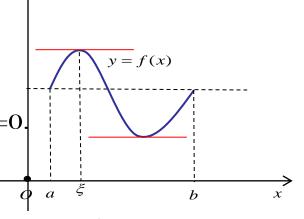
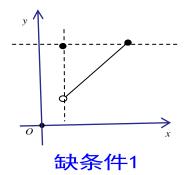
罗尔中值定理

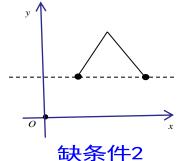
设函数f(x)满足:

- (1)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2)在(a,b)内可导;
- (3) f(a) = f(b);

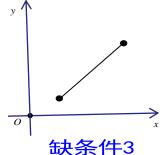
则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使 $f'(\xi)=0$. 或说f'(x)=0在(a,b)内有根.







у 1



罗尔中值定理

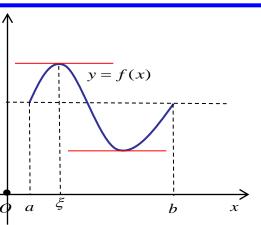
证明: 由f(x)在[a,b]上连续,

f(x)在[a,b]上有最大值和最小值,

分别记为M和m.

如果
$$M=m$$
,则 $f(x) \equiv C$,即 $f'(x)=0$.

如果M > m, 由f(a) = f(b),



则M与m中至少有一个不在端点处取到,

不妨设
$$M = f(\xi) \neq f(a), \xi \in (a,b).$$

$$f'_{+}(\xi) = \lim_{x \to \xi^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x - \xi} \le 0$$

$$f'_{-}(\xi) = \lim_{x \to \xi^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x - \xi} \ge 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \xi^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x - \xi} \ge 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \xi^{-}} f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le f'_{-}(\xi) = f'(\xi) = f'_{+}(\xi) \le 0 \\ \mathbb{R} f'(\xi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

罗尔中值定理



推论(费马引理):

设f(x)在x的邻域内有定义,且 $f(x_0)$ 是f(x)在此邻域内的最值,又 $f'(x_0)$ 存在,则 $f'(x_0)=0$.

罗尔中值定理应用举例



例1. 设f(x)在[0, 1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,f(1) = 0证明:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$.

(分析). 构造辅助函数, F'(x) = f(x) + xf'(x)

证明: 设F(x) = xf(x), 易见F(x)在[0,1]上连续,

在(0,1)内可导,且F(0) = F(1) = 0

由罗尔定理,存在一点 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使 $F'(\xi) = 0$

即
$$F'(\xi) = f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$$

罗尔中值定理应用举例



例2. 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,

$$f(a) = f(b) = 0.$$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = f'(\xi)$.

(分析). 构造辅助函数, F'(x) = (f(x) - f'(x))g(x) = 0即F'(x) = f(x)g(x) - f'(x)g(x), g'(x) = -g(x)

证明: 设 $F(x) = e^{-x} f(x)$,易见F(x)在[a,b]上连续,

在
$$(a,b)$$
内可导,且 $F(a) = F(b) = 0$

由罗尔定理,存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使 $F'(\xi) = 0$

$$\nabla F'(\xi) = -e^{-\xi} f(\xi) + e^{-\xi} f'(\xi) = 0$$

即 $f(\xi)=f'(\xi)$.

罗尔中值定理应用举例



例3. 设f(x)在[0,1]上有二阶导数,且f(0) = f(1) = 0,

$$\nabla F(x) = (x-1)^2 f(x).$$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $F''(\xi) = 0$.

(分析).
$$F'(x) = 2(x-1)f(x) + (x-1)^2 f'(x)$$
,

但F'(0) = f''(0), F'(1) = 0, 需找一点 $c \in (0,1)$, 使F'(c) = 0.

证明: 易见 $F(x) = (x-1)^2 f(x)$ 在[0, 1]上连续,

在(0,1)内可导,且F(0) = F(1) = 0

由罗尔定理,存在一点 $c \in (0,1)$, 使F'(c) = 0 = F'(1).

又F'(x)在[c,1]内连续,在(c,1)内可导,

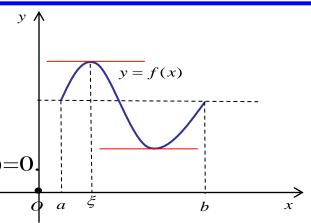
再由罗尔定理,存在一点 $\xi \in (c,1) \subset (0,1)$, 使 $F''(\xi) = 0$

拉格朗日中值定理

设函数f(x)满足:

- (1)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2)在(a,b)内可导;
- (3) f(a) = f(b);

则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $f'(\xi)=0$.

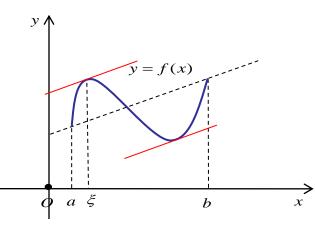


设函数f(x)满足:

- (1)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2)在(a,b)内可导;

则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,

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



拉格朗日中值定理



设函数f(x)满足:

- (1)在[a,b]上连续;
- (2)在(a,b)内可导;

则至少存在一点
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
,使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$.
(分析). $F'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$,

证明: 设
$$F(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}x$$
,

易见F(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,

且
$$F(a) = f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} a = \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a}$$

$$F(b) = f(b) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} b = \frac{bf(a) - af(b)}{b - a} = F(a)$$

由罗尔定理,存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使 $F'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$.

拉格朗日中值定理应用举例



更一般地形式:

设函数f(x)在(a,b)内可导,对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in (a,b)$,

存在
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
,使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_2)}{x_1 - x_2}$.

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f'(\xi) \cdot (x_1 - x_2)$$

若记 $x_1 = x, x_2 - x_1 = \Delta x$,结论可以表示为

$$f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = f'(\xi) \cdot \Delta x. \left(\xi \uparrow \uparrow \exists x, x + \Delta x \ge i \exists \right)$$

$$f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) \approx f'(x) \cdot \Delta x$$
.——微分近似计算公式

又称拉格朗日中值定理为有限增量定理,或微分中值定理.

拉格朗日中值定理应用举例



例1. 设
$$x > 0$$
,证明: $\frac{1}{x} > \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) > \frac{1}{1+x}$.

(分析) $.\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \ln(1+x) - \ln x = f(1+x) - f(x)$

$$f(t) = \ln t, t \in [x, x+1] \quad f'(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

证明: 设 $f(t) = \ln t$, 易见f(t)在[x,1+x]上连续,

在(x,1+x)内可导,由拉格朗日中值定理,

存在一点
$$\xi \in (x,1+x)$$
,使 $f(1+x) - f(x) = f'(\xi)$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+x) - \ln x = \frac{1}{\xi} \Rightarrow \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{\xi} \quad \nabla x < \xi < x+1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > \frac{1}{\xi} > \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} > \ln(1+\frac{1}{x}) > \frac{1}{1+x}.$$

拉格朗日中值定理应用举例



例2. 设f(x)在(a,b)内有二阶导数,且f''(x) > 0,

证明: 对(a,b)内任意两点 x_1,x_2 ,有

$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \le \frac{1}{2} \left[f(x_1) + f(x_2)\right].$$

证明:
$$f(x_1) + f(x_2) - 2f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$$
 (不妨设 $x_2 \ge x_1$)

$$= \left[f(x_2) - f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) \right] - \left[f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) - f(x_1) \right]$$

$$= f'(c_1) \left(x_2 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} \right) - f'(c_2) \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} - x_1 \right)$$

$$=\frac{x_2-x_1}{2} \left[f'(c_1) - f'(c_2) \right] \left(\sharp + c_1 \mathring{n} + x_2, \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \mathring{n}, c_2 \mathring{n} + x_1, \frac{x_1+x_2}{2} \mathring{n} \right)$$

$$=\frac{x_{2}-x_{1}}{2}\left(c_{1}-c_{2}\right)f''(\xi) \ (其中\xi介于c_{1},c_{2}之间)$$

$$\geq 0$$
.

拉格朗日中值定理的推论



推论1. 在区间I上,若f'(x)>0(<0),则f(x)单增(单减).

证明: 在区间I上任取两点 x_1, x_2 ,设 $x_1 < x_2$,

由拉格朗日中值定理, 有

$$f(x_2) - f(x_1) = (x_2 - x_1) f'(\xi), (x_1 < \xi < x_2).$$

因为
$$f'(x) > 0$$
, $x \in I$. 故 $f(x_2) - f(x_1) > 0$.

推论2. 设f(x), g(x)在(a,b)内可导,则 $f'(x)=g'(x) \Leftrightarrow f(x)=g(x)+C$.

证明: "←"两边求导,结论显然成立.

"⇒"设
$$F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$
, 在区间 (a,b) 上任取两点 x_1, x_2 .

$$F(x_1) - F(x_2) = (x_1 - x_2) \cdot F'(\xi) = 0.$$
 (安介于 x_1, x_2 之间)

故F(x)为常值函数,即f(x) = g(x) + C.

拉格朗日中值定理的推论



例. 证明:
$$\arctan \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} = \arctan(n + 1) - \arctan n$$
.

证明: 设
$$\phi(x) = \arctan \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}, \psi(x) = \arctan(x + 1) - \arctan x$$

$$\phi'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{-2x - 1}{\left(x^2 + x + 1\right)^2} = \frac{-2x - 1}{\left(x^2 + x + 1\right)^2 + 1}$$
$$= \frac{-2x - 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$\psi'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{1 + x^2} = \frac{-2x - 1}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 2} = \phi'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x) = \psi(x) + C$$
, 取 $x = 0$, 得 $C = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x) = \psi(x)$$
, 故 $\phi(n) = \psi(n)$.

柯西中值定理



设函数f(x)满足:(1)在[a,b]上连续;(2)在(a,b)内可导;

则至少存在一点
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
,使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$.

设函数为参数方程形式:
$$\begin{cases} x = g(t) \\ y = h(t) \end{cases}$$

$$t = \alpha$$
时, $g(\alpha) = a, h(\alpha) = f(a).$ $t = \beta$ 时, $g(\beta) = b, h(\beta) = f(b).$ $t = \beta$ 时, $t = \beta$ 的, $t = \beta$ 。

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{h'(t)}{g'(t)}$$
 ⇒左边= $\frac{h'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{h(\beta) - h(\alpha)}{g(\beta) - g(\alpha)}$

柯西中值定理

设函数f(x)、g(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导, $g'(x) \neq 0$,则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}.$