关于泰勒中值定理的不等式 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

条件 结论 特殊点

设函数f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,且满足 $|f''(x)| \le 1$,f(x)在区间(0,1)内取得最大值 $\frac{1}{4}$

证明:
$$|f(0)|+|f(1)|<1$$

将区间端点的值在最值点展开

$$\mathop{\mathrm{id}} f(c) = \max_{0 < x < 1} f(x), \quad c \in (0,1) \Rightarrow f'(c) = 0$$

$$f(0) = f(c) - cf'(c) + \frac{c^2}{2}f''(\xi_1)$$
 $0 < \xi_1 < c$

$$f(1) = f(c) + (1-c)f'(c) + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2}f''(\xi_2)$$
 $c < \xi_2 < 1$

$$|f(0)| = \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{c^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) \right| \le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{c^2}{2} |f''(\xi_1)| \le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{c^2}{2}$$

$$|f(1)| = \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) \right| \le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2} |f''(\xi_2)| \le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2}$$

$$|f(0)|+|f(1)| \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^2 + (1-c)^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(c+1-c)^2 - 2c(1-c)}{2} < \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(x)$$
二次可微, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $\max_{0 \le x \le 1} f(x) = 2$,证明: $\min_{0 \le x \le 1} f''(x) \le -16$

将区间端点的值在最值点展开

$$f(0) = f(c) - cf'(c) + \frac{c^2}{2}f''(\xi_1)$$
 $0 < \xi_1 < c$

$$f(1) = f(c) + (1-c)f'(c) + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2}f''(\xi_2)$$
 $c < \xi_2 < 1$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 f''(ξ_1) = $-\frac{4}{c^2}$ f''(ξ_2) = $-\frac{4}{(1-c)^2}$

$$c$$
与 $1-c$ 当中必有一个 $\leq \frac{1}{2}$ $-\frac{4}{c^2}$ 与 $-\frac{4}{(1-c)^2}$ 当中必有一个 $\leq -\frac{4}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}$

$$f''(\xi_1)$$
与 $f''(\xi_2)$ 当中必有一个 ≤ -16

设f(x)在[a,b]上二阶可导,f'(a)=f'(b)=0,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,使得

$$|f''(\xi)| \ge \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(a)-f(b)|$$

在区间端点展开

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 f''(\xi_1)$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + (x-b)f'(b) + \frac{1}{2}(x-b)^2 f''(\xi_2)$$
 $x < \xi_1 < b$

$$0 = f(a) - f(b) + \frac{1}{2}(x - a)^{2} f''(\xi_{1}) - \frac{1}{2}(x - b)^{2} f''(\xi_{2})$$

$$|f(a)-f(b)| = \left|\frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 f''(\xi_1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-b)^2 f''(\xi_2)\right| \le \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 |f''(\xi_1)| + \frac{1}{2}(x-b)^2 |f''(\xi_2)|$$

 $a < \xi_1 < x$

$$\leq \frac{(x-a)^{2}+(x-b)^{2}}{2}|f''(\xi)| \qquad |f''(\xi)| = \max\{|f''(\xi_{1})|,|f''(\xi_{2})|\}, \ \xi \in \{\xi_{1}, \ \xi_{2}\}$$

$$|f''(\xi)| \ge \frac{2}{(x-a)^2 + (x-b)^2} |f(a)-f(b)|$$
 $\Re x = \frac{a+b}{2}$

f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,f(0) = f(1), $|f''(x)| \le 2$,证明:当0 < x < 1时,|f'(x)| < 1

$$f(0) = f(x) - xf'(x) + \frac{x^2}{2}f''(\xi_1)$$

$$0 < \xi_1 < x$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + (1-x)f'(x) + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2}f''(\xi_2)$$
 $x < \xi_2 < 1$

$$0 = f'(x) + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) - \frac{x^2}{2} f''(\xi_1)$$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} f''(\xi_2) - \frac{x^2}{2} f''(\xi_1) \right| \le \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} |f''(\xi_2)| + \frac{x^2}{2} |f''(\xi_1)|$$

$$\le (1-x)^2 + x^2$$

$$= (1-x+x)^2 - 2x(1-x) < 1$$

将区间端点的值在任意点展开

设函数f(x)在 $(+\infty,-\infty)$ 内二阶可导,并且 $|f(x)| \le M_0$, $|f''(x)| \le M_0$

证明:
$$|f'(x)| \le \sqrt{2M_0M_2}$$

将任意点的值在任意点展开

$$\xi_1$$
介于 x 、 y 之间

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(\xi_1)$$

$$\xi_1$$
介于 x 、 $x+h$ 之间

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x) - \frac{h^2}{2} f''(\xi_1)}{h}$$

$$|f'(x)| = \frac{\left|f(x+h) - f(x) - \frac{h^2}{2}f''(\xi_1)\right|}{|h|} \le \frac{|f(x+h)| + |f(x)| + \frac{h^2}{2}|f''(\xi_1)|}{|h|} \le \frac{2M_0 + \frac{h^2}{2}M_2}{|h|}$$

设函数f(x)在 $(+\infty,-\infty)$ 内二阶可导,并且 $|f(x)| \le M_0$, $|f''(x)| \le M_2$ 证明: $|f'(x)| \le \sqrt{2M_0M_2}$

$$\frac{2M_{0} + h^{2}M_{2}}{2h} \ge \frac{2\sqrt{2M_{0} \cdot h^{2}M_{2}}}{2h} = \sqrt{2M_{0}M_{2}} \quad \text{当}2M_{0} = h^{2}M_{2}$$
 时取等号即当h = $\sqrt{\frac{2M_{0}}{M_{2}}}$ 时取等号

$$|f'(x)| \le \frac{2M_0 + h^2 M_2}{2h}$$

设函数f(x)在 $(+\infty,-\infty)$ 内二阶可导,并且 $|f(x)| \le M_0$, $|f''(x)| \le M_3$

证明:
$$|f'(x)| \le \sqrt[3]{\frac{9M_0^2M_3}{8}}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x) + \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(\xi_1)$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{2}f''(x) - \frac{h^3}{6}f'''(\xi_2)$$

$$f(x+h)-f(x-h) = 2hf'(x) + \frac{h^3}{6}(f'''(\xi_1)+f'''(\xi_2))$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h) - \frac{h^3}{6} (f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2))}{2h}$$

$$|f'(x)| = \frac{\left|f(x+h) - f(x-h) - \frac{h^3}{6}(f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2))\right|}{2h} \le \frac{|f(x+h)| + |f(x-h)| + \frac{h^3}{6}(|f'''(\xi_1)| + |f'''(\xi_2)|)}{2h}$$

$$x < \xi_1 < x + h$$
 $h > 0$

$$x - h < \xi_2 < x$$

$$\leq \frac{|f(x+h)| + |f(x-h)| + \frac{h^3}{6}(|f'''(\xi_1)| + |f'''(\xi_2)|)}{2h}$$

$$\leq \frac{2M_0 + \frac{h^3}{3}M_3}{2h}$$

设函数f(x)在 $(+\infty,-\infty)$ 内二阶可导,并且 $|f(x)| \le M_0$, $|f''(x)| \le M_3$

证明:
$$|f'(x)| \le \sqrt[3]{\frac{9M_0^2M_3}{8}}$$

$$\frac{2M_0 + \frac{h^3}{3}M_3}{2h} = \frac{M_0}{h} + \frac{h^2M_3}{6} = \frac{M_0}{2h} + \frac{M_0}{2h} + \frac{h^2M_3}{6} \ge 3\sqrt[3]{\frac{M_0}{2h} \cdot \frac{M_0}{2h} \cdot \frac{h^2M_3}{6}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9M_0^2M_3}{8}}$$

当
$$\frac{M_0}{2h} = \frac{M_0}{2h} = \frac{h^2 M_3}{6}$$
时取等号即当 $h = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3M_0}{M_3}}$ 时取等号

$$|f'(x)| \le \frac{2M_0 + \frac{h^3}{3}M_3}{2h}$$

 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} \lambda_{k} (x_{k} - x_{0}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \lambda_{k} x_{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \lambda_{k} x_{0} = x_{0} - x_{0} = 0$

第五讲: 微分与不等式 > 泰勒中值定理

下凸逐数的加 权琴生不等式

 $\Rightarrow \sum_{k} \lambda_{k} f(x_{k}) \geq f(x_{0})$

设 f "(x)
$$\geq 0$$
, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$ 且 $\lambda_k > 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, n 则 $f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \leq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n)$ 设 $x_0 = \lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n$ i 若 $x_k \neq x_0$ $f(x_k) = f(x_0) + (x_k - x_0) f'(x_0) + \frac{(x_k - x_0)^2}{2} f''(\xi_k)$ ξ_k 介于 x_k 、 x_0 之 间 $\Rightarrow f(x_k) \geq f(x_0) + (x_k - x_0) f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \lambda_k f(x_k) \geq \lambda_k f(x_0) + \lambda_k (x_k - x_0) f'(x_0)$ ii 若 $x_k = x_0$ $f(x_k) = f(x_0) + (x_k - x_0) f'(x_0) \Rightarrow \lambda_k f(x_k) = \lambda_k f(x_0) + \lambda_k (x_k - x_0) f'(x_0)$ 故 总 有 $\lambda_k f(x_k) \geq \lambda_k f(x_0) + \lambda_k (x_k - x_0) f'(x_0)$ $\sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda_k f(x_k) \geq f(x_0) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda_k f(x_k) \geq f(x_0) \sum_{k=0}^{n} \lambda_k f(x_k) = \lambda_k f(x_k)$

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下凸逐数的加 权琴生不等式

设
$$f''(x) \le 0$$
, $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$ 且 $\lambda_k > 0$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$, n 则 $f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \ge \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n)$

下凸函数的琴生不等式

设
$$f''(x) \ge 0$$
 则 $f(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}) \le \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$

上**凸函数的**琴生不**等式**

设
$$f''(x) \le 0$$
 则 $f(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}) \ge \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$

均值不等式:
$$x_k > 0$$
, 则 $\sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}} \ge \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \ge \frac{\sqrt{x_1 x_2 + \dots + x_n}}{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x_n}}$

$$\sqrt{\frac{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \dots + x_{n}^{2}}{n}} \ge \frac{x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n}}{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \dots + x_{n}^{2}}{n} \ge \left(\frac{x_{1} + x_{2} + \dots + x_{n}}{n}\right)^{2}$$

设
$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $f''(x) = 2 > 0$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \ge \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \ge \frac{\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots + \ln x_n}{n}$$

设f(x)=lnx, f''(x)=-
$$\frac{1}{x^2}$$
<0

$$\sqrt[n]{x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n}} \geq \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_{1}} + \frac{1}{x_{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_{n}}} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{x_{1}} \frac{1}{x_{2}} \cdots \frac{1}{x_{n}}} \leq \frac{\frac{1}{x_{1}} + \frac{1}{x_{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_{n}}}{n}$$

$$0 < x_k < \pi$$
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ $i \exists x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$, $i \exists y : \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin x_k}{x_k} \le \left(\frac{\sin x_0}{x_0}\right)^n$

$$\prod_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\sin x_{k}}{x_{k}} \leq \left(\frac{\sin x_{0}}{x_{0}}\right)^{n} \iff \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln \frac{\sin x_{k}}{x_{k}} \leq n \ln \frac{\sin x_{0}}{x_{0}} \iff \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln \frac{\sin x_{k}}{x_{k}} \leq \ln \frac{\sin x_{0}}{x_{0}}$$

a,
$$b > 0$$
, p , $q > 1$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, $\mathbb{E} \mathbb{H}$: $a^{\frac{1}{p}} b^{\frac{1}{q}} \le \frac{a}{p} + \frac{b}{q}$

$$a^{\frac{1}{p}}b^{\frac{1}{q}} \le \frac{a}{p} + \frac{b}{q} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{p}\ln a + \frac{1}{q}\ln b \le \ln\left(\frac{1}{p} \cdot a + \frac{1}{q} \cdot b\right)$$

设
$$f(x) = \ln x$$
, $f''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$

正数p, q, r满足2p=q+r, 证明:
$$\frac{p^{q+r}}{q^q r^r} \le 1$$

$$\frac{p^{q+r}}{q^{q}r^{r}} \le 1 \Leftrightarrow p^{q+r} \le q^{q}r^{r} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{q+r}{2}\right)^{q+r} \le q^{q}r^{r} \Leftrightarrow (q+r)\ln\frac{q+r}{2} \le q\ln q + r\ln r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{q+r}{2}\ln\frac{q+r}{2} \le \frac{q\ln q + r\ln r}{2}$$

设
$$f(x) = x \ln x$$
, $f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} > 0$