## 厦门大学《微积分 I-2》课程期中试卷解答

一、计算下列各题: (每小题 4 分, 共 8 分)

(1) 设  $\vec{a} = (2,1,-1)$ ,  $\vec{b} = (1,2,2)$ , 求 $Prj_{\vec{b}}(2\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ 和 $(2\vec{a} - \vec{b})$ 与 $\vec{a}$ 的夹角 $\theta$ .

解:  $: (2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = (3,0,-4)$ 

$$\therefore \operatorname{Prj}_{\vec{b}}(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) = \frac{(2\vec{a} - \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{b}}{\left|\vec{b}\right|} = \frac{3 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + (-4) \cdot 2}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}} = -\frac{5}{3},$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot (2\vec{a} - \vec{b})}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |(2\vec{a} - \vec{b})|} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot (-4)}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2 + (-4)^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

$$\therefore \theta = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}.$$

(2) 求以A(4,7,-1)、B(5,5,1)和C(3,7,-2)为顶点的三角形的面积.

解: :: 
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (1, -2, 2)$$
,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = (-1, 0, -1)$ 

$$\therefore \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (2, -1, -2),$$

于是三角形的面积 
$$S = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + (-2)^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$
.

二、计算下列各题: (每小题 4 分, 共 8 分)

解: 
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot y^x$$
,  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot y^x \ln y$ .

(2) 设 $u = xyz^2$ ,点P(1,1,1),求u在点P处的最大的方向导数和它的方向(以单位向量表示).

解: grad 
$$u|_{P} = (yz^{2}, xz^{2}, 2xyz)|_{P} = (1,1,2)$$
, grad  $u|_{P} = \sqrt{1^{2} + 1^{2} + 2^{2}} = \sqrt{6}$ ,

$$\vec{n} = \operatorname{grad} u \Big|_{P} / \left| \operatorname{grad} u \Big|_{P} \right| = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right),$$

因为u在点P处的最大的方向导数就是在点P处的梯度的模,其方向与梯度方向相同,所以u在点P处的最大的方向导数为 $\sqrt{6}$ ,其方向为 $\vec{n} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$ .

三、计算下列各题: (共10分)

(1) 求曲线段
$$L$$
: 
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{4}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ y = t - \frac{1}{2}t^{2}, \end{cases} t \in [0,1]$$
的弧长. (4分)

解: 弧微分 
$$ds = \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt = (1+t)dt$$
, 弧长  $L = \int_0^1 ds = \int_0^1 (1+t)dt = \frac{3}{2}$ .

(2) 求曲线 $\rho = 2 + \sin \theta$  所围成的图形的面积. (6分)

解: 图形的面积 
$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2 + \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (2 + \sin \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left( 4 + 4 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta \right) d\theta = 4 \pi + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = 4 \pi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{9\pi}{2}.$$

四、计算下列各题: (每小题 4 分, 共 8 分)

(1) 求极限 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(3,0)} \frac{e^{xy}-1}{y\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$
.

解: 
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(3,0)} \frac{e^{xy}-1}{y\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(3,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{e^{xy}-1}{xy}$$

$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(3,0)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \lim_{(x,y)\to(3,0)} \frac{e^{xy}-1}{xy} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2+0^2}} \cdot \lim_{u\to 0} \frac{e^u-1}{u} = 1.$$

(2) 求曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 + z - 1 = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 在  $yoz$  坐标面上的投影柱面和投影曲线方程.

解: 消去 x 得曲线在 yoz 坐标面上的投影柱面方程是  $y^2+z^2+z-1=0$ ,从而得投影曲线方程  $\begin{cases} y^2+z^2+z-1=0, \\ x=0 \end{cases}$ 

五、设
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-1)y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}, & (x-1)^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (8分)

① 计算 $f_x(1,0)$ 和 $f_y(1,0)$ . ② 问f(x,y)在点(1,0)处是否可微?请说明理由.

解: ① 
$$f_x(1,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(1+\Delta x,0) - f(1,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x \cdot 0}{\Delta x^2 + 0^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = 0$$
,

类似得  $f_{\nu}(1,0) = 0$ .

② 答一:

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(1,0)\\y=k(x-1)}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{(x-1)\cdot k(x-1)}{(x-1)^2 + \left[k(x-1)\right]^2} = \lim_{x\to 1} \frac{k}{1+k^2} = \frac{k}{1+k^2},$$

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,0)} f(x,y)$  极限不存在,由此可知 f(x,y) 在点(1,0) 处不连续,进而得 f(x,y) 在点(1,0) 处不可微.

② 答二: 
$$\Delta z = f(1 + \Delta x, \Delta y) - f(1,0)$$
,  $\Delta z - \left[ f_x(1,0) \Delta x + f_y(1,0) \Delta y \right] = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ ,

考虑 
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} = \frac{\Delta z - \left[ f_x(1,0) \Delta x + f_y(1,0) \Delta y \right]}{\rho}$$
,其中  $\rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$ ,

取  $\Delta y = \Delta x$ ,则

$$\lim_{\substack{\rho \to 0 \\ \Delta y = \Delta x}} = \frac{\Delta z - \left[ f_x(1,0) \Delta x + f_y(1,0) \Delta y \right]}{\rho} = \lim_{\substack{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \to (0,0) \\ \Delta y = \Delta x}} \frac{\Delta x \Delta y}{(\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2} |\Delta x|} = \infty , \quad \therefore \lim_{\rho \to 0} = \frac{\Delta z - \left[ f_x(1,0) \Delta x + f_y(1,0) \Delta y \right]}{\rho} \neq 0 , \quad \exists \beta \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Delta z - \left[ f_x(1,0) \Delta x + f_y(1,0) \Delta y \right] \neq o(\rho)$$
,所以  $f(x,y)$  在点(1,0) 处不可微.

六、设
$$z = f\left(y, \frac{y}{x}\right)$$
, 其中 $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 、 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ . (8分)

解: 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f_2' \left( y, \frac{y}{x} \right)$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2} f_2' \left( y, \frac{y}{x} \right) + \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \left[ f_{21}'' \left( y, \frac{y}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{x} f_{22}'' \left( y, \frac{y}{x} \right) \right] 
= -\frac{1}{x^2} f_2' - \frac{y}{x^2} f_{21}'' - \frac{y}{x^3} f_{22}'' .$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{2y}{x^3} f_2' \left( y, \frac{y}{x} \right) + \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \left[ -\frac{y}{x^2} f_{22}'' \left( y, \frac{y}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$=\frac{2y}{x^3}f_2'+\frac{y^2}{x^4}f_{22}''.$$

七、求过点 M(1,3,1),且平行于平面  $\pi:2x+y-2z+6=0$ ,又与直线  $L:\frac{x}{2}=\frac{y-1}{1}=\frac{z-2}{1}$ 相交的直线的方程. (8分)

解一: 过点 M(1,3,1), 与平面  $\pi: 2x+y-2z+6=0$  相平行的平面方程为  $\pi_1: 2(x-1)+(y-3)-2(z-1)=0$ ,即  $\pi_1: 2x+y-2z-3=0$ .

又令
$$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1} = t$$
,则 
$$\begin{cases} x = 2t, \\ y = t+1, \\ z = t+2, \end{cases}$$
把它们代入 $\pi_1: 2x + y - 2z - 3 = 0$ ,解得

t=2,所以直线L与平面 $\pi_1$ 的交点为N(4,3,4). 于是所求的直线的方向向量为

$$\overrightarrow{MN} = (3,0,3)$$
,从而得所求的直线方程为 $L: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-3}{0} = \frac{z-1}{1}$ 或 $\begin{cases} x-z=0, \\ y=3. \end{cases}$ 

解二: 过点 M(1,3,1) , 与平面  $\pi:2x+y-2z+6=0$  相平行的平面方程为  $\pi_1:2(x-1)+(y-3)-2(z-1)=0$  ,即  $\pi_1:2x+y-2z-3=0$  .

又直线  $L: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$  过点 P(0,1,2) , 其方向向量  $\vec{s} = (2,1,1)$  , 所以过点

M(1,3,1)和直线 $L: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$ 的平面 $\pi_2$ 的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{s} \times \overrightarrow{MP} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (3, -3, -3) = 3(1, -1, -1),$$

所以平面 $\pi_2$ 的方程为 $\pi_2:(x-1)-(y-3)-(z-1)=0$ ,即 $\pi_2:x-y-z+3=0$ .

于是所求的直线方程为 $\begin{cases} 2x + y - 2z - 3 = 0, \\ x - y - z + 3 = 0 \end{cases}.$ 

八、求曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - x - 1 = 0, \\ 2x + 6y + z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$  在点(1,0,1)处的切线方程和法平面方程. (8

分)

解: 对方程两边关于x求导得:  $\begin{cases} 2x + 4yy' + 2zz' - 1 = 0, \\ 2 + 6y' + z' = 0, \end{cases}$ 

把点的坐标 x = 1, y = 0, z = 1 代入上面的方程组得  $\begin{cases} 2z' + 1 = 0, \\ 6y' + z' + 2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 

解方程得 $y'|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $z'|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{2}$ , 所以在点(1,0,1)处的切向量为

$$\vec{T} = (1, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}(4, -1, -2)$$
,

所以点(1,0,1)处的切线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$ ,

法平面方程为4(x-1)-y-2(z-1)=0, 即4x-y-2z-2=0.

九、求曲线  $\begin{cases} x = 2\cos t, \\ y = \sin t, \end{cases}$   $t \in [0,\pi]$  与 x 轴围成的图形绕直线 x = 2 旋转所产生的旋转

y+dy

0

体的体积. (8分)

解一: 记
$$\begin{cases} x = x_1(t) = 2\cos t, \\ y = y(t) = \sin t, \end{cases} \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}],$$

 $\begin{cases} x = x_2(t) = 2\cos t, \\ y = y(t) = \sin t, \end{cases} \quad t \in \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right].$ 

如图所示,以y为积分变量,则 $y \in [0,1]$ ,

体积元素 
$$dv = \left[\pi(2-x_2)^2 - \pi(2-x_1)^2\right] dy$$
,

于是旋转体的体积

$$V = \int_0^1 dv = \int_0^1 \left[ \pi (2 - x_2)^2 - \pi (2 - x_1)^2 \right] dy = \pi \int_0^1 (2 - x_2)^2 dy - \pi \int_0^1 (2 - x_1)^2 dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 - 2\cos t)^2 d(\sin t) - \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 - 2\cos t)^2 d(\sin t)$$

$$=4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos t)^2 \cos t \, dt - 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos t)^2 \cos t \, dt$$

$$=16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t \, dt = 16\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = 4\pi^2.$$

解二:如图所示,以x为积分变量,

则  $x \in [-2,2]$ ,

体积元素  $dv = 2\pi(2-x)ydx$ ,

于是旋转体的体积

$$V = \int_{-2}^{2} 2\pi \left(2 - x\right) y \mathrm{d}x$$

 $= \int_{\pi}^{0} 2\pi (2 - 2\cos t) \sin t \, d(2\cos t) = 8\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos t) \sin^{2} t \, dt$  $= 8\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2} t \, dt = 4\pi^{2}.$ 

十、设x = f(u,t,y),g(u,t,y) = 0,其中f(u,t,y),g(u,t,y)在 $R^3$ 具有一阶连续

偏导数,且在点 $(u_0,t_0,y_0)$ 处有 $g(u_0,t_0,y_0)=0$ , $\frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(u,t)}\Big|_{(u_0,t_0,y_0)}\neq 0$ ,① 证明:方

x+dx

0

程组 x = f(u,t,y) , g(u,t,y) = 0 可以确定一对具有连续偏导数的隐函数 u = u(x,y), t = t(x,y) 。②设  $z = \varphi(x^2,u,t)$  (函数  $\varphi$  具有一阶连续偏导数),而 u = u(x,y), t = t(x,y) 为①中由方程组所确定的隐函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ . (10 分)

证明①: 己知f(u,t,y),g(u,t,y)在 $R^3$ 上具有一阶连续偏导数,所以f(u,t,y)在 $R^3$ 上有定义.

于是 记 $x_0 = f(u_0, t_0, y_0)$ . 又令F(u, t, x, y) = f(u, t, y) - x, G(u, t, x, y) = g(u, t, y), 现考虑方程组 $\begin{cases} F(u, t, x, y) = f(u, t, y) - x = 0, \\ G(u, t, x, y) = g(u, t, y) = 0, \end{cases}$ 

1) 
$$F_u = f_u$$
,  $F_t = f_t$ ,  $F_x = -1$ ,  $F_y = f_y$ ,  $G_u = g_u$ ,  $G_t = g_t$ ,  $G_x = 0$ ,  $G_y = g_y$ ,  $\not$ 

 $R^4$ 上连续.

2) 
$$F(u_0, t_0, x_0, y_0) = f(u_0, t_0, y_0) - x_0 = 0$$
,  $G(u_0, t_0, x_0, y_0) = g(u_0, t_0, y_0) = 0$ .

3) 
$$\left. \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,t)} \right|_{(u_0,t_0,x_0,y_0)} = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(u,t)} \right|_{(u_0,t_0,y_0)} \neq 0.$$

由隐函数存在定理,方程组 $\begin{cases} F(u,t,x,y) = f(u,t,y) - x = 0, \\ G(u,t,x,y) = g(u,t,y) = 0, \end{cases}$  在点 $(u_0,t_0,x_0,y_0)$ 的某

一邻域内确定一对具有连续偏导数的隐函数u = u(x,y), t = t(x,y).

解② : 对方程组
$$\begin{cases} f(u,t,y)-x=0,\\ g(u,t,y)=0, \end{cases}$$
 两边关于 $x$ 求导得:

$$\begin{cases} f_1' \cdot u_x + f_2' \cdot t_x - 1 = 0, \\ g_1' \cdot u_x + g_2' \cdot t_x = 0, \end{cases}$$
解此方程组得 $u_x = \frac{g_2'}{f_1' \cdot g_2' - f_2' \cdot g_1'}, \ t_x = \frac{-g_1'}{f_1' \cdot g_2' - f_2' \cdot g_1'},$ 

所以 
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x\varphi_1' + \varphi_2' \cdot u_x + \varphi_3' \cdot t_x = 2x\varphi_1' + \frac{\varphi_2' \cdot g_2'}{f_1' \cdot g_2' - f_2' \cdot g_1'} - \frac{\varphi_3' \cdot g_1'}{f_1' \cdot g_2' - f_2' \cdot g_1'}$$
.

十一、① 证明旋转抛物面 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$ 的任意切平面与该抛物面只有一个

交点(即切点). ② 求通过直线 $L: \begin{cases} x-y-1=0, \\ 4y-8z-9=0 \end{cases}$ 的旋转抛物面 $\Sigma$ 的切平面方程.

(8分)

证明①: 设点 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 为旋转抛物面 $\Sigma$ 上的任意点,那么在点P处的法向量是  $\vec{n}\big|_P = (2x, 2y, -2)\big|_P = (2x_0, 2y_0, -2) \,, \,\, \text{所以在点}\,P$ 处切平面方程是

$$2x_0(x-x_0)+2y_0(y-y_0)-2(z-z_0)=0 , \quad \mathbb{E}[2x_0x+2y_0y-2z-2x_0^2-2y_0^2+2z_0=0],$$

注意到 $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 在 $\Sigma$ 上,有 $2z_0 = x_0^2 + y_0^2$ ,

于是切平面方程是  $2x_0x + 2y_0y - 2z - x_0^2 - y_0^2 = 0$ ,

联立得方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0, \\ 2x_0x + 2y_0y - 2z - x_0^2 - y_0^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$
 解方程组得唯一解

 $x = x_0, y = y_0, z = z_0$ ,所以旋转抛物面 $\Sigma$ 的任意切平面与该抛物面只有一个交点.

解②:设通过直线L的抛物面 $\Sigma$ 的切平面为

$$4y-8z-9+\lambda(x-y-1)=0$$
,  $\mathbb{P} \lambda x + (4-\lambda)y-8z-\lambda-9=0$ .

联立得方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0, \\ \lambda x + (4 - \lambda)y - 8z - \lambda - 9 = 0, \end{cases}$$

消去 z ,配方得: 
$$\left(x - \frac{\lambda}{8}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{4 - \lambda}{8}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{32}(\lambda^2 - 12\lambda - 64)$$
,

因为方程组只有唯一解,所以 $\lambda^2-12\lambda-64=0$ ,解得 $\lambda_1=16,\lambda_2=-4$ .

所以,所求的切平面方程是 16x-12y-8z-25=0 和 4x-8y+8z+5=0.

解②:设通过直线L的抛物面 $\Sigma$ 的切平面为

$$x-y-1+\lambda(4y-8z-9)=0$$
,  $\mathbb{E}[x+(4\lambda-1)y-8\lambda z-9\lambda-1=0]$ .

联立得方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0, \\ x + (4\lambda - 1)y - 8\lambda z - 9\lambda - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

消去 z ,配方得: 
$$\left(x - \frac{1}{8\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{4\lambda - 1}{8\lambda}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{32\lambda^2} \left(1 - 12\lambda - 64\lambda^2\right)$$
,

因为方程组只有唯一解,所以 $1-12\lambda-64\lambda^2=0$ ,解得 $\lambda_1=\frac{1}{16},\lambda_2=-\frac{1}{4}$ .

所以所求的切平面方程是 16x-12y-8z-25=0 和 4x-8y+8z+5=0.

十二、求函数  $f(x,y,z) = \ln x + \ln y + 3\ln z$  在部分球面  $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5r^2$  (x>0,y>0,z>0) 上的最大值,并利用此结果证明: 当a>0,b>0,c>0时,有

$$abc^3 \le 27 \left(\frac{a+b+c}{5}\right)^5. (8 \%)$$

解: 作拉格朗日函数 $F(x,y,z,\lambda) = \ln x + \ln y + 3\ln z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5r^2)$ ,由之得

方程组: 
$$F_x = \frac{1}{x} + 2\lambda x = 0,$$
 
$$F_y = \frac{1}{y} + 2\lambda y = 0,$$
 由前三个方程得  $x = y, z = \sqrt{3}x$ ,将其代入第 
$$F_z = \frac{3}{z} + 2\lambda z = 0,$$
 
$$F_\lambda = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5r^2 = 0$$

四个方程解得 $x=y=r,z=\sqrt{3}r$ . 所以当 $x=y=r,z=\sqrt{3}r$ 时,f(x,y,z)在 $\Sigma$ 上取最大值,最大值为 $\ln(\sqrt{27}r^5)$ .

又由上可知, 对 $\forall (x,y,z) \in \Sigma$ , 恒有  $\ln(xyz^3) = \ln x + \ln y + 3\ln z \le \ln(\sqrt{27}r^5)$ ,

即得 
$$xyz^3 \le \sqrt{27}r^5$$
. 因为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5r^2$ ,所以 $r = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5}}$ .

于是有 
$$xyz^3 \le \sqrt{27} \left( \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{5}} \right)^5$$
, 将不等式两边平方得

$$x^{2}y^{2}(z^{2})^{3} \le 27\left(\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}{5}\right)^{5}.$$

所以对
$$a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$$
,  $\diamondsuit x = \sqrt{a}, y = \sqrt{b}, z = \sqrt{c}$ , 则 $abc^3 \le 27 \left(\frac{a+b+c}{5}\right)^5$ .