

是复到(四)

事識。建築多的意用中值命题的证明

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题

一、主要内容

1. 导数与定积分的应用

基本应用

- (1) 切线;
- (2) 函数的单调性;
- (3) 极值;
- (4) 最大、最小值;
- (5) 曲线的凹凸;
- (6) 拐点;

- (7) 曲率: $k = \frac{|y''|}{(1+y'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

 - (9) 旋转体体积; 己知平行截面 面积的立体的体积;
 - (10) 弧长.

综合应用

- (1) 方程根的确定:
 - ① 闭区间上连续函数的零点定理;
 - ②罗尔定理;
 - ③ 函数的单调性.
- (2) 等式与不等式的证明;
- (3) 函数的最大、最小值.
- 2. 中值命题

二、典型例题

1. 面积、体积与函数的最大、最小值

例1 已知曲线
$$L: \begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = \cos t \end{cases}$$
 $(0 \le t < \frac{\pi}{2})$, 其中 $f(t)$

具有连续导数,且 f(0) = 0, f'(t) > 0 $(0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$.

若曲线L的切线与x轴的交点到切点的距离恒为1, 求f(t)的表达式,并求以曲线 L及x轴和y轴为

边界的区域的面积.

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 \mathbf{m} 1° 求f(t) 的表达式

曲线L的切线斜率:
$$k = \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} t}} = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}$$



曲线L的切线方程:

$$y - \cos t = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}(x - f(t))$$

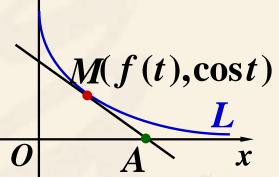
令 y = 0, 得切线与 x 轴交点 A 的横坐标:

$$x_0 = f'(t) \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} + f(t)$$

依题设,|AM| ≡ 1

$$\left[f'(t)\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right]^2 + \cos^2 t = 1, \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore f'(t) > 0, \quad \therefore f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}, \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$\therefore f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}, \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f(t) = \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{\cos t} dt$$

$$= \int (\frac{1}{\cos t} - \cos t) dt = \int (\sec t - \cos t) dt$$

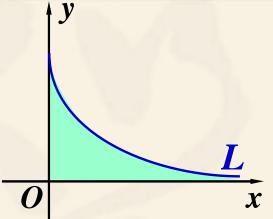
$$= \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t + C, \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f(0) = 0 \qquad \therefore \quad C = 0$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t, \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

2° 求面积

$$\therefore f(0) = 0, \lim_{t \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} f(t) = +\infty$$



:. 曲线L及x轴和y轴为边界的区域是无界区域,

其面积为

$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} y \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot f'(t) \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

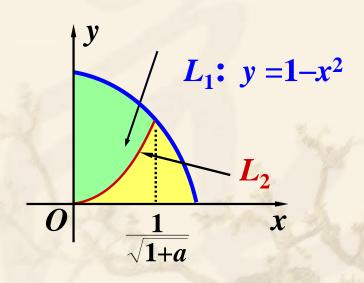
$$f(t) = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t, \quad t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$
$$f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}, \quad t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

例2 设曲线 L_1 : $y = 1 - x^2$ ($0 \le x \le 1$), x轴和y轴 所围区域被曲线 L_2 : $y = ax^2$ 分成面积相等 的两部分,其中常数 a > 0, 试确定a的值.

解 求两曲线交点坐标:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 - x^2 \\ y = ax^2 \end{cases} \quad (0 \le x \le 1)$$

解得
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}, y = \frac{a}{1+a}.$$

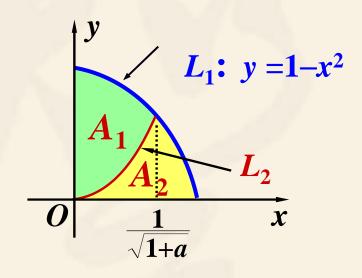


一方面,

$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} [(1-x^{2}) - ax^{2}] dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} [1 - (1+a)x^{2}] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}} - \left[\frac{1+a}{3}x^3\right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3\sqrt{1+a}}$$



$$A = \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

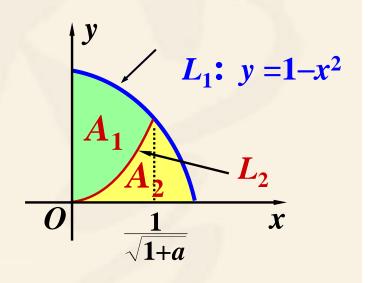
$$(a < b)$$

另一方面,

$$A_1 + A_2 = \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

又依题设, $A_1 = A_2$,

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$



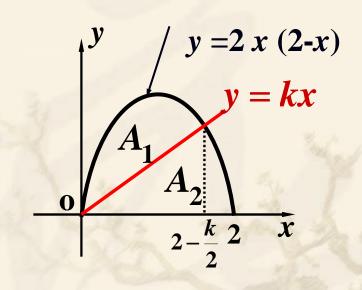
从而
$$\frac{2}{3\sqrt{1+a}} = \frac{1}{3}$$
, 解得 $a = 3$.

类似题

设 D是由抛物线 y = 2x(2-x)与x轴 所围成的区域,直线 y = kx将区域D分为 面积相等的两部分,求 k的值.

解求交点:
$$\begin{cases} y = 2x(2-x) \\ y = kx \end{cases}$$
解得
$$x = 2 - \frac{k}{2},$$

$$y = (2 - \frac{k}{2})k.$$



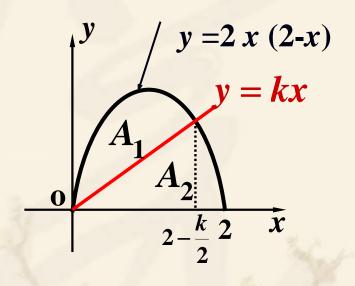
一方面,

$$A_{1} = \int_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}} \left[2x(2-x) - kx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}} \left[(4-k)x - 2x^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= (4-k) \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}} - \frac{2}{3}x^{3} \Big|_{0}^{2-\frac{k}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(2-\frac{k}{2})^{3}$$

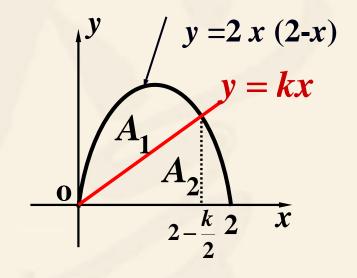


另一方面,

$$A_1 + A_2 = \int_0^2 2x(2-x) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

又依题设, $A_1 = A_2$,

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

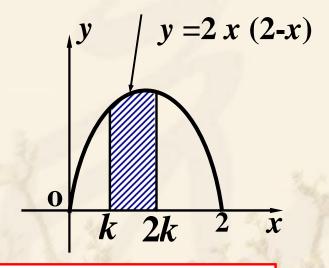


从而
$$\frac{1}{3}(2-\frac{k}{2})^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$
, 解得 $k = 4-2\sqrt[3]{4}$.

例3 设 0 < k < 1. 试确定k, 使由抛物线 y = 2x(2-x)与直线 x = k, x = 2k 及y = 0所围 成的图形绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体 积最大.

解
$$V = 2\pi \int_{k}^{2k} x \cdot 2x(2-x) dx$$

= $4\pi \int_{k}^{2k} x^{2}(2-x) dx$
 $(0 < k < 1)$



$$V_{y} = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx$$

$$(a < b)$$



例4 设 D是位于曲线 $y = \sqrt{x} a^{-\frac{x}{2a}} (a > 1, 0 \le x < +\infty)$

下方、x 轴上方的无界区域.

- (1) 求区域D绕x轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积V(a).
- (2) 当a为何值时, V(a)最小? 并求此最小值.
- 解 (1) 所求旋转体的体积为

$$V(a) = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} x a^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx = -\frac{a}{\ln a} \pi \int_0^{+\infty} x da^{-\frac{x}{a}}$$

$$= -\frac{a}{\ln a} \pi \left[x a^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right]_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} a^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx \right] = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2.$$

(2)
$$V(a) = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a}\right)^2 \qquad (a > 1)$$
$$V'(a) = 2\pi \frac{a(\ln a - 1)}{\ln^3 a},$$

令V(a)=0,得 $\ln a=1$,从而 a=e,

当1 < a < e时,V'(a) < 0,V(a)单调减少;

当a > e时,V'(a) > 0, V(a)单调增加,

所以a = e 时V(a)最小,最小体积为:

$$V(e) = \pi \left(\frac{e}{\ln e}\right)^2 = \pi e^2.$$

类似题 过坐标原点作曲线 $y = \ln x$ 的切线,

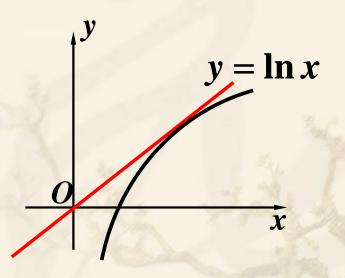
该切线与曲线 $y = \ln x \mathcal{D} x$ 轴围成平面图形D.

- (1) 求**D**的面积;
- (2) 求D绕直线 x = e旋转一周所得旋转体的体积V.

解 : 切线过原点

.: 可设切线方程为: y = kx

再设切点为: $(x_0, \ln x_0)$,则

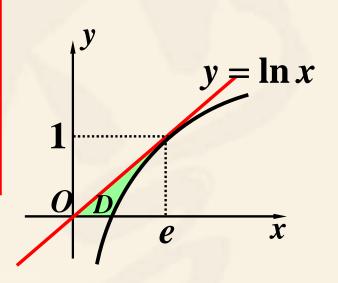


两曲线 y = f(x) = g(x)在点 (x_0, y_0) 相切 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(x_0) = g(x_0) & \text{(在切点相交)} \\ f'(x_0) = g'(x_0) & \text{(切线斜率相同)} \end{cases}$

胖待
$$x_0 = e$$
.

- (1) 平面图形 D的面积:

$$A = \int_0^1 (e^y - ey) \, dy = \frac{1}{2}e - 1$$



(2) D绕直线 x = e的旋转体的体积:

$$V = V_{\text{fit}} - V_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi e^{2} - \int_{0}^{1}\pi (e - e^{y})^{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi e^{2} - \int_{0}^{1}\pi (e^{2} - 2ee^{y} + e^{2y}) dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}(5e^{2} - 12e + 3).$$

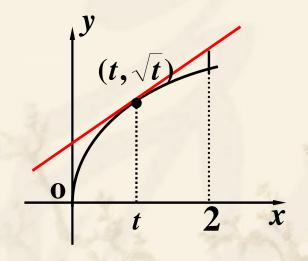
$$v = e$$

$$v = \ln x$$

例5 求曲线 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 的一条切线,使该曲线与切线 l 及直线 x = 0, x = 2所围成的平面图形的面积最小。

解 设切点为 (t, \sqrt{t}) 则切线方程为:

$$y - \sqrt{t} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}(x - t)$$
即
$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}x + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2}.$$

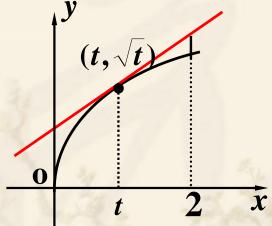


所围图形的面积:

$$A = \int_0^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} x + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{2} \right) - \sqrt{x} \right] dx$$

$$= t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + t^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} \quad (0 < t \le 2)$$

$$A' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



$$A' = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1-t}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

当
$$0 < t < 1$$
时, $A' < 0$;

当
$$1 < t < 2$$
时, $A' > 0$,

:. 当t = 1时,A有极小值,从而有最小值.

所求切线方程为:
$$y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$$
.

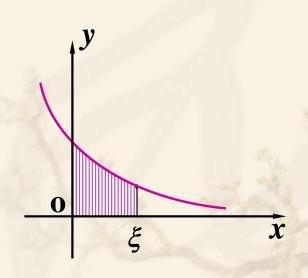
类似题 设曲线 $y = e^{-x}$ $(x \ge 0)$.

(1) 把曲线 $y = e^{-x}$, x轴,y轴和直线 $x = \xi(\xi > 0)$ 所围平面图形绕 x 轴旋转一周,得一旋转 体,求此旋转体体积 $V(\xi)$; 并求满足:

$$V(a) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} V(\xi) \text{ 的a.}$$

解
$$V(\xi) = \int_0^{\xi} \pi y^2 dx$$

= $\int_0^{\xi} \pi e^{-2x} dx$



$$= \int_0^{\xi} \pi \ e^{-2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2\xi})$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} V(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-2\xi}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由
$$V(a) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\xi \to +\infty} V(\xi)$$
, 得

$$\frac{\pi}{2}(1-e^{-2a})=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad e^{-2a}=\frac{1}{2},$$

解得
$$a=\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$
.

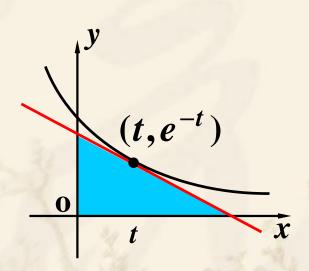
(2) 在曲线 $y = e^{-x}$ ($x \ge 0$)上找一点,使过该点的切线与两个坐标轴所 夹的平面图形的面积最大,并求出该面积 .

解 设切点为 (t,e^{-t})

则切线方程为:

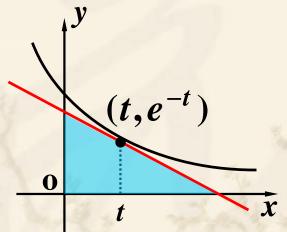
$$y - e^{-t} = -e^{-t}(x - t).$$

$$Y = (1+t)e^{-t}$$



令
$$y = 0$$
, 得 x 截距: $X = 1 + t$ 面积: $A = \frac{1}{2}XY = \frac{1}{2}(1+t)^2e^{-t}$ $(t \ge 0)$ $A' = \frac{1}{2}[2(1+t)e^{-t} - (1+t)^2e^{-t}]$ $= \frac{1}{2}(1-t^2)e^{-t}$ 令 $A' = 0$, 得唯一驻点:

t=1. (t=-1舍去)



:. 当t=1时,A有极大值,从而有最大值.

所求切点为:
$$(1,e^{-1})$$
;

最大面积为:
$$A_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}(1+1)^2 e^{-1} = 2e^{-1}$$
.

2. 函数的极值及曲线的切线与拐点

例6 设 f(x)有二阶连续导数,且 f'(0) = 0,

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f''(x)}{|x|} = 1, 判断 f(0) 是否为 f(x) 的极值.$$

解 :
$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{f''(x)}{|x|}=1>0$$

由极限的保号性,知

$$\frac{f''(x)}{|x|} > 0, \quad x \in \overset{\circ}{U}(0)$$

$$f''(x) > 0, x \in U(0)$$

∴ f'(x)在U(0)上单调增加

当 $x < 0, x \in U(0)$ 时,有

$$f'(x) < f'(0) = \mathbf{0}$$

当 $x > 0, x \in U(0)$ 时,有

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$$

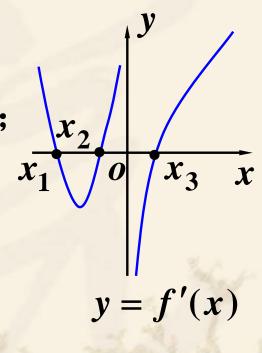
: f(0)为 f(x)的极小值.

例7 设 f(x)在($-\infty$, $+\infty$)内连续,其导函数的图形 如图所示,则 f(x)有(\mathbb{C})

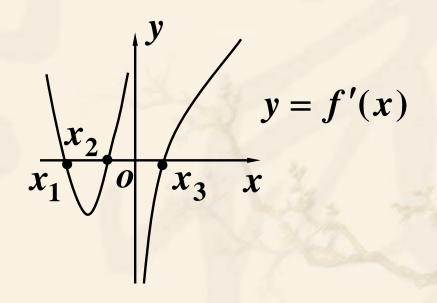
- (A)一个极小值点和两个极 大值点;
- (B)两个极小值点和一个极 大值点;
- (C) 两个极小值点和两个极 大值点; x_1
- (D) 三个极小值点和一个极 大值点.

解
$$f'(x_1) = f'(x_2) = f'(x_3) = 0$$

 $f'(0)$ 不存在



x	$(-\infty, x_1)$	x_1	(x_1, x_2)	x_2	$(x_2,0)$	0	$(0,x_3)$	x_3	$(x_3,+\infty)$
f'(x)	+	0	_	0	+	×	4	0	+
f(x)									



例8 设函数 f(x)满足 $f''(x)+[f'(x)]^2=x$, 且 f'(0)=0,问:

- (1) f(0)是否是 f(x)的极值?
- (2)(0,f(0))是否是曲线y = f(x)的拐点?

解 (1) :
$$f'(0) = 0$$
,

得
$$f''(0) + [f'(0)]^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore f''(0) = 0 \circ \bigcirc$$

能否用极值第一判定法?

极值第二充分 判定法失效!



关键: 在 $\mathring{U}(0)$ 内, 判断 f'(x)的符号.

$$f''(x) + [f'(x)]^2 = x$$

两边求导,得

$$f'''(x) + 2f'(x)f''(x) = 1$$

直接由此式 不易判断f'(x) 的符号

(方法1) 对f'(x) 用麦克劳林公式,得

$$f'(x) = f'(0) + f''(0)x + \frac{f'''(0)}{2!}x^2 + o(x^2) > 0,$$

$$x \in U(0)$$

- : f'(x)在某 $\ddot{U}(0)$ 内不变号
- $\therefore f(0)$ 不是f(x)的极值.

(方法2)
$$f'''(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f''(x) - 0}{x} = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \quad \stackrel{\circ}{\exists} x \in \stackrel{\circ}{U}(0)$$
 时, $\frac{f''(x)}{x} > 0$

从而当
$$x < 0$$
时, $f''(x) < 0$ 当 $x > 0$ 时, $f''(x) > 0$

由此可知, f'(x)在x = 0处取得极小值

即当
$$x \in U(0)$$
时, $f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$

由于 f'(x)在某U(0)内不变号

 $\therefore f(0)$ 不是f(x)的极值.

(方法3) 由
$$f''(0) = 0$$
 $f'''(0) = 1 > 0$

对f'(x)用极值第二判定法,可知f'(x)在x=0处取得极小值,即当 $x \in \mathring{U}(0)$ 时,

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$$

由于 f'(x)在某 $\mathring{U}(0)$ 内不变号

:. f(0)不是f(x)的极值.

(2) 对f''(x) 用麦克劳林公式,得

$$f''(x) = f''(0) + f'''(0)x + o(x)$$

导
$$f''(x)+[f'(x)]^2 = x,$$

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

$$f'''(0) = 1$$

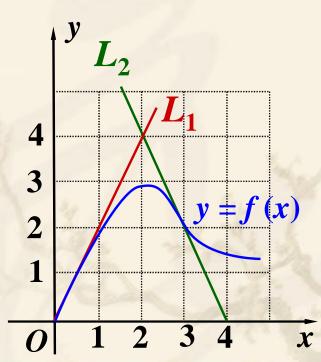
$$= x + o(x), \quad x \in \mathring{U}(0,\delta) \quad (\delta > 0$$
充分小)

- :. (0, f(0))是曲线y = f(x)的拐点.

例9 如图,曲线C的方程为 y = f(x),点(3,2)是它的一个拐点,直线 L_1 与 L_2 分别是曲线C在点(0,0)与(3,2)处的切线,其交点为(2,4). 设函数 f(x)具有三阶连续导数,计算 $\int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx$.

解 由点(3,2)是曲线 y = f(x)的一个拐点,知 f(3) = 2, f''(3) = 0 L_1 的斜率: $k_1 = 2$, $\therefore f'(0) = 2$, f(0) = 0

 L_2 的斜率: $k_1 = -2$, : f'(3) = -2.



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$$\therefore \int_{0}^{3} (x^{2} + x) f'''(x) dx
= \int_{0}^{3} (x^{2} + x) df''(x)
= \int_{0}^{3} (x^{2} + x) df''(x)
= \frac{(x^{2} + x) f''(x)|_{0}^{3}}{0} - \int_{0}^{3} (2x + 1) f''(x) dx
= -\int_{0}^{3} (2x + 1) df'(x)
= -[(2x + 1) f'(x)|_{0}^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} 2f'(x) dx]
= -[7f'(3) - f'(0)] + 2f(x)|_{0}^{3}
= -[7 \times (-2) - 2] + 2 \times 2 = 20.$$

例10 求 $f(x) = \int_{1}^{x^2} (x^2 - t) e^{-t^2} dt$ 的单调区间与极值.

解
$$f(x) = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} t e^{-t^2} dt$$
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$$f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$$
 $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0$, $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0$,

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	(-1, 0)	0	(0, 1)	1	(1,+∞)
f'(x)	_	0	+	0	4-	0	+ *
f(x)	/	极小值		极大值		极小值	/

f(x)的单调减少区间: $(-\infty,-1]$, [0,1]

f(x)的单调增加区间: [-1,0], $[1,+\infty)$.

极大值:
$$f(0) = -\int_{1}^{0} t e^{-t^{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} d(-t^{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-t^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-1})$$

极小值: $f(\pm 1) = 0$.

$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x^{2}} (x^{2} - t) e^{-t^{2}} dt$$

$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x^{2}} (x^{2} - t) e^{-t^{2}} dt$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_{1}^{x^{2}} e^{-t^{2}} dt$$

另法:
$$f''(x) = 2\int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt + 4x^2 e^{-x^4}$$

:
$$f''(0) = 2 \int_{1}^{0} e^{-t^{2}} dt < 0$$

$$\therefore f(0) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-1}) \, \mathcal{L} f(x)$$
的极大值;

:
$$f''(\pm 1) = 4e^{-1} > 0$$

∴
$$f(\pm 1) = 0$$
是 $f(x)$ 的极小值.

3. 中值命题

例11 设 f(x)在[0, π]上连续,且 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$,

 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x \, dx = 0, \quad 证明: \exists 不同两点 \xi_1, \ \xi_2 \in (0,\pi),$ 使 $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0.$

$$\mathbf{F}(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt,$$

- : f(x)在[0, π]上连续,
- ∴ F(x)在[0, π]上可导.

$$\exists F(0) = \int_0^0 f(t)dt = 0 = \int_0^{\pi} f(t)dt = F(\pi)$$

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

$$\nabla : 0 = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, dF(x)$$

$$= F(x) \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} F(x) \sin x \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} F(x) \sin x \, dx$$

而 $F(x)\sin x$ 在[0, π]上连续

.: 由定积分的保号性, 知 $\exists \xi \in (0,\pi)$,

使
$$F(\xi)\sin\xi=0$$
.

若不然,则由 $F(x)\sin x$ 在[0, π]上连续

可推知: 必恒有 $F(x)\sin x > 0$, $(\forall x \in (0,\pi))$

或 $F(x)\sin x < 0$, $(\forall x \in (0,\pi))$

而由定积分的保号性, 知

$$\int_0^{\pi} F(x) \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x > 0 \, (\vec{y} < 0)$$

均与 $\int_0^{\pi} F(x) \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$ 矛盾!

 Σ : $\sin \xi > 0$, $\xi \in (0,\pi)$,

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (0,\pi), \quad \notin F(\xi) = 0$$

于是
$$F(0) = F(\xi) = F(\pi) = 0$$
.

在[0, ξ]和[ξ , π]上,对F(x)分别用罗尔定理,

$$\exists \xi_1 \in (0,\xi), \xi_2 \in (\xi,\pi),$$
 使

$$F'(\xi_1) = F'(\xi_2) = 0$$

即
$$f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$$
.

例12 设 $\varphi(x)$ 具有二阶导数,且满足 $\varphi(2) > \varphi(1)$,

$$\varphi(2) > \int_{2}^{3} \varphi(x) dx$$
, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (1,3)$,

使得 $\varphi''(\xi)$ <0. 2008考研

证 由积分中值定理,知 $\exists \eta \in [2,3]$,使

$$\int_{2}^{3} \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(\eta)(3-2) = \varphi(\eta)$$

又由 $\varphi(2) > \int_{2}^{3} \varphi(x) dx 知, 2 < \eta \leq 3.$

(方法1)

对 $\varphi(x)$ 在[1,2]和[2, η]上分别用拉格朗日中值 定理,



 $\exists \xi_1 \in (1,2), \xi_2 \in (2,\eta)$, 使得

$$\varphi'(\xi_1) = \frac{\varphi(2) - \varphi(1)}{2 - 1} > 0$$

$$\varphi'(\xi_2) = \frac{\varphi(\eta) - \varphi(2)}{\eta - 2} < 0$$

$$\varphi(2) > \varphi(1),$$

$$\varphi(2) > \int_{2}^{3} \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(\eta)$$

再在[ξ_1 , ξ_2]上对 $\varphi'(x)$ 用拉格朗日中值定理,知

∃
$$\xi$$
∈(ξ_1 , ξ_2)⊂(1,3), 使

$$\varphi''(\xi) = \frac{\varphi'(\xi_2) - \varphi'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0.$$

(方法2) 用反证法

假设: $\varphi''(x) \ge 0$, $\forall x \in (1,3)$

则 $\varphi'(x)$ 在[1,3]上单调不减,即

依题设,有 $\varphi(2) > \varphi(1)$,

$$\varphi(2) > \int_{2}^{3} \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(\eta) \quad (2 < \eta \le 3)$$

φ(x)在[1,η]上的最大值必在(1,η)内取得,

设
$$\max_{x\in[1,\eta]}\varphi(x)=\varphi(x_0)$$
, 则 $x_0\in(1,\eta)$,

$$\varphi'(x_0) = 0, \quad \varphi(x_0) \ge \varphi(2)$$

于是当 $x \in (1,x_0)$ 时,有

$$\varphi'(x) \le \varphi'(x_0) = 0$$

从而 $\varphi(x)$ 在[1, x_0]上单调不增,



$$\varphi(1) \ge \varphi(x_0) \ge \varphi(2) > \varphi(1)$$
 矛盾!

∴
$$\exists \xi \in (1,3)$$
, 使 $\varphi''(\xi) < 0$.

类似题 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,

且 f(a) = f(b) = 0, f(c) > 0 (a < c < b), 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $f''(\xi) < 0$.

分析 无f(x)在某一点足够多的信息,故不考虑用 泰勒公式.

证(方法1) 对 f(x)分别在[a,c]和[c,b]上,用拉格朗日中值定理,知 $\exists \xi_1 \in (a,c), \xi_2 \in (c,b)$,使得

$$f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(a)}{c - a} = \frac{f(c)}{c - a} > 0$$

$$f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(b) - f(c)}{b - c} = \frac{-f(c)}{b - c} < 0$$

- $: [\xi_1, \xi_2] \subset (a,b)$ 而 f(x)在(a,b)内二阶可导
- f'(x)在[ξ_1 , ξ_2]上可导

对f'(x)在[ξ_1,ξ_2]上,用拉格朗日中值定理知

 $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2) \subset (a,b)$,使得

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi_2) - f'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0.$$

(方法2)用反证法 略

例13 设函数f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)可导,且

$$f(0) = 0$$
, $f(1) = 1$. 证明:

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- (1) 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 1 \xi$;
- (2) 存在两个不同的点 η , $\zeta \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\eta)f'(\zeta) = 1$.

证(1) 令 g(x) = f(x) + x - 1, 则 g(x)在[0,1]上连续,

::由零点定理,存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $g(\xi) = 0$,

即
$$f(\xi) = 1 - \xi.$$

(2) 存在两个不同的点 η , $\zeta \in (0,1)$, 使得 $f'(\eta)f'(\zeta) = 1$.

证(2) 在[0, ξ]和[ξ ,1]上分别 对f(x)用拉格朗日中值定理,

$$\exists \eta \in (0,\xi), \zeta \in (\xi,1),$$
 使得

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

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

(1) 存在 $\xi \in (0,1),$
使得 $f(\xi) = 1 - \xi.$

$$\therefore f'(\eta)f'(\zeta) = 1.$$

例14设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,在 (0,1) 内可导,且 $f'(x) \neq 0$, f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, 试证: $\forall a > 0$, b > 0 在 (0,1) 内存在不同的 ξ , η , 使 $\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b$

分析 需对 f(x)在两个不同区间 [0,c]和[c,1] 上用中值定理 (c待定).

在[0, c]上,
$$f(c) - \underline{f(0)} = f'(\xi) \cdot (c - 0) \cdot \cdots \cdot (1)$$

在[c,1]上, $\underline{f(1)} - f(c) = f'(\eta) \cdot (1 - c) \cdot \cdots \cdot (2)$
即 $\frac{1}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{c}{f(c)}, \quad \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{1 - c}{1 - f(c)}$

$$\exists f'(\xi) = \frac{c}{f(c)}, \quad \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{1-c}{1-f(c)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{c}{\frac{f(c)}{a}} + \frac{1-c}{\frac{1-f(c)}{b}}.$$

要使
$$\frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b$$
.

即
$$\frac{c}{\frac{f(c)}{a}} + \frac{1-c}{1-f(c)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a+b}}.$$

只要
$$\frac{f(c)}{a} = \frac{1-f(c)}{b} = \frac{1}{a+b}$$
,解得 $f(c) = \frac{a}{a+b}$.

 $\therefore a 与 b$ 均为正数 , $\therefore f(0) = 0 < \mu < 1 = f(1)$

又 :: f(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续, 由介值定理,

存在
$$c \in (0,1)$$
, 使得 $f(c) = \mu = \frac{a}{a+b}$,

f(x) 在 [0,c], [c,1] 上分别用拉氏中值定理 ,有

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

$$f(c) - f(0) = (c - 0)f'(\xi)$$
$$f(1) - f(c) = (1 - c)f'(\eta)$$

注意到: f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1,

$$c = \frac{f(c)}{f'(\xi)} = \frac{\frac{a}{a+b}}{f'(\xi)}, \quad 1-c = \frac{1-f(c)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{\frac{b}{a+b}}{f'(\eta)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\frac{a}{a+b}}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{\frac{b}{a+b}}{f'(\eta)} = c + (1-c) = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{f'(\xi)} + \frac{b}{f'(\eta)} = a + b.$$

例15 设 f(x)在[a,b]上可导,且 $f'_{+}(a)f'_{-}(b) < 0$,证明: $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$,使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} :: f'_{+}(a)f'_{-}(b) < 0,$$

:. 不妨设
$$f'_{+}(a) > 0$$
, $f'_{-}(b) < 0$,

:
$$f'_{+}(a) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$$

$$\therefore \exists \delta_1 > 0, \quad 使得当 \ x \in (a, a + \delta_1) \text{时},$$

有
$$\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} > 0$$

从而
$$f(x)-f(a)>0$$
, $x\in(a,a+\delta_1)$

即
$$f(x) > f(a)$$
, $x \in (a, a + \delta_1)$

同理,由
$$f'_{-}(b) < 0$$
,

可知
$$\exists \delta_2 > 0$$
, 使得当 $x \in (b - \delta_2, b)$ 时,

有
$$\frac{f(x)-f(b)}{x-b}<0$$

$$\therefore x < b, \therefore f(x) - f(b) > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) > f(b), x \in (b - \delta_2, b)$$

- f(x)在[a, b]上可导,必连续
- $\therefore f(x)$ 在[a, b]上必有最大值

由以上推导,又知最大值点 ξ 必在(a,b)内,

即 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$, 使

$$f(\xi) = \max_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)$$

∴
$$f'(\xi) = 0$$
. (费尔马定理)

注 下列推导不正确:

- $\therefore f'_+(a)f'_-(b) < 0,$
- \therefore 对 f'(x) 在 [a, b] 上用零点定理, 命题成立.

错误原因:

题设中,无f'(x)在[a, b]上连续的条件.

类似题 设f(x)在[a,b]上有二阶导数,且

$$f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'_{+}(a)f'_{-}(b) > 0,$$

证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a,b)$, 使

(1)
$$f(\xi) = 0$$
; (2) $f''(\eta) = 0$.

证 (1) 用反证法

若不存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $f(\xi) = 0$,

则由 f(x)在[a,b]上的连续性,可知

必恒有 f(x) > 0, $(\forall x \in (a,b))$

或 (<)

不妨设 f(x) > 0, $(\forall x \in (a,b))$

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

$$\therefore f'_{+}(a) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(x)}{x - a} \geqslant 0$$

$$f'_{-}(b) = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{f(x) - f(b)}{x - b} = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} \frac{f(x)}{x - b} \le 0$$

从而 $f'_+(a)f'_-(b) \leq 0$,

这与 $f'_{+}(a)f'_{-}(b) > 0$ 矛盾, : 命题(1)成立.

(2) 需证: $\exists \eta \in (a,b)$, 使 $f''(\eta) = 0$.

证 : $f(a) = f(\xi) = f(b) = 0$ f(x)在[a,b]上可导

 \therefore 在[a,ξ]和[ξ,b]上,对f(x)分别用罗尔定理,

 $\exists \ \xi_1 \in (a,\xi), \ \xi_2 \in (\xi, \ b), \ 使$ $f'(\xi_1) = f'(\xi_2) = 0$

又: $[\xi_1,\xi_2]$ \subset (a,b),而f'(x) 在[a,b]上可导

 $\exists \eta \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \ \notin f''(\eta) = 0.$

例16 设 f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,且 $|f''(x)| \le 1$,

$$\max_{x \in (0,1)} f(x) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{iff:}$$

(1)
$$|f'(0)| + |f'(1)| \le 1$$
;

(2)
$$|f(0)| + |f(1)| < 1$$
.

分析 (1) 虽然 $|f'(1)-f'(0)|=|f''(\xi)(1-0)|\leq 1$,

但
$$|f'(1)-f'(0)| \leq |f'(1)|+|f'(0)|$$

此路不通!

i.E (1) :
$$\max_{x \in (0,1)} f(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$
,

∴
$$\exists x_0 \in (0,1), \quad \text{\'et } f(x_0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

又: f(x)在[0,1]上可导,

- :. 由费尔马定理,知 $f'(x_0) = 0$.
- f'(x)在[0,1]上可导, $|f''(x)| \le 1, x \in [0,1]$
- : 分别在[0, x_0]和[x_0 ,1]上,对f'(x)用拉格朗日定理,

$$\begin{split} \exists \, \xi_1 \in (0, x_0), \quad \xi_2 \in (x_0, 1) \\ \dot{\mathbb{E}} \quad & |f'(0)| + |f'(1)| \\ &= |f'(x_0) - f'(0)| + |f'(1) - f'(x_0)| \\ &= |f''(\xi_1)(x_0 - 0)| + |f''(\xi_2)(1 - x_0)| \\ &= |f''(\xi_1)| \cdot x_0 + |f''(\xi_2)| \cdot (1 - x_0) \\ &\leq 1 \cdot x_0 + 1 \cdot (1 - x_0) = 1 \end{split}$$

(2) 需证:
$$|f(0)| + |f(1)| < 1$$
.
由 $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处的一阶泰勒公式,得
$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$$
($\forall x \in [0,1], \exists \xi \in (x_0, x)$ 或 $\xi \in (x, x_0)$)
令 $x = 0$,得
$$f(0) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(0 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2!}(0 - x_0)^2$$

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_1)}{2!} \cdot x_0^2, (\exists \eta_1 \in (0, x_0))$$

令
$$x = 1$$
, 得
$$f(1) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(1 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_2)}{2!}(1 - x_0)^2$$

$$= f(x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_2)}{2!} \cdot (1 - x_0)^2, (\exists \eta_2 \in (x_0, 1))$$
于是 $|f(0)| \le |f(x_0)| + \frac{|f''(\eta_1)|}{2!} \cdot x_0^2$

$$\le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot x_0^2$$

$$|f(1)| \le |f(x_0)| + \frac{|f''(\eta_2)|}{2!} \cdot (1 - x_0)^2$$

$$\le \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (1 - x_0)^2$$

$$\therefore |f(0)| + |f(1)| \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot [x_0^2 + (1 - x_0)^2]$$

$$= 1 + \underbrace{x_0(x_0 - 1)}_{(<0)} < 1. \quad (0 < x_0 < 1)$$