n+1}$ 是整數

(整數 + "-" 運算仍為整數) $\therefore a_k, a_{k+2}, \dots$ 均奇

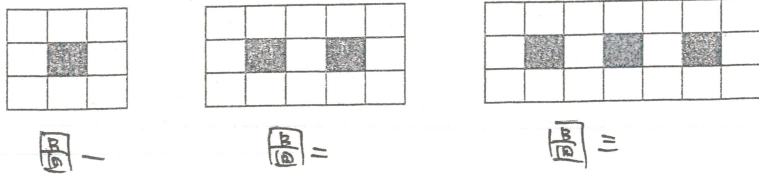
3) "有理數" "無理數" 必為無理數

$\therefore a_{n+1}$ 為無理數

$$4) a_{n+2} = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} - a_{n+1} \quad \therefore a_k, a_{k+2}, \dots$$

奇, 偶, 奇, 偶, 4.

Ex 13: 用黑白兩色地磚, 依如下規則:



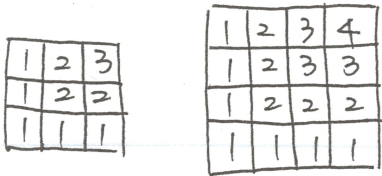
求第95個圖需要幾個白色地磚?

Sol: $[k=1] 3 + 5 \times 95 = 478 \#$

$[k=2] a_n - a_{n-1} = 5 \quad a_1 = 8$
 $a_2 - a_1 = 5$

$+ a_{95} - a_{94} = 5$
 $a_{95} = 8 + 5 \times 94 = 478 \#$

Ex 15: 觀察 3x3 和 4x4 方格數字規律.



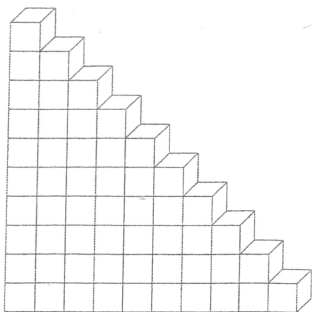
在 10x10 方格上, 依上面規律填入數字, 則所填入的 100 個數字和為何?

Sol: $[k=1] 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + \dots + 10 \cdot 1$

$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} k(-2k+21)$
 $= -2 \times \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} + 21 \times \frac{10 \times 11}{2} = 385$

$[k=2] \begin{matrix} 5 & 7 & 9 & 11 & 13 & 15 & 17 & 19 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 & 25 & 36 & 49 & 64 & 81 & 100 \\ 1 & 5 & 14 & 30 & 55 & 91 & 140 & 204 & 285 & 385 \# \end{matrix}$

Ex 16: 將邊長為 10 的正立方體堆疊如下圖, 當堆疊完 10 層時, 此圖形的表面積為何?



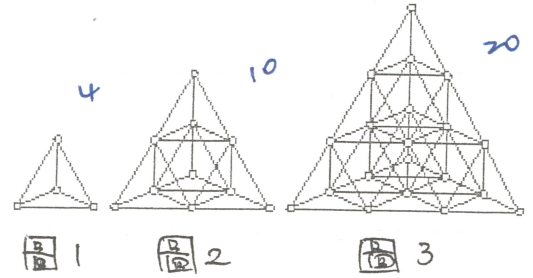
Sol:

上 = 10
 下 = 10
 左 = 10
 右 = 10
 前 = $1+2+\dots+10 = 55$
 後 = $1+2+\dots+10 = 55$

150 #

Ex 14: 用單位長的不銹鋼條焊接如下圖,

圖 1 有兩層, 共 4 個焊接點,
 圖 2 有三層, 共 10 個焊接點,
 圖 3 有四層, 共 20 個焊接點.



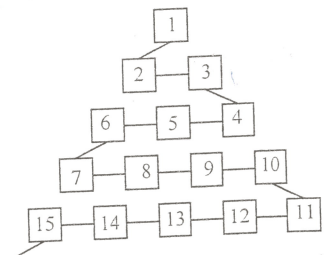
依此規律, 圖 5 有六層, 共有多少個焊接點?

Sol: $[k=1] 1 + (1+2) + (1+2+3) + \dots + (1+2+\dots+6)$
 $= \sum_{k=1}^6 (1+2+\dots+k) = \sum_{k=1}^6 \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times (\frac{6 \times 7 \times 13}{6} + \frac{6 \times 7}{2}) = 56 \#$

$[k=2] \begin{matrix} a_1 = 1 \\ a_2 - a_1 = 6 \\ a_3 - a_2 = 10 \\ a_4 - a_3 = 15 \\ a_5 - a_4 = 21 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$
 $\therefore a_4 = 35$
 $a_5 = 56 \#$

Ex 17: 下圖為網路工作者經常用來解釋網路運作的一種模型:

數字 1 出現在第 1 列, 數字 2, 3 出現在第 2 列
 數字 6, 5, 4 (左至右) 出現在第 3 列, 依此類推.



試問第 99 列第 67 個數字為何?

Sol: 第 k 列有 k 個數
 \Rightarrow 第 1~98 列共有 $\frac{98 \times 99}{2} = 4851$
 第 99 列由左至右第 67 個數
 由右至左第 33 個數
 $= 4851 + 33 = 4884 \#$