

證明  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} < \frac{5}{4}$  這是艾涵問的問題

考慮  $(n-1)n(n+1) = n^3 - n$  則  $\frac{1}{n^3} < \frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+1)}$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} < \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{(n-1)n} - \frac{1}{n(n+1)} \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} < 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+1)} < \frac{5}{4}$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} = \delta(3) \approx 1.202\dots$  1979 年 Roger Apery 證明了此數是無理數

[尤拉] [黎曼猜想]

分項對消法基本上分 3 種型式：(1) 加減型 (2) 乘除型 (3) 配對型

§ 加減型

$$\text{例1. } \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{97 \times 99} =$$

$$\text{例2. 化簡 } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{4}} + \dots + \frac{1}{100\sqrt{99} + 99\sqrt{100}} = \frac{9}{10}$$

例3. 計算

$$\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \dots + 99 \times 100} =$$

解

考慮分母的一般式  $1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + \dots + k(k+1) = (1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + k^2) + (1 + 2 + \dots + k) =$

$$\frac{k(k+1)(2k+1)}{6} + \frac{k(k+1)}{2} = \frac{k(k+1)(k+2)}{3}$$

$$\text{所以原式} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{3}{k(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^{99} \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{k(k+1)} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right) =$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1 \times 2} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2 \times 3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 4} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{99 \times 100} - \frac{1}{100 \times 101} \right) \right] = \frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{100 \times 101} \right)$$

$$\text{例4. 計算 } \frac{1 \times 2^1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{2 \times 2^2}{3 \times 4} + \frac{3 \times 2^3}{4 \times 5} + \frac{4 \times 2^4}{5 \times 6} + \dots + \frac{10 \times 2^{10}}{11 \times 12} =$$

解

$$\text{原式} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} \frac{k \times 2^k}{(k+1)(k+2)} = \sum_{k=1}^{10} \left( \frac{2^{k+1}}{k+2} - \frac{2^k}{k+1} \right) =$$

$$\left(\frac{2^2}{3} - \frac{2}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{2^3}{4} - \frac{2^2}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{2^4}{5} - \frac{2^3}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{2^{11}}{12} - \frac{2^{10}}{11}\right) = \frac{2^{11}}{12} - \frac{2}{2} = \frac{509}{3}$$

例5. 計算  $\frac{1}{4 \times 1^4 + 1} + \frac{2}{4 \times 2^4 + 1} + \frac{3}{4 \times 3^4 + 1} + \dots + \frac{10}{4 \times 10^4 + 1} =$

$$4x^4 + 1 = 4x^4 + 4x^2 + 1 - 4x^2 = (2x^2 + 1)^2 - (2x)^2 = (2x^2 - 2x + 1)(2x^2 + 2x + 1)$$

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

取  $n=1 \sim 10$  代入, 得

$$\frac{1}{4} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{25}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{181} - \frac{1}{221}\right) \right\} = \frac{55}{221}$$

例6. 設  $a_0=1, a_1=3, a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 + 1}{2}, n \geq 1$ , 求  $\frac{1}{a_0 + 1} + \frac{1}{a_1 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n + 1} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1} + 1} =$

for  $n \geq 1$  (中山大學 雙週一題 2011)

解

$$a_{k+1} - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(a_k - 1)(a_k + 1), \text{ 所以 } \frac{1}{a_{k+1} - 1} = \frac{2}{(a_k - 1)(a_k + 1)} = \frac{1}{a_k - 1} - \frac{1}{a_k + 1} \text{ for}$$

$k \geq 1$

$$\frac{1}{a_k + 1} = \frac{1}{a_k - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{k+1} - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{a_1 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n + 1} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1} + 1} =$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a_1 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_2 - 1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{a_2 - 1} - \frac{1}{a_3 - 1}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{a_n - 1} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{1}{a_0 + 1} + \frac{1}{a_1 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n + 1} + \frac{1}{a_{n+1} + 1} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1}\right) + \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - 1} = 1$$

例7. 已知  $a_n = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1})}$ , 則  $S_{2012} =$

解

$$\text{分子分母同乘 } \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}, a_n = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1}}{(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})(\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1})} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} \right)$$

所以  $S_{2012} =$

$$\frac{1}{2}\left\{\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+1}}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2+1}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3+2}}\right)+\dots+\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2012+\sqrt{2011}}}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2013+\sqrt{2012}}}\right)\right\}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2013+\sqrt{2012}}}\right)=\frac{1}{2}(1-\sqrt{2013}+\sqrt{2012})$$

例8.  $a_n = \sqrt[3]{n^2} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)n} + \sqrt[3]{(n-1)^2}$ , 求  $\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{1000}} =$

解

設  $a = \sqrt[3]{n}, b = \sqrt[3]{n-1}$ , 則  $a^3 - b^3 = 1$ ,  $\frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a^2 + ab + b^2} = a - b$

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{1000}} = 1 + (\sqrt[3]{2} - 1) + (\sqrt[3]{3} - \sqrt[3]{2}) + \dots + (\sqrt[3]{1000} - \sqrt[3]{999}) = 10$$

### § 乘除型

例9.  $\frac{3^4+2^6}{7^4+2^6} \times \frac{11^4+2^6}{15^4+2^6} \times \frac{19^4+2^6}{23^4+2^6} \times \frac{27^4+2^6}{31^4+2^6} \times \frac{35^4+2^6}{39^4+2^6} \times \frac{43^4+2^6}{47^4+2^6} =$  (女中)

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解

$$x^4 + 4y^4 = (x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2)(x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2)$$

今  $y=2$ , 則  $x^4 + 2^6 = (x^2 - 4x + 8)(x^2 + 4x + 8)$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{5 \times 29}{29 \times 85} \times \frac{85 \times 173}{173 \times 293} \times \dots \times \frac{1785 \times 2029}{2029 \times 2495} = \frac{1}{481}$$

(註  $(x+4)^4 + 2^6 = (x^2 + 4x + 8)(x^2 + 12x + 40)$ , 所以符合乘除型對消法。)

### § 配對型

例10. 設  $f(x) = \frac{2}{4^x + 2}$ , 則  $f\left(\frac{1}{2003}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{2003}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{2003}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{2002}{2003}\right) =$

$$\frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{t}} = 1$$

◇習作◇

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

2.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4k^2-1} =$
3. 化簡  $(\frac{1}{17 \times 19} + 1)(\frac{1}{18 \times 20} + 1)(\frac{1}{19 \times 21} + 1) \dots (\frac{1}{22 \times 24} + 1) = \frac{69}{68}$
4.  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\dots+19} =$
5.  $\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{2k+1}{k(k+1)} = -1 + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1}$
6.  $\frac{3}{1^2} + \frac{5}{1^2+2^2} + \frac{7}{1^2+2^2+3^2} + \dots + \frac{2n+1}{1^2+2^2+3^2+\dots+n^2} = \frac{6n}{n+1}$
7.  $\frac{1}{2(2^2-1)} + \frac{2}{3(3^2-1)} + \frac{3}{4(4^2-1)} + \dots + \frac{n}{(n+1)[(n+1)^2-1]} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n+2}$
8. 化簡  $\frac{4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{6}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots + \frac{n+3}{n(n+1)(n+2)} =$
9. 已知數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  的一般式為  $a_n = \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt{n+n}\sqrt{n+1}}$ ,  $n$  為正整數, 其前  $n$  項和為  $S_n$ , 則在數列  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{2011}$  中, 有理數項共有幾項? (通訊徵答 8702) 43
10. 求  $\frac{3^2-1^2}{1 \times 2 \times 3} + \frac{4^2-2^2}{2 \times 3 \times 4} + \frac{5^2-3^2}{3 \times 4 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{102^2-100^2}{100 \times 101 \times 102} = 2(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{101} - \frac{1}{102})$
11.  $\frac{1 \times 2}{2 \times 3} + \frac{2 \times 2^2}{3 \times 4} + \frac{3 \times 2^3}{4 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{n \times 2^n}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{n+2} - 1$
12.  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k \times [(k+1)!]}{2^{k+1}} = \frac{(n+2)!}{2^{n+1}} - 1$

13.  $S_n$  是數列  $\langle a_n \rangle$  的前  $n$  項和, 即  $S_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$ , 若  $S_n = n^2 a_n - n(n-1)$ ,

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 求 } a_n =$$

$$S_n = n^2 a_n - n(n-1)$$

$$S_{n-1} = (n-1)^2 a_{n-1} - (n-1)(n-2) \text{ for } n \geq 2$$

$$\text{相減得 } a_n = n^2 a_n - (n-1)^2 a_{n-1} - 2(n-1)$$

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

$$(n+1) a_n = (n-1) a_{n-1} + 2; \text{寫成 } n a_n - (n-1) a_{n-1} = 2, \text{取 } n=2, 3, 4, \dots \text{代入, 得}$$

$$2a_2 - a_1 + a_2 = 2$$

$$3a_3 - 2a_2 + a_3 = 2$$

$$4a_4 - 3a_3 + a_4 = 2$$

...

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

$$\text{相加, 得 } n a_n - a_1 + (a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n) = 2(n-1)$$

$$\text{即 } n a_n - 2a_1 + S_n = 2(n-1)$$

$S_n = -na_n + 2n - 1$  與  $S_n = n^2 a_n - n(n-1)$  聯立, 消去  $S_n$ , 得  $a_n = \frac{n^2 + n - 1}{n^2 + n}$

$n=1$  代入檢查, 亦成立。

另解, 算到  $(n+1)a_n = (n-1)a_{n-1} + 2$  後, 取  $n=2, 3, 4$  代入

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6} = 1 - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$a_3 = \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{11}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{12}, \dots \text{猜測 } a_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n(n+1)}, \text{ 以下用數學歸納法證明}$$

假設  $n=k$  時原式成立

則  $n=k+1$  時

$$a_{k+1} = \frac{k}{k+1} \times \frac{k^2 + k - 1}{k(k+1)} + \frac{2}{k+2} = \dots = 1 - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)}, \text{ 得證。}$$

14.  $[\ ]$  表示高斯符號。求

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1^2 + \sqrt[3]{1 \times 2}} + \sqrt[3]{2^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3^2 + \sqrt[3]{3 \times 4}} + \sqrt[3]{4^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{5^2 + \sqrt[3]{5 \times 6}} + \sqrt[3]{6^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{999^2 + \sqrt[3]{999 \times 1000}} + \sqrt[3]{1000}} \right] =$$

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$$\frac{(2^4 + \frac{1}{4})(4^4 + \frac{1}{4})(6^4 + \frac{1}{4})(8^4 + \frac{1}{4})(10^4 + \frac{1}{4})}{(1^4 + \frac{1}{4})(3^4 + \frac{1}{4})(5^4 + \frac{1}{4})(7^4 + \frac{1}{4})(9^4 + \frac{1}{4})} =$$

15. 計算

16. 設  $f(x) = \frac{4^x}{4^{x+2}}$ , 試求  $f\left(\frac{1}{101}\right) + f\left(\frac{2}{101}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{101}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{100}{101}\right)$  的值