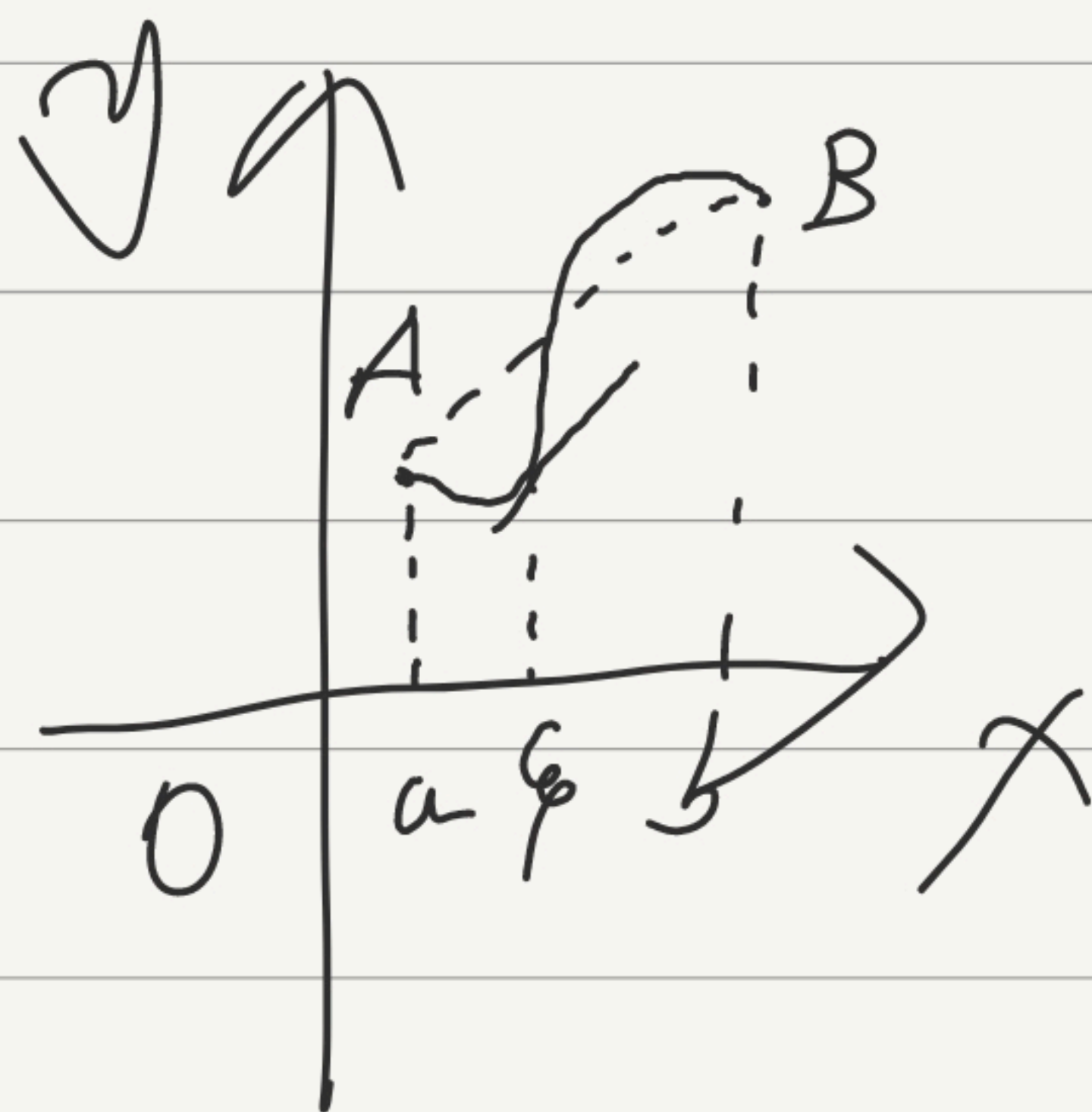


If ① $f(x) \in C[a, b]$
 ② $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内可导;

则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使

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



Notes: ① $\xi \in (a, b)$, ξ 至少一个
 ② 若 $f(a) = f(b)$, $L \Rightarrow R$
 ③ 等价形式

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

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = f'[a + \theta(b - a)](b - a)$$

($0 < \theta < 1$)

④ L 用法

{	$f(b) - f(a)$ 或 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$: L
	$f(a), f(c), f(b)$: $2L$
	$f \Rightarrow f'$

型三 L 用法

例 1: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(x) = e$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [f(x+2) - f(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x, \text{ 求 } a$$

解: ① $f(x+2) - f(x) = f'(\xi)(x+2-x)$
 $= 2f'(\xi) \quad (x < \xi < x+2)$

$$\text{左} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f'(\xi) = 2e$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② 右} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{2a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{2a}} \right]^x \cdot \frac{2a}{x-a} \\ &= e^{2a \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{x-a}} = e^{2a} = 2e \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a = \ln 2 + 1$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{1}{2}(\ln 2 + 1)$$

例 2. $f'(x) > 0$, 比较 $f(0)$, $f(1)$, $f(1) - f(0)$ 大小

解: ① $f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi)(1-0)$
 $= f'(\xi) \quad (0 < \xi < 1)$

$$\text{② } f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) \nearrow$$

$$\because 0 < a < 1,$$

$$\therefore f'(0) < f'(a) < f'(1)$$

$$\text{即 } f'(0) < f(1) - f(0) < f'(1)$$

$$\text{例 3 } f''(x) > 0, f(0) = 0$$

$$\text{证 } 2f(1) < f(2)$$

$$\text{解: } f(1) = f(1) - f(0)$$

$$= f'(a) \quad (0 < a < 1)$$

$$f(2) = f(2) - f(1) = f'(b) \quad (1 < b < 2)$$

$$\because f''(x) > 0, \therefore f'(x) \uparrow$$

$$\text{又 } \because a < b, \therefore f'(a) < f'(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) - f(0) < f(2) - f(1)$$

$$\because f(0) = 0 \quad \therefore 2f(1) < f(2)$$

例4. $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 可导, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$, $f(1) = 1$

证: ① $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $f''(\xi) = 0$

② $\exists \eta \in (0,1)$, 使 $f''(\eta) - f'(\eta) + 1 = 0$

证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$

① $\exists c \in (0,1)$ 使 $f'(c) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = 1$

$\therefore f'(0) = f'(c) = 1$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (0, c) \in (0,1)$, 使 $f''(\xi) = 0$

② 令 $g(x) = f'(x) - f(x) + 1 = 0$

$$[f'(x) - 1]' - [f(x) - 1] = 0$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令}}{\downarrow} g(x)$$

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

$$\frac{g'(x)}{g(x)} - 1 = 0 \rightarrow [\ln g(x)]' + (\ln e^{-x})' = 0$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(x) = e^{-x} [f'(x) - 1]$$

$$\because f'(0) = 1, f'(1) = 1$$

$$\therefore \varphi(0) = 0, \varphi(1) = 0$$

$$\exists \eta \in (0, c) \subset (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } \phi(\eta) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \phi'(\eta) &= -e^{-\eta} [f'(\eta) + 1] + e^{-\eta} f''(\eta) \\ &= e^{-\eta} [f''(\eta) - f'(\eta) + 1]\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore e^{-\eta} [f''(\eta) - f'(\eta) + 1] = 0$$

$$\because e^{-\eta} \neq 0 \quad \therefore f''(\eta) - f'(\eta) + 1 = 0$$