设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a, b]上连续,在开区间(a, b)上可导,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $(b-a)f'(\xi) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

常数K值法

考虑
$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \neq 0$$
 的情形

$$(b-a)K = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{将b换成 x}} (x-a)K = f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{移项}} (x-a)K - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) = 0$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = (x-a)K - f(\frac{a+x}{2}) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f(\frac{a+x}{2})$$

$$G(a) = G(b) = 0$$

曲罗尔定理存在
$$\eta \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $G'(\eta) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b-a} f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - \frac{1}{2} f'(\frac{a+\eta}{2}) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\frac{a+\eta}{2}) = \frac{2}{b-a} f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

由罗尔定理存在 $\delta \in (a, b)$,使得 $f'(\delta) = 0$

由达布定理存在
$$\xi \in (a, \frac{a+\eta}{2})$$
,使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a}f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a, b]上连续,在开区间(a, b)上可导,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0

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考虑
$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \neq 0$$
的情形

构造函数
$$G(x) = \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - 2f(\frac{a+x}{2})$$

$$G(a) = 0$$
 $G(b) = -f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ $G(2b-a) = 2f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

由零点定理存在 $\eta \in (b, 2b-a)$, 使得 $G(\eta) = 0$

由罗尔定理存在
$$\delta \in (a, \eta)$$
,使得 $G'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{b-a} f(\frac{a+b}{2}) - f'(\frac{a+\delta}{2}) = 0$

$$a < \frac{a+\delta}{2} < \frac{a+2b-a}{2} \qquad i \exists \frac{a+\delta}{2} = \xi$$

设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a, b]上连续,在开区间(a, b)上可导,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $(b-a)f'(\xi) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

原函数法

考虑
$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \neq 0$$
的情形

$$(b-a)f'(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \xrightarrow{\text{两边积分}} (b-a)f(x) = xf(\frac{a+b}{2}) + C \xrightarrow{\text{移项并除以f}(\frac{a+b}{2})} \frac{b-a}{f(\frac{a+b}{2})} f(x) - x = \frac{C}{f(\frac{a+b}{2})}$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = \frac{b-a}{f(\frac{a+b}{2})}f(x)-x$$

$$G(a) = -a$$
 $G(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{b-a}{2} - a$ $G(b) = -b$ $G(b) < G(a) < G(\frac{a+b}{2})$

由介值定理存在 $\eta \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$,使得 $G(\eta) = G(a)$

由罗尔定理存在 $\xi \in (a, \eta)$, 使得 $G'(\xi) = 0$

设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a, b]上连续,在开区间(a, b)上可导,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $(b-a)f'(\xi) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

考虑
$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \neq 0$$
的情形

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(a) + \frac{b-a}{2}f'(\xi_1)$$
 $a < \xi_1 < \frac{a+b}{2}$

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(b) + \frac{a-b}{2}f'(\xi_2)$$
 $\frac{a+b}{2} < \xi_2 < b$

$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{b-a}f(\frac{a+b}{2})$$
 $f'(\xi_2) = -\frac{2}{b-a}f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

由达布定理存在ξ∈(ξ₁, ξ₂), 使得
$$f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} f(\frac{a+b}{2})$$

设函数 f(x)、g(x) 在[a, b]上二阶可导

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)-(b-a)f'(a)}{g(b)-g(a)-(b-a)g'(a)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$

$$T(x) = f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a)$$
 $T'(x) = f'(x) - f'(a)$

$$S(x) = g(x) - g(a) - (x-a)g'(a)$$
 $S'(x) = g'(x) - g'(a)$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a) - (b - a)f'(a)}{g(b) - g(a) - (b - a)g'(a)} = \frac{T(b)}{S(b)} = \frac{T(b) - T(a)}{S(b) - S(a)} = \frac{T'(\delta)}{S'(\delta)} = \frac{f'(\delta) - f'(a)}{g'(\delta) - g'(a)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$$

$$a < \delta < b$$
 $a < \xi < \delta$

设函数 f(x)、g(x) 在[a, b]上二阶可导

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)-(b-a)f'(a)}{g(b)-g(a)-(b-a)g'(a)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$

常数K值法

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)-(b-a)f'(a)}{g(b)-g(a)-(b-a)g'(a)} = K \xrightarrow{\text{β-$hhhh}} \frac{f(x)-f(a)-(x-a)f'(a)}{g(x)-g(a)-(x-a)g'(a)} = K$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{β-$hhh}} f(x)-f(a)-(x-a)f'(a)-K(g(x)-g(a)-(x-a)g'(a)) = 0$$

$$(x + a) = (x +$$

构造函数
$$R(x) = f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a) - K(g(x) - g(a) - (x-a)g'(a))$$

$$R(a) = R(b) = 0$$

由罗尔定理
$$\exists \delta \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $R'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\delta) - f'(a) - K(g'(\delta) - g'(a)) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(\delta) - f'(a)}{g'(\delta) - g'(a)} = K$$

设函数 f(x) 在 [a, b] 上三阶可导

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $f(b) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a)+f'(b)) - \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3 f'''(\xi)$

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)-\frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a)+f'(b))}{-\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3} = f'''(\xi)$$

$$T(x) = f(x)-f(a)-\frac{1}{2}(x-a)(f'(a)+f'(x)) \qquad S(x) = -\frac{1}{12}(x-a)^3$$

$$T'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f'(x)-f'(a))-\frac{1}{2}(x-a)f''(x) \qquad S'(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x-a)^2$$

$$T''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'''(x) \qquad S''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-a)$$

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)-\frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a)+f'(b))}{-\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^{3}} = \frac{T(b)}{S(b)} = \frac{T(b)-T(a)}{S(b)-S(a)} = \frac{T'(\delta)}{S'(\delta)} = \frac{T'(\delta)-T'(a)}{S'(\delta)} = \frac{T''(\xi)}{S''(\delta)-S'(a)} = f'''(\xi)$$

$$a < \delta < b$$

$$a < \xi \le \delta$$

 $a < \xi < \delta$ 夜雨教你数学竞赛

设函数 f(x) 在 [a, b] 上三阶可导

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $f(b) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a)+f'(b)) - \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3 f'''(\xi)$

$$f(b) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a)+f'(b)) - \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3 K$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{将b换成x 移项}} f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2} (x-a) (f'(a) + f'(x)) + \frac{1}{12} (x-a)^3 K = 0$$

构造函数
$$R(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)(f'(a)+f'(x)) + \frac{1}{12}(x-a)^3 K$$
 $R(a) = R(b) = 0$

由罗尔定理 $\exists \delta \in (a, b)$,使得 $R'(\delta) = 0$

$$R'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f'(x) - f'(a)) - \frac{1}{2}(x - a)f''(x) + \frac{1}{4}(x - a)^{2}K \qquad R'(a) = 0$$

由罗尔定理∃ξ∈(a, δ), 使得 R"(ξ)=0 ⇒
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
(ξ-a)f"'(ξ)+ $\frac{1}{2}$ (ξ-a)K=0

$$\Rightarrow$$
 f'''(ξ) = K