

6.1 设在 $[0, 1]$ 上 $f'(x) > 0$, 则 $f(0), f(1), f(1) - f(0)$ 的大小顺序为 (B)

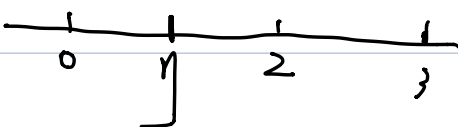
$$f(1) - f(0) = f'(\xi)(1-0) = f'(\xi) \quad 0 < \xi < 1$$

$$f'(0) < f(1) - f(0) < f'(1)$$

6.2 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 3]$ 连续, 在 $(0, 3)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0) + f(1) + f(2) = 3$, $f(3) = 1$, 证明必存在 $\xi \in (0, 3)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) = 0$

$$\text{s.t. } f'(\xi) = 0$$

证明: 由平均值定理, $\exists \eta \in [0, 2]$, s.t.

$$f(\eta) = \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} = 1$$


由罗尔定理, $\because f(\eta) = 1, f(3) = 1$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (\eta, 3)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) = 0$

b.3 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(1) = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} x e^{1-x} f(x) dx$ ($k > 1$). 证明至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$,

$$\text{s.t. } f(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1}) f(\xi)$$

证明: 要证 $f(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1}) f(\xi)$

$$\text{即证 } f(\xi) + (\xi^{-1} - 1) f(\xi) = f(x) e^{(kx-x)}$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) \cdot x \cdot e^{-x}, \quad \text{只需证 } \exists t_1, t_2$$

$$\in [0, 1], \text{ s.t. } F(t_1) = F(t_2)$$

$$\therefore f(1) = k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} x e^{1-x} f(x) dx$$

$$\text{由积分中值定理, } k \int_0^{\frac{1}{k}} x e^{1-x} f(x) dx = \eta e^{1-\eta} f(\eta)$$

$$0 < \eta < \frac{1}{k} < 1$$

$$F(\eta) = f(\eta) \cdot \eta \cdot e^{-\eta}$$

$$F(1) = f(1) \cdot 1 \cdot e^{-1} = \eta e^{1-\eta} f(\eta) \cdot e^{-1} = f(\eta) \eta e^{-\eta}$$

$$\therefore F(1) = F(\eta)$$

\therefore 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) = (1 - \xi^{-1})f(\xi)$

6.4 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内二阶可导,

过 $A(0, f(0))$ $B(1, f(1))$ 的直线与曲线 $y = f(x)$ 相交于 C

$(c, f(c))$, 其中 $0 < c < 1$, 证明 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $f''(\xi) = 0$

证明: $A(0, f(0))$ $B(1, f(1))$

$$k = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1} = f(1) - f(0)$$

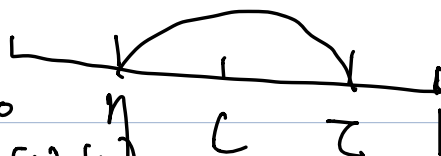
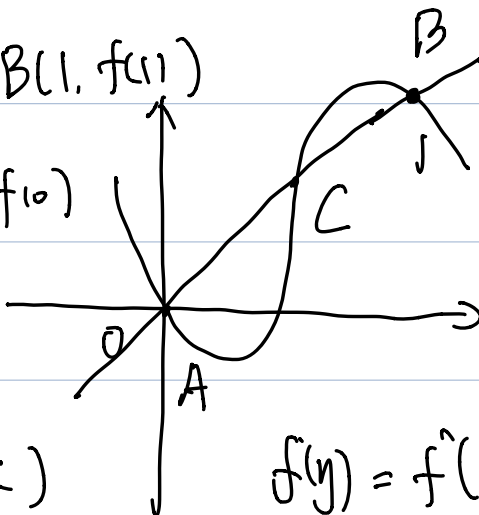
$$y = (f(1) - f(0))x + f(0)$$

$$f(1) - f(c) = f'(z)(1 - c)$$

$$f(\eta) = f'(z)$$

$$f(c) - f(0) = f'(\eta)(c - 0)$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} \quad f'(\eta) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c}$$



$$\therefore f(c) = (f(\eta) - f(\theta))c + f(\theta)$$


$$f'(\eta) = \frac{c(f(\eta) - f(\theta))}{c} = f(\eta) - f(\theta)$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{f(\eta) - (f(\eta) - f(\theta))c - f(\theta)}{1 - c}$$

$$= \frac{(1-c)f(\eta) - (1-c)f(\theta)}{1-c} = f(\eta) - f(\theta)$$

$$\therefore f'(\eta) = f'(z), \quad 0 < \eta < c, \quad c < z < 1$$

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (\eta, z)$, s.t. $f''(\xi) = 0$

 (导数介值定理) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, 若

$f'_+(a) \neq f'_-(b)$, 证明对于任意的介于 $f'_+(a)$ 与 $f'_-(b)$

之间的 μ , 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) = \mu$

证明: 不妨设 $f'_+(a) < f'_-(b)$

设 $F(x) = f(x) - \mu x$, $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导

且 $F'_+(a) = f'_+(a) - \mu < 0$, $F'_-(b) = f'_-(b) - \mu > 0$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} F'_+(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a} < 0 \\ F'_-(b) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} \frac{F(x) - F(b)}{x - b} > 0 \end{cases}$$

根据极限的保号性:

$$(a, a + \delta_1) \quad \frac{F(x) - F(a)}{x - a} < 0 \Rightarrow F(x) < F(a)$$

$$(b - \delta_2, b) \quad \frac{F(x) - F(b)}{x - b} > 0 \Rightarrow F(x) < F(b)$$

故 $F(a)$ 与 $F(b)$ 均不是 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上^{最大值}，又因

$F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一定可以取得^{最大值}，则其^{最大值}必在

(a, b) 内取到，设 $F(x)$ 在 (a, b) 内^{最大值} 为 η ，

由费马定理， $F'(\eta) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\eta) = \mu$

6.6 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0) = 0$.

$f(1) = 1$, 证明:

(1) $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $f(\theta) = 1 - \theta$

(2) $\exists y, z \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $f(y)f(z) = 1$

(1) 证明: 设 $F(x) = f(x) + x - 1$

$$F(0) = -1 \quad F(1) = 1$$

$\therefore f(0), f(1) < 0$, 由零点定理, $\exists \frac{1}{3} \in (0, 1)$,

s.t. $F(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$, 即 $f(\frac{1}{2}) + \theta - 1 = 0$

(2) 证明: $f(0)=0, f(1)=1$

$f(\eta) f'(z) = 1$

设 $0 < h < 1$,

由拉格朗日中值定理,

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

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

$$\therefore f(\frac{1}{2}) = 1 - \eta$$

$$\therefore f'(\eta) \cdot f'(2) = 1$$

6.7 设函数 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[-1, 1]$ 上具有三

阶连续导数, 且 $f(-1) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$, $f'(0) = 0$,

证明: 在开区间 $(-1, 1)$ 内至少存在一点 η , s.t.

$$f'''(\eta) = 3$$

$$\text{证明: } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2}x^2 + \frac{f'''(\eta)}{6}x^3$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\eta)x^3$$

$$0 < \eta < x$$

$$x = -1, \quad 0 = f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0) - \frac{1}{6}f'''(\eta_1), \quad -1 < \eta_1 < 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x = 0, \quad 1 = f(1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2}f''(0) + \frac{1}{6}f'''(\eta_2), \quad 0 < \eta_2 < 1 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) - (1) \quad f'''(\eta_1) + f'''(\eta_2) = 6$$

由连续函数的介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [\eta_1, \eta_2] \subset (-1, 1)$,

$$\text{s.t. } f'''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}[f'''(\eta_1) + f'''(\eta_2)] = 3$$