

强化训练

§ 6.9 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ 证 $\forall x \in (a, b), \xi \in (a, b)$ 使 $f'(\xi) = \frac{2f(x)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$

令 $k = \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$ 关键

$F(t) = f(t) - k(t-a)(t-b)$ 则由题 $F(a) = F(x) = F(b) = 0$

罗尔定理 $\xi_1 \in (a, x) \quad F'(\xi_1) = 0 \quad \xi_2 \in (x, b) \quad F'(\xi_2) = 0$

$\xi_3 \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \quad F''(\xi_3) = 0$

\downarrow
即 $f''(\xi_3) - 2k = 0$

得证. $f''(\xi_3) = 2 \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$ *

§ 6.17 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 证 $\frac{\sin x}{x} > \sqrt[3]{\cos x}$

证: 令 $F(x) = \sin x \cdot (\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} - x$ 把三角函数部分放一起, 易导

$F'(x) = \cos x \cdot (\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \sin x \cdot (-\frac{1}{3})(\cos x)^{-\frac{4}{3}} \cdot (-\sin x) - 1$

$= (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \sin^2 x \cdot (\frac{1}{3}) \cdot (\cos x)^{-\frac{4}{3}} - 1$

$= (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} [1 + \frac{1}{3}(1 - \cos^2 x) \cdot \cos^2 x] - 1$

$= (\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} [1 + \frac{1}{3}\cos^2 x - \frac{1}{3}] - 1 = \frac{1}{3}(\cos x)^{-\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{2}{3}(\cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1$

$F''(x) = [\frac{4}{9}(\cos x)^{-\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{4}{9}(\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}}](-\sin x)$

$= \frac{4}{9}(\cos x)^{-\frac{7}{3}}(-\sin x)(-\sin x)^2 = \frac{4}{9}(\cos x)^{-\frac{7}{3}} \cdot (\sin x)^3 > 0$

$\therefore F'(x) > F'(0) = 0 \quad \therefore F(x) > F(0) \quad \text{得证} \quad *$

6.18 证: $e^x + e^{-x} \geq 2x^2 + 2\cos x \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$

令 $f(x) = e^x + e^{-x} - 2x^2 - 2\cos x$ 偶函数, 只需证 $x \geq 0$ 时 $f(x) \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow f'(x) = e^x - e^{-x} - 4x + 2\sin x$

$f''(x) = e^x + e^{-x} - 4 + 2\cos x$

$f'''(x) = e^x - e^{-x} - 2\sin x$

$f^{(4)}(x) = e^x + e^{-x} - 2\cos x \geq 2 - 2\cos x > 0$

$f(0) = f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = 0$

$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} x^4 \geq 0$

0 0 0 0

$\therefore f(x) \geq 0$ 得证 #

§ 6.19. $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ 证: $\xi \in (a, b) \quad |f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$
泰勒. 索出

$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(x-a)^2 \quad \xi_1 \in (a, x) \quad ①$

$f(x) = f(b) + \frac{f'(b)}{1!}(x-b) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2!}(x-b)^2 \quad \xi_2 \in (b, x) \quad ②$

② - ① 得 $0 = f(b) - f(a) + \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2}(x-b)^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2}(x-a)^2$

令 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 代入

$f(b) - f(a) + \frac{(a+b)^2}{4} \left(\frac{f''(\xi_2)}{2} - \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2} \right) = 0$

$\frac{4|f(b) - f(a)|}{(b-a)^2} = \frac{1}{2} (f''(\xi_2) - f''(\xi_1)) \leq \frac{1}{2} [|f''(\xi_2)| + |f''(\xi_1)|]$

令 $|f''(\xi)|$ 为 $\max \{ |f''(\xi_1)|, |f''(\xi_2)| \}$

则 $\frac{4|f(b) - f(a)|}{(b-a)^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot |f''(\xi)| = |f''(\xi)|$

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巩固提高

§ 6.1 $f(a) = f(b) = 0, f''(x) + \cos f'(x) = e^{f(x)}$

1. (C) 【解析】由题设知, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 故必有最大值 M 与最小值 m , 若 $\exists x_0 \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(x_0) > 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 的最大值 $M > 0$, 记最大值点为 ξ , 则 $f(\xi) = M > 0$, 且由费马定理有 $f'(\xi) = 0$. 代入题设方程, 有 $f''(\xi) = e^{f(\xi)} - \cos f'(\xi) = e^M - 1 > 0$, 则 $x = \xi$ 为极小值点, 矛盾, 故 $f(x) \leq 0, x \in (a, b)$.

同理, 若 $\exists x_1 \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(x_1) < 0$, 则 $f(x)$ 的最小值 $m < 0$, 记最小值点为 η , 则 $f(\eta) = m < 0$, 且由费马定理有 $f'(\eta) = 0$. 代入题设方程, 有 $f''(\eta) = e^{f(\eta)} - \cos f'(\eta) = e^m - 1 < 0$, 则 $x = \eta$ 为极大值点, 亦矛盾, 故 $f(x) \geq 0, x \in (a, b)$.

综上所述, $f(x) \equiv 0, x \in [a, b]$.

§ 6.3 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ 且 $2[f(\xi_i)]^2 + f(\xi_i)f''(\xi_i) = 0 \quad (i=1, 2)$

$F(x) = f(x)^2 f'(x)$

§ 6.4 $|f(x)| \leq 1, 0 < |f'(x)| \leq 2, x \in [0, +\infty)$ 且 $|f'(x)| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$.

泰勒力 $f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!} h^2, \xi \in (x, x+h)$

$|f'(x)| = \frac{1}{h} [f(x+h) - f(x)] - \frac{h}{2} f''(\xi)$

$\leq \frac{1}{h} [|f(x+h)| + |f(x)|] + \frac{h}{2} |f''(\xi)| \leq \frac{2}{h} + h$

当 $h = \sqrt{2}$ 时 $|f'(x)| \leq 2\sqrt{2}$ 成立

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§ 6.7 $F(x) = \int_{-1}^1 |x-t| e^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1} + 1)$

$F'(x) = \int_{-1}^x e^{-t^2} dt - \int_x^1 e^{-t^2} dt$ 用 $t = -u$ 代换 $= \int_{-1}^x e^{-t^2} dt + \int_{-1}^{-x} e^{-u^2} du = \int_{-1}^x e^{-t^2} dt$

$F''(x) = e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^2} = 2e^{-x^2} > 0$ \nearrow $F'(x) = 0$ $= 2 \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$

$\therefore [-1, 0) F(x) \downarrow \quad (0, 1] F(x) \uparrow$

$$F(-1) = \int_{-1}^1 \underbrace{te^{-t^2}}_{\text{奇函数}} + \int_{-1}^1 e^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1) \quad -e^{-t^2}$$

$$= 0 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1) > 2 \int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1) = \frac{2}{e} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} > 0$$

$$F(0) = \int_{-1}^1 1 + te^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1) = 2 \int_0^1 te^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1)$$

$$= -e^{-1} + 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-1} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}e^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$$F(1) = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-t^2} dt - \int_{-1}^1 te^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt - 0 - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1) > 2 \int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-1}+1) > 0$$

$\therefore (-1, 0)$ 与 $(0, 1)$ 上均有一根

2个根 #

§ 6.8. $f(x) = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{18}{25}$ 求 $f(x) = x$ 零点

$$g(x) = f(x) - x = 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - x - \frac{18}{25}$$

$$g'(x) = 6x - \frac{2}{x^3} - 1 \quad g'(\frac{1}{2}) = -14 < 0 \quad g'(1) = 3 > 0$$

$$g''(x) = 6 + \frac{6}{x^4} > 0 \quad \therefore (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \text{ 有一个 } g'(x) \text{ 零点 } x_0$$

即 $g(x_0)$ 为极小值点, $x_0 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$

$$\therefore g(x)_{\min} = g(x_0) = 3x_0^2 + \frac{1}{x_0^2} - x_0 - \frac{18}{25} > 3 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^2 - \frac{18}{25} = \frac{3}{100} > 0$$

在 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 处大于 0

即 $g(x)$ 无零点

§ 6.9. $|f(x)| \leq 1$, $f(0)^2 + [f'(0)]^2 = 4$ 证 $(-2, 2)$ 上有 ξ , $f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$ #

$$\text{拉 } f(0) - f(-2) = 2f'(\xi_1) \quad \xi_1 \in (-2, 0)$$

$$f(2) - f(0) = 2f'(\xi_2) \quad \xi_2 \in (0, 2)$$

$$|f'(\xi_1)| = \frac{|f(0) - f(-2)|}{2} \leq \frac{|f(0)| + |f(-2)|}{2} = 1 \quad \text{同理 } |f'(\xi_2)| \leq 1$$

令 $\varphi(x) = f'(x) + [f(x)]^2$. 则 $\varphi(x_1) \leq 2$ $\varphi(x_2) \leq 2$.

$\because \varphi(0) = 4$. 设 ξ 处取 $(x_1, x_2) \subset (-2, 2)$ 上的 $\varphi(x)_{\max}$.

则必有 $\varphi(\xi) \geq 4$ 且 $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$

$$\Downarrow \\ 2f'(\xi)[f(\xi) + f''(\xi)] = 0$$

由于 $|f(x)| \leq 1$ $\varphi(\xi) \geq 4$ $\therefore f'(\xi) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$

得证.

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