

一. [微分中值定理]

⇒ 1个中值定理问题.

① 已知 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上存在二阶导, 且 $f(a)=f(b)=g(a)=g(b)=0$

证明: $\frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$.

析: $\Leftrightarrow f(\xi) \cdot g'(\xi) - g(\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi(x) = f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x) \\ \varphi'(\xi) = 0. \end{cases}$

令 $\varphi(x) = f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$, 由 $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$.

故 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$. 即 $f(\xi) \cdot g'(\xi) - g(\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 0$.

又 $g'(\xi), f'(\xi) \neq 0$, 故 $\frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$.

小结: 构造所需式.

② 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 且 $\begin{cases} f(a) \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0 \\ f(a) \cdot f(b) > 0 \end{cases}$.

证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$.

析: $\Leftrightarrow f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varphi(x) = f(x)e^{-x} \cdot f(a) \\ \varphi'(\xi) = e^{-\xi} [f'(\xi) - f(\xi)] = 0. \end{cases}$

设 $\varphi(x) = f(a) \cdot f(x)e^{-x}$, 又 $\begin{cases} \varphi(a) = f(a)^2 e^{-a} > 0. \\ \varphi(\frac{a+b}{2}) = f(a) \cdot f(\frac{a+b}{2}) \cdot e^{-\frac{a+b}{2}} < 0. \\ \varphi(b) = f(a) \cdot f(b) \cdot e^{-b} > 0. \end{cases}$

故 $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}), \xi_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$, 使 $\varphi(\xi_1) = \varphi(\xi_2) = 0$. (零点定理)

故 $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$, 使 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$.

(罗尔定理)

即 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$.

小结: 构造所需式.

\Rightarrow 2个中值 ξ, η 的问题.

③ 设 $0 \leq a < b$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导,
证明: 在 (a, b) 内 $\exists \xi, \eta$, 使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} \cdot f'(\eta)$.

析: 拉格朗日中值: $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta) \quad (\text{消去一个变量})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \cdot \eta - \frac{a+b}{2} f'(\eta) = 0. \quad (\text{化为一般式})$$

$$\text{设 } F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} x^2 - \frac{a+b}{2} f(x).$$

$$\text{由 } F(a) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \cdot a^2 - \frac{a+b}{2} f(a) = \frac{a^2 f(b) - b^2 f(a)}{2(b-a)} = F(b).$$

故 $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$, 使 $F'(\eta) = 0$, 即 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \cdot \eta - \frac{a+b}{2} f'(\eta) = 0$.

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta).$$

故 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$

$$\text{即 } f'(\xi) = \frac{a+b}{2\eta} f'(\eta).$$

小结: 利用拉格朗日中值定理进行消元.

④ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 1$.
证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b)$, 使 $e^{\eta\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = 1$.

$$\text{析: } e^{\eta\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = e^{\xi} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} &g(x) = e^x \\ &g'(\xi) = e^{\xi} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} \end{aligned}$$

$\underbrace{\varphi(x) = e^x f(x)}_{\text{的导数}} \quad \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{b-a} = \frac{e^b f(b) - e^a f(a)}{b-a}$

设 $\varphi(x) = e^x f(x)$, 故 $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$, (拉格朗日中值).

$$\text{使 } \frac{\varphi(b) - \varphi(a)}{b-a} = \varphi'(\eta) \Rightarrow \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} = e^{\eta} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)].$$

又设 $g(x) = e^x$, 故 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ (拉格朗日中值).

$$\text{使 } \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} = e^{\xi}.$$

$$\text{故 } e^{\xi} = e^{\eta} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] \Rightarrow e^{\eta\xi} [f(\eta) + f'(\eta)] = 1.$$

→ 构造练习:

$$\textcircled{1} f'(\xi) - \lambda [f(\xi) - \xi] = 1.$$

常数 & 减号.

$$\leftarrow \underbrace{f'(\xi)}_{\text{导数关系}} - \underbrace{(-\lambda)}_{\text{常数}} [f(\xi) - \xi] = 0$$

$$F(x) = e^{-\lambda x} [f(x) - x].$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 已知 } a_1 - \frac{a_2}{3} + \frac{a_3}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{a_n}{2n-1} = 0.$$

求证 $a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 3x + \dots + a_n \cos (2n-1)x = 0$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 至少有一实根.

$$F(x) = a_1 \sin x + \frac{a_2}{3} \sin 3x + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2n-1} \sin (2n-1)x. \quad \text{见 } \cos x \text{ 想 } \sin x.$$

$$F'(x) = a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 3x + \dots + a_n \cos (2n-1)x.$$

$$\text{且 } F(0) = F(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0. \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ 使 } F'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\text{即 } a_1 \cos x + a_2 \cos 3x + \dots + a_n \cos (2n-1)x = 0. \text{ 至少有一个实根.}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{bf(b) - af(a)}{b-a} = f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi).$$

$$\text{设 } F(x) = xf(x). \quad F'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x).$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使 } \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b-a} = F'(\xi)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{bf(b) - af(a)}{b-a} = f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi).$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad x_1 e^{x_2} - x_2 e^{x_1} = (1-\xi) e^{\xi} (x_1 - x_2).$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{\frac{e^{x_2}}{x_2} - \frac{e^{x_1}}{x_1}}{\frac{1}{x_2} - \frac{1}{x_1}} = (1-\xi) e^{\xi}.$$

$$F(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}, \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x}. \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{F(x_2) - F(x_1)}{g(x_2) - g(x_1)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{\frac{e^{\xi}(\xi-1)}{x^2}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = (1-\xi) e^{\xi}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} \cdot e^{-1}.$$

$$\leftarrow \textcircled{f'(\xi)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} \cdot e^{-1} \cdot f'(\eta) \quad \text{分离变量.}$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} \cdot e^{-1} \cdot f'(\eta) \quad \text{移项解出中值.}$$

$$\leftarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^1} \quad \text{解出中值.}$$

$$\text{设 } h(x) = e^x, \quad \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^1}.$$

二. [泰勒公式]

① 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x - e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x^4}$.

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 + o(x^4)\right] - \left[1 + (-\frac{x^2}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} + o(x^4)\right]}{x^4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{8})x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4}$$

展开到同阶无穷小

$$= -\frac{1}{12}.$$

小结: 泰勒展开时, 展开到同阶无穷小.

⇒ 泰勒定理证明不等式.

关键: 展开的 x_0 的选取.

若证明结果不含一阶导, 取 x_0 为已知一阶导点 / 隐含一阶导已知点.
若是积分不等式, 取 $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$. 积分后可把含 $f'(x_0)$ 的项去.

$$(\int_a^b f'(x_0)(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx = 0)$$

③ 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上存在二阶导数, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, $\exists \delta \in (a, b)$, 使
 $|f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$.

析: 含 $f''(x)$ 二阶导不含一阶, 考虑泰勒. 已知一阶导.

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 + o(x^2).$$

取 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $x_0 = a, b$.

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{即 } |f(a) - f(b)| = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \cdot \left| \frac{f''(a)}{2} - \frac{f''(b)}{2} \right|$$

$$\text{取 } |f''(\xi)| = \max \{ |f''(a)|, |f''(b)| \}.$$

$$\text{故 } |f(a) - f(b)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \cdot |f''(\xi)|$$

④ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上最小值为 -1 . 证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使 $f''(\xi) \geq 8$.

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上最小值 $f(a) = -1 \Rightarrow f'(a) = 0$.

- 阶皮亚诺

$$\text{在 } x_0 = a \text{ 处泰勒展开: } f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} (x-a)^2.$$

$$\text{令 } x = 0, 1 \Rightarrow 0 = -1 + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} a^2, \quad 0 < \xi_1 < a. \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = -1 + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} (1-a)^2, \quad a < \xi_2 < 1. \quad \textcircled{2}$$

若 $0 < a < \frac{1}{2}$, 由 ①: $f''(\xi_1) < 8$; 若 $\frac{1}{2} \leq a < 1$, 由 ②: $f''(\xi_2) < 8$

故 $f''(\xi) \leq 8$.

泰勒公式:

$$\textcircled{1} e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\textcircled{4} \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\textcircled{6} (1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

麦克劳林公式:

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \frac{x^2}{2!} + f''(0) \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + f^{(n)}(0) \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

↳ 设 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 附近的邻域内二阶可导, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x + x f(x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$. 试求: $f(0)$ 、 $f'(0)$ 、 $f''(0)$ 的值.

$$\text{因 } \sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + o(x^2) \Rightarrow xf(x) = f(0)x + f'(0)x^2 + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^3$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[(1+f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + \left(\frac{f''(0)}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\right)x^3 + o(x^3) \right] = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{故 } f(0) = -1$$

$$f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(0) = \frac{4}{3}.$$

小结: 不能使用洛毕达!! $\sin x$ 全三阶项!!!