

1 罗尔中值定理) <<30讲>> P215

设 $f(x)$ 满足

- ① 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续
- ② 在 (a, b) 上可导, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$,
- ③ $f(a) = f(b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续, ① 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 ② 在 (a, b) 上可导

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = S$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} S, & x = a \\ f(x), & x \in (a, b) \\ S, & x = b \end{cases}$$

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = S = g(a) \Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 a 处右连续

$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = S = g(b) \Rightarrow$ 左连续

又 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续 $\Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续

$\Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续

② $x \in (a, b)$ 时 $g(x) = f(x)$, 又 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上可导

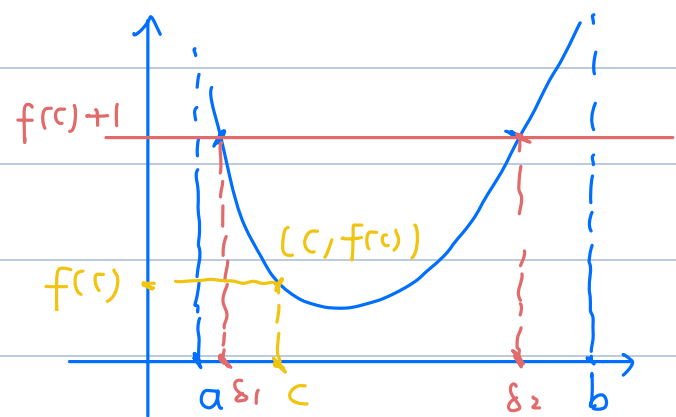
$\Rightarrow g(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上可导

③ $g(a) = g(b) = S$

由罗尔中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $g'(\xi) = f'(\xi) = 0$

设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = +\infty$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = +\infty$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$



任取一点 $c \in (a, b)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = +\infty$, 又 $f(c) = c$

$f(x)$ 在 $(a, c]$ 上连续

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 \in (a, c)$ 使得 $f(\delta_2) = f(c) + 1$

同理 $\exists \delta_2 \in (c, b)$ 使得 $f(\delta_1) = f(c) + 1$

$f(x)$ 在 $[\delta_1, \delta_2]$ 上连续

$\exists \xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2)$

$f(x)$ 在 (δ_1, δ_2) 上可导

\Rightarrow 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

$f(\delta_1) = f(\delta_2) = f(c) + 1$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上连续, 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上可导

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = +\infty$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$,

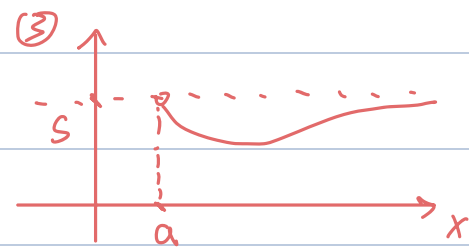
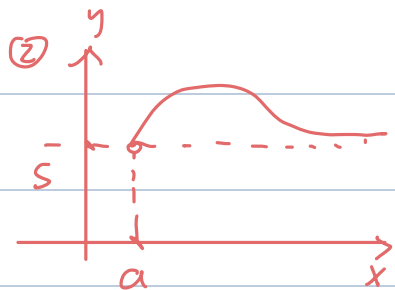
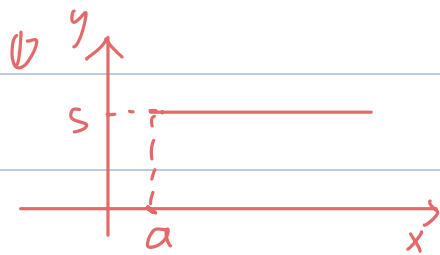
则 $\exists \xi \in (a, +\infty)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

(证明与上题一样)

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上连续, 在 $(a, +\infty)$ 上可导

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = s$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, +\infty)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

这种情况, 图像有 3 种

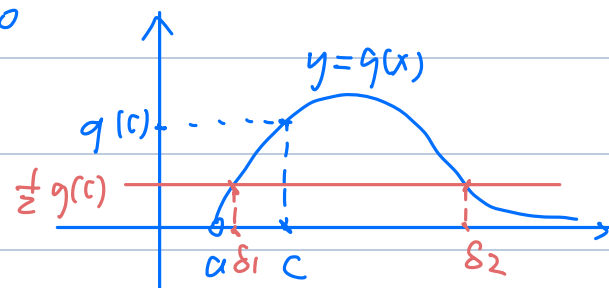


(平移) 令 $g(x) = f(x) - s$, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$

1) $g(x) \equiv 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv s \Rightarrow f'(x) = 0$

2) $\exists c \in (a, +\infty) \quad g(c) \neq 0$

不妨设 $g(c) > 0$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < x - a < \delta$ 时, 有 $|g(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in (a, c)$ 使得 $g(x_1) < \frac{1}{2}g(c) < g(c)$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 \in (x_1, c)$, $g(\delta_1) = \frac{1}{2}g(c)$ (介值定理)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$, 使得当 $x > M$ 时, 有 $|g(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists x_2 \in (c, +\infty)$, 使得 $g(x_2) < \frac{1}{2}g(c) < g(c)$

$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_2 \in (c, x_2)$, $g(\delta_2) = \frac{1}{2}g(c)$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} g(x) \text{ 在 } [\delta_1, \delta_2] \text{ 上连续} \\ \text{在 } (\delta_1, \delta_2) \text{ 可导} \\ g(\delta_1) = g(\delta_2) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2), g'(\xi) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow g'(\xi) = f'(\xi) = 0$

罗尔中值定理 > 原函数法

题型：一般要求证明结论 $\frac{s(\xi)}{r(\xi)} = \frac{t(\xi)}{r(\xi)}$ 或 $r(\xi)s(\xi) = r(\xi)t(\xi)$

要构造函数 $F(x)$, $F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b) \Rightarrow F'(\xi) = 0$

$\Rightarrow s(\xi) = t(\xi) \Rightarrow$ 结论

逆向工程

构造方法：结论 $\xrightarrow{\text{化简}}$ $s(\xi) = t(\xi) \xrightarrow{\text{换名}}$ $s(x) = t(x)$

$$\Rightarrow s(x) - t(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \int s(x) - t(x) dx = C$$

$F(x) = \int s(x) - t(x) dx$ 就是我们要构造的函数

万能构造，结论形如： $h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$

$$G(x) = h(x) e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

微分方程： $f' + p(x)f = q(x)$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \cdot \left(\int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx + C \right)$$

$$h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0 \text{ 中 } q(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h(x) = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \cdot (C)$$

$$\Rightarrow C = h(x) e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

例：设 $h(x)$, $p(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续， $h(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上可导，

且 $h(a) = h(b) = 0$ ，证明 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ，使得 $h'(\xi) + h(\xi)p(\xi) = 0$

$$h'(x) + h(x)p(x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dh}{dx} + h \cdot p = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{h} dh + p dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|h| + \int p dx = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow |h| \cdot e^{\int p dx} = C_2 \quad (C_2 = e^{C_1} > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow h \cdot e^{\int p dx} = C_3 \quad (C_3 = \pm C_2 \neq 0)$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = h(x) \cdot e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$G(a) = h(a) \cdot e^{\int p(x) dx} = 0$$

$$G(b) = h(b) \cdot e^{\int p(x) dx} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} G(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续} \\ (a, b) \text{ 可导} \\ G(a) = G(b) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b), \quad G'(\xi) = 0$$

$$G'(x) = h' \cdot e^{\int p dx} + h \cdot e^{\int p dx} \cdot p$$

$$G'(\xi) = h'(\xi) \cdot e^{\int p dx} + h(\xi) \cdot p(\xi) \cdot e^{\int p dx} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } e^{\int p dx} \Big|_{x=\xi} > 0 \Rightarrow h'(\xi) + h(\xi) \cdot p(\xi) = 0$$

设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶导数, 且 $g(x) \neq 0, g''(x) \neq 0,$

$$\text{又 } f(a) = f(b) = g(a) = g(b) = 0,$$

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

$$f(x) \cdot g''(x) - f''(x) \cdot g(x) = 0$$

$$\int f(x) g''(x) dx - \int f''(x) g(x) dx = C_1$$

$$\int f(x) d g'(x) - \int g(x) d f'(x) = C_1$$

分部积分公式

$$(f(x) \cdot g'(x) - \int g'(x) d f(x)) - (f'(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) d g(x)) = C_1$$

$$f(x) \cdot g'(x) - f'(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f'(x) g'(x) dx + \int f'(x) \cdot g'(x) dx = C_1$$

$$f(x) \cdot g'(x) - f'(x) \cdot g(x) = C_1$$

$$\text{设 } G(x) = f(x) \cdot g'(x) - f'(x) \cdot g(x)$$

$$G(a) = G(b) = 0$$

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

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有二阶导数, 且 $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$

$$\text{证明: } \exists \xi \in (0, 1), \text{ 使得 } f''(\xi) = \frac{2f(\xi)}{(1-\xi)^2}$$

$$f''(x) \cdot (1-x)^2 - 2f(x) = 0$$

$$\int f''(x) \cdot (1-x)^2 dx - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_1$$

$$\int (1-x)^2 d f'(x) - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_1$$

$$(1-x)^2 f'(x) - \int f'(x) d(1-x)^2 - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_1$$

$$(1-x)^2 f'(x) + \int f'(x) \cdot 2(1-x) \cdot dx - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_1$$

$$(1-x)^2 f'(x) + 2 \int f'(x) dx - 2 \int f'(x) \cdot x dx - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_1$$

$$(1-x)^2 f'(x) + 2f(x) - 2 \int x d f(x) - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_2$$

$$(1-x)^2 f'(x) + 2f(x) - 2(x f(x) - \int f(x) dx) - 2 \int f(x) dx = C_2$$

$$(1-x)^2 f'(x) + 2f(x) - 2x f(x) = C_2$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = (1-x)^2 f'(x) + 2f(x) - 2x f(x)$$

$$G'(x) = 2(1-x) \cdot (-1) \cdot f'(x) + (1-x)^2 f''(x) + 2f'(x) - 2(f(x) + x \cdot f'(x))$$

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

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

$$= (1-x)^2 f''(x) - 2f(x)$$

$$G(0) = 0 \quad G(1) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow G'(\xi) = 0 = (1-\xi)^2 f''(\xi) - 2f(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\xi) = \frac{2f(\xi)}{(1-\xi)^2}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导,

证明: $\exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \xi + \xi f^2(\xi)$

$$f'(x) = x + x f^2(x) = x(1 + f^2(x)) \quad (\text{要意识到可分离变量})$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = x(1 + f^2) \Rightarrow \frac{df}{1 + f^2} = x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \arctan f = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } G(x) = \arctan f(x) - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow G'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + f^2} \cdot f' - x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} G(x) = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} G(x) = +\infty$$

由罗尔中值定理 (12 种情形)

$$\exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty), \quad G'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi)}{1 + f^2(\xi)} - \xi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \xi + \xi \cdot f^2(\xi)$$

设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上具有二阶导数, 且 $f'(0) = f'(1) = 0$

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

$$f''(x) + (f'(x) \cdot f(x))^2 = 0$$

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{df}{dx} = f'(x), \quad f''(x) = \frac{d(\frac{df}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot p$$

$$\frac{dp}{df} \cdot p + p^2 \cdot f^2 = 0$$

① $p \equiv 0$, 结论成立

② $\neg(p \equiv 0)$

$$\frac{dp}{df} + p \cdot f^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} dp + f^2 df = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|p| + \frac{1}{3} f^3 = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|p| = C_1 - \frac{1}{3} f^3$$

$$\Rightarrow |p| = e^{-\frac{1}{3} f^3} \cdot C_2 \quad (C_2 = e^{C_1} > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow p = e^{-\frac{1}{3} f^3} \cdot C_3 \quad (C_3 = \pm C_2 \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f' \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3} f^3} = C_3$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = f'(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3} f^3(x)}$$

$$G'(x) = f''(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3} f^3(x)} + f'(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{3} f^3(x)} \cdot f^2(x) \cdot f'(x) = 0$$

$$G(0) = G(1) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (0, 1), \quad G'(\xi) = f''(\xi) \cdot \square + f'(\xi) \cdot \square \cdot f^2(\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\square > 0 \Rightarrow f''(\xi) + (f'(\xi) \cdot f(\xi))^2 = 0$$

设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上具有二阶导数, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$

且 $f'(x) > 0$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) \cdot f(\xi) = -1$
这道题有点问题 (数理逻辑, 永假条件可推出任意结论)

$$f''(x) \cdot f(x) = -1$$

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{df}{dx} \quad f'' = \frac{d(\frac{df}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot p$$

$$p \cdot \frac{dp}{df} \cdot f = -1$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \neg (f \equiv 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow p dp + \frac{1}{f} \cdot df = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \ln|f| = C_1 \Rightarrow \ln|f| = C_1 - \frac{1}{2} p^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |f| = c_2 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} p^2} \quad (c_2 = e^{C_1} > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f = c_3 \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} p^2} \quad (c_3 = \pm c_2 \neq 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} p^2} = c_3$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} p^2(x)} = f(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} (f')^2(x)}$$

$$G'(x) = f'(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} (f')^2(x)} + f(x) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} (f')^2(x)} \cdot f'(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$G(0) = G(1) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (0, 1),$$

$$G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} (f')^2(\xi)} + f(\xi) \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2} (f')^2(\xi)} \cdot f'(\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$e^{\frac{1}{2} (f')^2(\xi)} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) + f(\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) \cdot f''(\xi) = 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + f(\xi) \cdot f''(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\xi) \cdot f''(\xi) = -1$$

设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上具有二阶导数, $f(0) = f(1) = f'(0) = f'(1) = 0$

且 $f'(x) > 0$, 证明 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) + (f'(\xi))^2 = 0$

$$f''(x) + (f')^2(x) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{df}{dx} \quad f'' = \frac{d\left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot p$$

$$p \cdot \frac{dp}{df} + f^2 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2} p^2 + \frac{1}{3} f^3 = C_1$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = \frac{1}{2} (f')^2(x) + \frac{1}{3} f^3(x)$$

$$G'(x) = f'(x) \cdot f''(x) + f^2(x) \cdot f'(x)$$

$$G(0) = G(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, 1), \quad G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot f''(\xi) + f^2(\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) > 0 \Rightarrow f''(\xi) + f^2(\xi) = 0$$

设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上具有二阶导数,

且 $f(1) > 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a < 0$,

证明:

(1) $f(x) = 0$ 在区间 $(0, 1)$ 内至少有一个实根

(极限保号性) $\exists \delta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $\frac{f(\delta)}{\delta} < 0$, 又 $\delta > 0 \Rightarrow f(\delta) < 0$

又 $f(1) > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (\delta, 1)$ 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$

(2) $f(x) f''(x) + (f')^2(x) = 0$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内至少存在两个实根

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{df}{dx} \quad f'' = \frac{d\left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{df} \cdot \frac{df}{dx} = p \cdot \frac{dp}{df}$$

$$f \cdot p \cdot \frac{dp}{df} + p^2 = 0$$

$$f(\delta) < 0, \quad f(1) > 0 \Rightarrow \neg (f'(x) \equiv 0)$$

$$f \cdot \frac{dp}{df} + p = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} dp + \frac{1}{f} df = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|p| + \ln|f| = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|pf| = C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow pf = C_2 \quad (C_2 = \pm e^{C_1} \neq 0)$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = f'(x) \cdot f(x)$$

$$G'(x) = f''(x) \cdot f(x) + (f')^2(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a < 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 0$$

又 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上 = 阶可导 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续 $\Rightarrow f(0) = 0$

$$f(0) = f(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \theta \in (0, \delta), f'(\theta) = 0$$

$$G(0) = G(\theta) = G(\delta) = 0$$

$$\exists \alpha_1 \in (0, \theta) \text{ 使得 } G'(\alpha_1) = f''(\alpha_1)f(\alpha_1) + (f')^2(\alpha_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \alpha_2 \in (\theta, \delta) \text{ 使得 } G'(\alpha_2) = f''(\alpha_2)f(\alpha_2) + (f')^2(\alpha_2) = 0$$

万能构造

$$\textcircled{1} h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = 0$$

$$\text{构造辅助函数 } G(x) = h(x) e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$$\textcircled{2} h'(x) + p(x)h(x) = q(x)$$

$$\text{构造辅助函数 } G(x) = h(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} - \int q(x) e^{\int p(x) dx} dx$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 在 $(1, 2)$ 内可导, $f(2) = 2$, $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (1, 2)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi}$

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

$$f'(x) + \left(-\frac{2}{x}\right)f(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(x) &= f(x) \cdot e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = f(x) \cdot e^{-2 \cdot \ln|x|} = f(x) \cdot e^{-\ln x^2} \\ &= f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow G'(x) = f'(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} + f(x) \cdot (-2) \cdot (x^{-3})$$

$$G(1) = f(1) \cdot \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G(2) = f(2) \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G(1) = G(2)$$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (1, 2)$ 使得

$$G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{\xi^2} - \frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi^3} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{2f(\xi)}{\xi}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上可导, $f(0) = 0$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, \pi)$, 使得 $2f'(\xi) = f(\xi) \cdot \tan \frac{\xi}{2}$

$$2f'(x) = f(x) \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$f'(x) - \frac{1}{2} f(x) \tan \frac{x}{2} = 0$$

$$f'(x) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right) f(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{\int -\frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2} dx} = f(x) \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

$$G'(x) = f'(x) \cdot \cos \frac{x}{2} + f(x) \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G(0) = 0, \quad G(\pi) = f(\pi) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$G(0) = G(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, \pi)$$

$$G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot \cos \frac{\xi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} f(\xi) \cdot \sin \frac{\xi}{2} = 0$$

$$\xi \in (0, \pi) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\xi}{2}\right) \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \cos \frac{\xi}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) - \frac{1}{2} f(\xi) \cdot \tan \frac{\xi}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2f'(\xi) = f(\xi) \cdot \tan \frac{\xi}{2}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$

$$f''(x) - \frac{2}{1-x} f'(x) = 0$$

$$G(x) = f'(x) \cdot e^{\int -\frac{2}{1-x} dx} = f'(x) \cdot (1-x)^2$$

$$G'(x) = f''(x) \cdot (1-x)^2 + f'(x) \cdot 2(1-x) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= f''(x) \cdot (1-x)^2 - 2f'(x) \cdot (1-x)$$

$$G(1) = 0$$

$$f(0) = f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } f'(\delta) = 0$$

$$G(\delta) = 0$$

$$G(1) = G(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (\delta, 1)$$

$$G'(\xi) = f''(\xi) \cdot (1-\xi)^2 - 2f'(\xi)(1-\xi) = 0$$

$$\xi \in (\delta, 1) \Rightarrow (1-\xi) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\xi) \cdot (1-\xi) - 2f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\xi) = \frac{2f'(\xi)}{1-\xi}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导, $f(0) = 0$ 且 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时,

$f(x) > 0$ 。证明: $\forall \alpha > 0, \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $\frac{\alpha f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}$

$$\frac{\alpha f'(x)}{f(x)} = \frac{f'(1-x)}{f(1-x)} \Rightarrow f'(x) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{f'(1-x)}{f(1-x)} \cdot f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = f(x) e^{\int -\frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{f'(1-x)}{f(1-x)} dx}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1-x)$$

$$G'(x) = f'(x) \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1-x) + f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}-1}(1-x) \cdot f'(1-x) \cdot (-1)$$

$$G(0) = f(0) \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1) = 0$$

$$G(1) = f(1) \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(0) = 0$$

$$G(0) = G(1) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$$

$$G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1-\xi) - f(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}-1}(1-\xi) f'(1-\xi)$$

$$= f'(\xi) \cdot f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1-\xi) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot f(\xi) \cdot \frac{f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)} \cdot f'(1-\xi) = 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(1-\xi) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) - \frac{1}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{f(\xi)}{f(1-\xi)} \cdot f'(1-\xi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha f'(\xi)}{f(\xi)} = \frac{f'(1-\xi)}{f(1-\xi)}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导, 且 $f(x) + f'(x) \neq 0, f(x) > 1$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 使得 $\frac{f(\xi) - f'(\xi)}{f(\xi) + f'(\xi)} = e^{2\xi}$

$$f(x) - f'(x) = e^{2x} f(x) + e^{2x} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$(1 - e^{2x}) f(x) = (1 + e^{2x}) f'(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) + \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1} f(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) + \left(1 - \frac{2}{e^{2x} + 1}\right) f(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow G(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{\int 1 - \frac{2}{1+e^{2x}} dx}$$

$$= f(x) \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$G'(x) = f'(x) \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + f(x) \cdot \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} G(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} G(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = +\infty$$

由其他12种罗尔中值定理: $\exists \xi \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

$$G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \frac{e^\xi + e^{-\xi}}{2} + f(\xi) \frac{e^\xi - e^{-\xi}}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(\xi) - f'(\xi)}{f(\xi) + f'(\xi)} = e^{2\xi}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 连续, 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上可导, $f(0) = f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使得 $f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = \sin \xi$

$$f'(x) + (-1)f(x) = \sin x$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = f(x) \cdot e^{\int (-1) dx} - \int \sin x \cdot e^{\int (-1) dx} dx$$

$$= f(x) \cdot e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cdot e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} \cos x \cdot e^{-x}$$

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

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\cos x \cdot e^{-x} - \sin x \cdot e^{-x})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (-\sin x \cdot e^{-x} - \cos x \cdot e^{-x})$$

$$= f'(x) \cdot e^{-x} - f(x) \cdot e^{-x} - \sin x \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$G(0) = -\frac{1}{2} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$G\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$G'(\xi) = f'(\xi) \cdot e^{-\xi} - f(\xi) \cdot e^{-\xi} - \sin \xi \cdot e^{-\xi} = 0$$

$$e^{-\xi} > 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) - f(\xi) = \sin \xi$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$

求证: $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $\xi f''(\xi) + (1+\xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 1 + \xi$

$$x f''(x) + (1+x) \cdot f'(x) = 1+x$$

$$\text{令 } p = f' = \frac{df}{dx} \quad f'' = \frac{d\left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$p' + \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) p = \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right)$$

$$G(x) = p \cdot e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) dx} - \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) e^{\int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) dx} dx$$

$$= p \cdot x \cdot e^x - \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 1\right) \cdot x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$= p \cdot x \cdot e^x - \int (x+1) e^x dx$$

$$= p \cdot x \cdot e^x - x \cdot e^x = (f'(x) - 1) \cdot x e^x$$

$$G'(x) = f''(x) \cdot x e^x + (f'(x) - 1) \cdot e^x + (f'(x) - 1) \cdot x \cdot e^x$$

$$G(0) = 0 \quad \text{要找另一点有 } G(x) = x \cdot e^x \cdot (f'(x) - 1) = 0$$

其中 $x > 0$ ($x \in (0, 1)$), $e^x > 0$, 只可能 $f'(x) - 1 = 0$

由拉格朗日中值定理: $\exists \delta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $f'(\delta) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = 1$

$$G(\delta) = 0$$

$$G(0) = G(\delta) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, \delta)$$

$$G'(\xi) = f''(\xi) \cdot \xi \cdot e^\xi + (f'(\xi) - 1) \cdot e^\xi + (f'(\xi) - 1) \cdot \xi \cdot e^\xi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \xi \cdot f''(\xi) + (1 + \xi) \cdot f'(\xi) = 1 + \xi$$

(拉格朗日中值定理) <<30讲>> P₂₁₈

设 $f(x)$ 满足 $\begin{cases} \text{在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续} \\ \text{在 } (a, b) \text{ 上可导} \end{cases}$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$

$$\text{使得 } f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a)$$

罗尔中值定理 - 第二类常数 K 值法

(与之前不同的地方在于, 约束变元的个数, 之前是 $\exists \xi$, 这里是 $\forall x, \exists \xi$)

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶导数, 证明: 对 $\forall x \in (a, b), \exists \xi \in (a, b)$,

$$\text{使得: } \frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi) \quad \text{中值部分}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = K \quad \checkmark \text{换成 } h$$

把 x 换成 t , 考虑构造函数 $G_1(t)$

$$G_1(t) = \frac{1}{t-b} \left[\frac{f(t)-f(a)}{t-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] - K$$

但这样 $G(t)$ 求导会很复杂, 原因是: 分母上有 t

$$G(t) = (t-b)(t-a) G_1(t)$$

$$= f(t) - f(a) - (t-a) \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - K(t-b)(t-a)$$

$$\text{其中 } K = \frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow G(t) = f(t) - f(a) - (t-a) \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] (t-b)(t-a)$$

找零点 $G(a) = 0, G(b) = 0$

$$G(x) = f(x) - f(a) - (x-a) \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - \frac{(x-b)(x-a)}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right]$$

$$= f(x) - f(a) - (x-a) \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - (x-a) \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right]$$

$$= f(x) - f(a) - (x-a) \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - [f(x) - f(a)] + (x-a) \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$$

$$= 0$$

其实 $G(x) = 0$, 从构造的过程也可以看出:

$$G_1(t) = \frac{1}{t-b} \left[\frac{f(t)-f(a)}{t-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] - K, \text{ 其中 } K = \frac{1}{x-a} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right]$$

$$G_1(x) = \square - \square = 0 \text{ (两个一模一样的相减)}$$

$$G_1'(t) = f'(t) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - K \cdot (2t - (a+b))$$

$$G_1''(t) = f''(t) - 2K = f''(t) - \frac{2}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right]$$

$$G_1(a) = G_1(x) = G_1(b) = 0$$

$$\exists \delta_1 \in (a, x) \text{ 使得 } G_1'(\delta_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (x, b) \text{ 使得 } G_1'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$G_1'(\delta_1) = G_1'(\delta_2)$$

$$\exists \xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2) \text{ 使得 } G_1''(\xi) = f''(\xi) - \frac{2}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-b} \left[\frac{f(x)-f(a)}{x-a} - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right] = \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)$$

设 $f(x)$ 在点 a 的某个邻域具有 n 阶导数,

证明: 对充分小的 h , $\exists \theta \in [0, 1)$, 使得

$$\frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = \frac{f''(a+\theta h) + f''(a-\theta h)}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = K \quad \swarrow \text{中值部分换为 } K$$

$$\text{考查 } G_1(x) = \frac{f(a+x) + f(a-x) - 2f(a)}{x^2} - K$$

$$G_1(x) = x^2 G_1'(x) = f(a+x) + f(a-x) - 2f(a) - Kx^2$$

$$= f(a+x) + f(a-x) - 2f(a) - Kx^2$$

$$G_1'(x) = f'(a+x) - f'(a-x) - 2Kx$$

$$G'(x) = f''(a+x) + f''(a-x) - 2K$$

$$G(h) = 0, \quad G(0) = 0, \quad G(-h) = 0$$

不妨设 $h > 0$

$$\exists \delta_1 \in (-h, 0), \quad G'(\delta_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (0, h), \quad G'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$G'(\delta_1) = G'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (\delta_1, \delta_2), \quad G''(\xi) = f''(a+\xi) + f''(a-\xi) - 2K = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K = \frac{f''(a+\xi) + f''(a-\xi)}{2}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{f(a+h) + f(a-h) - 2f(a)}{h^2} = \frac{f''(a+\xi) + f''(a-\xi)}{2}$$

与题目结论有点差异, 将 $\xi = \theta \cdot h$ 这种形式

$$-h < \delta_1 < \xi < \delta_2 < h \Rightarrow -h < \xi < h \Rightarrow -1 < \frac{\xi}{h} < 1$$

$$\theta \cdot h = \xi \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\xi}{h} \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \theta \in [0, 1)$$

$f(x)$ 在区间 (x_1, x_n) 内存在 n 阶导数, 在区间 $[x_1, x_n]$ 上连续, 且存在 n 个不同的点 $x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n$, 使得 $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = \dots = f(x_n) = 0$,

证明: 对 $\forall c \in (x_1, x_n)$, $\exists \xi \in (x_1, x_n)$

$$\text{使得 } f(c) = \frac{1}{n!} (c-x_1)(c-x_2)\dots(c-x_n) f^{(n)}(\xi)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{f(c)}{\frac{1}{n!} (c-x_1)\dots(c-x_n)} = K$$

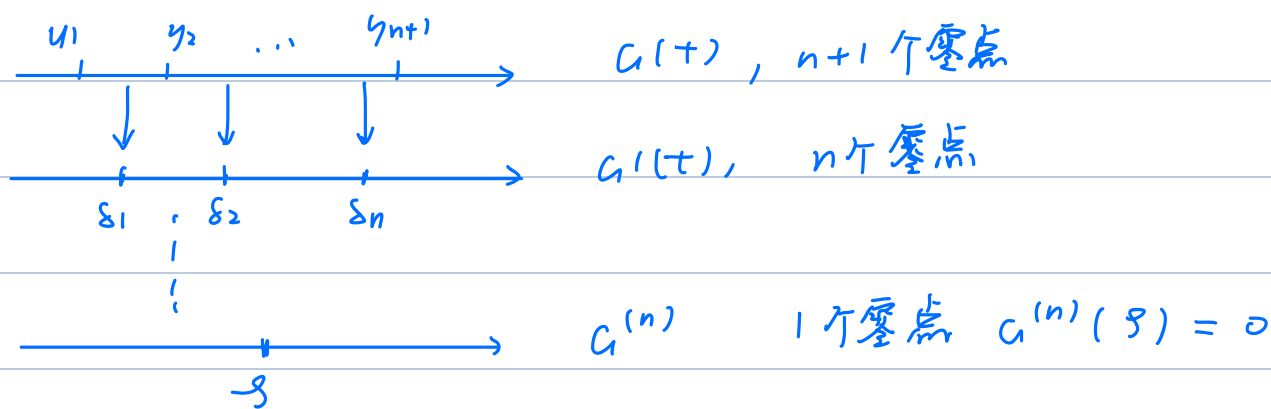
$$G_1(t) = \frac{f(t)}{\frac{1}{n!} (t-x_1)\dots(t-x_n)} - K$$

$$G(t) = f(t) - K \frac{1}{n!} (t-x_1)(\dots)(t-x_n)$$

$$G(c) = 0$$

$$G(x_1) = G(x_2) = \dots = G(x_n) = 0$$

$$\text{sort } \{c, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} = \text{sort } \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{n+1}\} \quad (y_1 < y_2 < \dots < y_{n+1})$$



$$G^{(n)}(t) = f^{(n)}(t) - K \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \cdot (c-x_1)(c-x_2)(\dots)(c-x_n)^{(n)}$$

$$= f^{(n)}(t) - K$$

$$G^{(n)}(z) = f^{(n)}(z) - K = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n)}(z) = K = \frac{f(c)}{\frac{1}{n!} (c-x_1)(\dots)(c-x_n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(c) = \frac{1}{n!} (c-x_1)(c-x_2)(\dots)(c-x_n) \cdot f^{(n)}(z)$$

第四讲：中值问题 > 罗尔定理 > 第二类常数K值法

第二类常数K值法能处理第一类常数K值法所处理不了的情形

第二类常数K值法

第一步：将中值部分用常数K替换得到的式子*

第二步：对式子*进行移项，除以或乘以某一个常数，得到 $F(a) = F(b)$

第三步：构造函数 $F(x)$

第二类常数K值法是基于罗尔定理的一个找原函数的方法

实际上这个构造过程产生出了 $F(a) = F(b)$ 即使用罗尔定理的条件

第一类常数K值法

第一步：将中值部分用常数K替换得到的式子*

第二步：将式子*中的某个常数s换成变量x，进行移项，除以或乘以某一个h(x)，得到 $F(x) = 0$

第三步：构造函数 $F(x)$

第一类常数K值法是基于罗尔定理的一个找原函数的方法

实际上这个构造过程产生出了 $F(s) = 0$

例： $b > a > 0$ ，设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，在 (a, b) 上可导

证明： $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ，使得 $\frac{1}{a-b} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ f(a) & f(b) \end{vmatrix} = f(\xi) - \xi f'(\xi)$

(错误示范，第一类常数K值法)

$$\text{令 } \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b} = K$$

$a \rightarrow x$

$$\text{令 } G_1(x) = \frac{xf(b) - bf(x)}{x-b} - K$$

$$G(x) = (x-b)G_1(x) = xf(b) - bf(x) - K(x-b)$$

$$G'(x) = f(b) - bf'(x) - K$$

$$G(a) = 0 \quad (\text{由构造过程易知}) \quad G(b) = 0$$

$$G(a) = G(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$G'(\xi) = f(b) - bf'(\xi) - K = 0 \Rightarrow K = f(b) - bf'(\xi)$$

$$\frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b} = f(b) - bf'(\xi) \quad \text{与结论不符 (第一类常数K值法失败)}$$

(第二类)

$$\text{令 } \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b} = K \quad (\text{要化成 } F(a) = F(b) \text{ 这种形式 } \Rightarrow \text{分离 } ab!)$$

$$af(b) - bf(a) = Ka - Kb$$

$$a(f(b) - K) = b(f(a) - K)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(b) - K}{b} = \frac{f(a) - K}{a}$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = \frac{f(x) - K}{x} \quad F'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot x - f(x) + K}{x^2}$$

$$F(a) = \frac{f(a) - K}{a} = \frac{f(a) - \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b}}{a} = \frac{af(a) - af(b)}{a} \\ = f(a) - f(b)$$

$$F(b) = \frac{f(b) - K}{b} = \frac{f(b) - \frac{af(b) - bf(a)}{a-b}}{b} = \frac{bf(a) - bf(b)}{b} \\ = f(a) - f(b)$$

也可从构造过程得出

$$F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$F'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi) \cdot \xi - f(\xi) + K}{\xi^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow K = f(\xi) - \xi \cdot f'(\xi)$$

$b > a > 0$, 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导,

$$\text{证明: } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{\xi^2 f'(\xi)}{ab}$$

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

$$\text{令 } \frac{ab}{b-a} (f(b) - f(a)) = K$$

$$ab(f(b) - f(a)) = k(b-a)$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = k \cdot \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}\right)$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = \frac{k}{a} - \frac{k}{b}$$

$$f(b) + \frac{k}{b} = f(a) + \frac{k}{a}$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = f(x) + \frac{k}{x} \quad F'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{k}{x^2}$$

$$F(a) = F(b) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b)$$

$$F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - \frac{k}{\xi^2} = 0 \Rightarrow k = \xi^2 f'(\xi)$$

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

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

注：一般能用第二类中值法做的题，也可以用柯西中值定理做

(柯西中值定理) <<30讲>> P219

设 $f(x), g(x)$ 满足 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续} \\ \text{在 } (a, b) \text{ 上可导} \\ g'(x) \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$ ，则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$

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

$$\text{(另解)} \quad \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\frac{1}{\xi^2} ab}$$

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

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

$\frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{x}}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上用柯西中值定理

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

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

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 且 $f'(x) \neq 0$

证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\frac{f'(\xi)}{f'(\eta)} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} e^{-\eta}$

(双中值问题 \Rightarrow 将 ξ 与 η 分离)

(反着分析)

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^\eta} \xleftarrow{\text{柯西中值}} f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \cdot \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a}$$

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

(正着做): $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \cdot \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a}$

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^\eta}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{e^b - e^a}{b - a} \cdot \frac{f'(\eta)}{e^\eta}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, $0 \leq a < b < \frac{\pi}{2}$

证明: $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f'(\eta) \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{\sin \eta}{\cos \xi}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta} \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = f'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \xi} \xleftarrow{\text{柯西}} \frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta} \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\sin b - \sin a}$$

$$\xleftarrow{\text{柯西}} \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\cos a - \cos b} \cdot \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\sin b - \sin a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \tan \frac{a+b}{2} = \frac{\cos a - \cos b}{\sin b - \sin a}$$

(和差化积) << 30讲 >> P598

$$\frac{\cos a - \cos b}{\sin b - \sin a} = \frac{-2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \sin \frac{a-b}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{b+a}{2} \sin \frac{b-a}{2}} = \tan \frac{a+b}{2}$$

(正向证明)

$$\frac{\cos a - \cos b}{\sin b - \sin a} = \tan \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\frac{\cos a - \cos b}{\sin b - \sin a} \cdot (f(b) - f(a)) = \tan \frac{a+b}{2} (f(b) - f(a))$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\sin b - \sin a} = \tan \frac{a+b}{2} \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\cos a - \cos b}$$

$$\exists \eta \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{(-\cos)(b) - (-\cos a)(a)} = \frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta}$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{\sin b - \sin a} = \tan \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \frac{f'(\eta)}{\sin \eta}$$

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

$$\frac{f'(\xi)}{\cos \xi} = \tan \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \frac{f'(\eta)}{\cos \eta}$$

设函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, $g''(x) \neq 0$

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

$$\text{令 } T(x) = f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a), \quad T'(x) = f'(x) - f'(a), \quad T''(x) = f''(x)$$

$$s(x) = g(x) - g(a) - (x-a)g'(a), \quad s'(x) = g'(x) - g'(a), \quad s''(x) = g''(x)$$

$$T(a) = 0, \quad s(a) = 0, \quad T'(a) = 0, \quad s'(a) = 0$$

$$\frac{T(b)}{s(b)} = \frac{T(b) - T(a)}{s(b) - s(a)} \quad \exists \eta \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } \frac{T(b) - T(a)}{s(b) - s(a)} = \frac{T'(\eta)}{s'(\eta)}$$

$$\frac{T(b)}{s(b)} = \frac{T'(\eta)}{s'(\eta)} = \frac{T'(\eta) - T'(a)}{s'(\eta) - s'(a)} \quad \exists \xi \in (a, \eta) \text{ 使得 } \frac{T'(\eta) - T'(a)}{s'(\eta) - s'(a)} = \frac{T''(\xi)}{s''(\xi)}$$

$$\frac{T(b)}{s(b)} = \frac{T''(\xi)}{s''(\xi)} = \frac{f''(\xi)}{g''(\xi)}$$

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

(另解, 常数 k 值法, b, a 似乎没完全分离, 先考虑第一类)

$$\text{令 } \frac{f(b) - f(a) - (b-a)f'(a)}{g(b) - g(a) - (b-a)g'(a)} = k$$

$$G(x) = f(x) - f(a) - (x-a)f'(a) - k[g(x) - g(a) - (x-a)g'(a)]$$

$$G'(x) = f'(x) - f'(a) - k[g'(x) - g'(a)]$$

$$G''(x) = f''(x) - kg''(x)$$

$$G(b) = G(a) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists \eta \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } G'(\eta) = 0$$

$$G(\eta) = G(a) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \exists \xi \in (a, \eta) \text{ 使得 } G''(\xi) = 0$$

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

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上三阶可导

证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$f(b) = f(a) + \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a) + f'(b)) - \frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3 f'''(\xi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{f(b) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(a) + f'(b))}{-\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3} = f'''(\xi)$$

$$\text{令 } T(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)(f'(x) + f'(a))$$

$$T(a) = 0$$

$$S(x) = -\frac{1}{12}(x-a)^3$$

$$S(a) = 0$$

$$\frac{T(b)}{S(b)} = \frac{T(b) - T(a)}{S(b) - S(a)}, \quad \exists \delta \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } \frac{T(b) - T(a)}{S(b) - S(a)} = \frac{T'(\delta)}{S'(\delta)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{T(b)}{S(b)} = \frac{T'(\delta)}{S'(\delta)}$$

$$T'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}(f'(x) + f'(a) + (x-a) \cdot f''(x))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}f'(a) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f''(x)$$

$$T'(a) = 0$$

$$S'(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(x-a)^2$$

$$S'(a) = 0$$

$$\frac{T'(\delta)}{S'(\delta)} = \frac{T'(\delta) - T'(a)}{S'(\delta) - S'(a)}, \quad \exists \xi \in (a, \delta) \text{ 使得 } \frac{T'(\delta) - T'(a)}{S'(\delta) - S'(a)} = \frac{T''(\xi)}{S''(\xi)}$$

$$T''(x) = \frac{1}{2} f''(x) - \frac{1}{2} f''(x) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a) f'''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-a) f'''(x)$$

$$S''(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(x-a)$$

$$\frac{T'(\xi)}{S'(\xi)} = \frac{T''(\xi)}{S''(\xi)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi-a) \cdot f'''(\xi)}{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi-a)} = f'''(\xi)$$

(另解, 第一类常数 K 值法)

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(b) + f'(a))}{-\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3} = K$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)(f'(x) + f'(a)) + \frac{K}{12}(x-a)^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} G'(x) &= f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}(f'(x) + f'(a)) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f''(x) + \frac{K}{4}(x-a)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}f'(a) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f''(x) + \frac{K}{4}(x-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G''(x) &= \frac{1}{2}f''(x) - \frac{1}{2}f''(x) - \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'''(x) + \frac{K}{2}(x-a) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'''(x) + \frac{K}{2}(x-a) \end{aligned}$$

$$G(b) = G(a) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } G'(\xi) = 0$$

$$G'(\xi) = G'(a) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (a, \xi) \text{ 使得 } G''(\eta) = 0$$

$$G''(\eta) = -\frac{1}{2}(\eta-a)f'''(\eta) + \frac{K}{2}(\eta-a) = 0$$

$$\eta \in (a, \xi) \Rightarrow \eta - a \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(\eta) = K = \frac{f(b) - f(a) - \frac{1}{2}(b-a)(f'(b) + f'(a))}{-\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3}$$

(拉格朗日中值定理) <<30讲>> P218

设 $f(x)$ 满足 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续} \\ \text{在 } (a, b) \text{ 上可导} \end{array} \right\}$ 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$

$$\text{使得 } f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi) \cdot (b - a)$$

(定积分闭区间积分中值定理) <<30讲>> P255

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$

$$\text{使得 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b - a)$$

(定积分开区间积分中值定理) (二级结论)

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 结论更强了

$$\text{使得 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b - a)$$

设 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$

$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad F(a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(b) = F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

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

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a) \quad (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b - a} = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\text{由拉 } \sim, \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b - a} = f(\xi)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(b) - F(a) = f(\xi)(b - a)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b - a)$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$,

证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

(这题用闭区间的积分中值定理是不行的)

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists \delta \in [a, b]$, 使得 $f(\delta) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$

$f(a) = f(\delta)$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, \delta)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$

这其实伪证了, 因为 $\delta \geq a$, 当 $\delta = a$ 且 $(a, \delta) = \emptyset$

(开区间积分中值定理)

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists \delta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(\delta) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$
不同点

(剩下相同)

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 1$

证明: $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $e^{\eta-\xi} [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)] = 1$

(双中值 \Rightarrow 分离 η, ξ) $\Leftrightarrow \frac{e^\eta}{e^\xi} [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)] = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)] = e^\xi$

$\Leftrightarrow (e^x \cdot f(x))' \Big|_{x=\eta} = (e^x)' \Big|_{x=\xi}$

(正向做) $f(x) \cdot e^x$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导

$\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ 使得 $\frac{f(b) \cdot e^b - f(a) \cdot e^a}{b-a} = e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]$ (1)

$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $\frac{e^b - e^a}{b-a} = e^\xi$ (2)

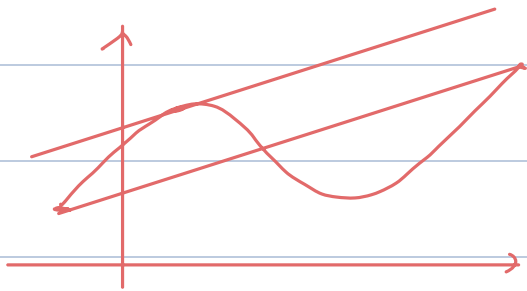
$\frac{(1)}{(2)} = \frac{f(b)e^b - f(a)e^a}{e^b - e^a} = \frac{e^\eta [f'(\eta) + f(\eta)]}{e^\xi}$

代入 $f(b) = f(a) = 1$, $\square = 1$

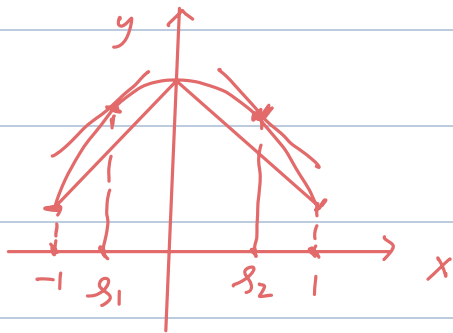
已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(-1) = f(1)$

证明: $\exists \xi_1 \neq \xi_2 \in (-1, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_1) + f'(\xi_2) = 0$

(利用拉格朗日中值定理的几何含义)



本题, 画草图有
弦的斜率成相反数



$$\exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(0) - f(-1)}{0 - (-1)} = f(0) - f(-1)$$

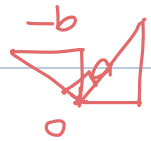
$$\exists \xi_2 \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(0)}{1 - 0} = f(1) - f(0)$$

$$f'(\xi_1) + f'(\xi_2) = 0$$

已知 $f(x)$ 在 $(-a, +\infty)$ 上可导, $f(-b) = a$, $f(a) = b$, $f(0) = 0$, $a > 0$, $b > 0$

证明: $\exists \xi_1 \neq \xi_2 \in (-b, a)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_1) \cdot f'(\xi_2) = -1$ 找到两个正交的弦

$$\frac{f(0) - f(-b)}{0 - (-b)} \cdot \frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a - 0} = \frac{-a}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{a} = -1$$



$$\exists \xi_1 \in (-b, 0) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(0) - f(-b)}{0 - (-b)} = \frac{-a}{b}$$

$$\xi_2 \in (0, a) \quad f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(a) - f(0)}{a - 0} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$f'(\xi_1) \cdot f'(\xi_2) = \left(-\frac{a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{b}{a}\right) = -1$$

已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$.

证明: $\exists \xi_1 \neq \xi_2 \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi_1) \cdot f'(\xi_2) = 1$

(反向分析) $\xleftarrow{\text{两次拉格朗日}} \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} \cdot \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = 1$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow f(c) \cdot (1 - f(c)) = c(1 - c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(c) - f^2(c) = c - c^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(c) - c = f^2(c) - c^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(c) - c = (f(c) - c)(f(c) + c)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 = f(c) + c \Leftrightarrow f(c) + c - 1 = 0$$

(正向做): 令 $G(x) = f(x) + x - 1 = 0$

$$G(0) = f(0) + 0 - 1 = -1 \quad G(1) = f(1) + 1 - 1 = 1$$

$G(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, $G(0) \cdot G(1) < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \exists c \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } G(c) = 0 \Rightarrow f(c) + c - 1 = 0$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, c]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, c)$ 上可导,

$$\exists \xi_1 \in (0, c) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{f(c)}{c}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[c, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(c, 1)$ 上可导,

$$\exists \xi_2 \in (c, 1) \text{ 使得 } f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{1 - f(c)}{1 - c}$$

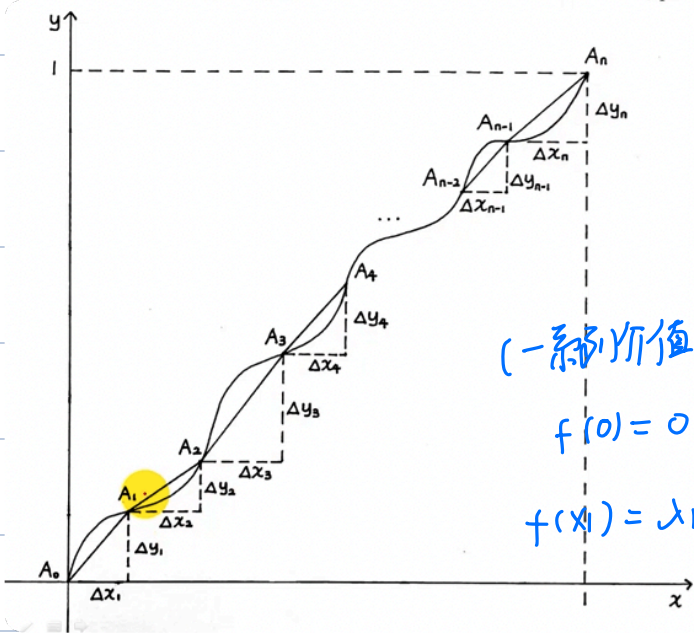
$$f'(\xi_1) \cdot f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(c)}{c} \cdot \frac{1 - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{f(c) - f^2(c)}{c(1 - c)} = \frac{(1 - c) - (1 - c)^2}{c(1 - c)} = 1$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 上可导, 且 $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1,$

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为 n 个正数且 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$

证明: 在区间 $(0,1)$ 内存在一组互不相等的数 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$

使得 $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\lambda_k}{f'(\xi_k)} = 1$ (反向分析) $\leftarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \frac{\Delta x_k}{\Delta y_k} = 1$



其中 $\sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta y_k = 1$

若有 $\frac{\lambda_k}{\Delta y_k} = 1$ (R) $\sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \frac{\Delta x_k}{\Delta y_k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = 1$

若 $\lambda_k = \Delta y_k$ (R) $y_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i$

$y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$ 正好是 A_n

(一系列值)

$f(0) = 0 < \lambda_1 < 1 = f(1) \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in (0,1)$ 使得 $f(x_1) = \lambda_1$

$f(x_1) = \lambda_1 < \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 1 = f(1) \Rightarrow \exists x_2 \in (x_1, 1), f(x_2) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

...

(介值定理) $\leftarrow \exists \xi \in [a,b]$

$f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续, 则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$, 使得 $f(\xi) = \mu, m \leq \mu \leq M$

其中 $m = \min\{f(a), f(b)\}, M = \max\{f(a), f(b)\}$

(正向分析) $f(0) = 0 < \lambda_1 < 1 = f(1) \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in (0,1), f(x_1) = \lambda_1$

$f(x_1) = \lambda_1 < \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 < 1 = f(1) \Rightarrow \exists x_2 \in (x_1, 1), f(x_2) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$

...

$f(x_{n-1}) < f(x_{n-1}) + \lambda_n < 1 = f(1) \Rightarrow \exists x_n \in (x_{n-1}, 1), f(x_n) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_{n-1}$

拉格朗日中值定理

$$\frac{f(x_1) - f(0)}{x_1 - 0} = f'(\xi_1) = \frac{\Delta y_1}{\Delta x_1} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\Delta x_1}$$

...

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\lambda_k}{f'(\xi_k)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta x_k}{\lambda_k} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \Delta x_k = 1$$

达布定理：设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导且 $f'(a) \neq f'(b)$,

则对 $\forall \lambda$, $\min\{f'(a), f'(b)\} < \lambda < \max\{f'(a), f'(b)\}$

$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \lambda$

不可用介值定理证明, 因为没有 $f'(x)$ 连续。

这就是达布定理的重要性质

达布定理推论1: 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, {不要求 $f'(a) \neq f'(b)$ }

则对 $\forall \lambda$, $\min\{f'(a), f'(b)\} \leq \lambda \leq \max\{f'(a), f'(b)\}$

$\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \lambda$

(可通过分类讨论证明)

达布定理推论2: 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上可导, 若不 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $f'(\xi) = \lambda$

则在 (a, b) 上, 恒有 $f'(x) > \lambda$ 或 $f'(x) < \lambda$

(可用反证法证明)

设 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, $\exists c \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(c) + \frac{F(c)}{b-a} = 0$,

$F(a) = 0$, 证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$

$$F'(c) = \frac{-F(c)}{b-a}$$

$$\textcircled{1} F(c) = 0 \Rightarrow F'(c) = 0 \Rightarrow \xi = c,$$

$$\textcircled{2} F(c) > 0 \Rightarrow F'(c) = \frac{-F(c)}{b-a} < 0$$

由达布定理的条件, 还需找到一点 $F'(\delta) > 0$

$F(x)$ 在 $[a, c]$ 上连续, 在 (a, c) 上可导 (拉)

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta \in (a, c), \frac{F(c) - F(a)}{c - a} = \frac{F(c)}{c - a} = F'(\delta) > 0$$

$F(x)$ 在 (δ, c) 上可导, $F'(c) < 0 < F'(\delta)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (\delta, c), F'(\eta) = 0$$

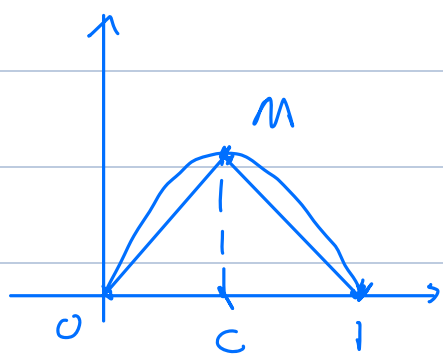
③ $F(c) < 0$, 与②同理

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,

$$M = \max_{x \in [0, 1]} f(x), \text{ 证明: } \exists \eta \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } f'(\eta) = M$$

① $M > 0$

设 $c \in [0, 1]$, $f(c) = M$



$f(x)$ 在 $[0, c]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, c)$ 上可导

$$\exists \delta_1 \in (0, c), f'(\delta_1) = \frac{f(c) - f(0)}{c - 0} = \frac{M}{c}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[c, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(c, 1)$ 上可导

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (c, 1), f'(\delta_2) = \frac{f(1) - f(c)}{1 - c} = \frac{-M}{1 - c}$$

$$\frac{-M}{1 - c} < 0 < M < \frac{M}{c} \quad (c \in (0, 1))$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\delta_2) < M < f'(\delta_1)$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[\delta_1, \delta_2]$ 上可导, $f'(\delta_2) < M < f'(\delta_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in [\delta_1, \delta_2] \text{ 使得 } f'(\eta) = M$$

② $M = 0$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 上可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$

$$\exists \eta \in (0, 1), f'(\eta) = 0$$

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $(b-a)f'(\xi) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$

$$\textcircled{1} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0$$

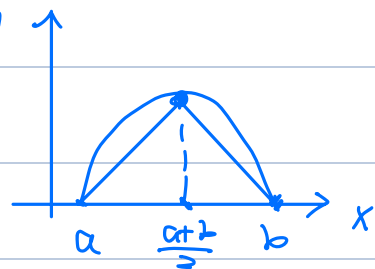
$$\exists \xi \in (a, b), f'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow (b-a)f'(\xi) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \quad (\text{罗尔中值})$$

$$\textcircled{2} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) > 0$$

$$\text{即证 } \exists \xi \in (a, b), f'(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \quad \uparrow$$

$f(x)$ 在 $\left[a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right]$ 上连续, 在 $\left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ 上可导

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right),$$



$$f'(\delta_1) = \frac{f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) - f(a)}{\frac{a+b}{2} - a} = \frac{2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{b-a}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right]$ 上连续, 在 $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right)$ 上可导

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_2 \in \left(\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right)$$

$$f'(\delta_2) = \frac{f(b) - f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{b - \frac{a+b}{2}} = \frac{-2f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{b-a}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow f'(\delta_2) < \frac{f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{b-a} < f'(\delta_1)$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[\delta_1, \delta_2]$ 上可导. $f'(\delta_2) < \frac{f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{b-a} < f'(\delta_1)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [\delta_1, \delta_2], f'(\xi) = \frac{f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)}{b-a} \Rightarrow (b-a)f'(\xi) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

$$\textcircled{3} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) < 0 \text{ 同理}$$

泰勒中值定理

将 $f(x)$ 在 ρ 处展开

ρ 是区间的端点 / 区间中点 / 极值点

(泰勒公式) <<30讲>> P220

设 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 $n+1$ 阶可导, 则对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta)$

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0) (x-x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi_x)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

其中 $\xi_x \in (x, x_0)$ ($x < x_0$)

$f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上有三阶连续导数, 且 $f(-1) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$, $f'(0) = 0$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (-1, 1)$, 使得 $f'''(\xi) = 3$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0) \cdot x + \frac{f''(0) \cdot x^2}{2} + \frac{f'''(\xi)}{6} x^3$$

$$= f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi)$$

$$f(1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) + \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi_1) \quad \xi_1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$f(-1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(0) - \frac{1}{6} f'''(\xi_2) \quad \xi_2 \in (-1, 0)$$

$$f(1) - f(-1) = 1 = \frac{1}{6} (f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2) = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$$

均值 \Rightarrow 介值定理 $\Rightarrow \min\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\} \leq \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} \leq \max\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}$

介值定理推广, $f'''(x)$ 在 $[\xi_2, \xi_1]$ 上连续

$$\exists \xi \in [\xi_2, \xi_1], f'''(\xi) = \frac{f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)}{2} = 3$$

(平均值定理) <<30讲>> P12

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_n < b$ 时,

$$\exists \xi \in [x_1, x_n] \text{ 使得 } f(\xi) = \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2) + \dots + f(x_n)}{n}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上三阶可导且 $f'(a) = f'(b) = f''(a) = f''(b) = 0$

证明: $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$, 使得 $f(b) - f(a) = \frac{1}{18}(b-a)^3 f'''(\xi)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2}f''(a) + \frac{(x-a)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_1), \xi_1 \in (a, x) \\ &= f(a) + \frac{(x-a)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_1), \xi_1 \in (a, x) \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(b) + (x-b)f'(b) + \frac{(x-b)^2}{2}f''(b) + \frac{(x-b)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_2), \xi_2 \in (x, b) \\ &= f(b) + \frac{(x-b)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_2), \xi_2 \in (x, b) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) - (1) \text{ 得 } 0 = f(b) - f(a) + \frac{(x-b)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_2) - \frac{(x-a)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(x-a)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_1) + \frac{(b-x)^3}{6}f'''(\xi_2) \text{ 记为 } K$$

$$\text{记 } m = \min\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}, M = \max\{f'''(\xi_1), f'''(\xi_2)\}$$

$$S = \frac{(x-a)^3}{6} + \frac{(b-x)^3}{6}$$

$$mS \leq K \leq MS \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{K}{S} \leq M$$

(不用用介值定理, 因为没说三阶导连续)

由达布定理: $\exists \xi \in [\xi_1, \xi_2]$ 使得 $f'''(\xi) = \frac{K}{S} \Rightarrow Sf'''(\xi) = K$

$$f'''(\xi) \cdot \left[\frac{(x-a)^3}{6} + \frac{(b-x)^3}{6} \right] = f(b) - f(a)$$

$$\text{解出 } \frac{(x-a)^3}{6} + \frac{(b-x)^3}{6} = \frac{1}{18}(b-a)^3 \text{ 中的 } x \text{ 即可}$$

$$\left(\frac{x-a}{b-a}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{x-a}{b-a} = t \Rightarrow \frac{b-x}{b-a} = 1-t$$

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

$$\Rightarrow 9t^2 - 9t + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{9 \pm \sqrt{81-72}}{18} = \frac{9 \pm 3}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{x-a}{b-a} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2a+b}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{a+2b}{3}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有一阶连续导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$ (难点: 积分符号的处理)

$$\text{令 } G(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx \quad G'(x) = f(x) \quad f(0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow G'(0) = 0$$

$$f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow G''(\xi) \Leftrightarrow 2G(1), \quad G(0) = 0$$

$$G(x) = G(0) + G'(0) \cdot x + \frac{1}{2} G''(\xi) \cdot x^2, \quad \xi \in (0, x)$$

$$G(1) = G(0) + G'(0) + \frac{1}{2} G''(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} G''(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2G(1) = G''(\xi)$$

(另解, 原函数法)

$$\text{令 } A = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$f'(x) - 2A = 0$$

$$f(x) - 2Ax = C_1$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = f(x) - 2Ax, \quad G(0) = 0 \quad \text{还要找一点}$$

$$\int_0^1 G(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - Ax^2 \Big|_0^1 = A - A = 0$$

由开区间积分中值定理

$$\exists \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } G(\xi) = \int_0^1 G(x) dx = 0$$

$$G(0) = G(\xi) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (0, \xi) \text{ 使得 } G'(\eta) = f'(\eta) - 2A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(\eta) = 2A = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上有二阶连续导数, 证明 $\exists \xi \in (-1, 1)$

$$\text{使得 } \int_{-1}^1 x f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} f'(\xi) + \frac{1}{3} \xi \cdot f''(\xi)$$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = \int_{-1}^x + f(t) dt$$

$$G'(x) = x f(x)$$

$$G''(x) = f(x) + x \cdot f'(x)$$

$$G^{(3)}(x) = f'(x) + f'(x) + x \cdot f''(x) = 2f'(x) + x f''(x)$$

$$\text{即证 } \exists \xi \in (-1, 1), \text{ 使得 } G(1) = \frac{1}{3} G^{(3)}(\xi)$$

$$G(-1) = 0, \quad G'(0) = 0$$

$$G(x) = G(0) + G'(0) \cdot x + \frac{G''(0)}{2} x^2 + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi)}{6} x^3, \quad \xi \in (0, x)$$

$$G(1) = G(0) + G'(0) + \frac{G''(0)}{2} + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6}, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, 1)$$

$$G(-1) = G(0) - G'(0) + \frac{G''(0)}{2} - \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{6}, \quad \xi_2 \in (-1, 0)$$

$$G(1) - G(-1) = 2G'(0) + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6} + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{6}$$

$$G(1) = \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6} + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} \right)$$

$$\text{记 } m = \min \{ G^{(3)}(\xi_1), G^{(3)}(\xi_2) \}$$

$$M = \max \{ G^{(3)}(\xi_1), G^{(3)}(\xi_2) \}$$

$$K = \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}$$

$$m \leq K \leq M$$

$$G^{(3)}(x) = 2f'(x) + x \cdot f''(x) \text{ 连续}$$

$$(\text{介值}) \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [\xi_2, \xi_1] \text{ 使得 } G^{(3)}(\xi) = K = \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}$$

$$\text{从而 } G(1) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot G^{(3)}(\xi)$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ ($a > 0$) 上有 n 阶连续导数, $f(0) = 0$.

证明: $\exists \xi \in [-a, a]$, 使得 $a^3 f^{(3)}(\xi) = 3 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = \int_{-a}^x f(t) dt \quad G(-a) = 0$$

$$G'(x) = f(x) \quad G(0) = 0$$

$$G''(x) = f'(x)$$

$$G^{(3)}(x) = f''(x)$$

即证 $\exists \xi \in [-a, a]$, 使得 $G(a) = \frac{a^3}{3} G^{(3)}(\xi)$

$$G(x) = G(0) + G'(0) \cdot x + \frac{G''(0)}{2} x^2 + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi)}{6} x^3, \quad \xi \in (0, x) \text{ 或 } \xi \in (x, 0)$$

$$G(a) = G(0) + G'(0) \cdot a + \frac{G''(0)}{2} a^2 + \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1)}{6} a^3, \quad \xi_1 \in (0, a)$$

$$G(-a) = G(0) - G'(0) \cdot a + \frac{G''(0)}{2} a^2 - \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{6} a^3, \quad \xi_2 \in (-a, 0)$$

$$G(a) - G(-a) = 2G'(0) \cdot a + \frac{a^3}{3} \left[\frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} \right]$$

$$G(a) = \frac{a^3}{3} \left[\frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{记 } m = \min \{ G^{(3)}(\xi_1), G^{(3)}(\xi_2) \}$$

$$M = \max \{ G^{(3)}(\xi_1), G^{(3)}(\xi_2) \}$$

$$K = \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}$$

$$m \leq K \leq M$$

$$\text{(介值)} \quad \exists \xi \in [\xi_2, \xi_1] \text{ 使得 } G^{(3)}(\xi) = K = \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2}$$

$$\text{从而 } G(a) = \frac{a^3}{3} \frac{G^{(3)}(\xi_1) + G^{(3)}(\xi_2)}{2} = \frac{a^3}{3} \cdot G^{(3)}(\xi)$$

中值问题 > 多项式拟合法

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有二阶连续导数且 $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$, $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$

证: (2) 存在 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\eta) < 2$

(第一种拟合法)

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists \theta \in [0, 1]$ 使得 $f(\theta) = 1$ 都是这样设的

(分析) 待定系数设拟合函数 $q(x) = f(x) - (ax^2 + bx + c)$

$q(0) = f(0) - c = 0$ 最后这个 0 是: 我们希望 $q(0) = q(1) = q(\theta) = 0$ 罗尔中值

$$\Rightarrow c = f(0) = 0$$

$$q(1) = f(1) - (a + b + c) = 1 - (a + b) = 0 \Rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$q(\theta) = f(\theta) - (a\theta^2 + b\theta + c) = 1 - (a\theta^2 + b\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow a\theta + b = \frac{1}{\theta}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{-1}{\theta}, b = \frac{\theta+1}{\theta}$$

(开始做题) 令 $q(x) = f(x) - (-\frac{1}{\theta}x^2 + (\frac{\theta+1}{\theta})x)$

$$q'(x) = f'(x) - (-\frac{2}{\theta}x + (\frac{\theta+1}{\theta}))$$

$$q''(x) = f''(x) + \frac{2}{\theta}$$

$$q(0) = q(\theta) = q(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 \in (0, \theta), q'(\delta_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (\theta, 1), q'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$q'(\delta_1) = q'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (\delta_1, \delta_2), q''(\eta) = f''(\eta) + \frac{2}{\theta} = 0$$

$$f''(\eta) = -\frac{2}{\theta}, \theta \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta} \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow (-\frac{2}{\theta}) \in (-\infty, -2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\eta) = -\frac{2}{\theta} \in (-\infty, -2)$$

(第二种拟合法)

(分析) 设 $q(x) = f(x) - (ax^2 + bx + c)$, 反解 a, b, c

$$q(0) = f(0) - c = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$q(1) = f(1) - (a + b + c) \Rightarrow a + b = 1$$

这三个等式都是自己构造出来的, 有一定的随意性

$$\int_0^1 q(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) - (ax^2 + bx + c) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = 1 - \left(\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{b}{2}x^2 + cx \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 1 - \left(\frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = -3, b = 4$$

(开始做题) 设 $q(x) = f(x) - (-3x^2 + 4x) = f(x) + 3x^2 - 4x$

开区间的积分中值定理, 为了防止 $\theta = 0$ 或 1

$$\int_0^1 q(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \theta \in (0, 1), \text{使得 } q(\theta) = 0$$

$$q(0) = q(1) = q(\theta) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \delta_1 \in (0, \theta), q'(\delta_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (\theta, 1), q'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$q'(x) = f'(x) + 6x - 4$$

$$q''(x) = f''(x) + 6$$

$$q'(\delta_1) = q'(\delta_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (\delta_1, \delta_2), q''(\eta) = f''(\eta) + 6 = 0$$

得到了一个相当强的结论

$$\Rightarrow f''(\eta) = -6 < -2$$

其实核心就在于, $q(x) = f(x) - (ax^2 + bx + c)$, 并确定一组 $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ 即可

(另解, 对结论拟合, 上面都是对条件拟合)

根据条件列等式, 解出

(分析) 考虑 $q''(x) = f''(x) + 2$, 即证 $\exists \eta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $q''(\eta) < 0$

$q''(\eta) < 0$ 令人浮想联翩, $q'(x) \downarrow$, $q(x)$ 上凸

$$\text{设 } q''(x) = f''(x) - 2a = f''(x) + 2 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

$$q(0) = f(0) - c, \quad q(1) = f(1) - (-1 + b + c)$$

如果不能做, 还进行调整

$$\text{不妨设 } \underline{b=c=0}, \quad q(0) = 0, \quad q(1) = f(1) + 1 = 2$$

(开始做题) 设 $q(x) = f''(x) + x^2$

$$q(0) = 0, \quad q(1) = 1,$$

$$\int_0^1 q(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

(反证, 凹凸性) 假设对 $\forall x \in (0, 1)$ $q''(x) \geq 0$ (下凸函数)

$$\text{由下凸函数性质: } q(x) \leq \frac{q(1) - q(0)}{1 - 0} x = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 q(x) dx \leq \int_0^1 2x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \leq 1 \quad (\text{矛盾})$$

从而 $\exists \eta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $q''(\eta) < 0 \Rightarrow f''(\eta) < -2$

(另一种反证, 单调性) 假设对 $\forall x \in (0, 1)$, $q''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow q'(x) \nearrow$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 开区间积分中值

$$\exists \theta \in (0, 1) \quad f(\theta) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

$$q(\theta) = f(\theta) + \theta^2 = 1 + \theta^2$$

$$\text{拉: } \exists \delta_1 \in (0, \theta), \quad q'(\delta_1) = \frac{q(\theta) - q(0)}{\theta - 0} = \frac{1 + \theta^2}{\theta} = \frac{1}{\theta} + \theta$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (\theta, 1), \quad q'(\delta_2) = \frac{q(1) - q(\theta)}{1 - \theta} = \frac{1 - \theta^2}{1 - \theta} = 1 + \theta$$

$$q'(x) \nearrow \Rightarrow q'(\delta_1) \leq q'(\delta_2) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\theta} + \theta \geq 1 + \theta \quad \text{矛盾}$$

(另解, 同时和结论和条件拟合)

$$q(x) = f(x) - (ax^2 + bx + c)$$

和结论拟合, 有 $a = -1$

$$q(0) = f(0) - c = -c$$

$$g(1) = f(1) - (a+b+c) = f(1) + 1 - (b+c) = 2 - b - c$$

$$\int_0^1 g(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = 1 - \int_0^1 (-x^2 + bx + c) dx$$
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{b}{2} - c = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{b}{2} - c$$

$$\text{设 } g(0) = 0, g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow b=2, c=0$$

(开始做题): 设 $g(x) = f(x) + x^2 - x$

$$g(0) = g(1) = 0 \quad \int_0^1 g(x) dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$g(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 由开区间积分中值定理

$$\exists \theta \in (0,1), g(\theta) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{则, } \exists \delta_1 \in (0,\theta), g'(\delta_1) = \frac{g(\theta) - g(0)}{\theta} = \frac{1}{3\theta} > 0$$

$$\exists \delta_2 \in (\theta,1), g'(\delta_2) = \frac{g(1) - g(\theta)}{1-\theta} = \frac{-\theta}{1-\theta} < 0$$

$$\text{则, } \exists \eta \in (\delta_1, \delta_2), g''(\eta) = \frac{g'(\delta_2) - g'(\delta_1)}{\delta_2 - \delta_1} < 0$$

$$g''(\eta) = f''(\eta) + 2 < 0 \Rightarrow f''(\eta) < -2$$

因为是用结论拟合的

(另解, 泰勒中值定理)

$f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 由开区间积分中值定理

$$\exists \theta \in (0,1), f(\theta) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

$$f(x) = f(\theta) + f'(\theta) \cdot (x-\theta) + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2} \cdot (x-\theta)^2, \quad \delta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } \theta \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(0) = f(\theta) - f'(\theta) \cdot \theta + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \theta^2, \quad \delta_1 \in (0,\theta)$$

$$f'(0) = 1 + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \theta$$

$$f(1) = f(\theta) + f'(\theta) (1-\theta) + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} (1-\theta)^2, \quad \delta_2 \in (\theta,1)$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} \cdot (1-\theta)$$

$$1 + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \theta = \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} (1-\theta)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\delta_1) + f''(\delta_2)(1-\theta) = -2$$

$$\text{记 } m = \min\{f''(\delta_1), f''(\delta_2)\} \quad M = \max\{f''(\delta_1), f''(\delta_2)\}$$

$$m \leq f''(\delta_1) + f''(\delta_2)(1-\theta) \leq M$$

(介值定理) $\exists \eta \in [\delta_1, \delta_2]$, 使得 $f''(\eta) = -2 \leq -2$ 得证

(另解, 泰勒中值定理)

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 由开区间积分中值定理

$$\exists \theta \in (0, 1), \quad f(\theta) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$$

记 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的最大值为 $M (M \geq 1)$

$$1) M > 1, \quad \exists \delta \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } f(\delta) = M$$

$$2) M = 1, \quad f(\theta) = 1 = M$$

综 1) 2), $\exists \delta \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $f(\delta) = M$

(费马定理) $f'(\delta) = 0$

(分析) 待定 $f(x)$ 在 δ 处展开

$$f(x) = f(\delta) + f'(\delta)(x-\delta) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} \cdot (x-\delta)^2, \quad \eta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } \delta \text{ 之间}$$

$$= f(\delta) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} (x-\delta)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\eta) = \frac{2(f(x) - f(\delta))}{(x-\delta)^2}$$

$$x \in (0, 1), \quad \delta \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow |x-\delta| < 1 \Rightarrow (x-\delta)^2 < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{(x-\delta)^2} > 1$$

$$f(x) \leq f(\delta) \Rightarrow f(x) - f(\delta) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{2(f(x) - f(\delta))}{(x-\delta)^2} \leq 2(f(x) - f(\delta)) = 2f(x) - 2f(\delta)$$

$$f(\delta) \geq 1 \Rightarrow -2f(\delta) \leq -2 \Rightarrow 2f(x) - 2f(\delta) \leq 2f(x) - 2$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时 } f(x)=0 \text{ 满足 } f''(\eta) = \frac{2(f(x) - f(\delta))}{(x-\delta)^2} \leq 2f(x) - 2 = -2$$

$$\text{(开始做题)} \quad 0 = f(0) = f(\delta) - \delta f'(\delta) + \frac{\delta^2}{2} f''(\eta), \quad \eta \in (0, \delta)$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\eta) = \frac{-2f(\delta)}{\delta^2} \leq -2f(\delta) \leq -2 \quad \text{得证}$$

中值问题 > 分部积分公式推广

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) p(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) p''(x) dx + f'(x) p(x) \Big|_0^1 - f(x) p'(x) \Big|_0^1$$

表格积分法

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p(x) & p'(x) & p''(x) \\ + & - & + \\ f''(x) & f'(x) & f(x) \end{array}$$

$$I = p(x) \cdot f'(x) - p'(x) \cdot f(x) + \int p''(x) \cdot f(x) dx$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有二阶连续导数且 $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1$, $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$

证明: (2) 存在 $\eta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\eta) < -2$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) p(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot p''(x) dx + f'(x) \cdot p(x) \Big|_0^1 - f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_0^1$$

取 $p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$, $p''(x) = 2a$ 联系题目条件!

$$\text{则 } \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot p''(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot 2a dx = 2a \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

该公式的作用: 条件与结论的桥梁

$$f'(x) \cdot p(x) \Big|_0^1 = f'(1) \cdot p(1) - f'(0) \cdot p(0)$$

$$f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_0^1 = f(1) \cdot p'(1) - f(0) \cdot p'(0)$$

$f(1), f(0)$ 已知, $f'(1), f'(0)$ 未知 \Rightarrow 令 $p(1) = p(0) = 0$

设 $p(x) = a(x-0)(x-1) = a(x^2 - x)$, 不妨取 $a=1 \Rightarrow p(x) = x^2 - x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(开始做题)} \quad \int_0^1 f''(x) \cdot (x^2 - x) dx &= \int_0^1 2f(x) dx - (f(1) \cdot p'(1) - f(0) \cdot p'(0)) \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx - f(1) = 2 \cdot 1 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(积分第一中值定理) (from wiki)

设 $f(x): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 为连续函数, $g(x): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$g(x)$ 可积, 且在积分区间中不变号, 那么

$\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \cdot \int_a^b g(x)dx$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x)(x^2-x)dx = 1, \quad (x^2-x) = x(x-1) \leq 0, \quad x \in [0, 1], \quad f''(x) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (0, 1), \text{ 使得 } \int_0^1 f''(x)(x^2-x)dx = f''(\eta) \cdot \int_0^1 (x^2-x)dx = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\eta) = \frac{1}{\int_0^1 (x^2-x)dx} = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{6}} = -6$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有二阶连续导数, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, $M = \max_{[a, b]} |f''(x)|$

$$\text{证明: } \left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} M$$

(分析) $p(x) = kx^2 + mx + n$

1. 重点, 消掉

$$\int_a^b f''(x)p(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot p''(x)dx + \underbrace{f'(x) \cdot p(x)} \Big|_a^b + f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_a^b$$

$$f'(x)p(x) \Big|_a^b = f'(b) \cdot p(b) - f'(a) \cdot p(a)$$

$$\text{取 } p(b) = p(a) = 0 \Rightarrow p(x) = k(x-a)(x-b), \text{ 不妨取 } k=1$$

$$\Rightarrow p(x) = (x-a)(x-b)$$

(开始做题) 设 $p(x) = (x-a)(x-b)$

$$\int_a^b f''(x) \cdot p(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x) \cdot p''(x)dx + f'(x) \cdot p(x) \Big|_a^b + f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_a^b$$

$$\int_a^b f''(x) \cdot (x-a)(x-b)dx = 2 \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$(x-a)(x-b) \leq 0, \quad x \in [a, b], \quad f''(x) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ 使得 } \int_a^b f''(x) \cdot (x-a)(x-b)dx &= f''(\xi) \cdot \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}(b-a)^3 \cdot f''(\xi) \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f''(x) \cdot (x-a)(x-b)dx = -\frac{1}{6}(b-a)^3 \cdot f''(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| 2 \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{6}(b-a)^3 f''(\xi) \right| = \frac{1}{6}(b-a)^3 |f''(\xi)| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{6} M$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} M$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有二阶连续导数且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $f(0) + f(1) = 0$

证明: $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f''(\xi) = -12 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

(分析) $\int_0^1 f''(x) \cdot p(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot p''(x) dx + f'(x) \cdot p(x) \Big|_0^1 - f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_0^1$

$$f'(x) \cdot p(x) \Big|_0^1 = f'(1) \cdot p(1) - f'(0) \cdot p(0) = 0$$

$$f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_0^1 = f(1) \cdot p'(1) - f(0) \cdot p'(0)$$

$$p'(1) = 1, \quad p'(0) = -1$$

$$\text{设 } p(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad p'(x) = 2ax + b$$

$$p'(1) = 2a + b = 1, \quad p'(0) = b = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

不妨设 $c = 0$

(开始做题) $p(x) = x^2 - x = x(x-1)$

$$\int_0^1 f''(x) p(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot p''(x) dx + f'(x) \cdot p(x) \Big|_0^1 - f(x) \cdot p'(x) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx - (f(1) + f(0)) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$p(x) = x(x-1) \leq 0, x \in [0, 1], f''(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [0, 1] \text{ 使得 } \int_0^1 f''(x) \cdot p(x) dx = f''(\xi) \cdot \int_0^1 p(x) dx$$

$$= f''(\xi) \cdot \int_0^1 x^2 - x dx = f''(\xi) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = f''(\xi) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$f''(\xi) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{6} \right) = \int_0^1 f''(x) \cdot p(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(\xi) = -12 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

微分与不等式 > 泰勒中值定理

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上二阶可导, 且满足 $|f''(x)| \leq 1$,

$f(x)$ 在 $(0,1)$ 内取得最大值 $\frac{1}{4}$, 证明: $|f(0)| + |f(1)| < 1$

设 $f(x)$ 在 c 处取最大值, $f(c) = \frac{1}{4}$

(费马定理) <<30讲>> P214

设 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处满足 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{可导} \\ \text{取极值} \end{array} \right.$, 则 $f'(x_0) = 0$

$$f'(c) = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c)(x-c) + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2}(x-c)^2, \quad \delta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } c \text{ 之间}$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2}(x-c)^2$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2}c^2, \quad \delta_1 \in (0, c)$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2}(1-c)^2, \quad \delta_2 \in (c, 1)$$

三角不等式

$$|f(0)| = \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2}c^2 \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{4} \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2}c^2 \right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{c^2}{2}|f''(\delta_1)| \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{c^2}{2}$$

$$|f(1)| = \left| \frac{1}{4} + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2}(1-c)^2 \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{4} \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2}(1-c)^2 \right| = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2}|f''(\delta_2)| \leq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{(1-c)^2}{2}$$

$$|f(0)| + |f(1)| \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^2 + (1-c)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{c^2 + (1-c)^2}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow c^2 + (1-c)^2 < 1 \Leftrightarrow 2c^2 - 2c < 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2c(c-1) < 0, \quad c \in (0,1) \text{ 成立}$$

$f(x)$ 二次可导, $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $\max_{[0,1]} f(x) = 2$,

证明 $\min_{[0,1]} f''(x) \leq -16$

$$\text{设 } \max_{[0,1]} f(x) = f(c) = 2, \quad f(0) = f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c \in (0,1)$$

$$\text{由费马定理, } f'(c) = 0$$

$$f(x) = f(c) + f'(c) \cdot (x-c) + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2} (x-c)^2, \quad \delta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } c \text{ 之间}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2} (x-c)^2$$

$$f(0) = 2 + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} c^2 = 0, \quad \delta_1 \in (0, c)$$

$$f(1) = 2 + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} (1-c)^2 = 0, \quad \delta_2 \in (c, 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} f''(\delta_1) = \frac{-4}{c^2} \\ f''(\delta_2) = \frac{-4}{(1-c)^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad c \in (0, \frac{1}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{c} \in (2, +\infty) \quad \frac{1}{c^2} \in (4, +\infty), \quad \frac{-4}{c^2} \in (-\infty, -16)$$

$$f''(\delta_1) = \frac{-4}{c^2} \leq -16$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad c \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-c} \in (2, +\infty) \quad \frac{1}{(1-c)^2} \in (4, +\infty), \quad \frac{-4}{(1-c)^2} \in (-\infty, -16)$$

$$f''(\delta_2) = \frac{-4}{(1-c)^2} \leq -16$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导, $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$,

证明: $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $|f''(\xi)| \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$

$$\text{[分析]} \quad f(x) = f(a) + f'(a) \cdot (x-a) + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} (x-a)^2, \quad \delta_1 \in (a, x)$$

$$= f(a) + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} (x-a)^2$$

$$f(x) = f(b) + f'(b) \cdot (x-b) + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} (x-b)^2, \quad \delta_2 \in (x, b)$$

$$= f(b) + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} (x-b)^2$$

$$0 = f(b) - f(a) + \frac{1}{2} [f''(\delta_2) \cdot (x-b)^2 - f''(\delta_1) \cdot (x-a)^2]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(x-a)^2}{2} f''(\delta_1) - \frac{(x-b)^2}{2} f''(\delta_2)$$

$$|f(b) - f(a)| = \left| \frac{(x-a)^2}{2} f''(\delta_1) - \frac{(x-b)^2}{2} f''(\delta_2) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{(x-a)^2}{2} |f''(\delta_1)| + \frac{(x-b)^2}{2} |f''(\delta_2)|$$

$$\text{记 } M = \max \{ |f''(\delta_1)|, |f''(\delta_2)| \}$$

$$|f(b) - f(a)| \leq \left[\frac{(x-a)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-b)^2}{2} \right] M$$

$$\text{取 } \frac{(x-a)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-b)^2}{2} = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{x-a}{b-a} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x-b}{b-a} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{令 } \frac{x-a}{b-a} = t \Rightarrow \frac{b-x}{b-a} = 1-t$$

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

$$t^2 + 1 - 2t + t^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2t^2 - 2t + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$4t^2 - 4t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{x-a}{b-a} \Rightarrow x = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$|f(b) - f(a)| \leq M \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$= M \left[\frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow M \geq \frac{4}{(b-a)^2} |f(b) - f(a)|$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导, $f(0) = f(1)$, $|f''(x)| \leq 2$

证明: 当 $0 < x < 1$ 时, $|f'(x)| < 1$

$$f(t) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot (t-x) + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2} (t-x)^2, \quad \delta \text{ 介于 } x \text{ 与 } t \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(1) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot (1-x) + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} (1-x)^2, \quad \delta_1 \in (x, 1)$$

$$f(0) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot (-x) + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} (-x)^2, \quad \delta_2 \in (0, x)$$

$$0 = f'(x) + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} (1-x)^2 - \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} x^2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} x^2 - \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} (1-x)^2$$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} x^2 - \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} (1-x)^2 \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{x^2}{2} |f''(\delta_2)| + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} |f''(\delta_1)|$$

$$\leq x^2 + (1-x)^2 = 2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 2x(x-1) + 1$$

$$x \in (0, 1), \quad x(x-1) < 0, \quad x(x-1) + 1 < 1$$

从而 $|f'(x)| < 1$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上二阶可导, $|f(x)| \leq m_0$, $|f''(x)| \leq m_2$,

$m_0 m_2 \neq 0$, 证明: $|f'(x)| \leq \sqrt{2m_0 m_2}$

肯定在 x 处展开, 因为要有 $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$

不知道是谁在 x 处展开, 待定

$$f(y) = f(x) + f'(x)(y-x) + \frac{f''(\delta)}{2}(y-x)^2, \quad \delta \text{ 介于 } y \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}$$

$$\text{令 } y-x=h, \quad y=x+h$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \cdot h^2, \quad \delta_1 \text{ 介于 } x+h \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} h^2, \quad \delta_2 \text{ 介于 } x-h \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x-h) = 2f'(x) \cdot h + \left[\frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} - \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} \right] \cdot h^2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + \frac{\left[\frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} - \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \right] \cdot h^2}{2h}$$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} + \frac{\left[\frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} - \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \right] \cdot h^2}{2h} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{|f(x+h)| + |f(x-h)|}{|2h|} + \frac{\left[\left| \frac{f''(\delta_2)}{2} \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\delta_1)}{2} \right| \right] \cdot h^2}{|2h|}$$

$$\leq \frac{m_0}{|h|} + \frac{m_2 \cdot h^2}{2|h|} \leq 2\sqrt{\frac{m_0 m_2}{2}} = \sqrt{2m_0 m_2}$$

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上三阶可导, 且 $|f(x)| \leq M_0$, $|f'''(x)| \leq M_3$,

$$M_0 M_3 \neq 0, \text{ 证明 } |f'(x)| \leq \sqrt[3]{\frac{9M_0^2 M_3}{8}}$$

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f''(x)}{2} h^2 + \frac{f'''(\xi_1)}{6} h^3, \quad \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } x+h \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x-h) = f(x) - f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{f''(x)}{2} h^2 - \frac{f'''(\xi_2)}{6} h^3, \quad \xi_2 \text{ 介于 } x-h \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x-h) = 2f'(x) \cdot h + \frac{h^3}{6} [f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{h^2}{12} [f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)]$$

$$|f'(x)| = \left| \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h} - \frac{h^2}{12} [f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)] \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{f(x+h)}{2h} \right| + \left| \frac{f(x-h)}{2h} \right| + \frac{h^2}{12} |f'''(\xi_1) + f'''(\xi_2)|$$

$$\leq \frac{M_0}{|2h|} + \frac{M_0}{|2h|} + \frac{h^2}{6} \cdot M_3 \leq 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{M_0}{|2h|} \cdot \frac{M_0}{|2h|} \cdot \frac{h^2}{6} M_3}$$

$$= 3 \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{24} M_0^2 M_3} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{8} M_0^2 M_3}$$