

高雄市明誠中學 高一數學平時測驗 日期：100.03.02				
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一、填充題 (每題 10 分)

1. 在 4 與 12 之間依序插入 10 個數  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{10}$ , 使此 12 個數成等差數列, 則  $a_8 =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答  $\frac{108}{11}$

解析 由題意知：等差數列  $\langle 4, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{10}, 12 \rangle$  的首項為 4

$$\text{第 12 項為 12, 故由 } a_{12} = a_4 + (12-4)d \Rightarrow d = \frac{a_{12} - a_4}{12-4} = \frac{12-4}{12-4} = \frac{8}{11}$$

$$\text{第 9 項 } a_8 = 4 + (9-1) \cdot d = 4 + 8 \cdot \frac{8}{11} = \frac{108}{11} .$$

2. 等比數列  $\langle x, 3x+3, 4x+4, \dots \rangle$ , 求  $x =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答  $-\frac{9}{5}$

解析 等比數列  $\frac{3x+3}{x} = \frac{4x+4}{3x+3}, x \neq 0, -1 \Rightarrow (3x+3)^2 = x(4x+4)$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 18x + 9 = 4x^2 + 4x \Rightarrow 5x^2 + 14x + 9 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (5x+9)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{9}{5} \text{ 或 } x = -1 \text{ (不合)}$$

3.  $\langle a_n \rangle$  為一數列, 已知  $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n = n^2 + 3, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 則  $a_{10} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答 19

解析

$$\because S_n = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{n-1} + a_n = n^2 + 3, n \geq 1$$

$$-) S_{n-1} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{n-1} = (n-1)^2 + 3, n \geq 2$$

$$S_n - S_{n-1} = a_n = 2n - 1, n \geq 2$$

$$\text{而 } a_{10} = 2 \times 10 - 1 = 19 .$$

4. 設  $a_n = (1 + \frac{3}{1}) \times (1 + \frac{5}{4}) \times (1 + \frac{7}{9}) \times \dots \times (1 + \frac{2n+1}{n^2})$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 則  $a_{94} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答 9025

解析  $\because a_n = \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{16}{9} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} = (n+1)^2 \therefore a_{94} = 95^2 = 9025 .$

5. 設數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  之首項  $a_1 = 1$ , 且  $a_{n+1} = a_n + n^2, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , 則第  $n$  項  $a_n =$ \_\_\_\_\_ .

解答  $\frac{1}{6}(2n^3 - 3n^2 + n + 6)$

解析 由  $a_n = a_{n-1} + (n-1)^2$ ,

$$a_2 = a_1 + 1^2$$

$$a_3 = a_2 + 2^2$$

$$a_4 = a_3 + 3^2$$

⋮

$$+) a_n = a_{n-1} + (n-1)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore a_n &= a_1 + [1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + (n-1)^2] \\ &= 1 + \frac{(n-1)n(2n-1)}{6} = \frac{1}{6}(2n^3 - 3n^2 + n + 6) . \end{aligned}$$

6. 有一數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$ ，滿足  $a_1 = 2$ ， $a_{n+1} = 3a_n - 2$ ， $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ，則

(1) 若  $a_n + x = 3(a_{n-1} + x)$ ，求  $x =$  \_\_\_\_\_； (2)  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (請以  $n$  表示之)。

**解答** (1)  $x = -1$ ； (2)  $3^{n+1} - 1$

**解析**  $a_n = 3a_{n-1} - 2$ ，設  $a_n + x = 3(a_{n-1} + x) \Rightarrow a_n = 3a_{n-1} + 2x \Rightarrow x = -1$

$$\therefore (a_{n+1} - 1) = 3(a_n - 1)$$

$$\therefore (a_2 - 1) = 3(a_1 - 1)$$

$$(a_3 - 1) = 3(a_2 - 1)$$

$$(a_4 - 1) = 3(a_3 - 1)$$

⋮

$$\times) (a_n - 1) = 3(a_{n-1} - 1)$$

$$a_n - 1 = 3^{n-1}(a_1 - 1) = 3^{n-1} \times 1, \therefore a_n = 3^{n-1} + 1 .$$

7. 請寫出等比數列  $5, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{5}{27}, \dots$  的一般項  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $a_n = 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$ ， $n \in \mathbb{N}$

**解析** 等比數列  $a_1 = 5$ ， $r = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$  一般項  $a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} = 5 \times \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1}$   $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 。

8. 數列  $1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, \dots$ ，依此規則推算，則第  $n$  項  $a_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $2^n - 1$

**解析**

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \langle a_n \rangle : & 1, & 3, & 7, & 15, & 31, & 63, & \dots, & a_{n-1}, & a_n, \\ & & \vee & \vee & \vee & \vee & \vee & & & \vee \\ & & 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 & 32 & \dots & & 2^{n-1} \end{array}$$

$$a_n = a_{n-1} + 2^{n-1} \Rightarrow a_n = 1 + (2 + 2^2 + 2^3 + 2^4 + \dots + 2^{n-1}) = 1 + \frac{2 \times (2^{n-1} - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^n - 1 .$$

9. 兩等差數列的第  $n$  項比為  $(2n+3):(3n+4)$ ，求此兩數列首 9 項和之比 = \_\_\_\_\_。

**解答**  $13:19$

**解析** 設此兩數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$ ， $\langle b_n \rangle$  之首項為  $a, b$ ，公差為  $d, d'$

$$\text{則首 9 項和之比 } \frac{S_9}{S'_9} = \frac{\frac{9}{2}[2a + (9-1)d]}{\frac{9}{2}[2b + (9-1)d']} = \frac{2a + 8d}{2b + 8d'} = \frac{a + 4d}{b + 4d'} = \frac{a_5}{b_5} = \frac{2 \times 5 + 3}{3 \times 5 + 4} = \frac{13}{19} .$$

10.一等差數列之首  $n$  項和  $S_n = 9$ ，首  $2n$  項和  $S_{2n} = 12$ ，求首  $3n$  項和  $S_{3n} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 9

**解析** 一等差數列之首  $n$  項和  $S_n$ ，次  $n$  項和，再次  $n$  項和……亦成等差

即  $S_n, S_{2n} - S_n, S_{3n} - 2S_n$  成等差 .

設  $S_{3n} = x \Rightarrow 9, 12 - 9, x - 12$  成等差  $2(12 - 9) = 9 + (x - 12) \Rightarrow x = 9$

11.求  $1 + (1 + 2 + 1) + (1 + 2 + 3 + 2 + 1) + \cdots + (1 + 2 + \cdots + 19 + 20 + 19 + \cdots + 2 + 1) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 2870

**解析** 公式  $1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + (n - 1) + n + (n - 1) + \cdots + 2 + 1 = n^2$

$$\text{原式} = 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + 20^2 = \frac{1}{6} \times 20 \times 21 \times 41 = 2870 .$$

12.某巨蛋球場  $E$  區共有 23 排座位，此區每一排都比其前一排多 2 個座位 . 小明坐第 12 排，發現此排共有 60 個座位，則此球場  $E$  區共有 \_\_\_\_\_ 個座位 .

**解答** 1380

**解析** 所求  $= \frac{23}{2}(a_1 + a_{23}) = \frac{23}{2}(2a_{12}) = 23a_{12} = 23 \times 60 = 1380$  .

13.使等比數列  $\frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, \cdots$  的前  $n$  項和  $S_n$  大於 200 的最小整數  $n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 8

**解析**  $S_n = \frac{1}{9} \frac{(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{1}{18}(3^n - 1) > 200$ ，則  $3^n - 1 > 3600 \Rightarrow 3^n > 3601$ ，得  $n \geq 8$ ，

故  $n$  的最小值為 8 .

14.有一球從 81 公尺自由落下，每次著地後又跳回原高度的  $\frac{1}{3}$  再落下，當它第五次著地時，共經過 \_\_\_\_\_ 公尺 .

**解答** 161

**解析** 球最先落下經過 81 公尺，因每次反彈的高度為前高度的  $\frac{1}{3}$

第一次著地所經過的距離為 81 公尺

第二次著地所經過的距離為  $2 \times 81 \times \frac{1}{3}$  公尺

第三次著地所經過的距離為  $2 \times 81 \times (\frac{1}{3})^2$  公尺

第四次著地所經過的距離為  $2 \times 81 \times (\frac{1}{3})^3$  公尺

第五次著地所經過的距離為  $2 \times 81 \times (\frac{1}{3})^4$  公尺

所求距離和  $= 81 + 2 \times 81 \times \frac{1}{3} + 2 \times 81 \times (\frac{1}{3})^2 + 2 \times 81 \times (\frac{1}{3})^3 + 2 \times 81 \times (\frac{1}{3})^4$

$$= 81 + 162 \left[ \frac{1}{3} + (\frac{1}{3})^2 + (\frac{1}{3})^3 + (\frac{1}{3})^4 \right] = 81 + 162 \times \frac{40}{81} = 81 + 80 = 161 .$$

15. 試求下列各級數和：

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^{10} (5k-3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} . \quad (2) \sum_{k=1}^n (5k-3) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^{10} 5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} . \quad (4) \sum_{k=1}^n 5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

**解答** (1) 245; (2)  $\frac{5n^2-n}{2}$ ; (3)  $\frac{1705}{512}$ ; (4)  $\frac{10}{3} - \frac{10}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

**解析** (1)  $\sum_{k=1}^{10} (5k-3) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} 5k - \sum_{k=1}^{10} 3 = 5\sum_{k=1}^{10} k - \sum_{k=1}^{10} 3 = 5 \times \frac{10 \times (10+1)}{2} - 10 \times 3 = 245 .$

$$(2) \sum_{k=1}^n (5k-3) = \sum_{k=1}^n 5k - \sum_{k=1}^n 3 = 5\sum_{k=1}^n k - \sum_{k=1}^n 3 = 5 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 3n = \frac{5n^2+5n-6n}{2} = \frac{5n^2-n}{2} .$$

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^{10} 5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 5\sum_{k=1}^{10} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 5\left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^9\right]$$

$$= 5 \times \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 [1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1705}{512} .$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=1}^n 5\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 5\sum_{k=1}^n \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = 5\left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \cdots + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}\right]$$

$$= 5 \times \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 [1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n]}{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{10}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n .$$

16. 若  $\sum_{k=2}^4 (ak+b) = 93$ ,  $\sum_{k=0}^3 (ak+b) = 70$ , 求：(1)  $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ . (2)  $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

**解答** (1) 9; (2) 4

**解析**  $\sum_{k=2}^4 (ak+b) = 93 \Rightarrow (2a+b) + (3a+b) + (4a+b) = 93 \Rightarrow 3a+b = 31 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^3 (ak+b) = 70 \Rightarrow b + (a+b) + (2a+b) + (3a+b) = 70 \Rightarrow 3a+2b = 35 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 9, b = 4 .$$

17. 求下列各小題：

$$(1) 1 + (1+2) + (1+2+3) + \cdots + (1+2+3+\cdots+50) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{50 \times 51} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\cdots+50} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

**解答** (1) 22100; (2)  $\frac{50}{51}$ ; (3)  $\frac{100}{51}$

解析

$$(1) \text{第 } k \text{ 項 } a_k = 1 + 2 + \cdots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{所求} &= \sum_{k=1}^{50} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{50} \frac{k(k+1)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{50} (k^2 + k) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{50} k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{50} k \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{50 \times 51 \times 101}{6} + \frac{50 \times 51}{2} \right) = 22100 . \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{50 \times 51} &= \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{50} - \frac{1}{51} \right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{51} = \frac{50}{51} . \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{第 } k \text{ 項 } a_k = \frac{1}{1+2+\cdots+k} = \frac{1}{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} = \frac{2}{k(k+1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{所求} &= \sum_{k=1}^{50} \frac{2}{k(k+1)} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{50} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{50 \times 51} \right) = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{50} - \frac{1}{51} \right) \\ &= 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{51} \right) = \frac{100}{51} . \end{aligned}$$

18. 求下列各小題：

$$(1) 1 \times 99 + 2 \times 98 + 3 \times 97 + \cdots + 97 \times 3 + 98 \times 2 + 99 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{1 \times 2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4 \times 5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{99 \times 100 \times 101} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

解答

$$(1) 166650; (2) \frac{5049}{20200}$$

解析

$$(1) \text{原式} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} k \times (100 - k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{k=1}^{99} (100k - k^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{99} 100k - \sum_{k=1}^{99} k^2 = 100 \sum_{k=1}^{99} k - \sum_{k=1}^{99} k^2 \\ &= 100 \times \frac{99 \times 100}{2} - \frac{99 \times 100 \times 199}{6} = 166650 . \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3 \times 4} - \frac{1}{4 \times 5} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{99 \times 100} - \frac{1}{100 \times 101} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10100} \right] = \frac{5049}{20200} . \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \text{計算 } \frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{100} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{3}{100} + \cdots + \frac{99}{100} \right) \text{ 之值為 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} .$$

解答

$$2475$$

解析

$$\frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{100} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{3}{100} + \cdots + \frac{99}{100} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{1+2+\cdots+k}{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{\frac{k(k+1)}{2}}{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{k}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{99 \times 100}{2} = 2475 .$$

20. 設  $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4k^2 - 1}$ ，則滿足  $|S_n - \frac{1}{2}| < 0.01$  之最小自然數  $n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** 25

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2(2n+1)}$$

而  $|S_n - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2(2n+1)} < \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow 2n+1 > 50$ ，得  $n > 24$ ，故最小自然數  $n = 25$  .

21. 求：(1)  $\sum_{k=5}^{10} k^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ . (2)  $\sum_{k=5}^{10} k^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)355;(2)2925

**解析** (1) 
$$\sum_{k=5}^{10} k^2 = 5^2 + 6^2 + 7^2 + 8^2 + 9^2 + 10^2$$

$$= (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 4^2 + 5^2 + \cdots + 10^2) - (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + 4^2)$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 11 \times 21}{6} - \frac{4 \times 5 \times 9}{6} = 355 .$$

(2) 
$$\sum_{k=5}^{10} k^3 = 5^3 + 6^3 + \cdots + 10^3 = (1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + 10^3) - (1^3 + 2^3 + \cdots + 4^3)$$

$$= \left(\frac{10 \times 11}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4 \times 5}{2}\right)^2 = 2925 .$$

22. 求：

(1)  $2^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 + \cdots + 32^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

(2)  $2^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 + \cdots + (3n-1)^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

**解答** (1)4169;(2)  $\frac{n}{2}(6n^2 + 3n - 1)$

**解析** (1) 
$$2^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 + \cdots + 32^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{11} (3k-1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{11} (9k^2 - 6k + 1)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{11} 9k^2 - \sum_{k=1}^{11} 6k + \sum_{k=1}^{11} 1 = 9 \sum_{k=1}^{11} k^2 - 6 \sum_{k=1}^{11} k + \sum_{k=1}^{11} 1$$

$$= 9 \times \frac{11 \times 12 \times 23}{6} - 6 \times \frac{11 \times 12}{2} + 11 = 4169 .$$

(2) 
$$2^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 + \cdots + (3n-1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (3k-1)^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n (9k^2 - 6k + 1)$$

$$= 9 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 - 6 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = 9 \times \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - 6 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n$$

$$= \frac{n}{2}(6n^2 + 3n - 1) .$$

23. 級數和  $\frac{3}{1^2} + \frac{5}{1^2+2^2} + \frac{7}{1^2+2^2+3^2} + \cdots + \frac{2n+1}{1^2+2^2+\cdots+n^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $\frac{6n}{n+1}$

**解析** 原式  $= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k+1}{1^2+2^2+\cdots+k^2} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k+1}{\frac{1}{6}k(k+1)(2k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{6}{k(k+1)} = 6 \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}\right)$   
 $= 6\left[\left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)\right] = 6\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) = \frac{6n}{n+1}$  .

24. 級數和  $\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \cdots + 20 \times 21} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $\frac{115}{154}$

**解析** 原式  $= \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{1}{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \cdots + k(k+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}k(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^{20} \frac{3}{k(k+1)(k+2)}$   
 $= \frac{3}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{20} \left(\frac{1}{k(k+1)} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{21 \times 22}\right) = \frac{115}{154}$  .

25. 求  $1\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{1}{8} + 7\frac{1}{16} + \cdots + 19\frac{1}{1024} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答**  $100\frac{1023}{1024}$

**解析** 原式  $= (1+3+5+\cdots+19) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1024}\right)$   
 $= \frac{(1+19)10}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{10}]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 100 + 1 - \frac{1}{1024} = 100\frac{1023}{1024}$  .

26. 求  $1 \cdot (2) + 2 \cdot (2+4) + 3 \cdot (2+4+6) + \cdots + 10 \cdot (2+4+6+\cdots+20)$  之和為  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

**解答** 3410

**解析** 原式  $= \sum_{k=1}^{10} k[2(1+2+3+\cdots+k)] = \sum_{k=1}^{10} k[2 \times \frac{1}{2}k(k+1)] = \sum_{k=1}^{10} k \cdot k(k+1)$   
 $= \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^3 + \sum_{k=1}^{10} k^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 11\right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \times 10 \times 11 \times 21 = 3410$  .

27. 設  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  ,  $S_n = 1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + \cdots - (2n)^2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  . (以  $n$  來表示)

**解答**  $-2n^2 - n$

**解析**  $S_n = 1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + \cdots + (2n-1)^2 - (2n)^2$   
 $= \sum_{k=1}^n [(2k-1)^2 - (2k)^2] = \sum_{k=1}^n (2k-1-2k)(2k-1+2k)$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n (-4k+1) = -4 \sum_{k=1}^n k + \sum_{k=1}^n 1 = (-4) \times \frac{1}{2} n(n+1) + n = -2n^2 - n .$$

28.級數  $\sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{1}{k^2+2k}$  之和為\_\_\_\_\_ .

解答	$\frac{175}{264}$
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解析	$\sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{12} \right) \right]$
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$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{23}{132} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{175}{132} = \frac{175}{264} .$$