第四讲:中值问题

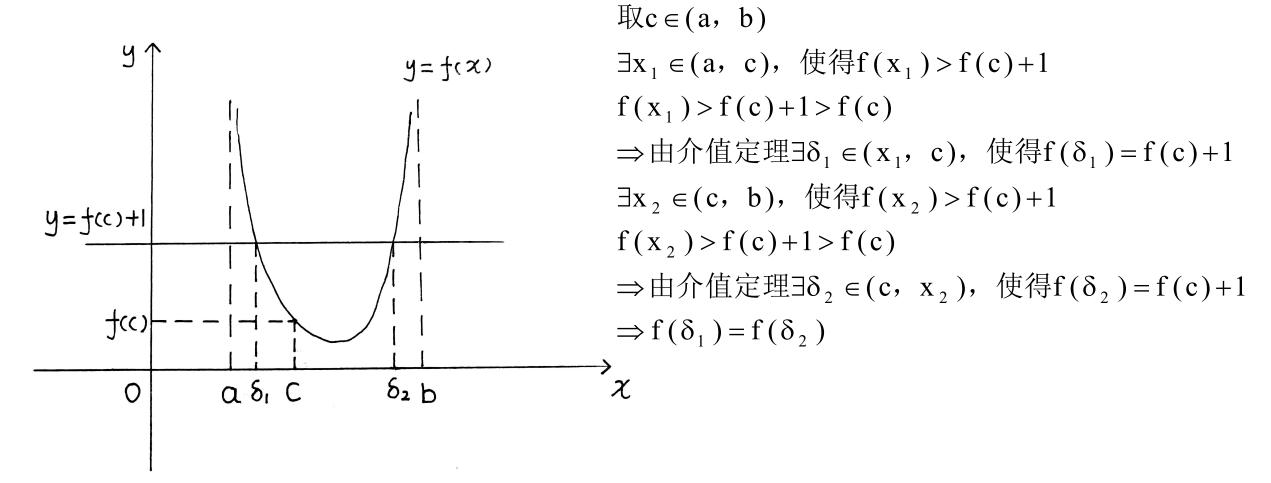
- 1.罗尔定理
- 1.1原函数法
- 1.2构造通法
- 1.3常数K值法
- 2.拉格朗日中值定理
- 3.柯西中值定理
- 4.泰勒中值定理
- 5.达布定理
- 6.费马定理

设f(x)在(a, b)上连续,在(a, b)上可导
$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = s$$
或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得f'(ξ) $= 0$ 设f(x)在(a,+ ∞)上连续,在(a,+ ∞)上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = s$ 或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (a,+\infty)$,使得f'(ξ) $= 0$ 设f(x)在($-\infty$, b)上连续,在($-\infty$, b)上可导 $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = s$ 或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (-\infty, b)$,使得f'(ξ) $= 0$ 设f(x)在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上连续,在($-\infty$,+ ∞)上可导 $\lim_{x\to -\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = s$ 或 $+\infty$ 或 $-\infty$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,使得f'(ξ) $= 0$ 设f(x)在(a, b)上连续,在(a, b)上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = s$ 或 $+\infty$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得f'(ξ) $= 0$ 设f(x)在(a,+ ∞)上连续,在(a,+ ∞)上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = s$ 或 $+\infty$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, +\infty)$,使得f'(ξ) $= 0$

设f(x)在(a, b)上连续,在(a, b)上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = s$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

补充定义 $f(a) = f(b) = s \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在[a, b]上连续且f(a) = f(b)

设f(x)在(a, b)上连续,在(a, b)上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = +\infty$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$



设
$$f(x)$$
在 (a, b) 上连续,在 (a, b) 上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = +\infty$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

值域无界的 $f(x) \rightarrow$ 值域有界的arctan f(x) 将函数值域的无界区间转化成有界区间

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \arctan f(x) = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \arctan f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

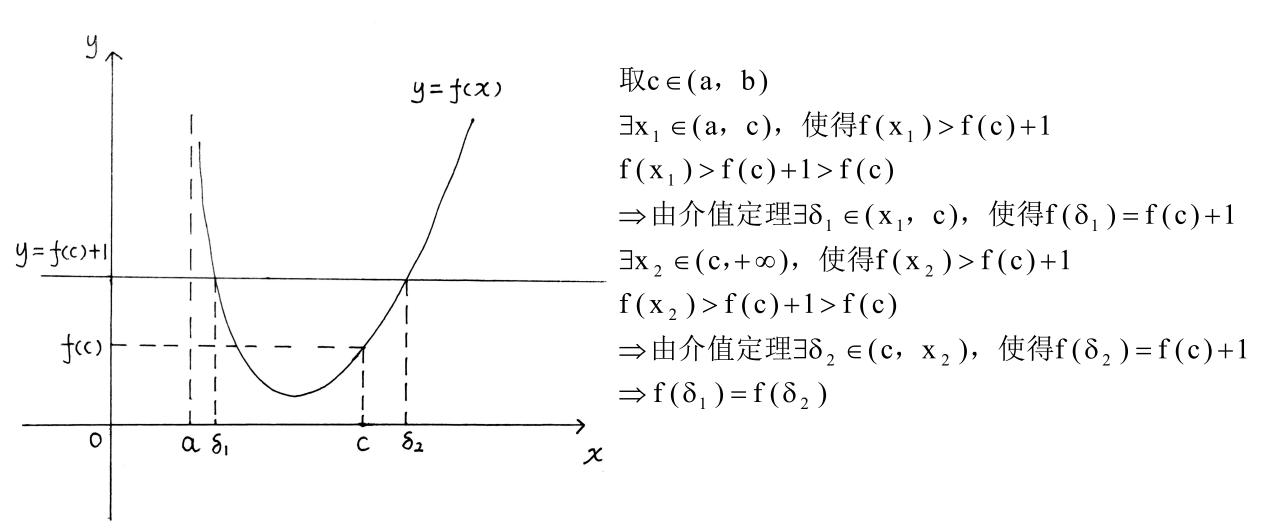
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & x = a \\ \arctan f(x) & x \in (a, b) \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x = b \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \arctan f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} = g(a) \perp \lim_{x \to b^{-}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \arctan f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} = g(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) \in [a, b] \perp 连续 \perp g(a) = g(b)$$

⇒ 由罗尔定理∃
$$\xi \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $g'(\xi) = 0$ ⇒ $\frac{f'(\xi)}{1 + f^2(\xi)} = 0$ ⇒ $f'(\xi) = 0$

设f(x)在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上连续,在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,+\infty)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$



设f(x)在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上连续,在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上可导 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,+\infty)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

值域定义域无界的 $f(x) \rightarrow$ 值域定义域有界的arctan f(tan x)

$$(a,+\infty) \to (\arctan a, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ \exists \lim_{x \to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to \arctan a^+} \arctan f(\tan x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \arctan f(\tan x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & x = \arctan a \end{cases}$$
将函数定义域的无界区间转化成有界区间 将函数值域的无界区间转化成有界区间
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

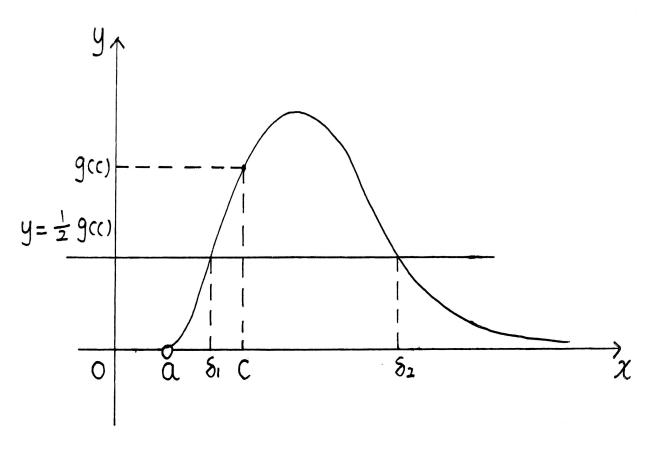
将函数值域的无界区间转化成有界区间

$$\lim_{x \to \arctan a^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \to \arctan a^+} \arctan f(\tan x) = \frac{\pi}{2} = g(\arctan a) \coprod \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \arctan f(\tan x) = \frac{\pi}{2} = g(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 g(x)在[arctana, $\frac{\pi}{2}$]上连续且g(arctana)=g($\frac{\pi}{2}$)

⇒ 由罗尔定理∃
$$\delta \in (\arctan a, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
,使得 $g'(\delta) = 0$ ⇒ $\frac{f'(\tan \delta)\sec^2 \delta}{1 + f^2(\tan \delta)} = 0$ ⇒ $f'(\tan \delta) = 0$, $\tan \delta \in (a, +\infty)$

设f(x)在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上连续,在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = s$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,+\infty)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$



设
$$g(x) = f(x) - s \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to a^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0$$

i.若存在
$$c \in (a, +\infty)$$
, 使得 $g(c) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $g(c) > 0$

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_{1} \in (a, c), \notin g(x_{1}) < \frac{1}{2}g(c)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 g(x₁) < $\frac{1}{2}$ g(c) < g(c)

⇒ 由介值定理
$$\exists \delta_1 \in (\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{c}), \ \text{使得} \ \mathbf{g}(\delta_1) = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{c})$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_2 \in (c, +\infty), \notin g(x_2) < \frac{1}{2}g(c)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x_2) < \frac{1}{2}g(c) < g(c)$$

⇒ 由介值定理
$$\exists \delta_2 \in (c, x_2), 使得 g(\delta_2) = \frac{1}{2}g(c)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 g (δ_1) = g (δ_2)

⇒
$$\exists \xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2)$$
, 使得 $g'(\xi) = 0$ ⇒ $f'(\xi) = 0$

$$ii$$
.若不存在 $c \in (a, +\infty)$, 使得 $g(c) \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 g(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow g'(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \equiv 0

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上连续,在 $(a,+\infty)$ 上可导 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = s$,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,+\infty)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

定义域无界的 $f(x) \rightarrow$ 定义域有界的 $f(\tan x)$

将函数定义域的无界区间转化成有界区间

$$(a,+\infty) \rightarrow (\arctan a, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} s & x = \arctan a \\ f(\tan x) & x \in (\arctan a, \frac{\pi}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$s & x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \arctan a^{+}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to \arctan a^{+}} f(\tan x) = s = g(\arctan a) \coprod \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^{-}} g(x) = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2}^{-}} f(\tan x) = s = g(\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 g(x)在[arctan a, $\frac{\pi}{2}$]上连续且g(arctan a) = g($\frac{\pi}{2}$)

⇒ 由罗尔定理∃
$$\delta \in (\arctan a, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
,使得 $g'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \sec^2 \delta \cdot f'(\tan \delta) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\tan \delta) = 0$, $\tan \delta \in (a, +\infty)$

原函数法(也叫还原法)是基于罗尔定理的一个找原函数的方法运用罗尔定理的过程

$$F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow s(\xi) = t(\xi) \Rightarrow \frac{s(\xi)}{r(\xi)} = \frac{t(\xi)}{r(\xi)} \overrightarrow{x}r(\xi)s(\xi) = r(\xi)t(\xi)$$

原函数法就是该过程的一个逆过程,把F(x)找出来

首先将结论中的ξ换成x

$$\frac{s(x)}{r(x)} = \frac{t(x)}{r(x)} \not \exists r(x)s(x) = r(x)t(x) \Rightarrow s(x) = t(x) \Rightarrow s(x) - t(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \int (s(x) - t(x)) dx = C$$

$$\int (s(x)-t(x))dx$$
 就是我们要构造的函数 $F(x)$

将结论中的 ξ 换成x,我们做这样的事情:等式两边同时除以或乘以一个式子,移项,积分最终化成F(x)=C这样的式子,这里的F(x)就是我们要构造的函数

因为原函数法有积分的过程所以原函数法与解微分方程类似

原函数法与解微分方程的区别与联系

$$f'(x)-f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 1 \Rightarrow \ln|f(x)| = x + C' \Rightarrow |f(x)| = e^{C'} \cdot e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 f(x) = $\pm e^{C'} \cdot e^x = Ce^x$

区别1

$$f'(x) - f(x) = 0$$

解微分方程 $f(x) = Ce^x$

原函数法 $e^{-x}f(x) = C$

区别2

$$f''(x) - f'(x) = 0$$

解微分方程 $f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{0x} = C_1 e^x + C_2$ 有两个任意常数

原函数法
$$e^{-x} f'(x) = C$$
或 $f'(x) - f(x) = C$ 仅有一个任意常数

联系

可以通过解微分方程去求原函数可以从微分方程的通解去求原函数

$$f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 \Re \Rightarrow f'(x) = C_1 e^x \Rightarrow e^{-x} f'(x) = C_1$$

消C₁

$$f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 \Rightarrow e^{-x} f(x) = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$$

求导
$$\Rightarrow e^{-x} (f'(x)-f(x)) = -C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 f'(x)-f(x)=-C₂

原函数不唯一

$$f''(x)-f(x)=0$$

视为二阶常系数线性微分方程
通解 $f(x)=C_1e^{-x}+C_2e^x$
消去一个任意常数 $C_1\Rightarrow e^{-x}(f(x)+f'(x))=2C_2$
消去一个任意常数 $C_2\Rightarrow e^x(f(x)-f'(x))=2C_1$
视为二阶可降阶的微分方程
 $(f'(x))^2-(f(x))^2=C$

万能构造

将结论中的 ξ 换成x后如果形如h'(x)+p(x)h(x)=0

构造辅助函数 $G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$

$$f''(x)-f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x)+f'(x)-f'(x)-f(x) = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow (f'(x)+f(x))'-(f'(x)+f(x)) = 0$

$$G(x) = e^{-x} (f'(x) + f(x))$$

$$f''(x) - f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f''(x) - f'(x) + f'(x) - f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (f'(x) - f(x))' + (f'(x) - f(x)) = 0$$

$$G(x) = e^{x} (f'(x) - f(x))$$

原函数不唯一

$$f''(x)-f(x)=0$$

视为二阶常系数线性微分方程
通解 $f(x)=C_1e^{-x}+C_2e^x$
消去一个任意常数 $C_1\Rightarrow e^{-x}(f(x)+f'(x))=2C_2$
消去一个任意常数 $C_2\Rightarrow e^x(f(x)-f'(x))=2C_1$
视为二阶可降阶的微分方程
 $(f'(x))^2-(f(x))^2=C$

原函数不唯一

$$f''(x)+f(x)=0$$

视为二阶常系数线性微分方程
通解 $f(x)=C_1\sin x+C_2\cos x$
消去一个任意常数 $C_1\Rightarrow f(x)\cos x-f'(x)\sin x=C_2$
消去一个任意常数 $C_2\Rightarrow f(x)\sin x+f'(x)\cos x=C_1$
视为二阶可降阶的微分方程
 $(f'(x))^2+(f(x))^2=C$

消
$$C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x \\ f(x) = C_1 \cos x - C_2 \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \cos x - f'(x) \sin x = C_2 (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = C_2$$
消 C_2

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x \\ f(x) = C_1 \cos x - C_2 \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sin x + f'(x) \cos x = C_1 (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = C_1$$
设 $f'(x) = p$, $f(x) = y$

$$f''(x) = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$p \frac{dp}{dy} + y = 0 \Rightarrow pdp + ydy = 0$$
积分 $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = C \Rightarrow p^2 + y^2 = 2C$

设h(x), p(x)在[a, b]上连续,h(x)在(a, b)上可导且h(a) = h(b) = 0

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $h'(\xi) + h(\xi)p(\xi) = 0$

将结论中ξ换成x

$$h'(x) + h(x)p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} + p(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{h'(x)}{h(x)} dx + \int p(x) dx = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|h(x)| + \int p(x) dx = C_1 \Rightarrow |h(x)| e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{C_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} = \pm e^{C_1} = C$$

齐次一阶线性微分方程通解 $h(x) = Ce^{-\int p(x)dx}$

$$\Rightarrow h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} = C$$

万能构造

将结论中的 ξ 换成x后如果形如h'(x)+p(x)h(x)=0

构造辅助函数
$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

比万能构造更一般的构造

将结论中的 ξ 换成x后如果形如h'(x)+p(x)h(x)=q(x)

构造辅助函数
$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

非齐次一阶线性微分方程通解h(x)=
$$e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left(\int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C \right)$$

 $\Rightarrow h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} = \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + C$
 $\Rightarrow h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx = C$

万能构造

将结论中的 ξ 换成x后如果形如h'(x)+p(x)h(x)=0

构造辅助函数
$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

设
$$f(x)$$
, $g(x)$ 在[a, b]上有二阶导数且 $g(x)$, $g''(x) \neq 0$, 又 $f(a) = f(b) = g(a) = g(b) = 0$

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

$$\int uv''dx = \int u''vdx + uv' - u'v + C$$
$$\int (uv'' - u''v) dx = uv' - u'v + C$$

将结论中ξ换成x

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f''(x)}{g''(x)} \Rightarrow f(x)g''(x) - f''(x)g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \int f(x)g''(x)dx - \int f''(x)g(x)dx = C_1$$

$$\int f(x)g''(x)dx - \int f''(x)g(x)dx = \int f(x)dg'(x) - \int g(x)df'(x)$$

$$= (f(x)g'(x) - \int g'(x)f'(x)dx) - (g(x)f'(x) - \int f'(x)g'(x)dx)$$

$$= f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x) + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x) = C_2 - C_1 = C$$

设
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上有二阶导数且 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{(1-\xi)^2}$

$$\int uv''dx = \int u''vdx + uv' - u'v + C$$
$$\int (uv'' - u''v) dx = uv' - u'v + C$$

设f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上可导,证明:存在 $\xi \in (-\infty,+\infty)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = \xi + \xi f^2(\xi)$

将结论中ξ换成x

$$f'(x) = x + xf^{2}(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = x(1+f^{2}(x)) \Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{1+f^{2}(x)} = x \Rightarrow \arctan f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{2} + C$$

$$\arctan f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2 = C$$

构造函数
$$F(x) = \arctan f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = -\infty$$

将结论中的ξ换成 x 后如果形如 $\varphi(f(x), f'(x), f''(x)) = 0$

可降阶的二阶微分方程

将结论中的ξ换成 x 后如果形如
$$\varphi(f(x), f'(x), f''(x)) = 0$$

读f'(x)=p, f(x)=y ⇒ f"(x) =
$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p\frac{dp}{dy}$$

$$\varphi(f(x), f'(x), f''(x)) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(y, p, p\frac{dp}{dy}) = 0$$

设函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1]上具有二阶导数,且 f(1) > 0, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 0$, 证明:

- (1)方程 f(x) = 0 在区间 (0,1) 内至少存在一个实根
- (2)方程 $f(x)f''(x)+(f'(x))^2=0$ 在区间(0,1)内至少存在两个实根 (2017年数二)

$$\exists \delta \in (0,1)$$
,使得 $\frac{f(\delta)}{\delta} < 0 \Rightarrow f(\delta) < 0$ 由零点定理 $\exists \xi \in (\delta,1)$,使得 $f(\xi) = 0$

$$f(x)f''(x) + (f'(x))^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow yp\frac{dp}{dy} + p^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} + \frac{dy}{y} = 0 \Rightarrow \ln|p| + \ln|y| = C'$$

⇒ py = C故构造函数 R(x) = f'(x)f(x)

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = 0$$

 $f(0) = f(\xi)$ ⇒ 由罗尔定理 $\exists \theta \in (0, \xi)$,使得 $f'(\theta) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 R(0) = R(θ) = R(ξ) = 0

设函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1]上具有二阶导数,且 f'(0) = f'(1) = 0

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) + (f'(\xi)f(\xi))^2 = 0$

$$f''(x) + (f'(x)f(x))^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow p\frac{dp}{dy} + p^{2}y^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} + y^{2}dy = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \ln|p| + \frac{1}{3}y^{3} = C' \Rightarrow pe^{\frac{1}{3}y^{3}} = C$$

故构造函数 $R(x) = f'(x)e^{\frac{f^3(x)}{3}}$

$$R(0) = R(1) = 0$$

设函数 f(x) 在区间 [0,1] 上具有二阶导数, f(0) = f(1) = 0 且 f'(x) > 0

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 f"(ξ)f(ξ) = -1

$$f''(x) + f(x) = -1 \Rightarrow py \frac{dp}{dy} = -1 \Rightarrow pdp + \frac{dy}{y} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^2 + \ln|y| = C' \Rightarrow ye^{\frac{1}{2}p^2} = C$$

故构造函数
$$R(x) = e^{\frac{1}{2}(f'(x))^2} f(x)$$

$$R(0) = R(1) = 0$$

设函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1]上具有二阶导数,f(0) = f(1) = f'(0) = f'(1) = 0 且 f'(x) > 0 证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f''(\xi) + (f(\xi))^2 = 0$

$$f''(x) + (f(x))^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow p\frac{dp}{dy} + y^{2} = 0 \Rightarrow pdp + y^{2}dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^{2} + \frac{1}{3}y^{3} = C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}p^{2} + \frac{1}{3}y^{3} = C$$

故构造函数
$$R(x) = \frac{1}{2} (f'(x))^2 + \frac{1}{3} (f(x))^3$$

$$R(0) = R(1) = 0$$

万能构造

将结论中的 ξ 换成x后如果形如h'(x)+p(x)h(x)=0

构造辅助函数
$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

比万能构造更一般的构造

将结论中的 ξ 换成x后如果形如h'(x)+p(x)h(x)=q(x)

构造辅助函数
$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

通解h(x) =
$$Ce^{-\int p(x) dx}$$

通解h(x) = $e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left(\int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C \right)$

设f(x)在[1,2]上连续,在(1,2)内可导,f(2)=2, $f(1)=\frac{1}{2}$

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (1,2)$$
, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2f(x)}{x}$$

$$f'(x) - \frac{2}{x}f(x) = 0$$

$$\int -\frac{2}{x} dx = -2 \ln x + C$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = f(x)e^{-2\ln x} = \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$G(1) = G(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx$$

设f(x)在[0, π]上连续,在(0, π)内可导,f(0)=0

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (0, \pi)$$
, 使得 $2f'(\xi) = \tan \frac{\xi}{2}f(\xi)$

$$2f'(x) = \tan \frac{x}{2}f(x)$$

$$f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2} f(x) = 0$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

$$\int -\frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = \int -\frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} d\frac{x}{2} = \int \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} d\cos \frac{x}{2} = \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = e^{\ln \cos \frac{x}{2}} f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2} f(x)$$

$$G(0) = G(\pi) = 0$$

设f(x)在[0,1]二阶可导,f(0)=f(1)=0,证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f''(\xi)=\frac{2t'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2f'(x)}{1-x}$$

$$f''(x) - \frac{2}{1-x}f'(x) = 0$$

$$\int -\frac{2}{1-x} dx = 2 \ln(1-x) + C$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = e^{2\ln(1-x)} f'(x) = (1-x)^2 f'(x)$$
 $G(1) = 0$

由罗尔定理
$$\exists \delta \in (0,1)$$
,使得 $f'(\delta) = 0$

$$G(\delta) = 0$$

设f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,f(0)=0且当 $x \in (0,1]$ 时,f(x)>0

证明:
$$\forall \alpha > 0$$
, $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $\frac{\alpha f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}$ $h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$

$$\frac{\alpha f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f'(1-x)}{f(1-x)}$$

$$f'(x) - \frac{f'(1-x)}{\alpha f(1-x)} f(x) = 0$$

$$\int -\frac{f'(1-x)}{\alpha f(1-x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{\alpha f(1-x)} df(1-x) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln f(1-x) + C$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = e^{\frac{1}{\alpha}\ln f(1-x)} f(x) = f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} (1-x) f(x)$$

$$G(1) = G(0) = 0$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0

 $G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$

h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)

 $G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int g(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$

第四讲:中值问题 > 罗尔定理 > 构诰诵法

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内可导且 $f(x)+f'(x)\neq 0$, $f(x)>1$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x)-f'(x)}{g(x)}=e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x)-f'(x)}{f(x)+f'(x)} = e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) - f'(x) = e^{2x} (f(x) + f'(x)) \Rightarrow (e^{2x} + 1)f'(x) + (e^{2x} - 1)f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) + \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}f(x) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} dx = \int \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^{x} + e^{-x}} d(e^{x} + e^{-x}) = \ln(e^{x} + e^{-x}) + C$$

构造函数
$$F(x) = e^{\ln(e^{-x} + e^{x})} f(x) = (e^{-x} + e^{x}) f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x\to-\infty} F(x) = +\infty \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty) \notin \mathcal{F}'(\xi) = 0$$

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内可导且有界, $f'(x) \neq f(x)$

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

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(x) + f'(x)}{f(x) - f'(x)} = e^{2x} \Rightarrow f(x) + f'(x) = e^{2x} (f(x) - f'(x)) \Rightarrow (1 + e^{2x}) f'(x) + (1 - e^{2x}) f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) + \frac{1 - e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} f(x) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1 - e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x} - e^{x}}{e^{-x} + e^{x}} dx = \int \frac{-1}{e^{-x} + e^{x}} d\left(e^{-x} + e^{x}\right) = -\ln\left(e^{-x} + e^{x}\right) + C$$

构造函数
$$F(x) = e^{-\ln(e^{-x} + e^{x})} f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^{-x} + e^{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty) \notin \mathcal{F}'(\xi) = 0$$

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[0,\frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续,在 $(0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ 内可导, $f(0) = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
, 使得 $f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = \sin \xi$

$$f'(x)-f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\int -1 \, \mathrm{d} x = -x + C$$

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x dx = -e^{-x} \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{2} + C$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = e^{-x} f(x) + e^{-x} \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{2} = e^{-x} \left(f(x) + \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{2} \right)$$

$$G(0) = G\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

设函数f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,且f(0)=0,f(1)=1

求证: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $\xi f''(\xi) + (1+\xi)f'(\xi) = 1+\xi$

$$xf''(x)+(1+x)f'(x)=1+x$$

$$f''(x) + \frac{1+x}{x}f'(x) = \frac{1+x}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{1+x}{x} dx = \ln x + x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1+x}{x} e^{\ln x + x} dx = \int (1+x) e^{x} dx = xe^{x} + C$$

构造函数
$$G(x) = e^{\ln x + x} f'(x) - xe^{x} = xe^{x} (f'(x) - 1)$$

由拉格朗日中值定理
$$\exists \delta \in (0,1)$$
,使得 $f'(\delta) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = 1$ $G(\delta) = 0$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$G(x) = h(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} - \int q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx}dx$$

$$G(0) = 0$$

两次运用罗尔定理的情形

将结论中的ξ换成x后如果形如h"(x)+2r(x)h'(x)+(r'(x)+r²(x))h(x)=0

我们可以构造函数 $F(x) = e^{\int r(x) dx} h(x)$

$$\left(e^{\int r(x) dx} h(x)\right)'' = e^{\int r(x) dx} \left[h''(x) + 2r(x)h'(x) + (r'(x) + r^2(x))h(x)\right]$$

只要原函数是两个函数的乘积的形式,那么此构造都是可行的!

设f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内可导,且f(x)至少有三个零点

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) + 2\xi^2 f'(\xi) + (\xi^4 + 2\xi)f(\xi) = 0$

$$h''(x) + 2r(x)h'(x) + (r'(x) + r^2(x))h(x) = 0$$
, $F(x) = e^{\int r(x)dx}h(x)$

$$f''(x) + 2x^2 f'(x) + (x^4 + 2x) f(x) = 0$$

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

构造函数 $F(x) = e^{\frac{x^3}{3}} f(x)$

设f(x)在[
$$-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}$$
]内有二阶导数,证明:存在 $\xi \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4}]$ 使得 (f"(ξ)-2f'(ξ)-f(ξ))sin ξ +(f"(ξ)+2f'(ξ)-f(ξ))cos ξ =0 h"(x)+2r(x)h'(x)+(r'(x)+r^2(x))h(x)=0,F(x)=e^{\int r(x)dx}h(x) (f"(x)-2f'(x)-f(x))sinx+(f"(x)+2f'(x)-f(x))cosx=0 (sinx+cosx)f"(x)+2(cosx-sinx)f'(x)-(sinx+cosx)f(x)=0 f"(x)+ $\frac{2(cosx-sinx)}{sinx+cosx}$ f'(x)-f(x)=0 $\int \frac{cosx-sinx}{sinx+cosx}$ dx= $\int \frac{1}{sinx+cosx}$ d(sinx+cosx)=ln(sinx+cosx)+C 构造函数F(x)=e^{ln(sinx+cosx)}f(x)=(sinx+cosx)f(x)

第四讲:中值问题 > 罗尔定理 > 构造通法

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内可导且有界, $f'(x) \neq f(x)$, $f(0) = 0$

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
使得 $(e^{-2\xi} + e^{2\xi} + 2)f''(\xi) + 2(e^{-2\xi} - e^{2\xi})f'(\xi) + (e^{-2\xi} + e^{2\xi} - 6)f(\xi) = 0$

$$h''(x) + 2r(x)h'(x) + (r'(x) + r^2(x))h(x) = 0$$
, $F(x) = e^{\int r(x)dx}h(x)$

$$(e^{-2x} + e^{2x} + 2)f''(x) + 2(e^{-2x} - e^{2x})f'(x) + (e^{-2x} + e^{2x} - 6)f(x) = 0$$

$$f''(x) + \frac{2(e^{-2x} - e^{2x})}{e^{-2x} + e^{2x} + 2}f'(x) + \frac{e^{-2x} + e^{2x} - 6}{e^{-2x} + e^{2x} + 2}f(x) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{e^{-2x} - e^{2x}}{e^{-2x} + e^{2x} + 2} dx = \int \frac{(e^{-x} - e^{x})(e^{-x} + e^{x})}{(e^{-x} + e^{x})^{2}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x} - e^{x}}{e^{-x} + e^{x}} dx = \int \frac{-1}{e^{-x} + e^{x}} d(e^{-x} + e^{x}) = -\ln(e^{-x} + e^{x}) + C$$

构造函数
$$F(x) = e^{-\ln(e^{-x} + e^{x})} f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^{-x} + e^{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x) = F(0) = 0$$

常数K值法适用情形

结论中含有中值的部分能分离

第一类常数K值法

第一步: 将中值部分用常数K替换得到的式子*

第二步:将式子*中的某个常数s换成变量x,进行移项,除以或乘以某一个h(x),得到F(x)=0

第三步: 构造函数F(x)

第一类常数K值法是基于罗尔定理的一个找原函数的方法

实际上这个构造过程产生出了F(s)=0

f(x)在[a, b]上有二阶导数,证明:对于 $\forall x \in (a, b)$,存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$,使得

$$\frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)$$

$$\frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = K$$

把x换成t
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t-b} \left[\frac{f(t)-f(a)}{t-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = K$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t-b} \left[\frac{f(t)-f(a)}{t-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] - K = 0 \Rightarrow f(t)-f(a) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} (t-a) - K(t-a)(t-b) = 0$$

构造函数
$$F(t) = f(t) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (t - a) - K(t - a)(t - b)$$

$$F(a) = F(x) = F(b) = 0$$

⇒由罗尔定理
$$\exists \delta_1 \in (a, x), \delta_2 \in (x, b)$$

使得
$$F'(\delta_1) = 0$$
, $F'(\delta_2) = 0 \Rightarrow F'(\delta_1) = F'(\delta_2)$

⇒由罗尔定理∃
$$\xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2)$$
,使得 $F''(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f''(\xi) - 2K = 0$ ⇒ $K = \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)$

设f(x)在点a的某个领域具有二阶导数,证明:对充分小的h存在 $\theta \in [0,1)$,使得

$$\frac{f(a+h)+f(a-h)-2f(a)}{h^2} = \frac{f''(a+\theta h)+f''(a-\theta h)}{2}$$

$$\frac{f(a+h)+f(a-h)-2f(a)}{h^{2}} = K$$

把h换成x
$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(a+x)+f(a-x)-2f(a)}{x^2} = K \Rightarrow \frac{f(a+x)+f(a-x)-2f(a)}{x^2} - K = 0 \Rightarrow f(a+x)+f(a-x)-2f(a) - x^2K = 0$$

构造函数
$$F(x) = f(a+x)+f(a-x)-2f(a)-x^2K$$

$$F(-h) = F(0) = F(h) = 0$$

⇒由罗尔定理
$$∃\delta_1 \in (-h,0), \delta_2 \in (0, h)$$

使得
$$F'(\delta_1) = 0$$
, $F'(\delta_2) = 0 \Rightarrow F'(\delta_1) = F'(\delta_2)$

⇒由罗尔定理∃
$$\xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2)$$
,使得 $F''(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f''(a+\xi) + f''(a-\xi) - 2K = 0$

ii. 若
$$\xi < 0$$
 取 $\theta = \frac{-\xi}{h}$ 则 $0 < \theta < 1$ 且 $f''(a - \theta h) + f''(a + \theta h) - 2K = 0$

f(x)在区间 (x_1, x_n) 内存在n阶导数,在区间 $[x_1, x_n]$ 上连续,且存在n个不同的点 $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$ 使得 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \dots = f(x_n) = 0$,证明:对于任意的 $c \in (x_1, x_n)$,必存在相应的 $\xi \in (x_1, x_n)$

使得
$$f(c) = \frac{1}{n!} (c - x_1) (c - x_2) \cdots (c - x_n) f^{(n)}(\xi)$$

$$f(c) = \frac{1}{n!} (c-x_1)(c-x_2) \cdots (c-x_n) K$$

把e换成x ⇒
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{n!}(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n)K \Rightarrow f(x) - \frac{1}{n!}(x-x_1)(x-x_2)\cdots(x-x_n)K = 0$$

构造函数
$$F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{n!}(x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n)K$$

$$F(x_1) = F(x_2) = \cdots = F(x_n) = F(c) = 0$$

- i.若c等于x₁, x₂,..., x_n中某一个
- ii.若c不等于x₁, x₂,…, x_n中任一个

利用n次罗尔定理可得到∃ $\xi \in (x_1, x_n)$,使得 $F^{(n)}(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f^{(n)}(\xi) - K = 0 \Rightarrow f^{(n)}(\xi) = K$

第二类常数K值法能处理第一类常数K值法所处理不了的情形

第二类常数K值法

第一步:将中值部分用常数K替换得到的式子*

第二步:对式子*进行移项,除以或乘以某一个常数,得到F(a)=F(b)

第三步: 构造函数F(x)

第二类常数K值法是基于罗尔定理的一个找原函数的方法

实际上这个构造过程产生出了F(a)=F(b)即使用罗尔定理的条件

第一类常数K值法

第一步: 将中值部分用常数K替换得到的式子*

第二步:将式子*中的某个常数s换成变量x,进行移项,除以或乘以某一个h(x),得到F(x) = 0

第三步:构造函数F(x)

第一类常数K值法是基于罗尔定理的一个找原函数的方法

实际上这个构造过程产生出了F(s)=0

b>a>0,设函数f(x)在[a, b]上连续,在(a, b)内可导

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $\frac{1}{a-b} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ f(a) & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$

用K替换结论中的 $f(\xi)$ - $\xi f'(\xi)$

得到
$$\frac{af(b)-bf(a)}{a-b}=K$$

将b换成x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\operatorname{af}(x) - \operatorname{xf}(a)}{a - x} = K \Rightarrow \operatorname{af}(x) - \operatorname{xf}(a) = K(a - x) \Rightarrow \operatorname{af}(x) - \operatorname{xf}(a) - K(a - x) = 0$$

构造辅助函数F(x) = af(x) - bf(a) - K(a - x)

$$:: F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

∴
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow af'(\xi) - f(a) + K = 0$

⇒
$$K = f(a) - af'(\xi)$$
 与结论不一致,第一类常数 K 值法失效了

b>a>0,设函数f(x)在[a, b]上连续,在(a, b)内可导

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$
, 使得 $\frac{1}{a-b} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ f(a) & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$

用K替换结论中的 $f(\xi)$ - $\xi f'(\xi)$

得到
$$\frac{1}{a-b}\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ f(a) & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = K \Rightarrow \frac{af(b)-bf(a)}{a-b} = K \Rightarrow af(b)-bf(a) = aK-bK$$

$$\Rightarrow af(b) - aK = bf(a) - bK \Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - K}{b} = \frac{f(a) - K}{a}$$

构造辅助函数
$$F(x) = \frac{f(x) - K}{x}$$

$$:: F(a) = F(b)$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (a, b), \ \text{使得F}'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\xi f'(\xi) - (f(\xi) - K)}{\xi^2} = 0 \Rightarrow K = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$$

b>a>0,设f(x)在[a, b]上连续,在(a, b)上可导

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

用K替换结论中的 $\xi^2 f'(\xi)$

得到
$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{K}{ab}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \frac{K}{a} - \frac{K}{b} \Rightarrow f(b) + \frac{K}{b} = f(a) + \frac{K}{a}$$

构造辅助函数 $F(x) = f(x) + \frac{K}{x}$

$$:: F(a) = F(b)$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (a, b), \ \text{使得F}'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) - \frac{K}{\xi^2} = 0 \Rightarrow K = \xi^2 f'(\xi)$$

一般能用第二类常数K值法做的题 也能用柯西中值定理来做

设
$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上连续,在(a, b)内可导,且 $f(a) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

闭区间的积分中值定理

如果函数f(x)在积分区间[a, b]上连续,则至少存在一点 $\delta \in [a, b]$,使得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) f(\delta)$ 开区间的积分中值定理

如果函数f(x)在积分区间[a,b]上连续,则至少存在一点 $\delta \in (a,b)$,使得 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(\delta)$

由闭区间的积分中值定理
$$\exists \delta \in [a, b]$$
使得 $f(\delta) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} \Rightarrow f(\delta) = f(a)$ δ 可能等于 a

设
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

由拉格朗日中值定理
$$\exists \delta \in (a, b)$$
,使得 $F'(\delta) = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b - a} = f(a) \Rightarrow f(\delta) = f(a)$

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

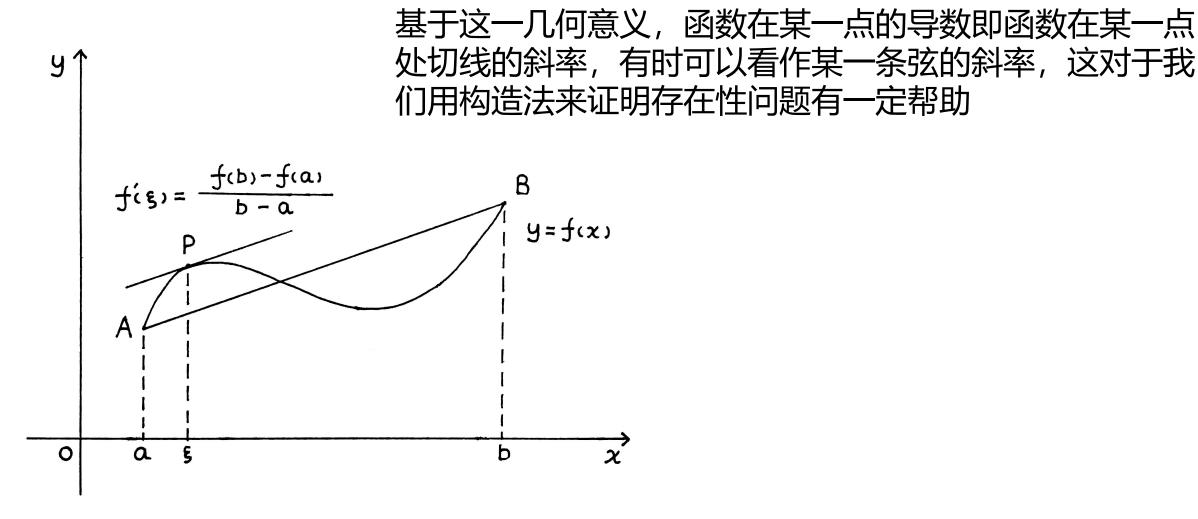
将两个中值分离开

$$e^{\eta - \xi} [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)] = \frac{e^{\eta} [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]}{e^{\xi}} = \frac{(e^{x} f(x))' \Big|_{x = \eta}}{(e^{x})' \Big|_{x = \xi}}$$

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b) 使得(e^{x}f(x))' \Big|_{x=\eta} = \frac{e^{b}f(b) - e^{a}f(a)}{b - a}$$

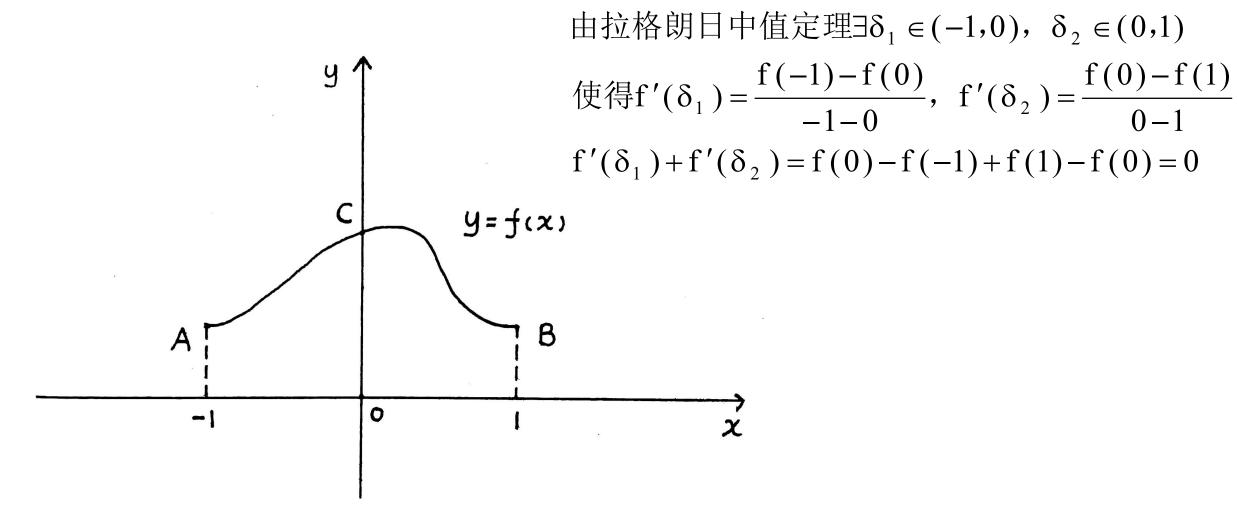
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b) 使得(e^{x})' \Big|_{x=\xi} = \frac{e^{b} - e^{a}}{b - a}$$

几何意义: A(a, f(a)),B(b, f(b))是y = f(x)上的两点,存在一异于A和B的点 $P(\xi, f(\xi))$, $a < \xi < b$ 满足y = f(x)在点P处的切线的斜率等于弦AB的斜率



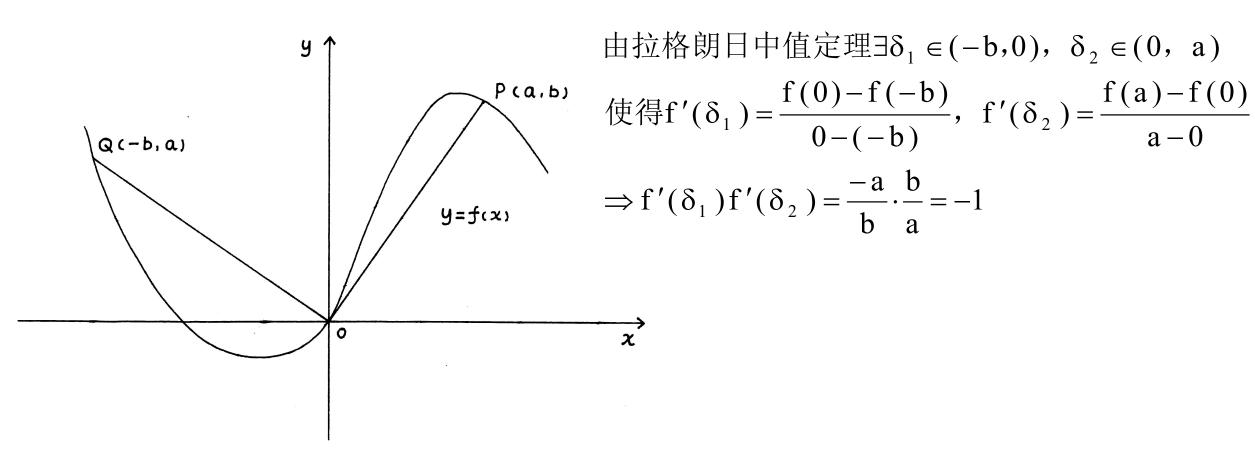
已知函数f(x)在[-1,1]上连续,在(-1,1)内可导,且f(-1)=f(1)

证明:存在两个不同的点 δ_1 , $\delta_2 \in (-1,1)$, 使得 $f'(\delta_1) + f'(\delta_2) = 0$



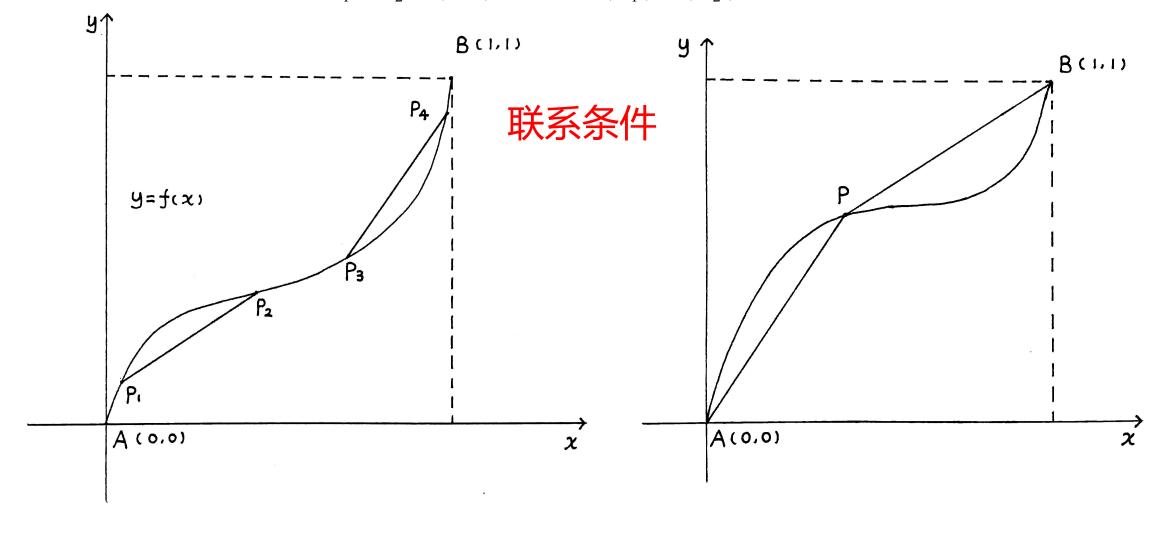
已知函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, \infty)$ 上可导,f(-b)=a,f(a)=b,f(0)=0,a,b>0

证明:存在两个不同的点 δ_1 , $\delta_2 \in (-b, a)$, 使得 $f'(\delta_1)f'(\delta_2) = -1$

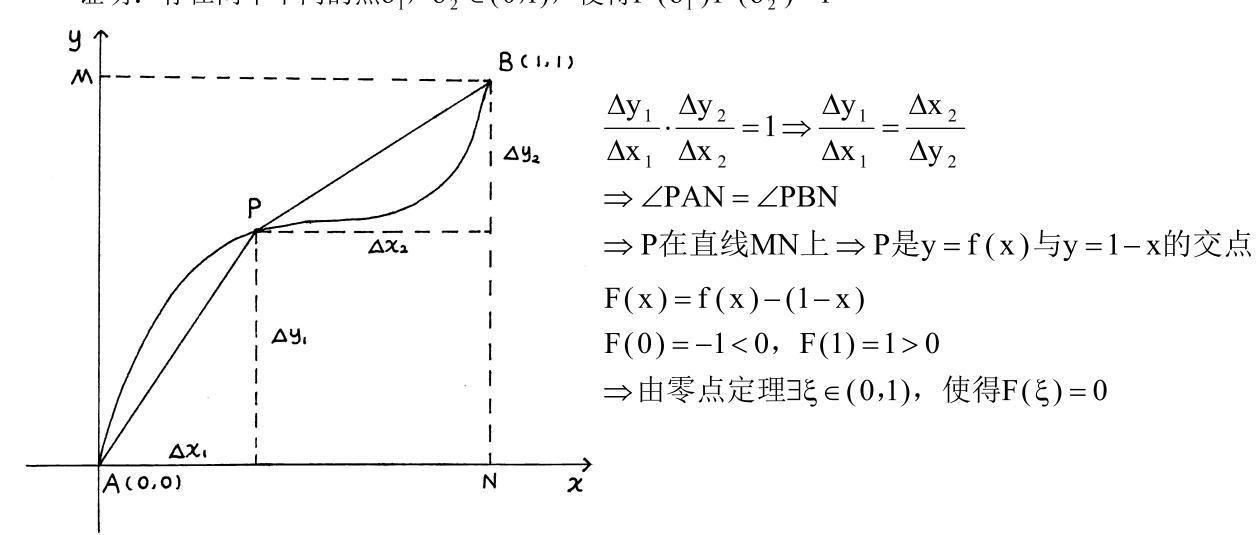


已知函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0)=0,f(1)=1

证明:存在两个不同的点 δ_1 , $\delta_2 \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\delta_1)f'(\delta_2) = 1$



已知函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0)=0,f(1)=1证明:存在两个不同的点 δ_1 , $\delta_2 \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\delta_1)$ $f'(\delta_2)=1$

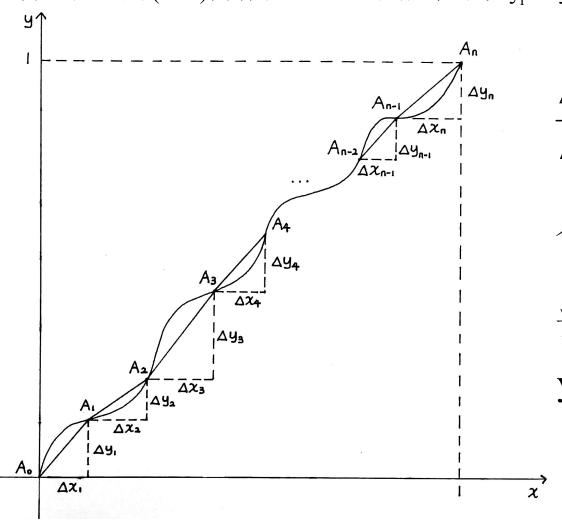


已知函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0)=0,f(1)=1证明:存在两个不同的点 δ_1 , $\delta_2 \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\delta_1)$ $f'(\delta_2)=1$

设F(x)=f(x)-(1-x)
F(0)=-1<0, F(1)=1>0
由零点定理∃ξ∈(0,1), 使得F(ξ)=0⇒f(ξ)=1-ξ
由拉格朗日中值定理∃δ₁∈(0, ξ), δ₂∈(ξ,1)
使得f'(δ₁)=
$$\frac{f(0)-f(\xi)}{0-\xi}$$
, $f'(δ₂)=\frac{f(\xi)-f(1)}{\xi-1}$
f'(δ₁)f'(δ₂)= $\frac{f(0)-f(\xi)}{0-\xi}$ · $\frac{f(\xi)-f(1)}{\xi-1}$ =1

f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且f(0)=0,f(1)=1, λ_1 , λ_2 ,…, λ_n 为n个正数且 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$

证明: 在区间(0,1)内存在一组互不相等的数 ξ_1 , ξ_2 ,..., ξ_n 使得 $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\lambda_k}{f'(\xi_k)} = 1$



$$\frac{\Delta x_{1}}{\Delta y_{n}} \cdot \lambda_{1} + \frac{\Delta x_{2}}{\Delta y_{2}} \cdot \lambda_{2} + \dots + \frac{\Delta x_{n}}{\Delta y_{n}} \cdot \lambda_{n} = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \Delta y_k = \lambda_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

设 y_k 是点 A_k 的纵坐标, $k=1,2,\dots$, n $y_k = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k$, $k=1,2,\dots$, n

$$0 < \lambda_1 < 1 \Rightarrow$$
 由介值定理 $\exists x_1 \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(x_1) = \lambda_1$ $\lambda_1 < \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 1 \Rightarrow$ 由介值定理 $\exists x_2 \in (x_1,1)$,使得 $f(x_1) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ 依次下去,我们可以得到一组点 $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < 1$ 使得 $f(x_k) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k$, $k = 1, \dots$, $n - 1$ 补充定义 $x_0 = 0$, $x_n = 1 \Rightarrow f(x_n) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n$ 由拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \xi_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k)$ 使得
$$f'(\xi_k) = \frac{f(x_k) - f(x_{k-1})}{x_k - x_{k-1}} = \frac{\lambda_k}{x_k - x_{k-1}}, \quad k = 1, \dots, n$$

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理

b > a > 0, 设f(x)在[a, b]上连续, 在(a, b)上可导

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

$$\xi^{2} f'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\xi^{-2}} = \frac{f'(x)}{(-x^{-1})'}\Big|_{x=\xi}$$

∃ξ∈(a, b), 使得
$$\frac{f'(x)}{(-x^{-1})'}\Big|_{x=\xi} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{-b^{-1}-(-a^{-1})}$$

$$\frac{F(b)-F(a)}{G(b)-G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)}$$

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理

设f(x)在[a, b]上连续,在(a, b)内可导,且 $f'(x) \neq 0$

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

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta} f'(\eta) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^{\eta}}$$

$f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta} f'(\eta) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^{\eta}}$ 将两个中值分离开 将含有相同中值的部分放到一起

$$\left. \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^{\eta}} = \frac{f'(x)}{\left(e^{x}\right)'} \right|_{x=\eta}$$

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b) 使得 \frac{f'(x)}{(e^x)'} \bigg|_{x=\eta} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{e^b-e^a} \qquad \exists \xi \in (a, b) 使得 f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$$

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[a, b]$ 上连续,在 (a, b) 内可导, $0 \le a < b < \frac{\pi}{2}$

证明:
$$\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b), 使得f'(\eta) \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = f'(\xi) \frac{\sin \eta}{\cos \xi}$$

$$\frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta} \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\cos \xi}$$

$$\frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta} = \frac{f'(x)}{(-\cos x)'} \bigg|_{x=\eta} \frac{f'(\xi)}{\cos \xi} = \frac{f'(x)}{(\sin x)'} \bigg|_{x=\xi}$$

将两个中值分离开 将含有相同中值的部分放到一起

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b) 使得 \frac{f'(x)}{(-\cos x)'} \bigg|_{x=\eta} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{-\cos b - (-\cos a)} \quad \exists \xi \in (a, b) 使得 \frac{f'(x)}{(\sin x)'} \bigg|_{x=\xi} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\sin b - \sin a}$$

$$\frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta} / \frac{f'(\xi)}{\cos \xi} = \frac{\sin b - \sin a}{\cos a - \cos b} = \frac{2\cos \frac{b+a}{2}\sin \frac{b-a}{2}}{2\sin \frac{b+a}{2}\sin \frac{b-a}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{b+a}{2}}$$

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理 > 两次利用的情形

设函数 f(x)、g(x) 在[a, b]上二阶可导

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

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

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

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

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

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理 > 两次利用的情形

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

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

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

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 $R'(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\delta) - f'(a) - K(g'(\delta) - g'(a)) = 0$

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

 $a < \delta < b$

 $a < \xi < \delta$

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理 > 两次利用的情形

设函数 f(x) 在[a, b] 上三阶可导

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

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

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

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

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

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

第四讲:中值问题 > 柯西中值定理 > 两次利用的情形

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

达布定理:设f(x)在[a, b]上可导且 $f'(a) \neq f'(b)$,则介于f'(a)、f'(b)之间的任何实数 λ ,存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \lambda$

达布定理推论1:设f(x)在[a, b]上可导,若 $min\{f'(a), f'(b)\} \le \lambda \le max\{f'(a), f'(b)\}$ 存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \lambda$

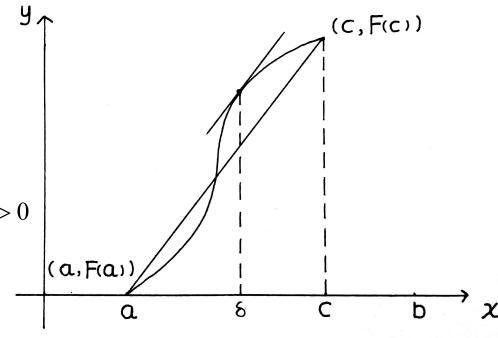
达布定理推论2: 设f(x)在(a, b)上可导,若不存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \lambda$ 则在(a, b)上,f'(x)恒 $> \lambda$ 或恒 $< \lambda$

$$F(x)$$
在[a, b]上可导, $\exists c \in (a, b)$,使得 $F'(c) + \frac{F(c)}{b-a} = 0$, $F(a) = 0$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

i.若
$$F(c) = 0 \Rightarrow F'(c) = 0$$

ii.若 $F(c) \neq 0$,不妨设 $F(c) > 0 \Rightarrow F'(c) < 0$

由拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \delta \in (a, c)$ 使得 $F'(\delta) = \frac{F(c) - F(a)}{c - a} > 0$ 由达布定理 $\exists \xi \in (\delta, c)$ 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$



$$F(x)$$
在[a, b]上可导, $\exists c \in (a, b)$,使得 $F'(c) + \frac{F(c)}{b-a} = 0$, $F(a) = 0$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

假设不存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

当x ∈ (a, b)时,F'(x)恒 < 0或恒 > 0

- i.若 $F(c) = 0 \Rightarrow F'(c) = 0$ 矛盾!
- ii.若 $F(c) \neq 0$,不妨设 $F(c) > 0 \Rightarrow F'(c) < 0 \Rightarrow F'(x) 恒 < 0 \Rightarrow F(c) \leq F(a) = 0$ 矛盾!

f(x)在区间[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,f(0) = f(1) = 0, $M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} f(x)$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = M$

拉格朗日中值定理的几何意义

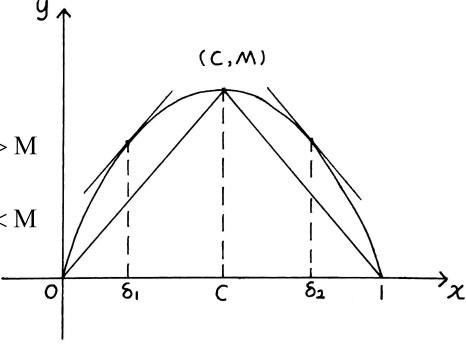
考虑M>0的情形

读
$$f(c) = \max_{x \in [0,1]} f(x), c \in [0,1] \Rightarrow c \in (0,1)$$

由拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \delta_1 \in (0, c)$ 使得 $f'(\delta_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{M}{c} > M$

由拉格朗日中值定理 $\exists \delta_2 \in (c,1)$ 使得 $f'(\delta_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{-M}{1 - c} < M$

由达布定理 $\exists \xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = M$



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

关于泰勒中值定理的中值问题 将f(α)在β处展开

 α , β 是区间端点a,b或区间中点 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 或极值点(包括最值点)c或任意点x

$$f(x)$$
在[-1,1]上有三阶连续导数,且 $f(-1)=0$, $f(1)=-1$, $f'(0)=0$ 证明:存在 $\xi \in (-1,1)$,使得 $f'''(\xi)=3$

$$f(-1) = f(0) - f'(0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0) - \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_1)$$
 $-1 < \xi_1 < 0$

$$f(1) = f(0) + f'(0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0) + \frac{1}{6}f'''(\xi_2)$$
 $0 < \xi_2 < 1$

$$f(1)-f(-1) = 2f'(0) + \frac{1}{6}[f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)]$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 f'''(ξ_1)+f'''(ξ_2)=6

$$\min\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\} \le \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} \le \max\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}$$

$$\exists \xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2], \ \ \text{使得f}'''(\xi) = \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$$

设函数f(x)在[a, b]上三阶可导且f'(a) = f'(b) = f''(a) = f''(b) = 0

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in [a, b]$$
, 使得 $f(b) - f(a) = \frac{1}{18} (b - a)^3 f'''(\xi)$

特定x
$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 f''(a) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) \qquad a < \xi_1 < x \qquad 3\left(\frac{x-b}{b-1}\right)$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + (x-b)f'(b) + \frac{1}{2}(x-b)^2 f''(b) + \frac{1}{6}(x-b)^3 f'''(\xi_2) \qquad x < \xi_2 < b \qquad \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-b}{b-1}$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(b-x)^3 f'''(\xi_2) \qquad 3t^3 + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 + \frac{1}{6}(b-x)^3 = S, \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(b-x)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_2) = K \qquad 9t^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{$$

设函数
$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上三阶可导且 $f'(a) = f'(b) = f''(a) = f''(b) = 0$

证明: 存在
$$\xi \in [a, b]$$
,使得 $f(b) - f(a) = \frac{1}{24} (b - a)^3 f'''(\xi)$

$$\frac{1}{6}(x-a)^3 + \frac{1}{6}(b-x)^3 = \frac{1}{24}(b-a)^3$$

$$4\left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^3 + 4\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)^3 = 1$$

$$4t^3 + 4(1-t)^3 = 1$$

$$4t^3 + 4(1+3t-3t^2-t^3) = 1$$

$$4t^2 - 4t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = a + \frac{1}{2}(b-a) = \frac{1}{2}(b+a)$$

积分符号处理

$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上有一阶连续导数,且 $f(0) = 0$

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

去积分符号

$$\diamondsuit G(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx \ \mathbb{U}G'(x) = f(x), \ G''(x) = f'(x)$$

隐藏条件G(0)=0

$$f(0) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{1}{2}$}} G'(0) = 0$$

$$f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \xrightarrow{\xi \ell} G''(\xi) = 2G(1)$$

$$G(1) = G(0) + G'(0) + \frac{1}{2}G''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}G''(\xi)$$

积分符号处理

$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上有一阶连续导数,且 $f(0) = 0$

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

原函数法

$$f'(x) = 2\int_0^1 f(x) dx \Rightarrow f'(x) - 2\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$$
 $(x) - 2x \int_0^1 f(x) dx = C$

构造辅助函数 $G(x) = f(x) - 2x \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow G(0) = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 G(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 2x dx \cdot \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - 1 \cdot \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$$

由开区间的积分中值问题 $\exists \delta \in (a, b)$,使得 $G(\delta) = \int_0^1 G(x) dx = 0$

$$G(0) = G(\delta)$$

积分符号处理

f(x)在[-1,1]上有二阶连续导数,证明: ∃ξ∈(-1,1),使得

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{3} \xi f''(\xi)$$

去积分符号

隐藏条件G(-1) = 0,G'(0) = 0

$$\int_{-1}^{1} x f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{3} \xi f''(\xi) \xrightarrow{\text{ \frac{\psi}{2}}} G(1) = \frac{1}{3} G'''(\xi)$$

$$G(1) = G(0) + G'(0) + \frac{1}{2}G''(0) + \frac{1}{6}G'''(\xi_1) \qquad 0 < \xi_1 < 1$$

$$G(-1) = G(0) - G'(0) + \frac{1}{2}G''(0) - \frac{1}{6}G'''(\xi_2)$$
 $-1 < \xi_2 < 0$

$$G(1) = \frac{1}{6}G'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{6}G'''(\xi_2)$$

$$\min\{G'''(\xi_1), G'''(\xi_2)\} \le \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_2) \le \max\{G'''(\xi_1), G'''(\xi_2)\}$$

∃
$$\xi$$
 ∈ [ξ_1 , ξ_2] \subset (-1,1), 使得 $G'''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_2)$

积分符号处理

设f(x)在区间[-a, a](a>0)上有二阶连续导数, f(0)=0, 证明:

∃ξ∈[-a, a], 使得a³f"(ξ)=3
$$\int_{-a}^{a}$$
f(x)dx

去积分符号

隐藏条件G(-a)=0

$$f(0) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{ξ} \& \text{ξ}} G'(0) = 0$$

$$a^{3}f''(\xi) = 3\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx \xrightarrow{\xi \ell} a^{3}G'''(\xi) = 3G(a)$$

$$G(a) = G(0) + aG'(0) + \frac{a^2}{2}G''(0) + \frac{a^3}{6}G'''(\xi_1)$$
 $0 < \xi_1 < a$

$$G(-a) = G(0) - aG'(0) + \frac{a^2}{2}G''(0) - \frac{a^3}{6}G'''(\xi_2)$$
 $-a < \xi_2 < 0$

$$G(a) = \frac{a^3}{6}G'''(\xi_1) + \frac{a^3}{6}G'''(\xi_2)$$

$$\min\{G'''(\xi_1), G'''(\xi_2)\} \le \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_2) \le \max\{G'''(\xi_1), G'''(\xi_2)\}$$

∃
$$\xi$$
 ∈ [ξ_1 , ξ_2] \subset (-1,1), 使得 $G'''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_1) + \frac{1}{2}G'''(\xi_2)$

第四讲:中值问题 > 费马定理

费马定理

设函数f(x)在点 x_0 的某邻域 $U(x_0)$ 内有定义,并且在 x_0 处可导,如果对任意的 $x \in U(x_0)$ 有 $f(x) \le f(x_0)$ (或者 $f(x) \ge f(x_0)$),那么 $f'(x_0) = 0$

费马定理推论

函数f(x)在某一开区间内可导且在该区间内有最值,则f(x)在最值点处的导数等于0

第四讲:中值问题 > 费马定理

函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,且 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = +\infty$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 函数f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,且 $\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = +\infty$,证明:f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有最小值 参考第二讲函数连续最值性

函数f(x)在(a, b)上连续,且 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = +\infty$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$,使得f'(ξ) = 0 函数f(x)在(a, b)上连续,且 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = +\infty$,证明: f(x)在(a, b)上有最小值 参考第二讲函数连续最值性

第四讲:中值问题 > 费马定理

$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导, $f(0)$, $f(1)>0且 \int_0^1 f(x) dx < 0$ 证明:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 由积分中值定理 $\exists \delta \in [0,1]$,使得 $f(\delta) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 设 $f(\xi)$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上的最小值, $\xi \in [0,1]$ $f(\delta) < 0 < f(0)$, $f(1)$

$$\Rightarrow \xi \neq 0.1 \Rightarrow \xi \in (0.1)$$

$$f(\xi)$$
是 $f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 上的最小值 \Rightarrow $f'(\xi) = 0$

$$\int u^{(n)} v dx = \int uv^{(n)} dx + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} u^{(k-1)} v^{(n-k)}$$

$$n = 2 \int u'' v dx = \int uv'' dx + u'v - uv'$$

$$(u'v - uv')' = (u''v + u'v') - (u'v' + uv'') = u''v - uv''$$
两边积分 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b u''v dx = \int_a^b uv'' dx + u'v|_a^b - uv'|_a^b$

$$\int_a^b f''(x)P(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x)P''(x) dx + f'(x)P(x)|_a^b - f(x)P'(x)|_a^b$$

$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上有二阶连续导数且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, $M = \max_{[a,b]} |f''(x)|$,证明: $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} M$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f''(x) P(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) P''(x) dx + f'(x) P(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) P'(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

P(x)是待定的二次多项式函数

条件中无f'(a), f'(b), 故令
$$P(a) = P(b) = 0 \Rightarrow 必有P(x) = k(x-a)(x-b)$$

不妨取
$$k=1$$
, 即令 $P(x)=(x-a)(x-b)$ 代入

$$\int_{a}^{b} f''(x)(x-a)(x-b) dx = 2 \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

由积分第一中值定理习
$$\xi \in [a, b]$$
,使得 $\int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx = f''(\xi)\int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)dx = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{6}f''(\xi)$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = -\frac{(b-a)^{3}}{12} f''(\xi)$$

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[0,1]$ 上有二阶连续导数且 $f(0)=0$, $f(1)=1$, $\int_0^1 f(x)dx=1$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = -6$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) P(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) P''(x) dx + f'(x) P(x) \Big|_0^1 - f(x) P'(x) \Big|_0^1$$

P(x)是待定的二次多项式函数

条件中无f'(0), f'(1), 故令
$$P(0) = P(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{必有}P(x) = k(x-0)(x-1)$$

不妨取
$$k=1$$
, 即令 $P(x)=x(x-1)$ 代入

$$\int_0^1 f''(x)x(x-1)dx = 2\int_0^1 f(x)dx - f(x)(2x-1)\Big|_0^1 = 1$$

设H(x) =
$$\int_0^x f''(x)x(x-1)dx$$
 G(x) = $\int_0^x x(x-1)dx$

$$\exists \xi \in (0,1), \quad \text{使得} \frac{H'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{H(1) - H(0)}{G(1) - G(0)} 即 \frac{f''(\xi)\xi(\xi - 1)}{\xi(\xi - 1)} = \frac{\int_0^1 f''(x)x(x - 1)dx}{\int_0^1 x(x - 1)dx} \Rightarrow f''(\xi) = -6$$

设
$$f(x)$$
在[0,1]上有二阶连续导数且 $f'(0) = f'(1) = 0$, $f(0) + f(1) = 0$

证明:
$$\exists \xi \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 $f''(\xi) = -12 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) P(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) P''(x) dx + f'(x) P(x) \Big|_0^1 - f(x) P'(x) \Big|_0^1$$

P(x)是待定的二次多项式函数

$$f(x)P'(x)|_{0}^{1} = f(1)P'(1) - f(0)P'(0) = f(1)(P'(1) + P'(0))$$

条件没有给出f(1)的值故令P'(0)+P'(1)=0注意P(x)是一次多项式函数,故y=P'(x)关于 $\left(\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ 中心对称

⇒必有
$$P'(x) = k\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)$$
不妨取 $k = 1$,即令 $P'(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$ ⇒ $P(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x^2 - x\right)$ 代入

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f''(x) (x^2 - x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

设H(x) =
$$\int_0^1 f''(x)(x^2 - x) dx$$
 G(x) = $\int_0^1 (x^2 - x) dx$

$$\exists \xi \in (0,1), \quad \text{使得} \frac{H'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)} = \frac{H(1) - H(0)}{G(1) - G(0)} \text{即} \frac{f''(\xi)(\xi^2 - \xi)}{\xi^2 - \xi} = \frac{\int_0^1 f''(x)(x^2 - x)dx}{\int_0^1 (x^2 - x)dx} \Rightarrow f''(\xi) = -12 \int_0^1 f(x)dx$$