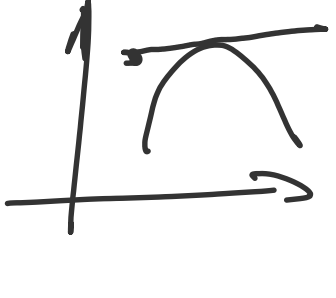


罗尔中值定理：当在在 $f(a)=f(b)$ 时，必存在 $f'(c)=0$

拉格朗日中值定理：存在 $f'(c) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$

柯西中值定理：存在 $\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)}$

(前提：闭区间连续，开区间可导)



(两个函数之差用导数代替)

罗尔：存在 $f(x)$ 有 $b f(a) - a f(b) = 0$ 证明 $\exists c(a,b)$ 有 $f'(c) = c f'(c)$

① 即证明 $g(x) = f(x) - x f'(x) = 0$

② $G(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ $G'(x) = \frac{f'(x)x - f(x)}{x^2} = 0$

存在 $G(a) = G(b)$

如何求辅助函数

$$G(x) = e^{\alpha(x)} f(x)$$

$$G'(x) = e^{\alpha(x)} \cdot f'(x) + e^{\alpha(x)} \cdot \alpha f(x) = e^{\alpha(x)} (f'(x) + \alpha f(x))$$

为了证明 $G(x) = 0$, 即 $f'(x) + \alpha f(x) = 0$ 由上题得 $f(x) - x f'(x) = 0$
 $f'(x) - \frac{1}{x} f(x) = 0$
 $-\frac{1}{x} = \alpha' \quad \alpha = -\ln x$

算出辅助函数 $e^{\alpha(x)} f(x)$ 即 $e^{-\ln x} f(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$

拉格朗日：

$0 < \alpha < b$ 求证 $\frac{b-a}{b} < \ln \frac{b}{a} < \frac{b-a}{a}$
($\ln b - \ln a$)

将函数求导

$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c) = \frac{1}{c} \quad \text{即} \quad f(b)-f(a) = \frac{b-a}{c}$$

$$\text{即} \quad \frac{b-a}{b} < \frac{b-a}{c} < \frac{b-a}{a}$$

求极限

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x - \sin x} \xrightarrow{①} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} (e^{x-\sin x} - 1)}{x - \sin x}$ 等价无穷小

$f(x) = e^x$

对于其有 $\frac{f(x)-f(\sin x)}{x-\sin x} = f'(c) = e^c$ c 在 x 与 $\sin x$ 之间 当 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$ 时 $c \rightarrow 0$

$$\text{即} \quad f(x) - f(\sin x) = (x - \sin x) e^c \text{ 洛} \times \text{洛} = e^c = 1$$

②

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 (\arctan \frac{1}{n} - \arctan \frac{1}{n+1})$

$f(x) = \arctan x$

$$\frac{f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(\frac{1}{n+1})}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}} = f'(c) = \frac{1}{1+c^2}$$

$$\text{即} \quad f(\frac{1}{n}) - f(\frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{1}{n(n+1)(1+c^2)}$$

洛比 = $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n(n+1)(1+c^2)}$ c 在 $\frac{1}{n}$ 和 $\frac{1}{n+1}$ 之间 无限趋向于零
= 1

数列求和

分式裂项

等比等差求和公式

放缩 (有一部分不影响求和时所用)

$$\frac{n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{\sqrt{n^4 + n^2}} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{\sqrt{n^4+1^2}} + \frac{n+2}{\sqrt{n^4+2^2}} + \dots + \frac{n+n}{\sqrt{n^4+n^2}} \right) < \frac{n^2 + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{\sqrt{n^4+1}}$$

$\downarrow \frac{3}{2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \quad \quad \frac{3}{2}$

裂项

① $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+1} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}}$$

此处 $\frac{1}{n}$ 即 dx , 无限细分的 x

按 $x \geq 0$
上下界也要找! $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot dx = \ln 2$

② $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2+1^2} + \frac{2}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1^2}{n}} + \frac{2}{n+\frac{2^2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{n}{n+n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n+\frac{i^2}{n}} \quad \text{令} \quad dx = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\frac{i}{n}}{1+\frac{i^2}{n^2}}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$