

例 2.7.3 设函数 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 并且 $g(a)=1, g(b)=0$, 证明: 必存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi) = g'(\xi)[f(a) - f(b)].$$

要证明:

$$f'(\xi) = g'(\xi)[f(a) - f(b)] \Rightarrow \varphi'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - g'(\xi)[f(a) - f(b)] = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\varphi'(x) = f'(x) - g'(x)[f(a) - f(b)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(x) = f(x) - g(x)[f(a) - f(b)]$$

$\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, $g(a)=1, g(b)=0$

$$\varphi(a) = f(a) - g(a)[f(a) - f(b)] = f(b)$$

$$\varphi(b) = f(b) - g(b)[f(a) - f(b)] = f(b)$$

$$\varphi'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - g'(\xi)[f(a) - f(b)] = 0$$

$$f'(\xi) = g'(\xi)[f(a) - f(b)]$$

七. 2010 年期中考试试题 (10 分) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续, (a, b) 可

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

证: 要证明 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{b - \xi} \Rightarrow \varphi'(\xi) = f'(\xi)(b - \xi) - (f(\xi) - f(a))$

$$\varphi'(x) = f'(x)(b - x) - (f(x) - f(a))$$

对 $\varphi(x) = (f(x) - f(a))(b - x)$ 用罗尔定理

欲证 $\xi f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = xf'(x) + f(x)$ ，对 $\varphi(x) = xf(x)$ 用罗尔定理

$$(1) \quad f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = f(x)g(x)$$

$$(2) \quad f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) + f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = e^x f(x)$$

$$(4) \quad \lambda f(x) + f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = e^{\lambda x} f(x)$$

$$(5) \quad nf(x) + xf'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = x^n f(x)$$

$$(6) \quad f(x)g''(x) - f''(x)g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$$

$$(7) \quad f(\xi) \int_0^\xi f(t)dt = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \left[\int_0^x f(t)dt \right]^2$$

$$(8) \quad g(\xi) \int_0^\xi f(t)dt = f(\xi) \int_\xi^0 g(t)dt \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt \int_x^0 g(t)dt$$

七. 2011 年期中考试试题 (10 分) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, $(0, 1)$ 可导, $f(1) = 0$, 证: 存在 $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ 使 $nf(x_0) + x_0 f'(x_0) = 0$, n 为正整数。

证明: 令 $F(x) = x^n f(x)$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, $(0, 1)$ 可导, $F(0) = F(1) = 0$, 由罗尔定理, 至少存在 $x_0 \in (0, 1)$ 使 $F'(x_0) = 0$, 即

$$nx_0^{n-1}f(x_0) + x_0^n f'(x_0) = x_0^{n-1}(nf(x_0) + x_0 f'(x_0)) = 0$$

又 $x_0^{n-1} \neq 0$, 故 $nf(x_0) + x_0 f'(x_0) = 0$

1. 设 $f_n(x) = x^{n-1}e^{\frac{1}{x}}$, 求证: $f_n^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{x^{n+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

解: $n=1$, $\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)' = \frac{-1}{x^2}e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ 成立

假设 $n=k$ 成立, 即 $\left(x^{k-1}e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^{(k)} = \frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}}e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

现证 $n=k+1$ 成立,

$$\begin{aligned}\left(x^k e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^{(k+1)} &= \left(x \left(x^{k-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)\right)^{(k+1)} = \left(x^{k-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^{(k+1)} \cdot x + (k+1) \left(x^{k-1} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)^{(k)} \\&= \frac{(-1)^{k+1}(k+1)}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{x^{k+2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + (k+1) \frac{(-1)^k}{x^{k+1}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \\&= \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{x^{k+2}} e^{\frac{1}{x}}\end{aligned}$$

2. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[6]{n^6 + n^5} - \sqrt[6]{n^6 - n^5} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[6]{n^6 + n^5} - \sqrt[6]{n^6 - n^5} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left((n^6 + n^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} - (n^6 - n^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} \right) \\&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n^6 - n^5)^{\frac{1}{6}} \left(\left(1 + \frac{2n^5}{n^6 - n^5} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2n^5}{n^6 - n^5} = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$