

|                  |               |    |        |              |   |
|------------------|---------------|----|--------|--------------|---|
| 高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 |               |    |        | 日期：106.03.03 |   |
| 範圍               | Chap1 數列級數(B) | 班級 | 一年___班 | 姓            | 名 |
|                  |               | 座號 |        |              |   |

一、填充題(每題 10 分)

1.將自然數按下列規律排列，每一列比前一列多一個數，如下所示：

- 第一列 1  
 第二列 2, 3  
 第三列 4, 5, 6  
 第四列 7, 8, 9, 10  
 ……以此類推……若自然數 58 位於第  $m$  列的第  $n$  個數，求數對  $(m, n) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (11, 3)

**解析** 設 58 位在第  $n$  列， $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n \geq 58 \Rightarrow n = 11$ ， $\therefore 58$  在第 11 列，  
 $\because 1 + 2 + \dots + 10 = 55$  . 故 58 在第 11 列第 3 個數 .

2.設  $a, b, c$  均為整數， $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 9$ ，已知  $a, b, c$  成等差數列，且  $0.\overline{a} + 0.\overline{4b} = 1.\overline{2c}$ ，則

序組  $(a, b, c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (7, 5, 3)

**解析** 原式  $\Rightarrow \frac{a}{9} + \frac{40+b}{99} = 1 + \frac{20+c}{99} \Rightarrow 11a + (40+b) = 99 + 20 + c$   
 $\Rightarrow 11a + b - c = 79 \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$

又  $a, b, c$  成等差數列， $\therefore a + c = 2b$ ，代入  $\textcircled{1}$  式消去  $c$  得  $b = 12a - 79$ ，  
 又  $1 \leq a, b, c \leq 9$ ， $\therefore$  取  $a = 7 \Rightarrow b = 5, c = 3$  .

3.以 49 根火柴棒圍成如下圖的  $n$  個正方形，則  $n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .



**解答** 16

**解析**  $a_1 = 4, d = 3$  (一個  $\square$ )，即  $\square + \square + \square + \square + \dots$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1)d = 4 + 3(n - 1) = 49, \therefore n = 16 .$$

4.在 4 與 64 之間插入  $a, b, c$  三個正數，使 4,  $a, b$  成等比數列； $b, c, 64$  亦成等比數列，且  $a, b, c$  成等差數列，則序組  $(a, b, c) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (10, 25, 40)

**解析**  $a^2 = 4b \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$

$$c^2 = 64b \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$2b = a + c \dots \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{由 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } c^2 = 16a^2,$$

$$\because a, c > 0, c = 4a, \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{3} \text{ 得 } b = \frac{5}{2}a,$$

$$\text{代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } a^2 = 10a, a = 10 (\because a > 0), b = 25, c = 40, \text{ 序組 } (a, b, c) = (10, 25, 40) .$$

5.設四正數  $a, b, c, d$  成等比數列，若  $a + b = 8, c + d = 72$ ，則公比  $r =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 3

**解析** 設公比為  $r$ ，則  $b = ar$ ， $c = ar^2$ ， $d = ar^3$  ( $r > 0$ )，

代入  $a + b = 8$ ， $c + d = 72$ ，得

$$a + ar = 8 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$ar^2 + ar^3 = 72 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \div \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow r^2 = 9, \text{ 又 } r > 0, \therefore r = 3.$$

6. 有三個正數成等比數列，其和為 21，其倒數和為  $\frac{7}{12}$ ，則此三數由小至大為\_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** 3, 6, 12

**解析** 設三數為  $a, ar, ar^2$  ( $a > 0, r \geq 1$ ) 則 
$$\begin{cases} a + ar + ar^2 = 21 \\ \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{ar} + \frac{1}{ar^2} = \frac{7}{12} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a(1 + r + r^2) = 21 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{1}{ar^2}(1 + r + r^2) = \frac{7}{12} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \div \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow (ar)^2 = 36, \therefore ar > 0, \therefore ar = 6,$$

$$\text{代入 } \textcircled{2} \text{ 得 } \frac{1}{6r}(1 + r + r^2) = \frac{7}{12}, \text{ 化簡 } 2r^2 - 5r + 2 = 0, \therefore r = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } 2,$$

$$\therefore r \geq 1, \therefore \text{取 } r = 2 \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 得 } a = 3, \therefore \text{三數為 } 3, 6, 12.$$

7. 已知  $a, 3, b, 27, c$  成等比，求數對  $(a, b, c) =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $(1, 9, 81)$  或  $(-1, -9, -81)$

**解析**  $a, 3, b, 27, c$  成等比， $\therefore \frac{3}{a} = \frac{b}{3} = \frac{27}{b} = \frac{c}{27} \Rightarrow b^2 = 3 \times 27, b = \pm 9.$

$$(1) b = 9, a = 1, c = 81.$$

$$(2) b = -9, a = -1, c = -81.$$

$$\therefore (a, b, c) = (1, 9, 81) \text{ 或 } (-1, -9, -81).$$

8. 一等差數列  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \cdots, a_n$ ，已知  $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = 15$ ， $a_1 \cdot a_3 \cdot a_5 = 45$ ，若公差  $d$  為負數，則第 88 項  $a_{88} =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** -165

**解析** 設公差為  $d$ ，則  $a_1 + a_3 + a_5 = (a_3 - 2d) + a_3 + (a_3 + 2d) = 15, \Rightarrow 3a_3 = 15 \Rightarrow a_3 = 5,$

$$a_1 \cdot a_3 \cdot a_5 = (5 - 2d) \cdot 5 \cdot (5 + 2d) = 45,$$

$$\Rightarrow 25 - 4d^2 = 9 \Rightarrow d^2 = 4 \Rightarrow d = \pm 2 \text{ (取負)}, \Rightarrow a_1 = 5 - (-4) = 9,$$

$$\text{故 } a_{88} = 9 + (88 - 1)(-2) = -165.$$

9. 有三個數成等比數列，其和為 93，若第一項減 11，第三項加 2，則成等差數列，求這三數由小到大排列為\_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** 16, 28, 49

**解析** 設此三數為  $a - d + 11, a, a + d - 2$  ( $d > 0$ )

$$\text{則 } a - d + 11 + a + a + d - 2 = 3a + 9 = 93 \Rightarrow 3a = 84 \Rightarrow a = 28,$$

$$\therefore \text{此三數為 } 39 - d, 28, 26 + d \text{ (成等比數列)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 28^2 = (39 - d)(26 + d) \Rightarrow 784 = 1014 + 13d - d^2$$

$$\Rightarrow d^2 - 13d - 230 = 0 \Rightarrow (d - 23)(d + 10) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 23 \text{ 或 } -10 \text{ (不合)},$$

$$\therefore \text{此三數為 } 16, 28, 49.$$

10. 若等比級數  $1 - 3 + 3^2 - 3^3 + \cdots + 3^{16}$  之和為  $\frac{1+b^c}{a}$  ( $a, b, c$  為整數且  $c > b$ )，則  $a + b + c =$ \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答** 24

**解析** 依等比級數和之公式  $= \frac{1 \cdot [1 - (-3)^{17}]}{1 - (-3)} = \frac{1 + 3^{17}}{4}$ ,  $\therefore (a, b, c) = (4, 3, 17) \Rightarrow a + b + c = 24$ .

11. 數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  滿足  $a_1 = 2$  且  $a_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_n}$ ,  $n$  為自然數, 求  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $\frac{n+1}{n}$

**解析**  $\because a_{n+1} = 2 - \frac{1}{a_n}$ ,

$$\therefore a_2 = 2 - \frac{1}{a_1} = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}, \quad a_3 = 2 - \frac{1}{a_2} = 2 - \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}, \quad a_4 = 2 - \frac{1}{a_3} = 2 - \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{5}{4}, \quad \dots \therefore a_n = \frac{n+1}{n}.$$

12. 有一遞迴數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  定義如下:  $\begin{cases} a_1 = 3 \\ a_{n+1} = a_n - 2 \quad (n \geq 2) \end{cases}$ , 求  $a_{36} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $-67$

**解析**  $a_{n+1} = a_n - 2 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} - a_n = -2$

表示  $\langle a_n \rangle$  為首項  $a_1 = 3$ , 公差  $d = -2$  之等差數列,  $\therefore a_{36} = 3 + (36 - 1)(-2) = -67$ .

13. 設數列  $a_n$  滿足  $a_1 = 2$ ,  $a_{n+1} - a_n = 6n^2 - 2n$  ( $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$ ), 當  $n \geq 2$  時, 試用  $n$  來表示  $a_n - a_1 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $2n(n-1)^2$

**解析**

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 - a_1 &= 6 \times 1^2 - 2 \times 1 \\ a_3 - a_2 &= 6 \times 2^2 - 2 \times 2 \\ a_4 - a_3 &= 6 \times 3^2 - 2 \times 3 \\ &\vdots \\ +) \quad a_n - a_{n-1} &= 6 \times (n-1)^2 - 2 \times (n-1) \\ \hline a_n - a_1 &= 6 \times [1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2] - 2 \times [1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1)] \\ &= 6 \times \frac{(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6} - 2 \times \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = (n-1)(n)(2n-1) - n(n-1) \\ &= n(n-1)(2n-1-1) = 2n(n-1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

14. 設數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  滿足  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_n = 5a_{n-1} + 8$  ( $n = 2, 3, \dots$ ), 則  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答**  $3 \times 5^{n-1} - 2$

**解析**  $a_n + k = 5(a_{n-1} + k) \Rightarrow a_n = 5a_{n-1} + 4k$ ,

$$\therefore 4k = 8 \Rightarrow k = 2 \text{ 代入 } a_n + 2 = 5(a_{n-1} + 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_2 + 2 &= 5(a_1 + 2) \\ a_3 + 2 &= 5(a_2 + 2) \\ a_4 + 2 &= 5(a_3 + 2) \\ &\vdots \\ +) \quad a_n + 2 &= 5(a_{n-1} + 2) \\ \hline a_n + 2 &= 5^{n-1}(a_1 + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } a_n = 3 \times 5^{n-1} - 2.$$

15. 數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  中,  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_{n+1} = a_n + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , 則  $a_{99} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $\frac{149}{100}$

**解析**  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$

$$a_1 = 1$$

$$a_2 - a_1 = \frac{1}{(2)(3)}$$

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

$$a_4 - a_3 = \frac{1}{(4)(5)}$$

$\vdots$

$$+) a_{99} - a_{98} = \frac{1}{(99)(100)}$$

$$a_{99} - 1 = \frac{1}{(2)(3)} + \frac{1}{(3)(4)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(99)(100)}$$

$$= 1 + \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{99} - \frac{1}{100} \right) \right] = 1 + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{100} \right) = \frac{149}{100} .$$

16.  $\frac{1}{1^2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+2} + \frac{1}{3^2+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{99^2+99} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答**  $\frac{99}{100}$

**解析**  $\frac{1}{1^2+1} + \frac{1}{2^2+2} + \frac{1}{3^2+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{99^2+99}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{1}{k^2+k} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) = \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{99} - \frac{1}{100} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{99}{100} .$$

17. 級數  $1 \times 3 + 2 \times 5 + 3 \times 7 + 4 \times 9 + \cdots + n \times (2n+1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ . (用  $n$  表示)

**解答**  $\frac{n(n+1)(4n+5)}{6}$

**解析**  $\sum_{k=1}^n k \times (2k+1) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k = 2 \times \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$= n \times (n+1) \left( \frac{2n+1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{n(n+1)(4n+5)}{6} .$$

18. 級數  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4k^2-1}$  的和 = \_\_\_\_\_ . (用  $n$  表示)

**解答**  $\frac{n}{2n+1}$

**解析**  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4k^2-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2}{(2k-1)(2k+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{2k-1} - \frac{1}{2k+1} \right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{2n}{2(2n+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1} .$$