

第三章 微分中值定理与导数的应用.

§1. 微分中值定理

定理 1 (罗尔定理)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(i)} f(x) \in C[a, b] \\ \text{(ii)} f(x) \in D(a, b) \\ \text{(iii)} f(a) = f(b) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi) = 0.$$

(即 ξ 处 $f(x)$ 有水平切线)

证明: $f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists m, M$. 设 $f_{\min} = m, f_{\max} = M$.

$$\text{(i)} m = M. \quad f(x) = C. \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$$

$$\text{(ii)} M > m. \quad M, m \text{ 至少有一个不等于 } f(a) = f(b).$$

不妨设 $f(a) \neq M$.故存在 $\eta \in (a, b)$, s.t. $f(\eta) = M$.

$$\therefore f(x) \in C(a, b)$$

$$\therefore f'(\eta) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\eta + \Delta x) - f(\eta)}{\Delta x} \text{ 存在.}$$

$$\text{又 } f'_+(\eta) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(\eta + \Delta x) - f(\eta)}{\Delta x} \leq 0$$

$$f'_-(\eta) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(\eta + \Delta x) - f(\eta)}{\Delta x} \geq 0$$

$$\text{由 } 0 \leq f'_-(\eta) = f'(\eta) = f'_+(\eta) \leq 0$$

$$\text{有 } f'(\eta) = 0.$$

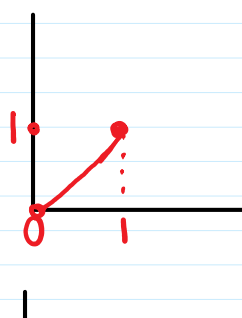
注: 条件是充分条件. \equiv 条件缺一不可.

(i) "连续"

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

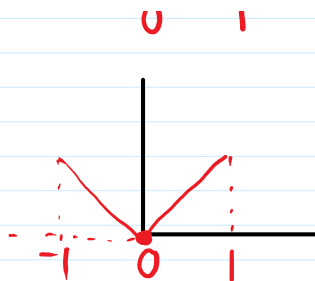
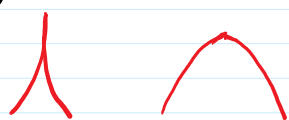
(ii) "可导"

$$f(x) = |x| \quad x=0$$



(iii) 92

$$f(x) = |x|, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$



(iii) " $f(a) = f(b)$ "

$$f(x) = x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$



例1. 证明: 方程 $x^3 + 3x + 1 = 0$ 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内有且仅有一个实根.

证明: (1) 存在性.

设 $f(x) = x^3 + 3x + 1$. 则 $f(x) \in C[-1, 1]$, 且

$$f(-1)f(1) = (-3)(5) < 0.$$

由零点定理, $\exists \eta \in (-1, 1)$. 使得 $f(\eta) = 0$.

即方程 $x^3 + 3x + 1 = 0$ 至少有一个实根.

(2) 唯一性. (反证法)

假设 $\exists \eta_1 \in (-1, 1)$. 使得 $f(\eta_1) = 0$, 且 $\eta_1 < \eta$.

由罗尔定理知, $\exists \xi \in (\eta_1, \eta) \subset (-1, 1)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\text{而 } f'(x) = 3(x^2 + 1) > 0, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1).$$

矛盾. 故假设不真.

\therefore 方程 \dots 有且仅有一个实根位于 $(-1, 1)$.

定理 2 (拉格朗日中值定理)

(i) $f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

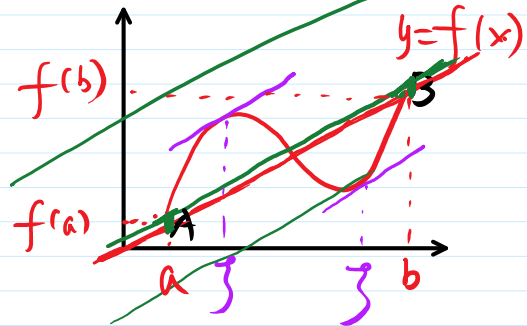
(ii) $f(x) \in \mathcal{D}(a, b) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b)$

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

注: 曲线 $y=f(x)$ 上存在

平行于弦 AB 的切线

分析: $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$



$$\Leftrightarrow f'(\xi) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = 0$$

$$f'(x) \Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} x \right]' \Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[F(x) \right]' \Big|_{x=\xi} = \left[f(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} x \right]' \Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

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

$$F(x) \in C[a, b], \mathcal{D}(a, b),$$

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

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

由罗尔定理知, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$. 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$.

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

注: (i) $F(x)$ 不唯一! $F(x) = f(x) - \left[f(a) + \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (x - a) \right]$

$$(ii) \quad f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a)$$

推论: $f'(x) = 0, x \in I_x \Rightarrow f(x) = C. \quad \#$

例2. 证明: $\arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1.$

证: 设 $f(x) = \arcsin x + \arccos x$, 则 $f(x) \in C[-1, 1], \quad D(-1, 1)$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0, \quad -1 < x < 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = C.$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } C = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \therefore f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\text{当 } x = \pm 1 \text{ 时, } f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

例3. 证明: 当 $x > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{x}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x.$$

证: 设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x), \quad [0, x]$

设 $f(x) = \ln(1+x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq x. \quad \text{则}$

$$f(x) \in C[0, x], \quad D(0, x).$$

由拉格朗日中值定理, 得 $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$ s.t.

$$f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)(x-0)$$

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

$$0 < \xi < x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x} < \frac{1}{1+\xi} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+\xi} < x$$

$$0 < \frac{f}{x} < x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x} < \frac{1}{1+f} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x} < \frac{x}{1+f} < x$$

$$\therefore \frac{f}{1+x} < \ln(1+x) < x, \quad x > 0.$$

定理 3 (柯西中值定理)

(i) $f(x), F(x) \in C[a, b]$

(ii) $f(x), F(x) \in D(a, b), F'(x) \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b), \quad \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{F(b)-F(a)}$$

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

注意: (i) $f(b)-f(a) = f'(\xi_1)(b-a)$ (X)
 $F(b)-F(a) = F'(\xi_2)(b-a)$

(ii) $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} F'(\xi)$