

# Fall 2022 MATH1607H Homework 5

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## 第 4 章第 2 节

$$1.(3) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)+f(x_0)-f(x_0-h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h)-f(x_0)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0)-f(x_0-h)}{-h} = 2f'(x_0)$$

4. 椭圆上半部分可以改写为  $y = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ , 则它在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线为  $y = (\tan\theta_0)x + \sqrt{a^2(\tan\theta_0)^2 + b^2}$  ( $\tan\theta_0 = y'(x_0) = -\frac{bx_0}{a\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$ ). 设  $(x_0, y_0)$  与左焦点的连线与 x 轴的夹角为  $\theta_1$ , 那么  $\tan\theta_1 = \frac{y_0}{x_0+c} = \frac{b\sqrt{a^2-x_0^2}}{a(x_0+c)}$ . 同理, 对于  $(x_0, y_0)$  与右焦点连线与 x 轴的夹角为  $\theta_2$ ,  $\tan\theta_2 = \frac{y_0}{x_0-c} = \frac{b\sqrt{a^2-x_0^2}}{a(x_0-c)}$ .  $\tan 2\theta_0 = \frac{2\tan\theta_0}{1-\tan^2\theta_0} = \frac{2abx_0\sqrt{a^2-x_0^2}}{(a^2+b^2)x_0^2-a^4}$ , 而  $\tan(\theta_1+\theta_2) = \frac{\tan\theta_1+\tan\theta_2}{1-\tan\theta_1\tan\theta_2} = \frac{2abx_0\sqrt{a^2-x_0^2}}{(a^2+b^2)x_0^2-a^4}$ . 显然  $\tan 2\theta_0 = \tan\theta_1 + \tan\theta_2$ ,  $2\theta_0 = (\theta_1 + \theta_2) = k\pi$ , 得证.

5.  $y = \frac{a^2}{x}, y'(x) = -\frac{a^2}{x^2}$ , 则其在  $(x_0, y_0)$  处的切线为  $y = -\frac{a^2}{x_0^2}x + 2\frac{a^2}{x_0}$ , 它在 x 轴和 y 轴的截距分别为  $2x_0, 2\frac{a^2}{x_0}$ , 则  $S_\Delta = 2a^2$

$$6.(2) y'_-(2k\pi) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos(2k\pi+\Delta x)} - \sqrt{1-\cos 2k\pi}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos(2k\pi+\Delta x)}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sqrt{2}|\sin(k\pi+\frac{\Delta x}{2})|}{\Delta x} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ 同理, } y'_+(2k\pi) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$6.(4) y'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-\ln(1+\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = -1, \text{ 同理 } y'_+(0) = 1$$

$$7.(3) y'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\Delta x e^{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = 1, y'_+(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a\Delta x^2}{\Delta x} = 0, \text{ 因此在 } x=0 \text{ 不可导.}$$

7.(4)  $y'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{a}{\Delta x^2}}}{\Delta x}$ . 若  $a > 0$ , 显然左导数不存在. 若  $x=0, y'_-(0) = y'_+(\Delta) = 0$ , 因此在  $x=0$  处可导. 若  $x < 0, y'_-(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{e^{\frac{a}{\Delta x^2}}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{a}{\Delta x^2}-\Delta x+1} = 0$ , 同理  $y'_+(0) = 0$ . 综上, 当  $a \leq 0$  时  $y(x)$  可导.

8. 若  $f(0) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(\Delta x)|}{\Delta x}$  存在当且仅当  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(\Delta x)|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|f(\Delta x)|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|f(\Delta x)|}{\Delta x} = 0$ , 即当且仅当  $f'(x) = 0$  时  $|f(x)|$  在  $x=0$  处可导. 若  $f(0) \neq 0$ , 那么存在一个邻域使得  $\forall x \in B_\delta(0) \setminus \{0\}, \operatorname{sgn}(f(x)) = \operatorname{sgn}(f(0))$ , 则  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(\Delta x)|-|f(0)|}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|f(\Delta x)-f(0)|}{\Delta x} = |f'(0)|$ , 此时  $|f(x)|$  在  $x=0$  处可导.

9. 不妨设  $f'_+(a) > 0, f'_-(b) > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} = f'_+(a) > 0$ , 因此  $\exists x_1 : \frac{f(x_1)-f(a)}{x_1-a} > 0$ , 即  $f(x_1) > 0$ , 同理  $\exists x_1 : f(x_1) < 0$ , 由零点存在定理得,  $f(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  至少存在一个零点.

10.(1) 不一定.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \cos \frac{1}{x}, a=0$ , 显然  $f(x) \rightarrow \infty (x \rightarrow 0^+)$ , 但是  $f'(x)(x \rightarrow 0^+)$  显然极限不存在.

$$10.(2) \text{ 不一定. } f(x) = \sqrt{x}, a=0, f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

11. 充分性:  $f(x) = xg(x), \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x g(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = g(0)$ , 因此  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  上可导且  $f'(0) = g(0)$

必要性: 设  $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ f'(x), & x = 0 \end{cases}$ ,  $\lim_{\Delta x} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = f'(0)$ , 那么  $f(x) = xg(x)$  且  $g(0) = f'(0)$ ,  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} g(\Delta x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x)}{\Delta x} = f'(0) = g(0)$ , 因此  $g$  在  $x = 0$  连续.

### 第 4 章第 3 节

$$2.(3) (\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\cos'(\arccos x)} = -\frac{1}{\sin(\arccos x)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$2.(6) (th^{-1}x)' = \frac{1}{th'(th^{-1}x)} = \frac{1}{1-th^2(th^{-1}x)} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, (cth^{-1}x)' = \frac{1}{cth'(cth^{-1}x)} = \frac{1}{1-cth^2(cth^{-1}x)} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$3.(2) f'(x) = \cos x - x \sin x + 2x$$

$$3.(6) f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cos x + 1 - 2^x \ln x)x^{\frac{2}{3}} - \frac{2}{3}(2 \sin x + x - 2^x)x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{x^{\frac{4}{3}}}$$

$$3.(9) f'(x) = \frac{(3x^2 - \csc^2 x) \ln x - x^2 - \frac{\cot x}{x}}{\ln^2 x}$$

$$3.(11) f'(x) = (e^x + \frac{1}{x \ln 3}) \arcsin x + (e^x + \log_3 x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$3.(14) f'(x) = \frac{(1+\cos x) \arctan x - \frac{x+\sin x}{1+x^2}}{\arctan^2 x}$$

5. 设相切于  $P(x_0, y_0)$ , 由于  $P$  在直线  $y = x$  上和曲线  $y = \log_a x$  上, 因此  $\begin{cases} y_0 = x_0 \\ y_0 = \log_a x_0 \end{cases}$  由于直

线  $y = x$  上和曲线  $y = \log_a x$  在  $P$  上相切, 因此在  $P$  点导数相等, 即  $1 = \frac{1}{x_0 \ln a}$ . 解得  $\begin{cases} x_0 = e \\ y_0 = e \\ a = e^{\frac{1}{e}} \end{cases}$

切点为  $(e, e)$ .

8.(1) 反证法. 假设  $c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处可导, 又因为  $f(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处可导, 那么  $g(x) = \frac{(c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)) - c_1 f(x)}{c_2}$  在  $x = x_0$  处可导, 与  $g(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处不可导矛盾, 因此  $c_1 f(x) + c_2 g(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处不可导.

8.(2) 不能. 如果  $f(x) = g(x) = |x|$ , 则  $f + g$  在  $x = x_0$  处不可导,  $f - g$  在  $x = x_0$  处可导.

9.  $f(x) = x, g(x) = |x|$  时  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导,  $f(x) = 1, g(x) = |x|$  时  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处不可导.  $f(x) = g(x) = |x|$  时  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处可导,  $f(x) = |x| + |x+1|, g(x) = |x|$  时  $f(x)g(x)$  在  $x = 0$  处不可导.

10. QAQ

### 第 4 章第 4 节

$$1.(4) y' = \frac{1-\ln x}{2x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{\ln x}}$$

$$1.(8) y' = -\frac{2xe^{-x^2}}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2x^2}}}$$

$$1.(9) y' = (2x + \frac{2}{x^3}) \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{2x^4 + 2}{x^5 - x}$$

$$1.(12) y' = \frac{1 + \csc x^2 + x^2 \cot x^2 \csc x^2}{(1 + \csc x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$1.(14) y' = (\cos x)(-2 \sin x)e^{-\sin^2 x} = -2 \sin x \cos x e^{-\sin^2 x}$$

$$2.(4) y' = \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$2.(5) y' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} - \frac{a^2}{2} (1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}) \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$$

$$3.(5) [f(f(e^{x^2}))]' = 2xe^{x^2} f'(e^{x^2}) f'(f(e^{x^2}))$$

$$3.(7) [f(\frac{1}{f(x)})]' = f'(x)(-\frac{1}{f^2(x)}) f'(\frac{1}{f(x)}) = -\frac{f'(x)f'(\frac{1}{f(x)})}{f^2(x)}$$

$$3.(8) \left[\frac{1}{f(f(x))}\right]' = f'(x)f'(f(x))\left(-\frac{1}{f^2(f(x))}\right) = -\frac{f'(x)f'(f(x))}{f^2(f(x))}$$

$$4.(3) \ln y = x \ln \cos x, \text{ 两边求导得, } \frac{y'}{y} = \ln \cos x - x \tan x, y' = (\ln \cos x - x \tan x) \cos^x x$$

$$4.(5) \ln y = \ln x + \ln(1-x^2) + \ln(1+x^3), \text{ 两边求导得, } \frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} + \frac{3x^2}{1+x^3}, y' = \left(1 - \frac{2x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{3x^3}{1+x^3}\right) \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^3}}$$

$$4.(7) \ln \arcsin y = \sqrt{x} \ln x, \text{ 两边求导得, } \frac{y'}{\sqrt{1-y^2} \arcsin y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}, y' = \frac{2+\ln x}{2\sqrt{x}} x^{\sqrt{x}} \cos x^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$6.(1) \text{ 设 } f \text{ 是偶函数, } f(x) = f(-x). f'(-x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-x+\Delta x)-f(-x)}{\Delta x} = -\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+(-\Delta x))-f(x)}{(-\Delta x)} = -f'(x), \text{ 因此 } f' \text{ 是奇函数. 设 } g \text{ 是奇函数, 同理可得 } g' \text{ 是偶函数.}$$

$$6.(2) \text{ 设 } h \text{ 是周期为 } T \text{ 的周期函数, } h(x+T) = h(x). h'(x+T) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x+T+\Delta x)-h(x+T)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(x+\Delta x)-h(x)}{\Delta x} = h'(x). \text{ 因此 } h' \text{ 是周期函数.}$$

$$12.(1) g(x) = x^2, f(u) = |u|, x_0 = u_0 = 0$$

$$12.(2) g(x) = |x|, f(u) = u^2, x_0 = u_0 = 0$$

$$12.(3) g(x) = |x|, f(u) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \geq 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases}, x_0 = u_0 = 0$$

$$13.(1) d[f(u)g(u)h(u)] = (f'(u)g(u)h(u) + f(u)g'(u)h(u) + f(u)g(u)h'(u))du = (f'(u)g(u)h(u) + f(u)g'(u)h(u) + f(u)g(u)h'(u))\varphi'(x)dx$$

$$13.(4) d[\log_{h(u)} g(u)] = \frac{g'(u)h(u) \ln h(u) - h'(u)g(u) \ln g(u)}{g(u)h(u) \ln^2 h(u)} du = \frac{g'(u)h(u) \ln h(u) - h'(u)g(u) \ln g(u)}{g(u)h(u) \ln^2 h(u)} \varphi'(x)dx$$

$$13.(6) d\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{f^2(u)+h^2(u)}}\right] = -\frac{f(u)f'(u)+h(u)h'(u)}{(f^2(u)+h^2(u))^{\frac{3}{2}}} du = -\frac{f(u)f'(u)+h(u)h'(u)}{(f^2(u)+h^2(u))^{\frac{3}{2}}} \varphi'(x)dx$$

#### 第 4 章第 4 节

$$5.(6) \tan(x+y) - xy = 0, \frac{1+y'}{\cos^2(x+y)} - y - xy' = 0, y' = \frac{1-y \cos^2(x+y)}{x \cos^2(x+y)-1}$$

$$5.(8) x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0, 3x^2 + 3y^2y' - 3ay - 3axy' = 0, y' = \frac{3x^2-3ay}{3ax-3y^2}.$$

$$7. xy + \ln y = 1, y + xy' + \frac{y'}{y} = 0, y' = -\frac{y^2}{xy+1} = -\frac{1}{2}, \text{ 因此切线为 } y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}, \text{ 法线为 } y = 2x - 1$$

$$9. \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(2+2t)(1+t^3)-3t^2(2t+t^2)}{(1+t^3)^2}, \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{(2-2t)(1+t^3)-3t^2(2t-t^2)}{(1+t^3)^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2-2t)(1+t^3)-3t^2(2t-t^2)}{(2+2t)(1+t^3)-3t^2(2t+t^2)} = 3, \text{ 切线 } y = 3x - 4, \text{ 法线 } y = -\frac{x}{3} + 1$$

$$11. \frac{dx}{dt} = a(-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t) = at \cos t, \frac{dy}{dt} = a(\cos t - \cos t + t \sin t) = at \sin t, \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan t, \text{ 在 } t = t_0 \text{ 处法线为 } y = (-\cot t_0)x + a \cot t_0(\cos t_0 + t_0 \sin t_0) + a(\sin t_0 - t_0 \cos t_0) \text{ 它到原点的距离为 } \left| \frac{a \cot t_0(\cos t_0 + t_0 \sin t_0) + a(\sin t_0 - t_0 \cos t_0)}{\sqrt{\cot^2 t_0 + 1}} \right| = \left| \frac{\frac{a}{\sin t_0}}{\frac{1}{\sin t_0}} \right| = a$$

#### 第 4 章第 5 节

$$1.(4) y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}x^2-2x \ln x}{x^4} = \frac{1-2 \ln x}{x^3}, y'' = \frac{-\frac{2}{x}x^3-3x^2(1-2 \ln x)}{x^6} = \frac{6 \ln x-5}{x^4}$$

$$1.(9) y^{(80)} = x^3(\cos 2x)^{(80)} + 80x^2(\cos 2x)^{(79)} + 3160x(\cos 2x)^{(78)} + 82160(\cos 2x)^{(77)} = 2^{80}x^3 \cos 2x + 80 \cdot 2^{79}x^2 \sin 2x - 3160 \cdot 2^{78}x \cos 2x - 82160 \cdot 2^{77} \sin 2x$$

$$2.(5) y^{(n)} = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} a^i \beta^{n-i} e^{ax} \cos(\beta x + \frac{i}{2}\pi)$$

$$3. f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \geq 0 \\ -2x, & x < 0 \end{cases}, f''(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x > 0 \\ \text{doesn't exist}, & x = 0, \forall n \geq 3, f^{(n)}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x > 0 \text{ or } x < 0 \\ \text{doesn't exist}, & x = 0 \end{cases} \\ -2, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$4.(5) [f(e^{-x})]''' = [-e^{-x}f'(e^{-x})]'' = [e^{-2x}f''(e^{-x}) + e^{-x}f'(e^{-x})]' = -3e^{-2x}f''(e^{-x}) - e^{-3x}f'''(e^{-x}) - e^{-x}f'(e^{-x})$$

$$5.(1) y' = \frac{1}{x^2+1}, (x^2+1)y' = 1, \text{ 两边求 } n-1 \text{ 阶导得 } \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{i} (x^2+1)^{(n-1-i)} (y')^{(i)} = 0, \text{ 因}$$

此  $y^{(n)}(0) = -2\binom{n-1}{2}y^{(n-2)}(0) = -(n-1)(n-2)y^{(n-2)}(0)$ .  $y'' = \frac{2x}{(x^2+1)^2}$ ,  $y''(0) = 0$ . So  $y^{(n)} = \begin{cases} 0, n = 2k \\ (-1)^{k-1}(n-1)!, n = 2k-1 \end{cases}$ .

6.(2)  $\frac{1+y'}{\cos^2(x+y)} - y - xy' = 0$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{y \cos^2(x+y) - 1}{1 - x \cos^2(x+y)}$ ,  $\frac{y'' + 2(1+y')^2 \tan(x+y)}{\cos^2 x} - 2y' - xy'' = 0$ ,  $y'' = \frac{2(1+y')^2 \tan(x+y) - 2y' \cos^2 x}{x \cos^2 x - 1}$

7.(3)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - \sin t - t \cos t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t - t \sin t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos t - t \sin t}{1 - \sin t - t \cos t}$ ,  
 $\frac{d^2y}{dxdt} = \frac{(-2 \sin t - t \cos t)(1 - \sin t - t \cos t) - (\cos t - t \sin t)(-2 \cos t + t \sin t)}{(1 - \sin t - t \cos t)^2}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{t^2 + 2 - 2 \sin t - t \cos t}{(1 - \sin t - t \cos t)^3}$

8.(2)  $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dx}{dy})}{dx} = \frac{-\frac{1}{y'(x)}y''(x)}{(y'(y^{-1}(y)))^2} = -\frac{y''}{(y')^3}$ ,  $\frac{d^3x}{dy^3} = \frac{d(\frac{d^2x}{dy^2})}{dy} = -\frac{1}{y'} \cdot \frac{y'''(y')^3 - 3(y''y')^2}{(y')^6} = \frac{3(y'')^2 - y'''y'}{(y')^5}$

12. 当  $n = 0$ , 左  $= x^{-1}e$ , 右  $= \frac{1}{x}e^{\frac{1}{x}} =$  左.

设当  $n \leq k$  时,  $(x^{n-1}e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ .

当  $n = k+1$  时,  $(x^{n-1}e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(n)} = (x^k e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(k+1)} = k(x^{k-1}e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(k)} - (x^{k-2}e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(k)} = k\frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}} - (\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{x^k}e^{\frac{1}{x}})' = k\frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}} - k\frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0$ .

因此  $(x^{n-1}e^{\frac{1}{x}})^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ .

### 第 5 章第 1 节

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$ , 因此  $\exists \delta_1 > 0, \forall x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta_1) : f(x) > f(x_0)$ . 同理,  $\exists \delta_2 > 0, \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta_2, x_0) : f(x) > f(x_0)$ , 因此  $x_0$  是  $f$  的极小值点

$$4. \psi(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & f(x) & 1 \\ a & f(a) & 1 \\ b & f(b) & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)\left(\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b}x + \frac{af(b)-bf(a)}{a-b}\right) - f(x).$$

$\psi(a) = \psi(b) = 0$ , 设  $M, m$  分别为  $\psi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的最大值和最小值. 如果  $m = M$ , 那么  $\psi$  为常值函数,  $\forall x \in (a, b) : \psi'(x) = 0$ . 若  $M \neq m$ , 则  $M$  与  $m$  至少有一个不为 0, 其为  $\psi$  的极值. 因为存在极值点, 由 Fermat 引理,  $\exists x \in (a, b) : \psi'(x) = 0$

综上,  $\exists x \in (a, b) : \psi'(x) = 0$ , 即  $\exists x \in (a, b) : (a-b)\left(\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} - f'(x)\right) = 0$ ,  $\frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} = f'(x)$ . 得证.

$\psi$  的几何含义为  $f(x)$  到端点连线的垂直距离的  $(b-a)$  倍 (在上方为正, 在下方为负),

即  $(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (x, f(x))$  三点构成的三角形面积的两倍 ( $(x, f(x))$  在  $(a, f(a)), (b, f(b))$  连线上方值为正, 否则为负).