

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

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

$$[f(x)]' + [h e^{g(x)}]' = 0$$

$$\varphi(x) = f(x) e^{g(x)}$$

$f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b]$, (a, b) 内可导,
 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$

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

② 分组法

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1$$

例: $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$, $(0, 1)$ 可导, $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$
 开区间零点、无导数, 用了可导性故连续性

证: ① $\exists c \in (0, 1), f(c) = c$

$$\textcircled{2} \exists \xi \in (0, 1), f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 1 - \xi$$

证: ① $h(x) = f(x) - x$

$$h\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} > 0, h(1) = -\frac{1}{2} < 0$$

$\exists c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \subset (0, 1)$, 使 $h(c) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(c) = c$$

分析: $f'(x) - f(x) = 1-x$

$$f'(x) + - [f(x) - x] = 0$$

$$[f(x) - x]' - [f(x) - x] = 0$$

$$h' - h = 0$$

$$h' - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow [f(x) - x]' + [1 - e^{-x}] = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 令 } p(x) = e^{-x} [f(x) - x]$$

$$\because f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$$

$$\therefore p(0) = p(1) = 0$$

型三 有多有 a, b

① 与 a, b 可分

方法: ξ 与 a, b 分离 $\Rightarrow a, b$ 侧

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = L \\ \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = C \end{array} \right.$$

1. $f(x) \in C[a, b], (a, b)$ 内可导 $f'(x)$

证 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使 $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}$

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

(a, b) 内

从等式右边下手只有两种可能, L.C.

证. 令 $g(x) = \ln x, g'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \neq 0$

$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\ln b - \ln a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi}}$$

2. $0 < a < b$, 证 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使

$$ae^b - be^a = (a-b)(1-\xi)e^\xi$$

$$\text{分析: } (1-\xi)e^\xi = \frac{ae^b - be^a}{a-b}$$

$$(1-\xi)e^\xi = \frac{e^b}{b} - \frac{e^a}{a} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$$

证令 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $g'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \neq 0$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$$

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

② ξ 与 a, b 不可分——凑

方法: $\xi \rightarrow x$
去分母, 移项 } \Rightarrow 式子=0

$$\Rightarrow (\sim)' = 0 \text{ (不要 } h)$$

例1 $f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b]$, (a, b) 内可导, $g'(x) \neq 0$ ($a < x < b$), 证:

$$\exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使 } \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

分析: $f(x)g'(x) - f'(x)g(x)$
 $- f'(x)g(b) + f(b)g'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow [f(x)g(x) - f(a)g(x) - f(x)g(b)] \stackrel{=0}{} = 0$$

$$\Delta \varphi(x) = f(x)g(x) - f(a)g(x) - f(x)g(b)$$

$$\varphi(a) = -f(a)g(b), \quad \varphi(b) = -f(a)g(b)$$

(一共三种基础只能出两种)

型四：双中值

Case 1. 仅有 $f'(x)$, $f'(x)$

方法：①找三点
②两次 L.

1. $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, $(0,1)$ 内可导

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

证、 $\exists \xi, \eta \in (0,1)$
使 $f'(\xi) > 0, f'(\eta) < 0$

证：' $f(x) \neq 0, \therefore \exists c \in (0,1)$ 使 $f(c) \neq 0$

不妨设 $f(c) > 0$

$\exists \xi \in (0,c), \eta \in (c,1)$ 使

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} > 0$$

$$f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} < 0$$

2. $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$, $(0, 1)$ 内可导.
 $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$.

证.

$$\textcircled{1} \exists c \in (0, 1), f(c) = 1 - c$$

$$\textcircled{2} \exists \xi, \eta \in (0, 1) f'(\xi), f'(\eta) = 1$$

证: $\textcircled{1} \varphi(x) = f(x) - 1 + x$

$$\varphi(0) = -1 < 0, \varphi(1) = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \exists c \in (0, 1), \text{使 } \varphi(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(c) = 1 - c$$

$$\textcircled{2} \exists \xi \in (0, c), \eta \in (c, 1)$$

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{1 - c}{c}$$

$$f'(\eta) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{c}{1 - c}$$

