## 北京交通大学 2019 年非数学专业大学生数学竞赛试题

(2019年6月22日晚7:00-9:30)

1. 极限  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos x\sqrt{\cos 2x}\sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。 2. 定积分  $\int_{1}^{2} \left[ \tan(x-1)^3 + \sqrt{2x-x^2} \right] dx = _____.$ 3. 设 $\Sigma$ :  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x + 2z$ , 则曲面积分 $I = \bigoplus_{z \in I} [(x+y)^2 + z^2 + 2yz]dS = _______$ 。 4. 设函数 f(u) 具有二阶连续的导数,  $z = f\left(e^x \sin y\right)$ ,且满足  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{2x}z$ ,则函 数 f(u) = 5. 设曲线积分  $I = \oint_L \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + v^2}$ , 其中 L 是椭圆  $3x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$  的边界,方向为逆时针方向, 则 I = \_\_\_\_\_。 二、(本题满分 10 分)设可微函数 f(x)满足  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$ ,求  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{t} dx \int_{-\sqrt{t^{2}-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{t^{2}-x^{2}}} \left[ f\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}\right) + 2y \right] dy}{\int_{0}^{t} dx \int_{-\sqrt{t^{2}-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{t^{2}-x^{2}}} \left[ f\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}\right) + 2y \right] dy$ 三、(本题满分 10 分)设函数 f(x,y,z) 在区域 $\Omega$ 内可微,且  $\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2 \leq M, \quad A(x_1, y_1, z_1), \quad B(x_2, y_2, z_2) \in D$  内两点,线段 AB 包 含在 $\Omega$ 内,证明:  $|f(x_1,y_1,z_1)-f(x_2,y_2,z_2)| \le M|AB|$ ,其中|AB|表示线段AB的长度。 四、(本题满分 10 分) 计算三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} \left(x^2+y^2\right) dv$ ,其中  $\Omega$  是由  $x^2+y^2+(z-2)^2 \geq 4$ ,  $x^{2} + y^{2} + (z-1)^{2} \le 9$ ,  $z \ge 0$  所围成的空心立体。 五、(本题满分 10 分)设函数 f(x) 是以T(T>0) 为周期的连续函数,并且  $\int_{a}^{T} f(x)dx = k \neq 0 , \text{ } \\ \lim_{R \to +\infty} \frac{1}{R^{\lambda}} \iiint_{2 \leq x^{2} \leq n^{2}} f \left| \left( x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right| dV = C \neq 0 , \text{ } \\ \text{$  六、(本题满分 10 分)设函数 f(x)在 [0,1]上具有n阶连续导数,如果

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} x f(x)dx = \cdots = \int_{0}^{1} x^{n} f(x)dx = 0,$$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ , 使得  $f^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$ 。

 $=2\left(\bar{x}+\bar{z}\right) \oiint dS+0=32\pi \ .$ 

七、(本题满分 10 分)设函数 f(x)在( $-\infty$ ,+ $\infty$ )上具有连续导数,且  $|f(x)| \le 1, f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$ 

证明: 对于
$$0 < \alpha < \beta$$
,都有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f'\left(nx - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = 0$ 。

八、(本题满分 10 分)已知 $\left\{a_k\right\}$ , $\left\{b_k\right\}$ 是正项数列,且 $b_{k+1}-b_k \geq \delta, k=1,2\cdots$ , $\delta$ 为一正

常数,证明: 若级数 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k$$
 收敛,则级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{k \sqrt[k]{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_k)(b_1 b_2 \dots b_k)}}{b_{k+1} b_k}$  收敛。

$$- 1. \quad \text{解:} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x + \cos x - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} + \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} - \cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x}}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x (1 - \sqrt{\cos 2x})}{x^2} + \frac{\cos x \sqrt{\cos 2x} (1 - \sqrt[3]{\cos 3x})}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{1 + (\cos 2x - 1)}\right)}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \sqrt[3]{1 + (\cos 3x - 1)}}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

$$2. \quad \text{解:} \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\tan t^3 + \sqrt{1 - t^2}\right] dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3. \quad \text{解:} \quad \Sigma : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2x + 2z \Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 \le 2 \text{ or } \text{可知重心为}(1, 0, 1) \text{ or } \text{于是}$$

$$I = \bigoplus_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[(x + y)^2 + z^2 + 2yz\right] dS = \bigoplus_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz\right] dS = \bigoplus_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x + 2z) dS + 2 \bigoplus_{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + z) y dS$$

4. 
$$\Re: \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f'(u)e^x \sin y) = [f''(u)e^x \sin y]e^x \sin y + f'(u)e^x \sin y$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( f'(u)e^x \cos y \right) = \left[ f''(u)e^x \cos y \right] e^x \cos y - f'(u)e^x \sin y ;$$

两式相加得

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''(u)e^{2x} = e^{2x}z = e^{2x}f(u),$$

即满足方程  $f''(u) - f(u) = 0 \Rightarrow f(u) = C_1 e^u + C_2 e^{-u}$ 。

注意到 
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2 + y^2 - y \cdot 2y}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - x \cdot 2x}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

因此
$$(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$$
,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ , 因此, 设 $L^* : x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$  逆时针方向, 则

$$I = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2 + y^2} = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{x dy - y dx}{\varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} (1+1) d\sigma = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} 2\pi \varepsilon^2 = 2\pi \ .$$

二、解: 利用奇偶对称性, 
$$\int_{-\sqrt{t^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{t^2-x^2}} \left[ f\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right) + 2y \right] dy = 2 \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t^2-x^2}} f\left(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right) dy$$

令
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
,于是

$$2\int_{0}^{\sqrt{t^{2}-x^{2}}} f\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}\right) dy = 2\int_{x}^{t} \frac{uf\left(u\right)}{\sqrt{u^{2}-x^{2}}} du$$

所以原式= 
$$\lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{2\int\limits_{0}^{t} dx \int\limits_{x}^{t} \frac{uf\left(u\right)}{\sqrt{u^{2}-x^{2}}} du}{t^{3}} = \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{2\int\limits_{0}^{t} uf\left(u\right) du \int\limits_{0}^{u} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^{2}-x^{2}}} dx}{t^{3}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{\pi \int_{0}^{t} uf(u) du}{t^{3}} = \lim_{t \to 0+} \frac{\pi tf(t)}{3t^{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3} .$$

或者利用极坐标有

$$2\int_{0}^{t} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{t^{2}-x^{2}}} f\left(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}\right) dy = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{t} f(r) r dr = \pi \int_{0}^{t} f(r) r dr , \ \mp \mathbb{E}$$

原式=
$$\lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{\pi \int_{0}^{t} f(r) r dr}{t^{3}} = \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{\pi t f(t)}{3t^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{3}$$
。

三、证明: 方法 1: 设  $\varphi(t) = f\left(x_1 + t(x_2 - x_1), y_1 + t(y_2 - y_1), z_1 + t(z_2 - z_1)\right)$ ,则  $\varphi(t)$  在

[0,1]上可导,根据拉格朗日中值定理,存在 $c \in (0,1)$ ,使得

$$\varphi(1) - \varphi(0) = \varphi'(c)(1-0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x_2 - x_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(y_2 - y_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w}(z_2 - z_1) .$$
   
  $\uparrow \neq$ 

$$\left| \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) \right| = \left| f\left(x_1, y_1, z_1\right) - f\left(x_2, y_2, z_2\right) \right| = \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial u}(x_2 - x_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(y_2 - y_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w}(z_2 - z_1) \right|$$

$$\leq \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \left( x_2 - x_1 \right)^2 + \left( y_2 - y_1 \right)^2 + \left( z_2 - z_1 \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M \left| AB \right| .$$

方法 2:

$$|f(x_1, y_1, z_1) - f(x_2, y_2, z_2)|$$

$$= \left| f\left(x_{1}, y_{1}, z_{1}\right) - f\left(x_{2}, y_{1}, z_{1}\right) + f\left(x_{2}, y_{1}, z_{1}\right) - f\left(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{1}\right) + f\left(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{1}\right) - f\left(x_{2}, y_{2}, z_{2}\right) \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right|_{\xi} (x_2 - x_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right|_{\eta} (y_2 - y_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \Big|_{\zeta} (z_2 - z_1)$$

$$\leq \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \left( x_2 - x_1 \right)^2 + \left( y_2 - y_1 \right)^2 + \left( z_2 - z_1 \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M \left| AB \right| .$$

方法 3:

$$|f(x_1, y_1, z_1) - f(x_2, y_2, z_2)|$$

$$= \left| \int_{A}^{B} df \right| = \left| \int_{A}^{B} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz \right| = \left| \int_{A}^{B} \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \vec{\tau} ds \right|, \quad \cancel{\sharp} = \vec{\tau} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp} = \cancel{\sharp} \cdot \cancel{\sharp}$$

$$\leq \int_{A}^{B} \left| \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \vec{z} \right| ds \leq \int_{AB} \left| \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \right| \vec{\tau} \right| ds$$

$$\leq \left[ \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \right)^{2} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \right)^{2} + \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \left( x_{2} - x_{1} \right)^{2} + \left( y_{2} - y_{1} \right)^{2} + \left( z_{2} - z_{1} \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M |AB|.$$

## 四、解法1:

$$\Omega_1: \begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, z - 1 = r\cos\varphi\\ 0 \le r \le 3, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases},$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^3 r^2 \sin^2 \phi r^2 \sin \phi dr = \frac{8}{15} 3^5 \pi = \frac{648\pi}{5}$$

$$\Omega_2: \begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, \, y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, \, z - 2 = r\cos\varphi \\ 0 \le r \le 2, \, 0 \le \varphi \le \pi, \, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases},$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^2 r^2 \sin^2 \phi r^2 \sin \phi dr = \frac{8}{15} 2^5 \pi = \frac{256\pi}{15}$$

$$\Omega_3: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, 1 - \sqrt{9 - r^2} \le z \le 0, \\ 0 \le r \le 2\sqrt{2}, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega_3} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_0^{1-\sqrt{9-r^2}} r^2 dz = \left(124 - \frac{2}{5}3^5 + \frac{2}{5}\right) \pi = \frac{136}{5}\pi$$

$$\exists \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \pi$$

原式= 
$$\iint_{\Omega_1} (x^2 + y^2) dv - \iint_{\Omega_2} (x^2 + y^2) dv - \iint_{\Omega_3} (x^2 + y^2) dv = \frac{256\pi}{3}$$
。

解法 2: 利用先二后一法

原式= 
$$\int_{0}^{4} dz \int_{D_{z}:4-(z-2)^{2} \le x^{2}+y^{2} \le 9-(z-1)^{2}} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} dz \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{4-(z-2)^{2}}}^{\sqrt{9-(z-1)^{2}}} r^{2} r dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} 2\pi \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( 9 - (z-1)^{2} \right)^{2} - \left( 4 - (z-2)^{2} \right)^{2} \right] dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{4} 16 + 8z - 7z^{2} + z^{3} dz$$

$$=\frac{256\pi}{3}$$
 o

五、解: 其中 
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \le R^2} f\left[\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\phi \int_0^R f\left(r^3\right) r^2 \sin\phi dr$$
,
$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^R f(r^3) dr^3 = \frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^{R^3} f(t) dt$$

注意到 
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} f(t)dt = \frac{k}{T}$$
 ,所以  $\lambda = 3$  。

从而 
$$\lim_{R \to +\infty} \frac{1}{R^3} \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2} f\left[\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] dV = \lim_{R \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{4\pi}{3} \int_0^{R^3} f(t) dt}{R^3} = \frac{4k\pi}{3T} = C$$
即  $\lambda = 3, C = \frac{4k\pi}{3T}$ 。

六、证明: 先证明函数 f(x) 在 (0,1) 内至少有 n+1个不同的零点。反证法,假设 f(x) 在 (0,1) 内不同零点个数少于 n+1个,则函数 f(x) 在 (0,1) 内的符号改变不超过 n 次,不妨设 f(x) 在  $x_1, x_2, \cdots x_k$  处改变符号,其中  $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_k < 1, k \le n$ ,由此可见,函数  $= (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_k)f(x)$  在区间 (0,1) 上不变号,于是

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_k) f(x) dx \neq 0,$$

但根据已知条件  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 xf(x)dx = \cdots = \int_0^1 x^n f(x)dx = 0$ ,可以推出

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_k)f(x)dx = 0, \text{ is as } \text{$\mathbb{R}$}.$$

所以函数 f(x) 在 (0,1) 内至少有 n+1 个不同的零点,设  $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n+1} < 1$ ,  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \cdots = f(x_{n+1}) = 0$ ,由罗尔定理,存在  $0 < \xi_1 < \xi_2 < \cdots < \xi_n < 1$ ,其中  $x_k < \xi_k < x_{k+1}, (k=1,2,\cdots,n)$ ,即 f'(x) 在 (0,1) 内至少有 n 个不同的零点,如此递推,得

到  $f^{(n)}(x)$  在 (0,1) 内至少有 1 个零点。

y(x) 的反函数为 x(y),则 x(y) 定义在区间  $\left[\alpha-\frac{1}{n\alpha},\beta-\frac{1}{n\beta}\right]$ 上,且

$$x'(y) = y'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{nx^2}} > 0$$
, 于是

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f'\left(nx - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int_{n\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha}}^{n\beta - \frac{1}{\beta}} f'(ny)x'(y)dy, 根据积分中值定理得$$

$$\exists \xi_n \in \left[\alpha - \frac{1}{n\alpha}, \beta - \frac{1}{n\beta}\right],$$

使得 
$$\int_{n\alpha-\frac{1}{\beta}}^{n\beta-\frac{1}{\beta}} f'(ny)x'(y)dy = \frac{x'(\xi_n)}{n} \left[ f\left(n\beta-\frac{1}{\beta}\right) - f\left(n\alpha-\frac{1}{\alpha}\right) \right]$$

因此, 
$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f' \left( nx - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \right| \leq \frac{\left| x'(\xi_n) \right|}{n} \left[ \left| f \left( n\beta - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) \right| + \left| f \left( n\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \right| \right] \leq \frac{2 \left| x'(\xi_n) \right|}{n}$$

注意到
$$0 < x'(y) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{n\varepsilon^2}} < 1$$
,于是 $\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f'\left(nx - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \right| \le \frac{2}{n}$ ,即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f'\left(nx-\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = 0.$$

八、证明: 令
$$S_k = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i$$
,则 $a_k b_k = S_k - S_{k-1}$ ,规定 $S_0 = 0$ ,于是 $a_k = \frac{S_k - S_{k-1}}{b_k}$ 。

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{S_k - S_{k-1}}{b_k} = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \left( \frac{S_k}{b_k} - \frac{S_k}{b_{k+1}} \right) + \frac{S_N}{b_N} = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{b_{k+1} - b_k}{b_k b_{k+1}} S_k + \frac{S_N}{b_N} \ge \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} \frac{\delta}{b_k b_{k+1}} S_k , \quad \text{if } \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

级数 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{S_k}{b_k b_{k+1}}$$
 收敛。

由不等式 
$$\sqrt[k]{\left(a_1a_2...a_k\right)\left(b_1b_2...b_k\right)} \le \frac{a_1b_1+a_2b_2+\cdots a_kb_k}{k} = \frac{S_k}{k}$$
,

$$\frac{k\sqrt[k]{\left(a_{1}a_{2...}a_{k}\right)\left(b_{1}b_{2...}b_{k}\right)}}{b_{k+1}b_{k}}\leq\frac{S_{k}}{b_{k+1}b_{k}}\;,$$

由比较判别法知,级数  $\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} \frac{k \sqrt[k]{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_k)(b_1 b_2 \dots b_k)}}{b_{k+1} b_k}$  收敛。