

1. a) $y' = 3x^2 - 6x - 9 = 3(x^2 - 2x - 3)$
 $= 3(x-3)(x+1)$
 $y' = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3 \text{ 或 } x = -1$

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 3)$	3	$(3, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	-	0	+
y	↑	极大值	↓	极大值	↑

 \Rightarrow 单调区间 $(-\infty, -1), (3, +\infty)$
 单调区间 $(-1, 3)$

b) $y^2 = (2x-a)(x^2-2ax+a^2) = 2x^3 - 5ax^2 + 4a^2x - a^3$
 $\Rightarrow 2y^2 y' = 6x^2 - 10ax + 4a^2 = 2(x-a)(3x-2a)$
 $\Rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{3}(2x-a)^{\frac{2}{3}}(x-a)^{\frac{1}{3}}(3x-2a)$
 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 或 $x = a$ 或 $x = \frac{2}{3}a$.
 ① $a = 0$ $y = \sqrt[3]{2}x$ 单调区间: $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 无单调
 ② $a > 0$

x	$(-\infty, \frac{a}{2})$	$\frac{a}{2}$	$(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{2}{3}a)$	$\frac{2}{3}a$	$(\frac{2}{3}a, a)$	a	$(a, +\infty)$
y'	+	0	+	0	-	0	+
y	↑	↑	极大值	↓	极大值	↓	极大值

 \Rightarrow 单调区间 $(-\infty, \frac{a}{2}), (a, +\infty)$ 单调区间 $(\frac{2}{3}a, a)$
 ③ $a < 0$ $(-\infty, a)$ a $(a, \frac{2}{3}a)$ $\frac{2}{3}a$ $(\frac{2}{3}a, \frac{a}{2})$ $\frac{a}{2}$ $(\frac{a}{2}, +\infty)$

y'	+	0	-	0	+	0	+
y	↑	极大值	↓	极大值	↑	↑	↑

 \Rightarrow 单调区间 $(-\infty, a), (\frac{2}{3}a, +\infty)$ 单调: $(a, \frac{2}{3}a)$

2. a) 定义域 $(0, +\infty)$
 $y' = \frac{\ln x(2 - \ln x)}{x^2}$ 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 1$ 或 e^2
 $\Rightarrow x$ $(0, 1)$ 1 $(1, e^2)$ e^2 $(e^2, +\infty)$

y'	-	0	+	0	-
y	↓	极大值	↑	极大值	↓

 \Rightarrow 极大值: $y|_{x=e^2} = \frac{4}{e^2}$ 极小值: $y|_{x=1} = 0$

b) $y = x^4 - 2ax^3 + a^2x^2$ $y' = 4x^3 - 6ax^2 + 2a^2x = 2x(2x-a)(x-a)$ 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 0$ 或 $\frac{a}{2}$ 或 a

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, \frac{a}{2})$	$\frac{a}{2}$	$(\frac{a}{2}, a)$	a	$(a, +\infty)$
y'	-	0	+	0	-	0	+
y	↓	极大值	↑	极大值	↓	极大值	↑

 \Rightarrow 极大值是 $y|_{x=\frac{a}{2}} = \frac{a^4}{16}$ 极小值 $y|_{x=0} = 0$, $y|_{x=a} = 0$

3. a) $y' = e^x(1-x)$ $y'' = (x-2)e^x$
 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 1$. 此时 $y'|_{x=1} = -\frac{1}{e} < 0$
 \Rightarrow 极大值是 $y|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{e}$ 无极小值

b) $y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{1-x}{1+x^2}$
 $y'' = \frac{x^2-2x-1}{(1+x^2)^2}$ 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $x = 1$.
 $y''|_{x=1} = \frac{-2}{4} = -\frac{1}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow$ 有极大值.
 \Rightarrow 极大值是 $y|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ 无极小值

4. $y' + 2x^2 y' + 2xy^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y'' + 2(xy' + y)^2 + 2xy(x y' + 2y') = 0$
 \Rightarrow 令 $y' = 0$ 得 $xy = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$ 代入含 y'' 的式子得 $y'' + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = -2 < 0$
 \Rightarrow 极大值是 $y = 1$

5. ~~$1 - e^{-x^2} = x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - e^{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^4 + o(x^4)} = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + o(x^2)$~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2 > 0$~~
 ~~$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取到极小值.~~ 不严谨

$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{1 - e^{-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x)}{2xe^{-x^2}} \quad 2xe^{-x^2}|_{x=0} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$

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

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处取极小值

6. a) 令 $f(x) = e^x - (x+1)$.
 $f'(x) = e^x - 1$
 $x \quad (-\infty, 0) \quad 0 \quad (0, +\infty)$
 $f'(x) \quad \downarrow \quad \uparrow$
 $f(x) \quad - \quad 0 \quad +$
 故 $f(x) \geq 0$ 取等当且仅当 $x=0$
 故 $x \neq 0$ 时 $e^x > x+1$

b) 令 $f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) - \arctan x$
 $f'(x) = 1 + \ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \geq 1 + 0 - 1 = 0$
 故 $f(x)$ 单调. $f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) \geq 0$
 $\because 1+x > 0$ 故 $\ln(1+x) - \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} = \frac{f(x)}{1+x} \geq 0$

7. $\varphi(x) = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2}$ 由 $f'(x)$ 单调知 $f'(x) > 0$
 令 $g(x) = xf'(x) - f(x)$, $g'(x) = f'(x) + xf''(x) - f'(x) = xf''(x) \geq 0$
 故 $g(x) \geq g(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 单调

8. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x(x-1)}{1-x} = -1$ 故 $f(x)$ 在 $x=1$ 处连续

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x \ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$ $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

易知 $\frac{x \ln x}{1-x}$ 在 $(0, 1)$, $(1, +\infty)$ 上是连续函数. 故 $f(x)$ 连续.

$(0, 1)$ 内: $f(x) = \frac{1-x+\ln x}{(1-x)^2}$ 令 $g(x) = 1-x+\ln x \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1$. $x \in (0, 1)$ 时 $\left. \begin{array}{l} g'(x) < 0 \\ g(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$
 $g(x)$ 单调. $\Rightarrow (0, 1)$ 上, $g(x) < g(1) = 0$ 又 $(1-x)^2 > 0$
 $\therefore x \in (0, 1)$ 时 $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow (0, 1)$ 内单调减

在 $(0, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$ 上, $f'(x) = \frac{1-x+\ln x}{(1-x)^2}$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1+x}{2(x-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} -\frac{1}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $(1, 1)$ 上连续, 在 $(1, 1)$ 上可导, 故由导函数性质知 (达布定理)
 $f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow f(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$

9. $\because f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = f(4) = 0$

\therefore 由罗尔定理, 知 $\exists \xi_1 \in (1, 2)$, $\exists \xi_2 \in (2, 3)$, $\exists \xi_3 \in (3, 4)$, 有

$f'(\xi_1) = 0$, $f'(\xi_2) = 0$, $f'(\xi_3) = 0$

又由于 $f(x)$ 最高次项次数为 4, 故 $f'(x)$ 最高次项次数是 3.

故 $f'(x) = 0$ 至多有 3 解. (由代数基本定理所知).

由所属区间易知 $\xi_1 < \xi_2 < \xi_3$ 不相等. 故 $f'(x) = 0$ 有 3 实根 (即 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3).

所属区间分别是 $(1, 2)$, $(2, 3)$, $(3, 4)$

10. 令 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{n+1}x^{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n}x^n + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2}x^2 + a_n x \Rightarrow f(0) = 0, f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow f(1) = f(0)$

则 $f'(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$.

罗尔定理, 知 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, $f'(\xi) = 0$. 故知 $a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_n = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上至少存在一实根 (即 ξ)

11. 连续介值定理知 $\exists x_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2})$, $f(x_1) = 0$, 且 x_1 是使 $\frac{a+b}{2} - x_1$ 最小的变号零点.
 $\exists x_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$, $f(x_2) = 0$, 且 x_2 是使 $x_2 - \frac{a+b}{2}$ 最小的变号零点.

令 $g(x) = e^x f(x) \Rightarrow g(x_1) = g(x_2) = 0$ 故 $f'(x_1)$ 与 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 同号, $f'(x_2)$ 与 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 异号
 由罗尔定理: $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$, 令 $g(x) = f'(x) - f(x)$. 则 $g(x_1) = f'(x_1)$, $g(x_2) = f'(x_2)$
 s.t. $g'(\xi) = 0$. $\Rightarrow g(x_1)g(x_2) < 0 \Rightarrow$ 由介值定理. 知 $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$, $g(\xi) = 0$
 $\therefore g'(\xi) = e^\xi (f'(\xi) - f(\xi))$ 即 $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$
 $\therefore g'(\xi) = g(\xi)$

($n, +\infty$ 为例, $-\infty$ 同理)

12. 由 $f(x) \in D(a, b)$ 知 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 存在且有限. 若 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 是极值, 则易知成立.
 若 $f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 不是极值点, 则由题设条件知 $\exists x_1$, $f(x_1) < f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 不妨设 $x_1 < \frac{a+b}{2}$.
 则由介值定理知 $\exists x_2 \in (a, x_1)$, $f(x_2) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})$.

故知 $\exists \xi \in (x_2, \frac{a+b}{2})$, $f'(\xi) = 0$

13. 令 $g(x) = f(x) - \ln \frac{2x+1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = f(x) - \ln(2x+1) + \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$
 $\Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{2}{2x+1} + \frac{1+x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 其中 $\frac{1+x(1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = (1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}})(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

故 $g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{2}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \frac{2x+1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(2x+1)(\sqrt{1+x^2} - x) = 0$ 由夹逼知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{2x+1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x+1}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) = \ln 1 = 0$ 由夹逼知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)$. 由罗尔定理. 知 $\exists \xi \in (0, +\infty)$, $g'(\xi) = 0$

$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{2}{2\xi+1} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi^2}}$

14. a) $0 < a < b$. 即证 $na^{n-1} < \frac{b^n - a^n}{b - a} < nb^{n-1}$

令 $f(x) = x^n$. 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$, $f''(x) = n(n-1)x^{n-2} > 0$ 故 $f'(x)$ 单调

由拉格朗日中值定理, 知 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, $f'(\xi) = \frac{b^n - a^n}{b - a}$.

由 $f'(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 时单调性. 知 $f'(a) < f'(\xi) < f'(b)$

即 $na^{n-1} < \frac{b^n - a^n}{b - a} < nb^{n-1}$. 证毕

- b) 当 $x = y$ 时显然成立.

当 $x \neq y$ 时. 该不等式等价于 $\frac{|\sin x - \sin y|}{|x - y|} \leq 1$. 即 $\left| \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} \right| \leq 1$.

令 $f(t) = \sin t$. 用对称性, 不妨设 $x > y$

由拉格朗日中值定理知 $\exists \xi \in (y, x)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y}$

$$\because f'(t) = \cos t \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \cos \xi \quad |\cos \xi| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |f'(\xi)| \leq 1 \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\sin x - \sin y}{x - y} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\text{故 } |\sin x - \sin y| \leq |x - y|$$

15. 令 $g(x) = \ln x \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

由柯西中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$

$$\Rightarrow \xi f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a} = f(b) - f(a)$$

16. 在 $x=a$ 处泰勒 $f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + o((x-a)^2) \quad \xi_1 \in (a, x)$

在 $x=b$ 处泰勒 $f(x) = f(b) + \frac{f'(b)}{1!}(x-b) + \frac{f''(b)}{2!}(x-b)^2 + o((x-b)^2) \quad \xi_2 \in (x, b)$

$$\text{对 } x = \frac{a+b}{2}: \quad f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{2} \times \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 + o\left(\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2\right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} \times (f(b) - f(a)) = \frac{f'(a) - f'(b)}{2} + o\left(\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)| \leq \frac{|f'(a)| + |f'(b)|}{2} \leq \max\{|f'(\xi_1)|, |f'(\xi_2)|\}$$

17. $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5) \quad \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \left(a + b - \frac{b}{2!}x^2 + \frac{b}{4!}x^4 + o(x^4)\right) \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^5)\right) - x$$

$$= (a+b-1)x - \left(\frac{a+b}{3!} + \frac{b}{2!}\right)x^3 + \left(\frac{a+b}{5!} + \frac{b}{2! \times 3!} + \frac{b}{4!}\right)x^5 + o(x^5)$$

依题意 $\begin{cases} a+b-1=0 \\ \frac{a+b}{6} + \frac{b}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{4}{3} \\ b = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

18. 1) $y = \arcsin x$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad y'' = -\frac{1}{2}(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \times (-2x) = x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad y'|_{x=0} = 1 \quad y''|_{x=0} = 0 \quad y'''|_{x=0} = 1$$

$$y^{(3)} = 3x^2(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}} + (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad y^{(4)} = 15x^3(1-x^2)^{-\frac{7}{2}} + 9x(1-x^2)^{-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \arcsin x = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \left(\frac{5}{8}x^3\right) \frac{(-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\left(1-x^2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{8}x(1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} x^4 \quad \theta \in (0, 1)$$

2) $y = \tan x$

$$y' = \sec^2 x \quad y'' = 2\sec^2 x \tan x \quad y^{(3)} = 2(2\sec^2 x \tan^2 x + \sec^4 x) = 2\sec^2 x (2\tan^2 x + \sec^2 x)$$

$$y^{(4)} = 2(\sec^2 x (4\sec^2 x \tan x + 2\sec^2 x \tan x) + 2\sec^2 x \tan x (2\tan^2 x + \sec^2 x))$$

$$= 2(8\sec^4 x \tan x + 4\sec^2 x \tan^3 x) = 8\sec^2 x \tan x (2\sec^2 x + \tan^2 x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y'|_{x=0} = 1 \quad y''|_{x=0} = 0 \quad y'''|_{x=0} = 2 \quad y^{(4)}|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan x = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}\sec^2(\theta x) \tan(\theta x) (2\sec^2(\theta x) + \tan^2(\theta x)) x^4 \quad \theta \in (0, 1)$$

19. $f(x)$ 在 $x=a$ 处展开: $(n-1)$ 阶拉格朗日余项

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} (x-a)^n \quad \text{其中 } \xi \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } a \text{ 之间}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a+h) = f(a) + f'(a)h + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} h^n, \quad \xi \in (a, a+h)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对 } h \text{ 求导 } f'(a+h) = f'(a) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{(n-1)!} h^{n-1} \Rightarrow f'(a+\theta h) = f'(a) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\eta)}{(n-1)!} (\theta h)^{n-1}$$

$(\eta \in (a, a+\theta h))$

由题设得 $f(a+h) - f(a) = h f'(a) + \frac{f^{(n)}(\eta)}{(n-1)!} \theta^{n-1} h^n$. 再代入泰勒展开结果

$$\Rightarrow f'(a)h + \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{n!} h^n = f'(a)h + \frac{f^{(n)}(\eta)}{(n-1)!} \theta^{n-1} h^n \Rightarrow \theta = \left(\frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{f^{(n)}(\eta)} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \times \left(\frac{1}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

$$\because a < \eta < \xi < a+h. \text{ 故 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi)}{f^{(n)}(\eta)} = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{f^{(n)}(a)} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \left(\frac{1}{h} \right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$$

20. $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, x), \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x^n - 0^n} = \frac{f'(\xi_1)}{n \xi_1^{n-1}}$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi_2 \in (0, \xi_1), \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(0)}{\xi_1^{n-1} - 0^{n-1}} = \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{(n-1) \xi_2^{n-2}}$$

利用 n 次柯西中值定理 $\exists \xi_n \in (0, \xi_{n-1}), \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi_{n-1}) - f^{(n)}(0)}{\xi_{n-1}^{n-1} - 0^{n-1}} = f^{(n)}(\xi_n)$

$$\text{故知 } \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)\dots 1} f^{(n)}(\xi_n) = \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi_n)}{n!} \quad \because 0 < \xi_n < \xi_{n-1} < \dots < \xi_1 < x.$$

$$\text{故令 } \theta = \frac{\xi_n}{x} \text{ 有 } \theta \in (0, 1). \text{ 此时 } \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = \frac{f^{(n)}(\theta x)}{n!} \text{ 的知存在}$$

21. 令 $g(x) = x^2 f'(x)$ $g'(x) = 2x f'(x) + x^2 f''(x) = x(2f'(x) + x f''(x))$

$$\exists \xi_0 \in (0, 1), f'(\xi_0) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = 0 \Rightarrow g(\xi_0) = 0, \text{ 又 } g(0) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, \xi_0), g'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \xi(2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi)) = 0. \quad \because \xi \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi) = 0$$

22. 令 $g(x) = e^x f(x)$ 则 $g(a) = e^a, g(b) = e^b, g'(x) = e^x (f(x) + f'(x))$

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } \frac{g(a) - g(b)}{a - b} = g'(\eta) \Rightarrow e^\eta (f(\eta) + f'(\eta)) = \frac{e^a - e^b}{a - b}$$

令 $h(x) = e^x, h(a) = e^a, h(b) = e^b, h'(x) = e^x$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ s.t. } \frac{h(a) - h(b)}{a - b} = h'(\xi) \Rightarrow e^\xi = \frac{e^a - e^b}{a - b}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^\eta (f(\eta) + f'(\eta)) = e^\xi \text{ 证毕.}$$