

浙江大学 2018 - 2019 学年 春夏 学期

《微积分(甲)II》课程期中考试试卷

课程号: 821T0020, 开课学院: 数学科学学院

考试试卷: A 卷、B 卷 (请在选定项上打√) 任课老师: 考试地点:

考试形式: √ 闭、开卷 (请在选定项上打√), 允许带 笔 入场, 作业本序号

考试日期: 2019 年 4 月 22 日, 考试时间: 120 分钟

诚信考试, 沉着应考, 杜绝违纪。

考生姓名: 学号: 所属院系:

题序	一 (1-3)	二 (4-5)	三 (6-7)	四 (8-9)	五 (10-11)	六 (12-13)	总分
得分							
评卷人							

得分 一、(本大题: 第 1-3 小题, 共 18 分。)

1. (6 分) 判别级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}+\dots+\sqrt{n}}$ 的敛散性。

利用 $\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n} \geq \sqrt{n+1} \Rightarrow \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n} \geq \sqrt{n}$
 $\therefore 2(\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}) = \sum_{k=1}^n (\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k}) \geq (n+1)\sqrt{n} > n^{3/2}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}+\dots+\sqrt{n}} < \frac{2}{n^{3/2}}$ 而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ 收敛
 由比较法得 $\sum \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2}+\dots+\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

2. (6 分) 求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$ 的值。

利用 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n)' = (\frac{1}{1-x})' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1$
 取 $x = \frac{1}{2}$ 得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})^2} \Big|_{x=\frac{1}{2}} = 2$

3. (6 分) 将 $f(x) = \arcsin x$ 展开成 x 的幂级数, 并求 $f^{(99)}(0)$ 。

利用 $(1-x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n, |x| < 1$ 得
 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n}$ 两边逐项积分得
 $\arcsin x = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n+1} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n+1}, |x| < 1$
 $\frac{f^{(99)}(0)}{(99)!} = \frac{1}{99} \cdot \frac{(97)!!}{(98)!!} \Rightarrow f^{(99)}(0) = (97!!)^2$

二、(本大题: 第 4-5 小题, 共 16 分。)

4. (8 分) 已知级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $x = -1$ 处条件收敛, 试求级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (n+1) x^n$ 的收敛半径。

(要求给出理由)
 级数在 $x = -1$ 处收敛, 收敛半径 $R \geq 1$ 。又 $\sum |a_n|$ 发散 $\therefore R \leq 1$
 故 $\sum a_n x^n$ 收敛半径 $R = 1$, $\sum a_n x^{n+1}$ 收敛半径 $R = 1$
 $\Rightarrow (\sum a_n x^{n+1})' = \sum a_n (n+1) x^n$ 的收敛半径 $R = 1$

5. (8 分) 设 $f(x) = e^x (0 \leq x \leq 2\pi)$, 将 $f(x)$ 展开成周期 2π 的傅里叶级数。

$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{\pi} + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \sin nx dx$
 $= \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{\pi} + n b_n$
 $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} a_n$
 $\therefore \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2+1} \\ b_n = -\frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{n}{n^2+1} \end{cases}$
 $\therefore e^x = \frac{e^{2\pi}-1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1} (\cos nx - n \sin nx) \right) \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$

得分 三、(本大题:第 6-7 小题,共 16 分.)

6. (8 分) 求原点关于平面 $\pi: 2x-3y+4z+29=0$ 的对称点的坐标.

设 O 的对称点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 则 $\vec{OP_0} \perp \pi$
 且 $(\frac{x_0}{2}, \frac{y_0}{-3}, \frac{z_0}{4}) \in \pi$ 得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x_0}{2} = \frac{y_0}{-3} = \frac{z_0}{4} \\ 2x_0 - 3y_0 + 4z_0 + 29 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x_0 = -4 \\ y_0 = 6 \\ z_0 = -8 \end{cases}$$

故得对称点 $(-4, 6, -8)$

7. (8 分) 通过点 $M_1(1, 1, 1)$ 和 $M_2(2, 3, 4)$, 作与平面 $x+y-z=1$ 垂直的平面, 求此平面方程

此平面法向量 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{M_1M_2}$, $\vec{n} \perp (1, 1, -1) \Rightarrow$

$$\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-5, 4, -1)$$

$$\therefore \text{平面方程: } -5(x-1) + 4(y-1) - (z-1) = 0 \quad \text{即} \\ 5x - 4y + 3z - 2 = 0$$

得分 四、(本大题:第 8-9 小题,共 16 分.)

8. (8 分) 求过点 $A(-1, 0, 4)$, 且平行于平面 $3x-4y+z=0$, 又与直线 $\frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-3}{1} = \frac{z}{2}$ 相交的直线方程.

记两直线交点 $B(-1+t, 3+t, 2t)$. t 待定 $\vec{AB} = (t, 3+t, 2t-4)$

$$\text{则 } \vec{AB} \perp (3, -4, 1) \Rightarrow 3t - 4(3+t) + 2t - 4 = 0 \text{ 得 } t = 16$$

$$\therefore \vec{AB} = (16, 19, 28)$$

$$\text{故直线: } \frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$$

9. (8 分) 求直线 $L: \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ y-z-1=0 \end{cases}$ 绕 Oz 轴旋转所得的旋转曲面方程

$$\text{消去 } z: \begin{cases} x+z+1=0 \\ z-1=y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-z-1 \\ z-1=y \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore L: \begin{cases} x=-z-1 \\ y=z \end{cases}$$

设旋转面为 θ . 半径 $= \sqrt{(-z-1)^2 + z^2}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{(-z-1)^2 + z^2} \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{(-z-1)^2 + z^2} \sin \theta \\ z = z+1 \end{cases}$$

消去 θ , 得

$$x^2 + y^2 = (z+1)^2 + (z+1)^2$$

五、(本大题:第 10-11 小题,共 16 分.)
10. (8 分) 已知 $z = (e^x + y^2)^y$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(e^x + y^2)^{y-1} \cdot e^x$$

$$\ln z = y \ln(e^x + y^2), \text{ 两边对 } y \text{ 求偏导:}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln(e^x + y^2) + y \cdot \frac{1}{e^x + y^2} \cdot 2y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^x + y^2)^y \ln(e^x + y^2) + 2y^2 \cdot (e^x + y^2)^{y-1}$$

11. (8 分) 设 $u = f(x, \frac{x}{y})$, 其中 f 有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2)$$

$$= f''_{12} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + \frac{1}{y} f''_{22} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2})$$

$$= -\frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{x}{y^2} f''_{12} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2$$

六、(本大题:第 12-13 小题,共 18 分.)

12. (8 分) 设 $u = u(x, y)$ 对新变量 ξ, η 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 a 的值, 使得在变换

$\xi = x + ay, \eta = x - y$ 下, 将方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta})$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} (a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta})$$

$$= a \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 3 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (1 + 4a + 3a^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (2 + 4(a-1) - 6a) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$$

$$1 + 4a + 3a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ (令 } a = -1)$$

13. (10 分) 设 $0 < a_0 < 1, a_{n+1} = a_n(1 - a_n) (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$.

证明: (1) 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛; (2) 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

证明: (1) 级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛: $\therefore a_n \searrow$ 且 $a_n \neq 0$
 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$
 $a = a(1-a) \Rightarrow a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$
 $\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

(2) $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n(1-a_n)} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{1-a_n}$
 $\therefore \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n} = \frac{1}{1-a_n} \leq \frac{1}{1-a_0}$
 $\frac{1}{a_n} = (\frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_0}) + \dots + (\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}) + \frac{1}{a_0} < \frac{n}{1-a_0} + \frac{1}{a_0} < \frac{n}{a_0(1-a_0)} = \frac{n}{a_1}$
 $\therefore a_n > \frac{a_1}{n}$ 且 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散 $\therefore \sum a_n$ 发散.

微积分甲 期中考试答案

1. 令 $a_n = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}}$ $b_n = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}$... 3分

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}})} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$... 3分

$\therefore \sum \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛 $\therefore \sum \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n+1}+\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛

2. 作 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n+1}$ $\int_0^x S(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}$... 3分

$S(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$ $\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 2$... 3分

3. $f(x) = \arcsin x$

$f(x) = (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 2!} x^4 + \dots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n} + \dots$... 3分

$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n! (2n+1)} x^{2n+1} + \dots$

$\frac{f(0)}{99!} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \dots 97}{2^{49} \cdot 49! \cdot 99} \Rightarrow f(0) = (99!!)^2$... 3分

4. $\therefore \sum a_n x^n$ 在 $x=1$ 处条件收敛

$\therefore \sum a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径 $R=1$.

(\because 若 $R>1$, 则 $\sum a_n x^n$ 在 $x=1$ 处绝对收敛, $\therefore R \leq 1$,

又若 $R<1$, 则 $\sum a_n x^n$ 在 $x=1$ 处发散, $\therefore R \geq 1$) ... 4分

$\therefore \sum a_n x^{n+1}$ 的收敛半径 $R=1$, 据定理,

$\therefore \sum a_n (n+1) x^n$ 的收敛半径 ... 4分

5. 求 $f(x) = e^x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 的周期为 2π 的傅里叶级数

解法: $\therefore 2l = 2\pi$ $l = \pi$

$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x dx = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{\pi}$

$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \cos nx dx = \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{\pi(n^2 + 1)}$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) ... 2分

$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^x \sin nx dx = -\frac{n(e^{2\pi} - 1)}{\pi(n^2 + 1)}$... 2分

$\therefore \frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{2\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e^{2\pi} - 1}{\pi(n^2 + 1)} \cos nx - \frac{n(e^{2\pi} - 1)}{1 + n^2} \sin nx \right) = \begin{cases} e^x & 0 < x < 2\pi \\ \frac{e^{2\pi} + 1}{2} & x=0, 2\pi \end{cases}$

解法: $a_n + bi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x(2+ni)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2x} e^{nix} dx = \dots$ (6分) ... 2分

6. 求点关于平面 $\pi: 2x-3y+4z+29=0$ 的对称点

解 $L: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{-3} = \frac{z}{4} = t$, $\begin{cases} x=2t \\ y=-3t \\ z=4t \end{cases}$... 4分

$29t + 29 = 0$, $t = -1$, 对称点的 $t = -2$... 4分

\therefore 对称点 $P: (-4, 6, -8)$

7. 通过 $M_1(1, 1, 1)$ 和 $M_2(2, 3, 4)$, 作与平面 $x+y-z=1$ 垂直的平面

解: 平面的法向量 $\vec{n} \perp \vec{M_1 M_2}$, $\vec{n} \perp (\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k})$

所以 $\vec{n} = \vec{M_1 M_2} \times (\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - \vec{k}$... 4分

\therefore 所求平面方程 $-5(x-1) + 4(y-1) - (z-1) = 0$

或 $5x - 4y + z - 2 = 0$... 4分

8. 过点 $A(1, 0, 4)$, 且平行于 $3x-4y+z=0$, 又与直线 $\frac{x+1}{2} = \frac{y-3}{-1} = \frac{z-4}{1}$ 相交的直线方程

解法(一) 过 A 且平行已知平面的平面 $3x-4y+z-4=0$
过已知直线的平面束 $\lambda(x+y+z)+\mu(y-3-\frac{z}{-1})=0$ ----- 4分
代入 $A(1, 0, 4)$, 得 $3\lambda-4\mu=0$, $\therefore 10x-4y-3z+22=0$
从而所求直线 $\begin{cases} 3x-4y+z-4=0 \\ 10x-4y-3z+22=0 \end{cases}$ ----- 4分

解法(二) 过点 $A(1, 0, 4)$ 的直线与已知直线的交点 $B(a, a+4, 2a+2)$
 $\overrightarrow{AB} = \{a+1, a+4, 2a+2\} \perp \vec{n} = \{3, -4, 1\}$ ----- 4分
 $\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ 得 $a=15$, $\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} = \{16, 19, 28\}$
所求直线: $\frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$ ----- 4分

9. 求 $L: \begin{cases} x+y+z=0 \\ y-z=1 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴的旋转面方程

解: 取点 $M(x, y, z)$ 在旋转面上, 过 M 作垂直于 z 轴的平面
该平面与 L 相交于 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$
有 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{x_1^2+y_1^2} = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ z_1 = z \end{cases}$ ----- 4分

又 M_1 在 L 上: $\begin{cases} x_1+y_1+z_1=0 \\ y_1-z_1=1 \end{cases}$

利用关系, 消去 x_1, y_1, z_1 , 得: $x^2+y^2=5z^2+6z+2$ ----- 4分

10. 求 $z=(e^x+y^2)^2$ 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(e^x+y^2)^2 e^x$ ----- 4分 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (e^x+y^2)^2 (2y(e^x+y^2) + \frac{2y^2}{e^x+y^2})$ ----- 4分

11. $u=f(x, \frac{x}{y})$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1(x, \frac{x}{y}) + f'_2(x, \frac{x}{y}) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$ ----- 4分
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f''_{12} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) + f''_{22} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2$ ----- 4分

12. 解: $u < \begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}$ $z = x+ay$ $y = x-y$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot a + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} (-1)$ ----- 3分
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} a + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} (a-1) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} a^2 - 2a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ ----- 3分

代入 β 中得

$(1+4a+3a^2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + (2+4(-1+a)-6a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$

令 $1+4a+3a^2=0$, $(2+4(-1+a)-6a)=0$ 得 $a=-\frac{1}{3}$ ----- 2分

13. (1) $\because 0 < a_0 < 1$, 求证 $0 < a_n < 1$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$)

由 $a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n) > a_n$ $\therefore \{a_n\}$ 单调减少 ----- 2分

记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$, 由 $a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n)$, 得 $A = A(1-A)$ $\therefore A=0$ ----- 2分

由莱布尼兹定理, 得 $\sum (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛. ----- 2分

(2) $\because 0 < a_0 < 1$ 且 $0 < a_n < a_0 < 1$ ($\forall n$)

$a_{n+1} = a_n(1-a_n)$, $\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{1-a_n}$, $\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{1-a_n} < \frac{1}{1-a_0} = b$

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_1} - \frac{1}{a_0} = \frac{1}{1-a_0} = b$, $\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_1} < b$, \dots , $\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} < b$

$\therefore \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_0} \leq nb$, $\frac{1}{a_n} \leq \frac{1}{a_0} + nb$ $\therefore a_n \geq \frac{1}{nb + \frac{1}{a_0}}$

$\therefore \sum a_n$ 发散 ----- 4分