

Th3 (Cauchy)  
柯西中值

- $\left. \begin{array}{l} ① f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b] \\ ② (a, b) \text{ 内可导} \\ ③ \underline{g'(x) \neq 0} \ (a < x < b) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{闭区间连续} \\ \text{开区间可导} \text{ 几个中值} \\ \text{定理好看} \\ \text{内部没有导数为0的点} \end{array}$

则  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  使

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

Notes:

$$① g'(x) \neq 0 \ (a < x < b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} g'(\xi) \neq 0 \\ g(b) - g(a) \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

与  
这个  
矛盾

( $g(b) - g(a) = 0$  罗尔符合)  
罗尔定理, 区间里至少有一个点等于0

第三个条件只有个作用, 防止分母取0.

②  $g'(a) = 0$  或  $g'(b) = 0$  不影响 Cauchy

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

$$g(b) - g(a) = g'(\xi)(b-a)$$

(代入原式即可理解)

③ If  $g(x) = x$ ,  $C \Rightarrow L$

X 准备证明  
因为两个  
函数同↑

$g(b) - g(a)$

$$D: L: \varphi(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} (x-a)$$

$$C: \varphi(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} [g(x) - g(a)]$$

$$\text{证: } \varphi(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} [g(x) - g(a)]$$

$$\varphi(a) = 0 = \varphi(b)$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), \varphi'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \varphi'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} g'(x)$$

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

型一

$$f'(\xi) = 0 \text{ (Rolle)}$$

$$f(x) \in C[a, b], (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f(a) \neq f(b) > 0, f(a) \neq f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0$$

$$\text{证: } \exists \xi \in (a, b), f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$1^\circ. f(a) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) < 0$$

$$\exists x \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}), f(x) < 0$$

$$2^{\circ} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f(b) < 0$$

$$\exists x_2 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right) f(x_2) < 0$$

$$3^{\circ} \quad \forall f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \subset (a, b)$ , 使

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

$$2. f(x) \in C[0, 2], (0, 2) \text{ 内可导}$$

$$3f(0) = \underbrace{f(1) + 2f(2)}_{\text{函数值相加}} \Rightarrow \text{证}$$

$$\text{证: } \exists \xi \in (0, 2), f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$1^{\circ} f(x) \in C[1, 2] \Rightarrow f(x) \text{ 在 } [1, 2] \text{ 上}$$

$$\text{取 } m, M \text{ 有 } m \leq f(1) + 2f(2) \leq 3M$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq \frac{f(1) + 2f(2)}{3} \leq M$$

$$\exists c \in [1, 2], \text{ 使 } f(c) = \frac{f(1) + 2f(2)}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) + 2f(2) = 3f(c)$$

$$2^{\circ} f(0) = f(c)$$

$\exists \xi \in (0, c) \subset (0, 2)$  使  $f'(\xi) = 0$

3.  $f(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上三阶可导, 奇函数

$$f'(1) = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1$$

证  $\exists \xi \in (-1, 1)$  使  $f''(\xi) = 0$

$f(x)$  连续

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - b}{x - a} = A \Rightarrow f(a) = b, f'(a) = A$$

$$1^\circ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$$

2.  $f(x)$  奇函数

求导改变奇偶性

$\therefore f'(x)$  偶函数

$$\text{因 } f'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow f'(-0) = 1$$

$$3^\circ, f'(-1) = f'(0) = f'(1) = 1$$

$$\exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0), \xi_2 \in (0, 1)$$

$$\text{使 } f''(\xi_1) = 0, f''(\xi_2) = 0$$

$$\exists \zeta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (-1, 1) \text{ 使 } f'''(\zeta) = 0$$

型二、只有  $a, b$

① 还原法

$$\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = [\ln f(x)]'$$

还原法就是这样

例析把  $x$  写成  $x^1$  求导

例1,  $f(x) \in C[0, 1], (0, 1)$  中,

$$f(1) = 0$$

证:  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  使

$$3f'(\xi) + 2f(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{分析: } x f'(x) + 2f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + \frac{2}{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\ln f(x)]' + (\ln x^2)' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow [\ln x^2 f(x)]' = 0$$

$$\text{证: 令 } \varphi(x) = x^2 f(x)$$

$$\because \varphi(0) = \varphi(1) = 0$$

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  使  $\varphi'(\xi) = 0$

$$\text{而 } \varphi'(x) = 2x f(x) + x^2 f'(x)$$

$$\therefore 2\xi f(\xi) + \xi^2 f'(\xi) = 0$$

要区间开!!!

$$\therefore \xi \neq 0$$

$$\therefore 2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$$

2.  $f(x) \in C(a, b)$ ,  $(a, b)$  内可导

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

证:  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  使  $f'(\xi) - 2f(\xi) = 0$

$$\text{分析: } f'(x) - 2f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow [\ln f(x)]' + (\ln e^{-2x})' = 0$$

必须有  $\ln$

$$\text{令 } p(x) = e^{-2x} f(x)$$

$$\because f(a) = f(b) = 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(a) = \varphi(b) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使 } \varphi'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \varphi'(x) = 2e^{-2x}f(x) + e^{-2x}f'(x)$$

$$= e^{-2x} [f'(x) - 2f(x)]$$

$$\therefore e^{-2\xi} [f'(\xi) - 2f(\xi)] = 0$$

$$\because e^{-2\xi} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore f'(\xi) - 2f(\xi) = 0$$