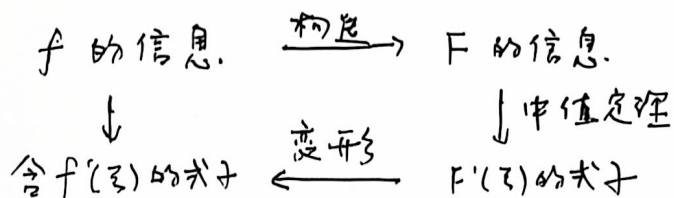


构造方法解中值定理证明流程:



1. 证明高阶导为常值——插值多项式构造
2. 乘积 (复合函数型辅助函数 (微分方程法))
3. 达布定理及例题

构造思路恰好相反, 根据 $f'(z)$ 的式子, 猜测 F 具有怎样的形式.

eg:

思路: 要证 $f'''(x_0) = 3$, 即证 $f'''(x_0) - 3 = 0$.

设辅助函数为 g , 则 $g'''(x_0) = f'''(x_0) - 3 = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow g''(x) = f''(x) - 3x + C_1 \Rightarrow g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C_1x + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{C_1}{2}x^2 + C_2x \quad (C_3 \text{ 可有可无, 因为常数项不影响求导结果})$$

• 确定常数 C_1, C_2 :

要证 $g'''(x_0) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Rolle}}$ 可证 $\exists \eta_1, \eta_2, g''(\eta_1) = g''(\eta_2) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{可证}} \exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0), \exists \xi_2 \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t.}$

$g'(\xi_1) = g'(0) = g'(\xi_2) = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Rolle}} g(-1) = g(0) = g(1)$, 让 C_1, C_2 取合适的值使前式成立

考虑利用 $f'(0)$ 的条件

$$\bullet \text{ 计算: } g(-1) = g(0) = g(1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} - C_2 = f(0) \\ -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} + C_2 + 1 = f(0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2f(0) \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

从而得到 $g(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + f(0)x^2$

证明: 由思路中 g 的构造, $g(-1) = g(0) = g(1)$.

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0), \xi_2 \in (0, 1), \text{ s.t. } g'(\xi_1) = g'(\xi_2) = 0$. 又 $g'(0) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \exists \eta_1 \in (\xi_1, 0) \exists \eta_2 \in (0, \xi_2) \text{ s.t. } g''(\eta_1) = g''(\eta_2) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in (\eta_1, \eta_2), \text{ s.t. } g'''(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{i.e. } f'''(x_0) - 3 = 0$.



eg 12:

思路: 类似上题, 证明三阶导为常数, 则考虑辅助函数 $g(x) = f(x) - p(x)$, $p(x)$ 为三次多项式. 题目中要证 $f'''(\xi)$ 等于关于 $f(0), f(1), f'(0), f'(1)$ 的常数.

考虑到要使用三次 Rolle 定理, 则设法使 $g(0) = g(1) = g'(0) = g'(1) = 0$.

即找三次多项式 $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, s.t. $f(0) = p(0), f(1) = p(1), f'(0) = p'(0), f'(1) = p'(1)$. (多项式插值)

• 计算: $p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, p'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$.

$$\begin{cases} d = f(0) \\ a + b + c + d = f(1) \\ c = f'(0) \\ 3a + 2b + c = f'(1) \end{cases} \quad \text{解方程: } \begin{cases} a = 2[f(0) - f(1)] + [f'(0) + f'(1)] \\ b = -3[f(0) - f(1)] - 2f'(0) - f'(1) \\ c = f'(0) \\ d = f(0) \end{cases}$$

一个计算技巧:

$$\begin{cases} p(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0 \\ f(0) - a \cdot 0 - b \cdot 0 - c \cdot 0 - d = 0 \\ f(1) - a \cdot 1^3 - b \cdot 1^2 - c \cdot 1 - d = 0 \\ f'(0) - a \cdot 3 \cdot 0 - b \cdot 2 \cdot 0 - c = 0 \\ f'(1) - a \cdot 3 \cdot 1^2 - b \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - c = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程有非零解 $[1, -a, -b, -c, -d]^T$, 则

$$\begin{vmatrix} p(x) & x^3 & x^2 & x & 1 \\ f(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ f(1) & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ f'(0) & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ f'(1) & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{按第一行展开即可.}$$

证明: 令 $g(x) = f(x) - p(x)$, $p(x)$ 如上所述.

由构造知 $g(0) = g(1) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \xi_1 \in (0, 1), g'(\xi_1) = 0$.

又 $g'(0) = g'(1) = g'(\xi_1) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \eta_1 \in (0, \xi_1), \exists \eta_2 \in (\xi_1, 1), g''(\eta_1) = g''(\eta_2) = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (\eta_1, \eta_2), g'''(\xi) = f'''(\xi) - 6a = 0$

即 $f'''(\xi) = 6a = 12[f(0) - f(1)] + 6[f'(0) + f'(1)]$, 即是题目所证.

eg 13:

思路: 即证 $f(\xi) + \frac{\xi-b}{a} f'(\xi) = 0$,

注意到以下事实: $[(kx+b)^n f(x)]' = n(kx+b)^{n-1} [f(x) + \frac{kx+b}{kn} f'(x)]$

出现了题目中需证明的结构, 故考虑令 $g(x) = (c_1 x + c_2)^m f(x)$.

• 计算: $g'(x) = c_1 m (c_1 x + c_2)^{m-1} [f(x) + \frac{c_1 x + c_2}{c_1 m} f'(x)]$

$f(x) + \frac{\xi-b}{a} f'(\xi)$. 因此, 由 $g'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi) + \frac{\xi-b}{a} f'(\xi) = 0$

可解得 $\begin{cases} m = a \\ c_1 = 1 \\ c_2 = -b \end{cases}$ (取一个解即可), 则 $g(x) = (x-b)^a f(x)$.



证明: 由思路可得 $g(x) = (x-b)^a f(x)$.

显然 $g(a) = g(b) = 0$, 则 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ s.t. $g'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) = \frac{b-\xi}{a} f(\xi)$.

eg 14:

思路: 「本题与上题有类似的地方, 都是证明关于 f', f 的一次齐次式等于 0.

因此仍然利用乘积的方法构造辅助函数.

注意到: $[f(x)e^{g(x)}]' = [f'(x) + f(x)g'(x)]e^{g(x)}$, 出现了要证的结构.

证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x)e^{g(x)}$, 由 $f(a) = f(b) = 0 \Rightarrow F(a) = F(b) = 0$.

$\xrightarrow{\text{Rolle}} \exists \xi \in (a, b), F'(\xi) = [f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi)]e^{g(\xi)} = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\xi) + f(\xi)g'(\xi) = 0$.

eg 15:

思路: 「要证 $\exists \xi \in (0, 1), f(\xi)f'(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$

注意到 $(f^2)' = 2ff'$ $(f')' = f''$.

由此构造 $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}f^2(x) + f'(x)$, 对 F 使用 Rolle 即可得到结论.

由条件 $F(0) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2^2 - 2 = 0$, 则还需要 $\exists \eta \in (0, 1), F'(\eta) = \frac{1}{2}f^2(\eta) + f'(\eta) = 0$.

亦即 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{f'(\eta)}{f^2(\eta)} = 0 \rightarrow$ 联想到 $(\frac{1}{f})' = -\frac{f'}{f^2}$.

故构造 $G(x) = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{f(x)}$, 此时 $G(0) = G(1) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

证明: $F(x), G(x)$ 如上所述.

由 $G(0) = G(1) = -\frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{Rolle}} \exists \eta \in (0, 1), G'(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{f'(\eta)}{f^2(\eta)} = 0$.

又 $F(0) = 0, F(\eta) = f(\eta)^2 [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{f'(\eta)}{f^2(\eta)}] = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Rolle}} \exists \xi \in (0, 1), F'(\xi) = f(\xi)f'(\xi) + f''(\xi) = 0$.

eg 16:

思路: 「双中值问题, 先把其中之一看作常数处理, 这里先将 η 当作常数.

整理得: $f(\frac{1}{3}) + [\frac{1}{3} + 2021 + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)}]f'(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$.

又出现了 eg 14 中类似的结构, 令 $F(x) = [x - 2021 + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)}]f(x)$, 证明 $F'(\frac{1}{3}) = 0$ 即可.

代入条件 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(0) = [0 - 2021 - \frac{1}{f'(\eta)}]f(0) = 0 \\ F(2021) = \frac{2}{f'(\eta)} \end{array} \right.$

想办法找 F 中两个相同的函数值, 再用 Rolle, 但这里设法使 $F(0) = F(2021)$ 不可能.

假设 $F(x_0) = F(0) = 0$, 即 $[x_0 - 2021 + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)}]f(x_0) = 0$, 即 $f'(\eta) = \frac{1}{2021 - x_0}$.

再考虑到还有 $f(2021) = 2$ 未使用, 联想 (agrange): $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(2021) - f(x_0)}{2021 - x_0} = \frac{2 - f(x_0)}{2021 - x_0}$.

故先找到 $f(x_0) = 1$, 由介值定理, 这是显然的.



证明: 由介值定理, $\exists x_0 \in (0, 2021)$, s.t. $f(x_0) = 1$.

由 Lagrange, $\exists \eta \in (x_0, 2021)$, s.t. $f'(\eta) = \frac{f(2021) - f(x_0)}{2021 - x_0} = \frac{1}{2021 - x_0}$

F 同思路中构造. 则 $F(0) = 0$, $F(\eta) = [2021 - \eta + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)}] f(x_0) = 0$.

由 Rolle, $\exists \xi \in (0, \eta)$. s.t. $F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) + [2021 - \xi + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)}] f'(\xi) = 0$.

即题目所证.

小结: 以上辅助函数的构造都离不开对式子的观察,


即什么样的式子求导可以得到所需要的式子?

最后一章学完后有一个较通用的方法 \rightarrow 微分方程法.

这里仅给出一个较重要的情形: $f'(x) + g(x)f(x) = 0$, 令 $F(x) = f(x) e^{\int g(x) dx}$

则可得 $F'(x) = [f'(x) + g(x)f(x)] e^{\int g(x) dx}$

eg 17:

思路: 不妨 $f_+'(a) > 0$, $f_-'(b) < 0$, 示意图: 

先利用介值, 找出符合 Rolle 条件的两点.

再用 Rolle 证明导数为 0.

证明: 不妨 $f_+'(a) > 0$, $f_-'(b) < 0$, 由对称性, 不妨 $f(a) \geq f(b)$.

$f_+'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (a, a + \delta), \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} > 0$.

不妨取一点 $x_0 \in (a, a + \delta)$, 则 $f(x_0) > f(a) \geq f(b)$.

f 在 $[x_0, b]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in [x_0, b]$, s.t. $f(x_1) = f(a)$.

Rolle $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, x_1) \subseteq (a, b)$, s.t. $f'(\xi) = 0$.

练习: 由 Darboux 证明导函数具有介值性.

eg 18:

思路: 给出的已知条件是关于导数的信息, 由此不采用 Rolle. 讨论导函数性质考虑 Darboux.

先做一个小处理: 令 $\tilde{f}(x) = f(x) - f(a)$, 则有 $\tilde{f}(a) = 0$, $\tilde{f}'(a) = 0$, 需证 $\tilde{f}'(\xi) = \tilde{f}(\xi)(b-a)$.

构造 $F(x) = e^{-(b-a)x} \tilde{f}(x)$, 需证 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $F'(\xi) = 0$.

需利用 Darboux, 考虑反证法.

证明: 令 $F(x) = e^{-(b-a)x} \cdot [f(x) - f(a)]$, 反证. 假设 $\forall \xi \in [a, b]$, $F'(\xi) \neq (f(\xi) - f(a))(b-a)$

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (a, b)$, $F'(x) \neq 0$. 由 Darboux 定理, 不妨假设 $\forall x \in [a, b]$, $F'(x) > 0$. (如不然, 可干代替)

则 F 单调, 则 $F(b) = e^{-(b-a)b} [f(b) - f(a)] > F(a) = 0 \Rightarrow f(b) > f(a)$.

$F'(x) = e^{-(b-a)x} [f'(x) - (b-a)(f(x) - f(a))]$

$\Rightarrow F'(a) = e^{-(b-a)a} [f'(a) - (b-a)(f(a) - f(a))] = e^{-(b-a)a} (b-a) [f'(a) - f(a)] > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{f'(a)}{b-a} > f(a)$

