也许您在高等数学的学习过程中见到了各种各样的中值定理(Mean Value Theorem),它们也构成了微积分的重要组成部分.下面我们就来列举并证明这些中值定理.

- 一.微分中值定理
- (1).Rolle's Mean Value Theorem(罗尔中值定理)

#### Rolle's Mean Value Theorem

如果函数f(x)满足

- (a) f(x)在[a,b]连续.
- (b) f(x)在(a,b)可导.
- (c) f(x)在端点的函数值满足f(a) = f(b).

则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{s.t.} f'(\xi) = 0.$ 

### Proof.

首先,由于f(x)在[a,b]连续,可知f(x)在[a,b]上有最大值和最小值.

若最大值和最小值均在端点处取得,又f(a) = f(b),则 $\forall \xi \in [a,b], f(x) = f(a)$ .

从而f(x)为常函数, $\forall \xi \in [a,b], f'(\xi) = 0.$ 

若最大值在(a,b)上取到,设最大值点为 $\xi$ ,下面证明 $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

由题意

$$\forall x \in (a, \xi), \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x - \xi} \geqslant 0$$

$$\forall x \in (\xi, b), \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x - \xi} \leqslant 0$$

则

$$f'(\xi - 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0 - 0} \frac{f(\xi + \Delta x) - f(\xi)}{\Delta x} \geqslant 0$$

$$f'(\xi+0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0+0} \frac{f(\xi+\Delta x) - f(\xi)}{\Delta x} \leqslant 0$$

又f(x)在 $x = \xi$ 处可导,则 $f'(\xi - 0) = f'(\xi + 0) = 0$ ,从而 $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

若最小值在(a,b)上取到,可以通过类似的方法证明之.

综上所述,原定理得证.

(2).Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem(拉格朗日中值定理)

# Lagrange's Mean Value Theorem

如果函数f(x)满足

- (a) f(x)在[a,b]连续.

(b) 
$$f(x)$$
在 $(a,b)$ 可导.   
则  $\exists \xi \in (a,b), \text{s.t.} f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}.$ 

## Proof.

令
$$g(x) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} \cdot (x - a) + f(a) - f(x)$$
  
显然, $g(x)$ 满足Rolle's Theorem的条件,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ , s.t. $g'(\xi) = 0$   
即 $g'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} - f'(\xi) = 0$   
即 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$ ,从而原定理得证.

即
$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$
,从而原定理得证.

# (3).Cauchy's Mean Value Theorem(柯西中值定理)

# Cauchy's Mean Value Theorem

如果函数f(x)和g(x)满足

- (a) f(x)和g(x)在[a,b]连续.
- (b) f(x)和g(x)在(a,b)可导.
- (c)  $\forall x \in (a, b), g'(x) \neq 0.$

関目
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
, s.t.  $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$ .

$$\diamondsuit h(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \cdot g(x)$$

$$\mathbb{P}h'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \cdot g'(\xi) = 0$$

令
$$h(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \cdot g(x)$$
  
显然, $h(x)$ 满足Rolle's Theorem的条件,则 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ , s.t. $h'(\xi) = 0$   
即 $h'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \cdot g'(\xi) = 0$   
即 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$ ,从而原定理得证.

我们可以发现、上述定理是逐渐推广的,但不管形式如何,都可以通过构造辅助函数,进而利用Rolle's Theorem进 行证明.

- 二.积分中值定理
- (1).积分第一中值定理

## 积分第一中值定理

设 $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上连续, $g:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上可积且不变号,则

$$\exists \xi \in (a,b), \text{s.t.} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

#### Proof.

不失一般性的,假定 $g(x) \ge 0$ .

由于f(x)在[a,b]上连续,因此f(x)存在最大值和最小值,分别记为M,m.

于是有 $mg(x) \leqslant f(x)g(x) \leqslant Mg(x)$ .对不等式求积分有

$$\int_{a}^{b} mg(x) dx \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} Mg(x) dx$$

即

$$m \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx \leqslant M \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

若
$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$$
,则 $\forall \xi \in (a,b)$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$   
若 $\int_a^b g(x) dx \neq 0$ ,则由 $g(x) \geqslant 0$ 可得 $\int_a^b g(x) dx > 0$ .于是

$$m \leqslant \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leqslant M$$

. 又
$$m \leqslant f(x) \leqslant M$$
,根据介值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ , s.t. $f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x}{\int_a^b g(x)\mathrm{d}x}$ .

即 
$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$$
. 对于  $g(x) \le 0$ ,可以采取相似的方法证明.

综上所述,原定理得证

## (2).积分第二中值定理

#### 积分第二中值定理

若函数 $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上黎曼可积, $g:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上单调有界,则

$$\exists \xi \in [a,b], \text{s.t.} \int_a^b f(x)g(x) \mathrm{d}x = g(a) \int_a^\xi f(x) \mathrm{d}x + g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

# Proof(Method I).

该方法只适用于研究的函数较为理想的情况,需要g(x)在[a,b]上可微.

$$记 F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx,$$
则

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dF(x)$$

$$= F(x)g(x)\Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)dg(x)$$

$$= F(b)g(b) - F(a)g(a) - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)g'(x)dx$$

$$= g(b)\int_{a}^{x} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)g'(x)dx$$

由于g(x)在[a,b]上单调,则g'(x)在[a,b]上不变号.

根据积分第一中值定理,

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{s.t.} \int_{a}^{b} F(x)g'(x) dx = F(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} g'(x) dx = F(\xi)(g(b) - g(a))$$

则有

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = g(b) \int_{a}^{x} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{b} F(x)g'(x)dx$$

$$= g(b) \int_{a}^{x} f(x)dx - F(\xi)(g(b) - g(a))$$

$$= g(b) \int_{a}^{x} f(x)dx - (g(b) - g(a)) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx$$

$$= g(a) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^{b} f(x)dx$$

从而原定理得证.

然而这种方法并不适用于所有情况(例如更一般的不可导的g(x)).为此,我们需要采取另外的证法. 首先,我们来证明Bonnet Theorem.

#### **Bonnet Theorem**

若函数 $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上黎曼可积, $g:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上单调递减且非负,则

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{s.t.} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx$$

Proof.

证明:记
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$$
,则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续. 记 
$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n = b, \xi = \max_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i - x_{i-1}|$$

记g(x)在 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$ 上的振幅(即最值之差)为 $w_i(g)$ .

则有

$$\begin{split} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x &= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x \\ &= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} f(x) \left[ g(x) - g(x_{i}) \right] \mathrm{d}x + \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} f(x)g(x_{i})\mathrm{d}x \\ &= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} \left| f(x) \left[ g(x) - g(x_{i}) \right] \mathrm{d}x \right| + \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} f(x)g(x_{i})\mathrm{d}x \\ &= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} f(x)g(x_{i})\mathrm{d}x \\ &= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(x_{i}) \left( F(x_{i}) - F(x_{i-1}) \right) \\ &= \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ g(x_{i})F(x_{i}) - g(x_{i-1})F(x_{i-1}) \right] + \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ g(x_{i-1}) - g(x_{i}) \right] F(x_{i-1}) \\ &= g(x)F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} + \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ g(x_{i-1}) - g(x_{i}) \right] F(x_{i-1}) \\ &= g(b)F(b) - \lim_{\xi \to 0^{+}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[ g(x_{i}) - g(x_{i-1}) \right] F(x_{i-1}) \end{split}$$

这其中用到了

$$0 \leqslant \lim_{\xi \to 0^+} \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} |f(x)[g(x) - g(x_i)] dx| \leqslant \lim_{\xi \to 0^+} \max_{[a,b]} |f(x)| \sum_{i=1}^n w_i(g)(x_i - x_{i-1}) = 0$$

由于F(x)在[a,b]连续,不妨设 $\max_{[a,b]}F(x)=M_F,\min_{[a,b]}F(x)=m_F,$ 则

$$g(b)F(b) - \lim_{\xi \to 0^+} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1}) \right] F(x_{i-1}) \leqslant M_F g(b) - M_F \sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1}) = M_F g(a)$$

$$g(b)F(b) - \lim_{\xi \to 0^+} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1}) \right] F(x_{i-1}) \ge m_F g(b) - m_F \sum_{i=1}^n g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1}) = m_F g(a)$$

从而根据介值定理有

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{s.t.} g(b) F(b) - \lim_{\xi \to 0^+} \sum_{i=1}^n [g(x_i) - g(x_{i-1})] F(x_{i-1}) = F(\xi) g(a)$$

整理可得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx$$

原定理得证

该定理还有一个等价的形式.

#### **Bonnet Theorem**

若函数 $f:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上黎曼可积, $g:[a,b]\to\mathbb{R}$ 在[a,b]上单调递增且非负,则

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{s.t.} \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx$$

下面我们据此证明积分中值第二定理.

# Proof(Method II).

证明:不失一般性的,假定g(x)单调递增.则根据Bonnet Theorem有

$$\exists \xi \in [a,b], \text{s.t.} \int_a^b f(x) \left[ g(b) - g(x) \right] \mathrm{d}x = \left[ g(b) - g(a) \right] \int_a^\xi f(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

整理可得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^{b} f(x)dx$$

原定理得证.

现在我们来看一道例题.

## 例1(2021Fall PKU高等数学B期中考试)

证明:对于[0,1]上的任何连续函数f(x),都有  $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 f(x)\sin(nx)\mathrm{d}x=0$ . 注意:本题中没有假定f(x)的导函数f'(x)存在.

证明:由f(x)在[0,1]连续可得f(x)在 $\left[\frac{j}{k},\frac{j+1}{k}\right]$ 上也连续,其中 $k,j\in\mathbb{N}^*,0\leqslant j< m$ . 记f(x)在 $\left[\frac{j}{k},\frac{j+1}{k}\right]$ 的上下界分别为 $M_j,m_j$ .

由于f(x)在[0,1]连续,故 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 存在.设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$ ,则Rieman和的极限有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j}{k} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{m_j}{k} = A$$

从而

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j - m_j}{k} = A - A = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E} \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0, \text{s.t.} \forall k > K, \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j - m_j}{k} \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

由f(x)在[0,1]连续可得 $\exists B>0, \text{s.t.}\, |f(x)|< B.$ 现在, $\forall n\in\mathbb{N}^*$ 有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right| = \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left( f(x) - f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \right) \sin(nx) dx + \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \sin(nx) dx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \right| \left| \sin(nx) \right| dx + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \sin(nx) dx$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left| f(x) - f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \right| dx + \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} f\left(\frac{j}{k}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(\cos\frac{j}{k} - \cos\frac{j+1}{k}\right)$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \int_{\frac{j}{k}}^{\frac{j+1}{k}} \left| M_j - m_j \right| dx + \frac{2Bk}{n}$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{M_j - m_j}{k} + \frac{2Bk}{n}$$

$$\leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2Bk}{n}$$

从而 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max \left\{ K, \frac{4Bk}{\varepsilon} \right\}, \text{s.t.} \forall n > N,$ 

$$\left| \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{2Bk}{N} < \varepsilon$$

从而  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 f(x)\sin(nx)dx = 0$ ,证毕.