

## 數列 - 分數數列

## 摘要

1. 運用分式恆等式對分式數列進行計算及化簡：

$$(a) \quad \frac{a}{n(n+a)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+a},$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{2}{n(n+a)(n+2a)} = \frac{1}{n(n+a)} - \frac{1}{(n+a)(n+2a)}$$

2. 運用常見的分數數列的總和或總積公式：

$$(a) \quad \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n \times (n+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{2}{1 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 5} + \frac{2}{5 \times 7} + \dots + \frac{2}{(2n-1) \times (2n+1)} = \frac{2n}{2n+1}$$

3. 運用多項式分解計算分數數列的總和或總積。  
4. 介紹常用的數列求和方法，如裂項法、合項法。  
5. 解與分數數列相關的方程問題。

## 拾例

1. 設  $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{1-3x+3x^2}$ ，求  $f(\frac{0}{9}) + f(\frac{1}{9}) + f(\frac{2}{9}) + \dots + f(\frac{9}{9})$ 。

答：  $f(x) + f(1-x) = \frac{x^3}{1-3x+3x^2} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{1-3(1-x)+3(1-x)^2}$

$$= \frac{x^3}{x^3+(1-x)^3} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{(1-x)^3+x^3} = 1$$

所以原式  $= [f(\frac{0}{9}) + f(\frac{9}{9})] + [f(\frac{1}{9}) + f(\frac{2}{9})] + \dots$

$$= \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

2. 若  $f(x) = \frac{9^x}{9^x+3}$ ，求  $f(\frac{1}{2000}) + f(\frac{2}{2000}) + f(\frac{3}{2000}) + \dots + f(\frac{1999}{2000})$  的值。

答：  $f(\frac{a}{2000}) + f(1 - \frac{a}{2000}) = \frac{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}}{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}+3} + \frac{9^{1-\frac{a}{2000}}}{9^{1-\frac{a}{2000}}+3}$

$$= \frac{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}}{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}+3} + \frac{9 \times 9^{-\frac{a}{2000}}}{9 \times 9^{-\frac{a}{2000}}+3}$$
$$= \frac{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}}{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}+3} + \frac{9}{9+3 \times 9^{\frac{a}{2000}}}$$
$$= \frac{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}}{9^{\frac{a}{2000}}+3} + \frac{3}{3+9^{\frac{a}{2000}}}$$
$$= 1$$

所以原式

$$= [f(\frac{1}{2000}) + f(\frac{1999}{2000})] + \dots + [f(\frac{999}{2000}) + f(\frac{1001}{2000})] + f(\frac{1000}{2000})$$
$$= 999 \times 1 + f(\frac{1}{2}) = 999 + \frac{3}{3+3} = 999.5$$

3. 2003 減去它的  $\frac{1}{2}$ ，再減去剩餘的  $\frac{1}{3}$ ，再減去剩餘的  $\frac{1}{4}$ ， $\dots$ ，依次類推，  
一直減去剩下的  $\frac{1}{2003}$ ，求最後剩下的數。  
(中國重慶市初中數學競賽 2003)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{答： 最後剩下的數} &= 2003\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\dots\left(1-\frac{1}{2003}\right) \\ &= 2003 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{2002}{2003} \\ &= 1。 \end{aligned}$$

4. 若  $S = \left(1-\frac{1}{2^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{3^2}\right)\left(1-\frac{1}{4^2}\right)\dots\left(1-\frac{1}{10^2}\right)$ ，求  $S$ 。  
(AHSME 1986) (HKMO 1985/86 決賽團體)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{答： } S &= \frac{2^2-1}{2^2} \times \frac{3^2-1}{3^2} \times \frac{4^2-1}{4^2} \times \dots \times \frac{10^2-1}{10^2} \\ &= \frac{(2-1)(2+1)}{2^2} \times \frac{(3-1)(3+1)}{3^2} \times \frac{(4-1)(4+1)}{4^2} \times \dots \times \frac{(10-1)(10+1)}{10^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{11}{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{11}{10} = \frac{11}{20}。 \end{aligned}$$

5. 計算  $\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{8}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{128}\right)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{答： 原式} &= 2\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{8}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{128}\right) \\ &= 2\left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{8}\right)\dots\left(1+\frac{1}{128}\right) \\ &= \dots \\ &= 2\left(1-\frac{1}{128}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{128}\right) = 2\left(1-\frac{1}{256}\right) \\ &= 2 \times \frac{255}{256} = \frac{255}{128}。 \end{aligned}$$

6. 求  $d$ 。若  $d = (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1994})(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1995})$   
 $- (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1995})(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1994})$ 。  
 (HKMO 1994/95 決賽團體)

答：\*設  $A = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{1994}$ 、 $B = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1995}$ ，

故原式可化簡為

$$\begin{aligned} AB - (B+1)(A-1) &= AB - AB - A + B + 1 \\ &= B - A + 1 = \frac{1}{1995} \end{aligned}$$

7. 求  $\frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{4 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{99 \times 100}$  的值。

答：原式 =  $(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) + (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{5}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{99} - \frac{1}{100})$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{100} = \frac{49}{100}$ 。

8. 若  $\frac{4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{7}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{10}{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \dots + \frac{100}{34 \cdot 35 \cdot 36} = \frac{P}{Q}$  且  $(P, Q) = 1$ ，求  $P + Q$  的值。

答：原式 =  $\sum_{n=1}^{33} \frac{3n+1}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)} = \sum_{n=1}^{33} \frac{3(n+1)-2}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}$   
 $= \sum_{n=1}^{33} \frac{3}{(n+2)(n+3)} - \sum_{n=1}^{33} \frac{2}{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}$   
 $= 3 \sum_{n=1}^{33} \left( \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) - \sum_{n=1}^{33} \left[ \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+3)} \right]$   
 $= 3 \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{36} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{35 \cdot 36} \right)$   
 $= \frac{11}{12} - \frac{209}{1260} = \frac{946}{1260} = \frac{473}{630}$ 。

故  $P = 473, Q = 630$ ，即  $P + Q = 473 + 630 = 1103$ 。

9. 計算  $\frac{(1 \times 4 + 2)(3 \times 6 + 2)(5 \times 8 + 2) \dots (97 \times 99 + 2)}{(2 \times 5 + 2)(4 \times 7 + 2)(6 \times 9 + 2) \dots (98 \times 100 + 2)}$  的值。

答：因  $n(n+3)+2 = n^2+3n+2 = (n+1)(n+2)$ ，

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以} & \frac{(1 \times 4 + 2)(3 \times 6 + 2)(5 \times 8 + 2) \dots (97 \times 99 + 2)}{(2 \times 5 + 2)(4 \times 7 + 2)(6 \times 9 + 2) \dots (98 \times 100 + 2)} \\ &= \frac{(1+1)(1+2)(3+1)(3+2)(5+1)(5+2) \dots (97+1)(97+2)}{(2+1)(2+2)(4+1)(4+2)(6+1)(6+2) \dots (98+1)(98+2)} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times 99}{3 \times 4 \times 5 \times \dots \times 100} = \frac{2}{100} = \frac{1}{50}。 \end{aligned}$$

10. 計算  $\frac{(2^4 + \frac{1}{4})(4^4 + \frac{1}{4})(6^4 + \frac{1}{4})(8^4 + \frac{1}{4})(10^4 + \frac{1}{4})}{(1^4 + \frac{1}{4})(3^4 + \frac{1}{4})(5^4 + \frac{1}{4})(7^4 + \frac{1}{4})(9^4 + \frac{1}{4})}$  的值。

答：因為  $x^4 + \frac{1}{4} = x^4 + x^2 + \frac{1}{4} - x^2 = (x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2 - x^2$   
 $= (x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2})(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2})。$

故原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(2^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2})(2^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{2})(4^2 - 4 + \frac{1}{2})(4^2 + 4 + \frac{1}{2})(6^2 - 6 + \frac{1}{2})}{(1^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{2})(1^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2})(3^2 - 3 + \frac{1}{2})(3^2 + 3 + \frac{1}{2})(5^2 - 5 + \frac{1}{2})} \\ & \quad \times \frac{(6^2 + 6 + \frac{1}{2})(8^2 - 8 + \frac{1}{2})(8^2 + 8 + \frac{1}{2})(10^2 - 10 + \frac{1}{2})(10^2 + 10 + \frac{1}{2})}{(5^2 + 5 + \frac{1}{2})(7^2 - 7 + \frac{1}{2})(7^2 + 7 + \frac{1}{2})(9^2 - 9 + \frac{1}{2})(9^2 + 9 + \frac{1}{2})} \\ &= \frac{(2 + \frac{1}{2})(6 + \frac{1}{2})(12 + \frac{1}{2})(20 + \frac{1}{2})(30 + \frac{1}{2})}{(0 + \frac{1}{2})(2 + \frac{1}{2})(6 + \frac{1}{2})(12 + \frac{1}{2})(20 + \frac{1}{2})} \\ & \quad \times \frac{(42 + \frac{1}{2})(56 + \frac{1}{2})(72 + \frac{1}{2})(90 + \frac{1}{2})(110 + \frac{1}{2})}{(30 + \frac{1}{2})(42 + \frac{1}{2})(56 + \frac{1}{2})(72 + \frac{1}{2})(90 + \frac{1}{2})} \\ &= \frac{110 + \frac{1}{2}}{0 + \frac{1}{2}} = 221。 \end{aligned}$$

## 淺問

1. 觀察數列的規律： $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots$  求該數列第 100 項。  
(中國重慶市初中數學競賽 2003)
2. 若  $f(x) = \frac{25^x}{25^x + 5}$  及  $Q = f(\frac{1}{25}) + f(\frac{2}{25}) + f(\frac{3}{25}) + \dots + f(\frac{24}{25})$ ，求 Q 的值。  
(HKMO 2011/12 決賽個人)
3. 求下列數列的總和：
  - (a)  $\frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{999 \times 1000}$
  - (b)  $\frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{998 \times 1000}$
  - (c)  $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\dots+1000}$
4. 求  $\frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}) + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \dots + \frac{9}{10})$  的值。  
(HKMO 1994/05 初賽團體)
5. 求下列數列的乘積：
  - (a)  $(1 - \frac{1}{2})(1 - \frac{1}{3})(1 - \frac{1}{4}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{2000})$
  - (b)  $(1 - \frac{1}{2^2})(1 - \frac{1}{3^2})(1 - \frac{1}{4^2}) \dots (1 - \frac{1}{2000^2})$
6. 計算  $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2009})(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2008}) - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2008})(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2009})$  的值。  
(HKMHASC 2008/09)
7. 若  $0.\dot{1} + 0.0\dot{2} + 0.00\dot{3} + \dots + 0.00000000\dot{9} = a$ ，求 a 的值。  
(答案以小數表示) (HKMO 1997/98 決賽團體)
8. 計算  $\frac{(10^4 + 324)(22^4 + 324)(34^4 + 324)(46^4 + 324)(58^4 + 324)}{(4^4 + 324)(16^4 + 324)(28^4 + 324)(40^4 + 324)(52^4 + 324)}$ 。(AIME 1987)

## 詳答

1. 以 2 為分母的分數有 1 個，以 3 為分母的分數有 2 個，如此類推，以  $n$  為分母的分數有  $n-1$  個。

$$\text{共有分數 } 1+2+3+\dots+(n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \leq 100。$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } n^2 - 2n - 200 &\leq 0 \\ n &\leq \frac{-(-2) + \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4(1)(-200)}}{2(1)} \quad (\text{負值捨去}) \\ &= \frac{2 + \sqrt{804}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{當中 } 28 < \sqrt{804} < 29, \text{ 即 } n < \frac{2+28}{2} < 15。$$

$$\text{取 } n=14, \text{ 得 } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{14 \times 13}{2} = 91。$$

$$\text{即第 100 項為以 15 為分母的分數中的第 9 個，即 } \frac{9}{15}。$$

(註：此題分數不應約簡，以妨混淆不清。)

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad f\left(\frac{a}{25}\right) + f\left(1 - \frac{a}{25}\right) &= \frac{25^{\frac{a}{25}}}{25^{\frac{a}{25}} + 5} + \frac{25^{1-\frac{a}{25}}}{25^{1-\frac{a}{25}} + 5} \\ &= \frac{25^{\frac{a}{25}}}{25^{\frac{a}{25}} + 5} + \frac{25 \times 25^{-\frac{a}{25}}}{25 \times 25^{-\frac{a}{25}} + 5} \\ &= \frac{25^{\frac{a}{25}}}{25^{\frac{a}{25}} + 5} + \frac{25}{25 + 5 \times 25^{\frac{a}{25}}} \\ &= \frac{25^{\frac{a}{25}}}{25^{\frac{a}{25}} + 5} + \frac{5}{5 + 25^{\frac{a}{25}}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

所以 Q

$$\begin{aligned} &= [f\left(\frac{1}{25}\right) + f\left(\frac{24}{25}\right)] + [f\left(\frac{2}{25}\right) + f\left(\frac{23}{25}\right)] + \dots + [f\left(\frac{12}{25}\right) + f\left(\frac{13}{25}\right)] \\ &= 12 \times 1 = 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \quad (a) \quad & \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{1}{999 \times 1000} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{999} - \frac{1}{1000}\right) \\
&= 1 - \frac{1}{1000} = \frac{999}{1000} \\
(b) \quad & \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{2 \times 4} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \dots + \frac{1}{998 \times 1000} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{998} - \frac{1}{1000}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{999} - \frac{1}{1000}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{999000 + 499500 - 1000 - 999}{999000} = \frac{1496501}{1998000} \\
(c) \quad & \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+2+3+\dots+1000} \\
&= \frac{2}{1 \times 2} + \frac{2}{2 \times 3} + \frac{2}{3 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{2}{1000 \times 1001} \\
&= 2 \times \left[ \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{1000} - \frac{1}{1001}\right) \right] \\
&= 2 \times \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{1001} \right] = 2 \times \frac{1000}{1001} = \frac{2000}{1001}
\end{aligned}$$
  

$$\begin{aligned}
4 \quad & \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \dots + \frac{9}{10}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1+2}{3} + \frac{1+2+3}{4} + \dots + \frac{1+2+3+\dots+9}{10} \\
&= \frac{1(1+1)}{2 \times 2} + \frac{2(2+1)}{2 \times 3} + \frac{3(3+1)}{2 \times 4} + \dots + \frac{9(9+1)}{2 \times 10} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \dots + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{9(9+1)}{2 \times 2} \\
&= \frac{90}{4} = \frac{45}{2}
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
5. \quad (a) \quad & (1-\frac{1}{2})(1-\frac{1}{3})(1-\frac{1}{4})\dots(1-\frac{1}{2000}) \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{1999}{2000} = \frac{1}{2000}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \quad & (1-\frac{1}{2^2})(1-\frac{1}{3^2})(1-\frac{1}{4^2})\dots(1-\frac{1}{2000^2}) \\
& = (\frac{2^2-1}{2^2})(\frac{3^2-1}{3^2})(\frac{4^2-1}{4^2})\dots(\frac{2000^2-1}{2000^2}) \\
& = \frac{(2-1)(2+1)}{2^2} \times \frac{(3-1)(3+1)}{3^2} \times \frac{(4-1)(4+1)}{4^2} \\
& \quad \times \dots \times \frac{(2000-1)(2000+1)}{2000^2} \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{1999}{2000} \times \frac{2001}{2000} = \frac{2001}{4000}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \quad & \text{設 } A = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2008}, B = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2009}, \text{ 故原式可化簡為} \\
& AB - (A-1)(B+1) = AB - AB + B - A + 1 \\
& = B - A + 1 = \frac{1}{2009}。
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \quad a \quad & = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \times \frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{9} \times \frac{1}{100} + \dots + \frac{9}{9} \times \frac{1}{10^8} \\
& = \frac{10^8 + 2 \times 10^7 + 3 \times 10^6 + \dots + 9}{9 \times 10^8} \\
& = \frac{123456789}{9 \times 10^8} = \frac{13717421}{10^8} = 0.13717421
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \quad \text{分析 } x^4 + 324 & = x^4 + 36x^2 + 324 - 36x^2 \\
& = (x^2 + 18)^2 - (6x)^2 \\
& = (x^2 - 6x + 18)(x^2 + 6x + 18) \\
& = [(x-3)^2 + 9][(x+3)^2 + 9]
\end{aligned}$$

故原式

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{(7^2+9)(13^2+9)(19^2+9)(25^2+9)(31^2+9)(37^2+9)}{(1^2+9)(7^2+9)(13^2+9)(19^2+9)(25^2+9)(31^2+9)} \\
& \quad \times \frac{(43^2+9)(49^2+9)(55^2+9)(61^2+9)}{(37^2+9)(43^2+9)(49^2+9)(55^2+9)} \\
& = \frac{61^2+9}{1^2+9} = \frac{3730}{10} = 373。
\end{aligned}$$