中山大學本科生考试草稿纸2013/-21.

纖

警办 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

P.64.4 设 $y = f(\alpha)$ 在 (0,1] 上连续, 且 $0 \le f(\alpha) \le 1$, $\forall x \in [0,1]$ i证明: 在 (0,1) 中存在一点 t , 使 f(t) = t.

 $i2: if \varphi(x) = f(x) - \chi, \ \chi_1 \varphi(x) \stackrel{\cdot}{}_{L}(0,1) = j_{L}(0,1) = j$

斯道建理,至有一点 $t \in [0,1]$ 使 g(t)=0,即 f(t)=t , $t \in [0,1]$ 的 g(t)=0,即 g(t)=t , g(t

 \vec{v} : 作 \vec{f} $\vec{f$

$$f(0) = f(1) - f(0)$$

 $f(1) = f(2) - f(1) = -[f(1) - f(0)]$

① 如子 fcn-fc0) ≠0, 为 Fco,·F(1)<0, 电影点定理, 5c有多长(0.1)

1)
$$f(\xi) = 0$$
, $\partial \rho = f(\xi+1) - f(\xi) = 0$
 $f(x) = \xi + 1$, $f(x) = \xi$, $f(x) = f(x)$

(a) f(x) - f(x) = 0, $f(x) = f(x) = f(x) \neq 0$, f(x) = f(x) = f(x), f(x) = f(x) = f(x)

 $3) 4n f(1) - f(0) = 0, \quad \text{If } f(1) = f(0) = 0$ 21 f(1) = f(0) = f(2) $3/2 \chi_1 = 1, \quad \chi_2 = 2, \quad \chi_1 | \chi_2 - \chi_1 | = 1, \quad f(\chi_1) = f(\chi_2)$ $\chi_1, \chi_2 \in [0, 2]$