

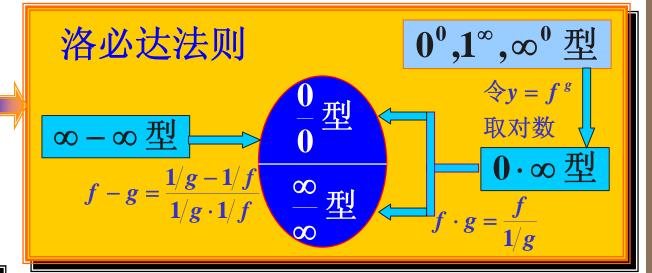
# 第三章 习题课中值定理中值定理与导数的应用

- 一、主要内容
- 二、典型例题

#### 一、主要内容



$$F(x) = x$$



Lagrange 中值定理

$$n = 0$$

Taylor 中值定理 常用的泰勒公式

导数的应用

单调性,极值与最值, 凹凸性,拐点,函数 图形的描绘; 曲率;求根方法.

#### 1、罗尔中值定理

罗尔(Rolle)定理 如果函数f(x)在闭区间 [a,b]上连续,在开区间(a,b)内可导,且在区间端 点的函数值相等,即f(a)=f(b),那末在(a,b) 内至少有一点 $\xi(a<\xi< b)$ ,使得函数f(x)在该 点的导数等于零,

即
$$f'(\xi) = 0$$

#### 2、拉格朗日中值定理

拉格朗日(Lagrange)中值定理 如果函数f(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续,在开区间(a,b)内可导,那 未在(a,b)内至少有一点 $\xi(a < \xi < b)$ ,使等式  $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a)$  成立.

有限增量公式.

$$\Delta y = f'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \cdot \Delta x \quad (0 < \theta < 1).$$

增量Δy的精确表达式.



推论 如果函数f(x)在区间I上的导数恒为零,那末f(x)在区间I上是一个常数.

#### 3、柯西中值定理

柯西(Cauchy)中值定理 如果函数f(x)及F(x)在闭区间[a,b]上连续,在开区间(a,b)内可导,且F'(x)在(a,b)内每一点处均不为零,那末在(a,b)内至少有一点 $\xi(a < \xi < b)$ ,使等式 $\frac{f(a) - f(b)}{F(a) - F(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$ 成立.

#### 4、洛必达法则

 $1^0$ .  $\frac{0}{0}$ 型及 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型未定式

定义 这种在一定条件下通过分子分母分别求导再求极限来确定未定式的值的方法称为洛必达法则.

 $2^0$ .  $0\cdot\infty,\infty-\infty,0^0,1^\infty,\infty^0$ 型未定式

关键:将其它类型未定式化为洛必达法则可解决的类型  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ,  $\begin{pmatrix} \infty \\ \infty \end{pmatrix}$  .

注意: 洛必达法则的使用条件.



#### 5、泰勒中值定理

泰勒(Taylor)中值定理 如果函数f(x)在含有 $x_0$ 的某个开区间(a,b)内具有直到(n+1)阶的导数,则当x在(a,b)内时,f(x)可以表示为 $(x-x_0)$ 的一个n次多项式与一个余项 $R_n(x)$ 之和:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$$

$$+\cdots+\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n+R_n(x)$$

其中 
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x - x_0)^{n+1} (\xi 在 x_0 与 x 之间)$$



#### 常用函数的麦克劳林公式

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$(1+x)^{m} = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^{n} + o(x^{n})$$

#### 二、典型例题

#### (一) 微分中值命题的证明思路

1°将欲证明的结论适当地变形成某一中值定理结论的形式.

$$(1) \quad f'(\xi) = 0 \qquad (R)$$

(2) 
$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(\xi)$$
 (L)

(3) 
$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)} \qquad (C)$$

#### 2°构造辅助函数

需要熟悉一些常见函数的导数形式,如:

(1) 
$$f(\xi)g'(\xi) + f'(\xi)g(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |[f(x)g(x)]'|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

特例: ①  $f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow [xf(x)]'|_{x=\xi} = 0$ 

② 
$$mf(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m\xi^{m-1}f(\xi) + \xi^m f'(\xi) = 0 \quad (\xi \neq 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |[x^m f(x)]'|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

③ 
$$f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e^{g(\xi)}f'(\xi) + f(\xi) \cdot e^{g(\xi)}g'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [e^{g(x)}f(x)]'\Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

$$f'(\xi) + kf(\xi) = 0 \Leftrightarrow [e^{kx}f(x)]'|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]'\Big|_{x=\xi} = 0 \quad (g(x) \neq 0)$$

(3) 
$$f''(\xi)g(\xi) - f(\xi)g''(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |[f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)]'|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

事实上,令 
$$F(x) = f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)$$

则 
$$F'(x) = [f''(x)g(x) + f'(x)g'(x)]$$

$$-[f'(x)g'(x)+f(x)g''(x)]$$

$$= f''(x)g(x) - f(x)g''(x)$$

#### 举例: 1. 含有一个中值的命题

例1 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,0 < a < b,

且在
$$(a,b)$$
上 $f'(x) \neq 0$ ,  $af(b) - bf(a) = 0$ .

证明: 
$$\exists \xi \in (a,b)$$
, 使  $\frac{f(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} = \xi$ . ①

分析 ①  $\Leftrightarrow \xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi)}{\xi^2} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \left[\frac{f(x)}{x}\right]'\Big|_{x=\xi} = 0.$$

注意:  $\frac{\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi)}{\xi^2}$   $\underbrace{\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}}$  [ $\frac{f(\xi)}{\xi}$ ]'.

$$\mathbf{iE} \ \ \Leftrightarrow \ \ \ \varphi(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

:: b > a > 0, f(x)在[a,b]上连续, 在 (a,b)内可导

$$af(b) - bf(a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b}$$
$$\varphi(a) = \frac{f(a)}{a} = \frac{f(b)}{b} = \varphi(b)$$

 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]上满足罗尔定理的条件

故 
$$\exists \xi \in (a,b)$$
,使  $\varphi'(\xi) = \left[\frac{xf'(x) - f'(x)}{x^2}\right]_{x=\xi} = 0$ 

$$\mathbb{P} \quad \frac{\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi)}{\xi^2} = 0. \quad \mathbb{Z} : f'(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in (a,b)$$

:: 命题成立.

思考: 下列构造辅助函数的方法是否正确?

$$\frac{f(\xi)}{f'(\xi)} = \xi \Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{1}{\xi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\ln f(x)]' \Big|_{x=\xi} = (\ln x)' \Big|_{x=\xi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [\ln f(x) - \ln x]' \Big|_{x=\xi} = 0$$

故作辅助函数:  $\varphi(x) = [\ln f(x) - \ln x]$ .

不正确. 因为题设中无 f(x) > 0的条件.

#### •类似题:设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内可导,

证明: ①  $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ ,使

$$\xi^{n-1}[nf(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)] = \frac{1}{b-a} \begin{vmatrix} b^n & a^n \\ f(a) & f(b) \end{vmatrix}$$

② 若 $b^2 f(a) - a^2 f(b) = 0$ ,且0 < a < b,则

$$\exists \xi \in (a,b), \notin f'(\xi) = \frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi}. \qquad (\varphi(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x^2})$$

③ 若g(x)在[a,b]上连续,在 (a,b)内可导,

且
$$g'(x) \neq 0$$
,则 日 $\xi \in (a,b)$ ,使  $\frac{f(a) - f(\xi)}{g(\xi) - g(b)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$ .

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

 $(\varphi(x) = x^n f(x))$ 

④ 若 f(x)可导,试证在其两个零点间一定有 f(x)+f'(x) 的零点.

提示: 设 
$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$
,  $x_1 < x_2$ ,

欲证: 
$$\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2)$$
, 使  $f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$ 

只要证 
$$e^{\xi} f(\xi) + e^{\xi} f'(\xi) = 0$$

亦即 
$$\left[e^x f(x)\right]'\Big|_{x=\xi}=0$$

作辅助函数 
$$\varphi(x) = e^x f(x)$$

验证 $\varphi(x)$ 在[ $x_1,x_2$ ]上满足罗尔定理条件.

#### 例2 设 f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,且 f(0) = f(1) = 0.

证明: 
$$\exists \xi \in (0,1), \notin 2f'(\xi) + \xi f''(\xi) = 0$$

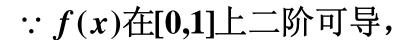
分析 结论 
$$\Leftrightarrow 2\xi f'(\xi) + \xi^2 f''(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [2xf'(x) + x^2 f''(x)]_{x=\xi} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [x^2 f'(x)]'_{x=\xi} = 0$$

则 
$$F(x)$$
 在[0,1]上可导,且  $F'(x) = 2xf'(x) + x^2f''(x)$ 

$$F(0) = 0$$
,  $F(1) = f'(1) \ge 0$  未知



且
$$f(0) = f(1) = 0$$
.

∴由罗尔定理,知  $\exists c \in (0,1)$ 

使 
$$f'(c) = 0$$

从而 
$$F(c) = c^2 f'(c) = 0 = F(0)$$

$$:: F(x)$$
在[0, c](⊂[0,1])上满足罗尔定理条件

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in (0,c) \subset (0,1) \quad \notin \quad F'(\xi) = 0$$

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

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



y = F(x)

#### 类似题:

设f(x)在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导,且

$$f(0)=f(1)=0, f(\frac{1}{2})=1, \text{ if }$$

- (1)  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ , 使 $f'(\xi)=1$ ;
- $(2) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \eta \in (0,1),$  使

$$f'(\eta) - \lambda [f(\eta) - \eta] = 1.$$

证 
$$(1)$$
 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x) - x$ ,则

 $\varphi(x)$ 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1)内可导.

$$\varphi(0) = f(0) - 0 = 0$$

$$\varphi(1) = f(1) - 1 = -1 < 0$$

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

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

$$f(\frac{1}{2})=1,$$

$$\varphi(x)=f(x)-x$$

由零点定理, $\exists c \in (\frac{1}{2},1)$ ,使  $\varphi(c)=0$ 

$$\because [0,c] \subset [0,1], \quad \varphi(0) = \varphi(c) = 0$$

∴ 由罗尔定理,
$$\exists \xi \in (0,c) \subset (0,1)$$

使 
$$\varphi'(\xi) = 0$$
, 即  $f'(\xi) - 1 = 0$ , 亦即  $f'(\xi) = 1$ .

(2) 提示: 
$$\Rightarrow \psi(x) = e^{-\lambda x} \varphi(x) = e^{-\lambda x} [f(x) - x]$$

#### 2. 含有两个中值的命题

例3 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续 (0 < a < b), 在 (a,b) 内可导,证明:  $\exists \xi$ ,  $\eta \in (a,b)$ , 使

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{\eta^2 f'(\eta)}{ab}.$$

分析 结论  $\Leftrightarrow$   $-ab \cdot f'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\eta)}{-\frac{1}{\eta^2}}$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(\xi)(b-a)}{\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{-\frac{1}{\eta^2}}$$

原结论 
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{-\frac{1}{\eta^2}}$$

证 令 
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$
,则  $f(x)$ , $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,

在
$$(a,b)$$
内可导,且  $F'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \neq 0 (\forall x \in (a,b))$ 

:. 由柯西中值定理,知 $\exists \eta \in (a,b)$ 

使 
$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{F'(\eta)}$$
$$= \frac{f'(\eta)}{\frac{1}{n^2}} \cdots (1) .$$

再由拉格朗日中值定理,知 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ 

使 
$$f(b)-f(a)=f'(\xi)(b-a)$$

代入(1),得

$$\frac{f'(\xi)(b-a)}{\frac{1}{b}-\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{-\frac{1}{\eta^2}}$$

即命题成立.

#### 类似题:

设 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在 (a,b)内可导,

证明:  $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a,b)$ , 使

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

(2) 
$$f'(\xi) = (b^2 + ab + a^2) \frac{f'(\eta)}{3\eta^2}$$
.  $F(x) = x^3$ 

3 
$$f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta} f'(\eta)$$
.  $F(x) = e^x$ 

例4 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  $\xi, \eta$ , 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符定).

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

在[
$$c$$
,1]上, $f(1) - f(c) = f'(\eta) \cdot (1 - c) \cdot \cdots \cdot (2)$ 

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

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

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

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

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

### $\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \Leftrightarrow \mu = \frac{a}{a+b}$

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

▶ 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,

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

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

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

#### 3. 有关泰勒公式的证明题

问题: 何时用泰勒公式进行证明?

答:一般地,若已知f(x)在某点 $x_0$ 处足够多的信息,则可考虑用泰勒公式.

例5 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b)内二阶可导,且 f(a)f(b) < 0, f'(c) = 0 (a < c < b)

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

证法1 : f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,且 f(a)f(b) < 0,

:. 由零点定理知, $\exists x_0 \in (a,b)$ ,使  $f(x_0) = 0$ .

 $\therefore f(c) > 0, \quad \therefore x_0 \neq c.$ 

由泰勒公式, $\exists \xi \in (x_0,c) \subset (a,b)$ (或 $\xi \in (c,x_0)$ ),使

$$f(x_0) = f(c) + f'(c)(x_0 - c) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x_0 - c)^2$$

∴ 
$$\exists \xi \in (a,b)$$
,  $\notin f''(\xi) = -\frac{2f(c)}{(x_0-c)^2} < 0$ .

#### 证法2 (用反证法)

假设: 不存在  $x \in (a,b)$ , 使 f''(x) < 0,

即  $\forall x \in (a,b)$ , 有  $f''(x) \ge 0$ 

则 f'(x)在(a,b)上单调不减,即

$$f'(x_1) \le f'(x_2)$$

于是当a < x < c时,  $f'(x) \le f'(c) = 0$ 

当 
$$c < x < b$$
时,  $f'(x) \ge f'(c) = 0$ 

#### $f'(x) \le 0 \ (x \in [a,c]), \quad f'(x) \ge 0 \ (x \in [c,b])$

- :: f(x)在[a,b]上连续
- f(x)在[a,c]上单调不增,在[c,b]上单调不减

故 
$$f(a) \ge f(c) > 0$$
,  $f(b) \ge f(c) > 0$ ,

这与 
$$f(a)f(b) < 0$$
 矛盾!

∴ 
$$\exists \xi \in (a,b)$$
, 使  $f''(\xi) < 0$ .

#### 思考题

- 1. 设 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内二阶可导,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0,f(c) > 0,证明:  $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ ,使  $f''(\xi) < 0$ .
- 2. 设 f(x)在[a,b]上可导,且  $f'_{+}(a)f'_{-}(b) < 0$ , 证明:  $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ ,使  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .
- 3. 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)  $f''(\eta) = 0$ .

- 1. 设 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,在(a,b)内二阶可导,且 f(a) = f(b) = 0, f(c) > 0, 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[ $\xi_1$ ,  $\xi_2$ ]上可导

对f'(x)在[ $\xi_1,\xi_2$ ]上,用拉格朗日中值定理知

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

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

证法2 (用反证法) 略



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

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

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

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

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

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
- f(x)在[a, b]上必有最大值 由以上推导,又知最大值点  $\xi$ 必在(a,b)内,

即  $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ , 使

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

∴ 
$$f'(\xi) = 0$$
. (费马定理)

3. 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,  $(\forall x \in (a,b))$ (或恒有 f(x) < 0, $\forall x \in (a,b)$ )

### 不妨设 f(x) > 0, $(\forall x \in (a,b))$

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

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

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

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

:. 在 $[a,\xi]$ 和 $[\xi,b]$ 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

例6 设 f(x)在[0,1]上二阶可导,且  $|f''(x)| \le 1$ ,

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

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

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

分析 (1) 虽然 
$$|f'(1) - f'(0)| = |f''(\xi)(1 - 0)| \le 1$$
, 但  $|f'(1) - f'(0)| \le |f'(1)| + |f'(0)|$ 

此路不通!



证 (1) : 
$$\max_{x \in (0,1)} f(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$
,  
 :  $\exists x_0 \in (0,1)$ , 使  $f(x_0) = \frac{1}{4}$ 

$$\therefore \exists x_0 \in (0,1), \quad \text{使} \quad f(x_0) = \frac{1}{4}$$

又: f(x)在[0,1]上可导,

- :. 由费马定理, 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,

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

(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 $\xi \in (x,x_0))$ 

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

令 
$$x = 1$$
, 得  $\frac{0}{f(1)} = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{f'(x_0)} (1 - x_0) + \frac{f''(\eta_2)}{2!} (1 - x_0)^2$ 

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

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

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

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

$$|f(0)| + |f(1)| \le \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot x_0^2\right) + \left[\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (1 - x_0)^2\right]$$

$$\le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \left[x_0^2 + (1 - x_0)^2\right]$$

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

例7 设函数f(x)在[0,1]上具有三阶连续导数,

且 
$$f(0) = 1, f(1) = 2, f'(\frac{1}{2}) = 0,$$

证明(0,1)内至少存在一点 $\xi$ ,使 $|f'''(\xi)| \ge 24$ .

证 由题设对  $x \in [0,1]$ , 有

$$f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + f'(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})^2$$
$$+ \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\zeta)(x - \frac{1}{2})^3 \quad (其中 ζ 在 x 与 \frac{1}{2} 之间)$$

$$f(x) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{3!}f'''(\zeta)(x - \frac{1}{2})^3$$

$$(其中 \zeta \times x = \frac{1}{2})(x - \frac{1}$$

$$1 = f(0) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{f''(\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{f'''(\zeta_1)}{3!}(-\frac{1}{2})^3 \quad (\zeta_1 \in (0, \frac{1}{2}))$$

$$2 = f(1) = f(\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{f''(\frac{1}{2})}{2!}(\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{f'''(\zeta_2)}{3!}(\frac{1}{2})^3 \quad (\zeta_2 \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1))$$

下式减上式,得

$$1 = \frac{1}{48} \left[ f'''(\zeta_2) + f'''(\zeta_1) \right] \le \frac{1}{48} \left[ \left| f'''(\zeta_2) \right| + \left| f'''(\zeta_1) \right| \right]$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{48} \left[ f'''(\zeta_2) - f'''(\zeta_1) \right] \le \frac{1}{48} \left[ \left| f'''(\zeta_2) \right| + \left| f'''(\zeta_1) \right| \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |f'''(\xi)| = \max(|f'''(\zeta_2)|, |f'''(\zeta_1)|)$$

$$1 \leqslant \frac{1}{48} \left[ |f'''(\zeta_2)| + |f'''(\zeta_1)| \right] \leq \frac{1}{24} |f'''(\xi)|$$

$$(0 < \xi < 1)$$

$$|f'''(\xi)| \ge 24 \quad (\exists \xi \in (0,1))$$

#### (二)导数的应用

## 1. 求极限

例1 已知 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0,$$

求 (1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$$
;

(2) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6+f(x)}{x^2}$$
.

#### 下列推导是否正确?

推导1 
$$: \sin x \sim x \quad (x \rightarrow 0)$$

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$$

∴ 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} [6+f(x)] = 0$$
,  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -6$ .

错误原因: 遇无穷小"+", "-"时, 一般不能用 各项等价无穷小进行代换; 须对分 子或分母"整体"代换!

#### 推导2

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x}{x^3} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6}{x^2} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} [6+f(x)] = 0, \text{ in } \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -6.$$

错误原因:和的极限运算法则使用的前提:

各项极限都要存在.

#### 推导3

依题设,知

$$\lim_{x\to 0} [\sin 6x + xf(x)] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x \cdot \left[\frac{\sin 6x}{x} + f(x)\right] = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{\sin 6x}{x} + f(x) \right] = 0$$

故 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x} = -6$$

错误原因: 
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = 0$$
, 且  $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)g(x) = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = 0.$$

已知  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$ 

# 正确解答:

方法1 (1) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{[\sin 6x + xf(x)] - \sin 6x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \cdot x^2 - 6 \cdot \frac{\sin 6x}{6x} \right]$$
$$= 0 \times 0 - 6 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{6x} = -6.$$

 $x \rightarrow 0$  6x

(2) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x + [\sin 6x + xf(x)]}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} + \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3} \right]$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 - 6\cos 6x}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{36 \sin 6x}{6x} = 36$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6 + f(x)}{x^2} = 36 + 0 = 36$$

#### 方法2 (1)

$$0 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x + xf(x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x} + f(x)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0} \left[ \frac{\sin 6x}{x} + f(x) \right] = 0$$

故 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = -\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin 6x}{x} = -6$$

#### 方法3 (1) 依题设,知

$$\sin 6x + xf(x) = o(x^3) \quad (\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \to 0 \text{ pl})$$

$$\therefore xf(x) = o(x^3) - \sin 6x,$$

$$\mathbb{P} f(x) = \frac{o(x^3)}{x} - \frac{\sin 6x}{x}$$

以面 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x}$$

从面  $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{o(x^3)}{x} - \frac{\sin 6x}{x} \right]$ 

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left[ \frac{o(x^3)}{x^3} \cdot x^2 - \frac{\sin 6x}{6x} \cdot 6 \right]$$

$$= 0 \times 0 - 6 = -6.$$

(2) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6+f(x)}{x^2}$$

$$xf(x) = o(x^3) - \sin 6x$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x + o(x^3) - \sin 6x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x - \sin 6x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{6-6\cos 6x}{3x^2} = 36.$$

# 类似题:

(1) 已知 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xf(x) + \ln(1+2x)}{x^2} = 0,$$

则 
$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2+f(x)}{x}=\underline{2}.$$

(2) 已知 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin x}-1}{e^{3x}-1} = 2$$
, 求  $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ .

(答案: 12)

例2 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ a, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 其中 $g(x)$ 有

- 上二阶导数,g(0)=1.
  - (1) 确定 a的值,使 f(x)在 x = 0处连续;
  - (2) 在(1)成立的情形下, 求 f'(x).
- 解 1.f(x)在x = 0处连续  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x}{1} = g'(0)$$

$$\therefore \quad a = g'(0)$$

2. 当 
$$x \neq 0$$
时,  $f'(x) = \left[\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x}\right]'$ 

$$= \frac{x[g(x) - \cos x]' - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}$$

$$= \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}$$

当 x=0时,

当 
$$x = 0$$
时,
$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{g(x) - \cos x}{x} - g'(0)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g(x) - \cos x - g'(0)x}{x^2} \qquad (\frac{0}{0})$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{g'(x) + \sin x - g'(0)}{2x}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\lim_{x\to 0}\left[\frac{g'(x)-g'(0)}{x-0}+\frac{\sin x}{x}\right]=\frac{1}{2}\left[g''(0)+1\right]$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x[g'(x) + \sin x] - [g(x) - \cos x]}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}[g''(0) + 1], & x = 0 \end{cases}$$