

求数列前 n 项和的 8 种常用方法

一. 公式法 (定义法):

1. 等差数列求和公式:

$$S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2} = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d$$

特别地, 当前 n 项的个数为奇数时, $S_{2k+1} = (2k+1) \cdot a_{k+1}$, 即前 n 项和为中间项乘以项数。这个公式在很多时候可以简化运算;

2. 等比数列求和公式:

$$(1) q=1, S_n = na_1;$$

$$(2) q \neq 1, S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q}, \text{ 特别要注意对公比的讨论};$$

3. 可转化为等差、等比数列的数列;

4. 常用公式:

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

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

$$(3) \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = 1^3+2^3+3^3+\cdots+n^3 = [\frac{n(n+1)}{2}]^2;$$

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

例 1 已知 $\log_3 x = \frac{-1}{\log_2 3}$, 求 $x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n$ 的前 n 项和.

解: 由 $\log_3 x = \frac{-1}{\log_2 3} \Rightarrow \log_3 x = -\log_3 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$

由等比数列求和公式得 $S_n = x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{x(1-x^n)}{1-x} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{2^n})}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

例 2 设 $S_n = 1+2+3+\cdots+n$, $n \in N^*$, 求 $f(n) = \frac{S_n}{(n+32)S_{n+1}}$ 的最大值.

解: 易知 $S_n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$, $S_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(n+1)(n+2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(n) &= \frac{S_n}{(n+32)S_{n+1}} = \frac{n}{n^2+34n+64} \\ &= \frac{1}{n+34+\frac{64}{n}} = \frac{1}{(\sqrt{n}-\frac{8}{\sqrt{n}})^2+50} \leq \frac{1}{50} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } \sqrt{n} - \frac{8}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 即 } n=8 \text{ 时, } f(n)_{\max} = \frac{1}{50}.$$

二. 倒序相加法: 如果一个数列 $\{a_n\}$, 与首末两端等“距离”的两项的和相等或等于同一常数, 那么求这个数列的前 n 项和即可用倒序相加法。如: 等差数列的前 n 项和即是用此法推导的, 就是

将一个数列倒过来排列（反序），再把它与原数列相加，就可以得到 n 个 $(a_1 + a_n)$.

例 3 求 $\sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 88^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ$ 的值

解：设 $S = \sin^2 1^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 3^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 88^\circ + \sin^2 89^\circ \dots\dots\dots ①$

将①式右边反序得

$$S = \sin^2 89^\circ + \sin^2 88^\circ + \dots + \sin^2 3^\circ + \sin^2 2^\circ + \sin^2 1^\circ \dots\dots\dots ② \quad (\text{反序})$$

又因为 $\sin x = \cos(90^\circ - x), \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$

①+②得 (反序相加)

$$2S = (\sin^2 1^\circ + \cos^2 1^\circ) + (\sin^2 2^\circ + \cos^2 2^\circ) + \dots + (\sin^2 89^\circ + \cos^2 89^\circ) = 89$$

$$\therefore S = 44.5$$

例 4 函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$ ，求 $f(1) + f(2) + \dots + f(2012) + f\left(\frac{1}{2012}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2011}\right) + \dots + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f(1)$ 的值.

三. 错位相减法：适用于差比数列（如果 $\{a_n\}$ 等差， $\{b_n\}$ 等比，那么 $\{a_n \cdot b_n\}$ 叫做差比数列）即把

每一项都乘以 $\{b_n\}$ 的公比 q ，向后错一项，再对应同次项相减，即可转化为等比数列求和.

如：等比数列的前 n 项和就是用此法推导的.

例 5 求和： $S_n = 1 + 3x + 5x^2 + 7x^3 + \dots + (2n-1)x^{n-1} \dots\dots\dots ①$

解：由题可知， $\{(2n-1)x^{n-1}\}$ 的通项是等差数列 $\{2n-1\}$ 的通项与等比数列 $\{x^{n-1}\}$ 的通项之积

$$\text{设 } xS_n = 1x + 3x^2 + 5x^3 + 7x^4 + \dots + (2n-1)x^n \dots\dots\dots ② \quad (\text{设制错位})$$

$$① - ② \text{ 得 } (1-x)S_n = 1 + 2x + 2x^2 + 2x^3 + 2x^4 + \dots + 2x^{n-1} - (2n-1)x^n \quad (\text{错位相减})$$

$$\text{即： } (1-x)S_n = 1 + 2x \cdot \frac{1-x^{n-1}}{1-x} - (2n-1)x^n$$

$$\therefore S_n = \frac{(2n-1)x^{n+1} - (2n+1)x^n + (1+x)}{(1-x)^2}$$

变式 求数列 $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{4}{2^2}, \frac{6}{2^3}, \dots, \frac{2n}{2^n}, \dots$ 前 n 项的和.

解：由题可知， $\left\{\frac{2n}{2^n}\right\}$ 的通项是等差数列 $\{2n\}$ 的通项与等比数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{2^n}\right\}$ 的通项之积

$$\text{设 } S_n = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{4}{2^2} + \frac{6}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{2n}{2^n} \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$\frac{1}{2}S_n = \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{4}{2^3} + \frac{6}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{2n}{2^{n+1}} \dots\dots\dots ② \quad (\text{设制错位})$$

$$① - ② \text{ 得, } (1 - \frac{1}{2})S_n = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{2^2} + \frac{2}{2^3} + \frac{2}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{2}{2^n} - \frac{2n}{2^{n+1}} \quad (\text{错位相减})$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} - \frac{2n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\therefore S_n = 4 - \frac{n+2}{2^{n-1}}$$

四. 裂项相消法：即把每一项都拆成正负两项，使其正负抵消，只余有限几项，可求和。这是分解

与组合思想(分是为了更好地合)在数列求和中的具体应用. 裂项法的实质是将数列中的每项(通项)分解, 然后重新组合, 使之能消去一些项, 最终达到求和的目的. 适用于 $\left\{ \frac{c}{a_n \cdot a_{n+1}} \right\}$, 其中 $\{a_n\}$ 是各项不为 0 的等差数列, c 为常数; 部分无理数列、含阶乘的数列等. 其基本方法是 $a_n = f(n+1) - f(n)$.

常见裂项公式:

$$(1) \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad \frac{1}{n(n+k)} = \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right); \quad \frac{1}{a_n \cdot a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{d} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} \right) \quad (\{a_n\} \text{ 的公差为 } d);$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{\sqrt{a_n} + \sqrt{a_{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{d} (\sqrt{a_{n+1}} - \sqrt{a_n}). \quad (\text{根式在分母上时可考虑利用分母有理化, 因式相消求和});$$

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

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

$$(5) a_n = \frac{n+2}{n(n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{2(n+1)-n}{n(n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)2^n}, \text{ 则 } S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)2^n};$$

$$(6) \frac{\sin 1^\circ}{\cos n^\circ \cos(n+1)^\circ} = \tan(n+1)^\circ - \tan n^\circ;$$

$$(7) \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = \frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!};$$

$$(8) \text{ 常见放缩公式: } 2(\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n-1}} = 2(\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n-1}).$$

例 6 求数列 $\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}}, \dots, \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}}, \dots$ 的前 n 项和.

解: 设 $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}} = \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$ (裂项)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S_n &= \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{n+1}} && (\text{裂项求和}) \\ &= (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + \dots + (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \\ &= \sqrt{n+1} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

例 7 求和 $S_n = \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$.

例 8 在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1}$, 又 $b_n = \frac{2}{a_n \cdot a_{n+1}}$, 求数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项的和.

解: $\because a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{2}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{n}{2}$

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{2}{\frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2}} = 8\left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \quad (\text{裂项})$$

\therefore 数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的前 n 项和

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= 8\left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)\right] \quad (\text{裂项求和}) \\ &= 8\left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) \\ &= \frac{8n}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

例 9 求证: $\frac{1}{\cos 0^\circ \cos 1^\circ} + \frac{1}{\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\cos 88^\circ \cos 89^\circ} = \frac{\cos 1^\circ}{\sin^2 1^\circ}$

解: 设 $S = \frac{1}{\cos 0^\circ \cos 1^\circ} + \frac{1}{\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\cos 88^\circ \cos 89^\circ}$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin 1^\circ}{\cos n^\circ \cos(n+1)^\circ} = \tan(n+1)^\circ - \tan n^\circ \quad (\text{裂项})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S &= \frac{1}{\cos 0^\circ \cos 1^\circ} + \frac{1}{\cos 1^\circ \cos 2^\circ} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\cos 88^\circ \cos 89^\circ} \quad (\text{裂项求和}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin 1^\circ} \{(\tan 1^\circ - \tan 0^\circ) + (\tan 2^\circ - \tan 1^\circ) + (\tan 3^\circ - \tan 2^\circ) + [\tan 89^\circ - \tan 88^\circ]\} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin 1^\circ} (\tan 89^\circ - \tan 0^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sin 1^\circ} \cdot \cot 1^\circ = \frac{\cos 1^\circ}{\sin^2 1^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 原等式成立

变式 求 $S_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{63}$.

解:
$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{35} + \frac{1}{63} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 \times 3} + \frac{1}{3 \times 5} + \frac{1}{5 \times 7} + \frac{1}{7 \times 9} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{9}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) \\ &= \frac{4}{9} \end{aligned}$$

五. 分段求和法:

例 10 在等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中 $a_{10} = 23, a_{25} = -22$, 求: (1) 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 前多少项和最大; (2) 数列 $\{|a_n|\}$ 前 n 项和.

六. 分组求和法: 有一类数列, 既不是等差数列, 也不是等比数列, 可把数列的每一项分成多个项或把数列的项重新组合, 使其转化成常见的数列, 然后分别求和, 再将其合并即可.

例 11 求数列的前 n 项和: $1 + 1, \frac{1}{a} + 4, \frac{1}{a^2} + 7, \cdots, \frac{1}{a^{n-1}} + 3n - 2, \cdots$

解: 设 $S_n = (1+1) + (\frac{1}{a} + 4) + (\frac{1}{a^2} + 7) + \dots + (\frac{1}{a^{n-1}} + 3n - 2)$

将其每一项拆开再重新组合得

$$S_n = (1 + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a^{n-1}}) + (1 + 4 + 7 + \dots + 3n - 2) \quad (\text{分组})$$

$$\text{当 } a=1 \text{ 时, } S_n = n + \frac{(3n-1)n}{2} = \frac{(3n+1)n}{2} \quad (\text{分组求和})$$

$$\text{当 } a \neq 1 \text{ 时, } S_n = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{a^n}}{1 - \frac{1}{a}} + \frac{(3n-1)n}{2} = \frac{a - a^{1-n}}{a-1} + \frac{(3n-1)n}{2}.$$

例 12 求数列 $\{n(n+1)(2n+1)\}$ 的前 n 项和.

解: 设 $a_k = k(k+1)(2k+1) = 2k^3 + 3k^2 + k$

$$\therefore S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k(k+1)(2k+1) = \sum_{k=1}^n (2k^3 + 3k^2 + k)$$

将其每一项拆开再重新组合得

$$S_n = 2 \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 + 3 \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n k \quad (\text{分组})$$

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

$$= \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad (\text{分组求和})$$

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

变式 求数列 $1\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{4}, 3\frac{1}{8}, \dots, (n + \frac{1}{2^n}), \dots$ 的前 n 项和.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } S_n &= 1\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{1}{8} + \dots + (n + \frac{1}{2^n}) \\ &= (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n) + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}n(n+1) + 1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

七. 并项求和法: 在数列求和过程中, 将某些项分组合并后即可转化为具有某种特殊的性质的特殊数列, 可将这些项放在一起先求和, 最后再将它们求和, 则称之为并项求和. 形如 $a_n = (-1)^n f(n)$ 类型, 可采用两项合并求. 利用该法时要特别注意有时要对所分项数是奇数还是偶数进行讨论.

例 13 求 $\cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \dots + \cos 178^\circ + \cos 179^\circ$ 的值.

解: 设 $S_n = \cos 1^\circ + \cos 2^\circ + \cos 3^\circ + \dots + \cos 178^\circ + \cos 179^\circ$

$$\therefore \cos n^\circ = -\cos(180^\circ - n^\circ) \quad (\text{找特殊性质项})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S_n &= (\cos 1^\circ + \cos 179^\circ) + (\cos 2^\circ + \cos 178^\circ) + (\cos 3^\circ + \cos 177^\circ) + \dots \\ &\quad + (\cos 89^\circ + \cos 91^\circ) + \cos 90^\circ \quad (\text{合并求和}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

例 14 数列 $\{a_n\}$: $a_1=1, a_2=3, a_3=2, a_{n+2}=a_{n+1}-a_n$, 求 S_{2002} .

解: 设 $S_{2002} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2002}$

由 $a_1=1, a_2=3, a_3=2, a_{n+2}=a_{n+1}-a_n$ 可得

$$a_4 = -1, a_5 = -3, a_6 = -2,$$

$$a_7 = 1, a_8 = 3, a_9 = 2, a_{10} = -1, a_{11} = -3, a_{12} = -2,$$

.....

$$a_{6k+1} = 1, a_{6k+2} = 3, a_{6k+3} = 2, a_{6k+4} = -1, a_{6k+5} = -3, a_{6k+6} = -2$$

$$\therefore a_{6k+1} + a_{6k+2} + a_{6k+3} + a_{6k+4} + a_{6k+5} + a_{6k+6} = 0 \quad (\text{找特殊性质项})$$

$$\therefore S_{2002} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2002} \quad (\text{合并求和})$$

$$= (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_6) + (a_7 + a_8 + \cdots + a_{12}) + \cdots + (a_{6k+1} + a_{6k+2} + \cdots + a_{6k+6})$$

$$+ \cdots + (a_{1993} + a_{1994} + \cdots + a_{1998}) + a_{1999} + a_{2000} + a_{2001} + a_{2002}$$

$$= a_{1999} + a_{2000} + a_{2001} + a_{2002}$$

$$= a_{6k+1} + a_{6k+2} + a_{6k+3} + a_{6k+4}$$

$$= 5$$

例 15 在各项均为正数的等比数列中, 若 $a_3 a_6 = 9$, 求 $\log_3 a_1 + \log_3 a_2 + \cdots + \log_3 a_{10}$ 的值.

解: 设 $S_n = \log_3 a_1 + \log_3 a_2 + \cdots + \log_3 a_{10}$

由等比数列的性质 $m+n=p+q \Rightarrow a_m a_n = a_p a_q$ (找特殊性质项)

和对数的运算性质 $\log_a M + \log_a N = \log_a M \cdot N$ 得

$$S_n = (\log_3 a_1 + \log_3 a_{10}) + (\log_3 a_2 + \log_3 a_9) + \cdots + (\log_3 a_5 + \log_3 a_6) \quad (\text{合并求和})$$

$$= (\log_3 a_1 \cdot a_{10}) + (\log_3 a_2 \cdot a_9) + \cdots + (\log_3 a_5 \cdot a_6)$$

$$= \log_3 9 + \log_3 9 + \cdots + \log_3 9$$

$$= 10$$

变式 求和 $S_n = 1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + 5^2 - 6^2 + \cdots + 99^2 - 100^2$.

八. 利用数列的通项求和

先根据数列的结构及特征进行分析, 找出数列的通项及其特征, 然后再利用数列的通项揭示的规律来求数列的前 n 项和, 是一个重要的方法.

例 16 求 $1+11+111+\cdots+\underbrace{111\cdots 1}_{n \uparrow 1}$ 之和.

解: 由于 $\underbrace{111\cdots 1}_{k \uparrow 1} = \frac{1}{9} \times \underbrace{999\cdots 9}_{k \uparrow 1} = \frac{1}{9}(10^k - 1)$ (找通项及特征)

$$\therefore 1+11+111+\cdots+\underbrace{111\cdots 1}_{n \uparrow 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{9}(10^1 - 1) + \frac{1}{9}(10^2 - 1) + \frac{1}{9}(10^3 - 1) + \cdots + \frac{1}{9}(10^n - 1) && \text{(分组求和)} \\
&= \frac{1}{9}(10^1 + 10^2 + 10^3 + \cdots + 10^n) - \frac{1}{9} \underbrace{(1+1+1+\cdots+1)}_{n \uparrow 1} \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{10(10^n - 1)}{10 - 1} - \frac{n}{9} \\
&= \frac{1}{81}(10^{n+1} - 10 - 9n)
\end{aligned}$$

例 17 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$: $a_n = \frac{8}{(n+1)(n+3)}$, 求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(a_n - a_{n+1})$ 的值.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \because (n+1)(a_n - a_{n+1}) &= 8(n+1) \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+3)} - \frac{1}{(n+2)(n+4)} \right] && \text{(找通项及特征)} \\
&= 8 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(n+2)(n+4)} + \frac{1}{(n+3)(n+4)} \right] && \text{(设制分组)} \\
&= 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right) + 8 \left(\frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right) && \text{(裂项)} \\
\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1)(a_n - a_{n+1}) &= 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right) + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+3} - \frac{1}{n+4} \right) && \text{(分组、裂项求和)} \\
&= 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\
&= \frac{13}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

变式 求 $5 + 55 + 555 + \cdots + \underbrace{555 \cdots 5}_{n \uparrow 5}$ 的前 n 项和.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \because a_n &= \frac{5}{9}(10^n - 1) \\
\therefore S_n &= \frac{5}{9}(10^1 - 1) + \frac{5}{9}(10^2 - 1) + \frac{5}{9}(10^3 - 1) + \cdots + \frac{5}{9}(10^n - 1) \\
&= \frac{5}{9} \left[(10^1 + 10^2 + 10^3 + \cdots + 10^n) - n \right] \\
&= \frac{5}{81} (10^{n+1} - 9n - 10)
\end{aligned}$$

以上 8 种方法虽然各有其特点, 但总的原则是要善于改变原数列的形式结构, 使其能使用等差数列或等比数列的求和公式以及其它已知的基本求和公式或进行消项处理来解决, 只要很好地把握这一规律, 就能使数列求和化难为易, 迎刃而解.