

# 导数.

1. 判断正误:  $x=0$  处导数大于 0, 是否  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 函数于  $(-\delta, \delta)$  单增?

Sol: 错:  $y = x^2 \cdot D(x) + x$   $D(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \text{ 有理} \\ 1 & x \text{ 无理} \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(\Delta x) - y(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \cdot D(\Delta x) + \Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1$$

取  $0 < a < b$ ,  $a$  无理  $b$  有理,  $a^2 D(a) + a > b^2 D(b) + b = b$

即  $a^2 + a > b$  即可. 即:  $\frac{\sqrt{4b-1}-1}{2} < a < b$

( $x D(x)$  于  $x=0$  连续,  $x^2 D(x)$  于  $x=0$  可导)

2. (Darboux 定理)  $f(x)$  于  $[a, b]$  可导,  $f'_+(a) \cdot f'_-(b) < 0$ , 则  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ,  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

Sol: 不妨设  $f'_+(a) < 0$ ,  $f'_-(b) > 0$ , 则  $\exists \Delta x_1 > 0$ ,  $\frac{f(a+\Delta x) - f(a)}{\Delta x} < 0$

即  $f(a+\Delta x_1) < f(a)$ , 同理,  $\exists \Delta x_2 > 0$ ,  $f(b-\Delta x_2) < f(b)$

$f(a)$  与  $f(b)$  不是  $f(x)$  于  $[a, b]$  最小值, 由最值定理,  $\exists \xi > 0$  s.t.  $f(\xi) = \min f(x)$

由 Fermat 定理即得.

3. 导函数介值性:  $f(x)$  于  $[a, b]$  可导,  $f'_+(a) = p$ ,  $f'_-(b) = q$ , 则  $f'(x)$  可取到  $(p, q)$  所有数.

Sol: 不妨设  $p < q$ , 若  $r \in (p, q)$ , 即证  $\exists \xi$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = r$ .

$f'(\xi) - r = 0$  思考构造  $g(x) = f(x) - rx$   $g'_+(a) = f'_+(a) - r = p - r < 0$

$g'_-(b) = q - r > 0$ , 由上一问即得.

推论: 若导函数无零点, 则  $f$  必单调!

4.  $f$  于  $[-1, 1]$  有连续的三阶导,  $f(-1)=0, f(1)=1, f'(0)=0$ , 证:  $\exists x_0 \in (-1, 1)$  s.t.  $f'''(x_0)=3$ .

Sol:

由 Rolle Thm 逆向思考:  $f'''(x_0)-3 = g'''(x_0)=0$

$$g''(x) = f''(x) - 3x + C, g'(x) = f'(x) - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + C_1x + C_2 \quad g(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{C_1}{2}x^2 + C_2x$$

$g'(0) = C_2$ , 考虑  $(-1, 0), (0, 1)$  对  $g$  各一次 Rolle.

则必有:  $g(-1) = g(0) = g(1)$ ,

$$g(0) = f(0) = g(1) = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} + C_2 = g(-1) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} - C_2.$$

$$\text{则} \begin{cases} \frac{C_1}{2} + C_2 = f(0) - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{C_1}{2} - C_2 = f(0) - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{得 } C_2 = 0, C_1 = f(0) - 1$$

$$g(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - (f(0) - 1) \cdot x$$

Rolle:  $\exists \xi_1 \in (-1, 0)$  s.t.  $g'(\xi_1) = 0$

$\exists \xi_2 \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $g'(\xi_2) = 0$

Rolle  $\exists \eta_1 \in (\xi_1, 0)$  s.t.  $g''(\eta_1) = 0$

$\exists \eta_2 \in (0, \xi_2)$  s.t.  $g''(\eta_2) = 0$

Rolle  $\exists x_0 \in (\eta_1, \eta_2)$  s.t.  $g'''(x_0) = 0$ .

5.  $f$  于  $[0, 1]$  内三阶可导, 证:  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.

$$f(1) = f(0) + \frac{1}{2}[f'(0) + f'(1)] - \frac{1}{12}f'''(\xi).$$

$$\text{Sol: } f'''(\xi) = 12[f(0) - f(1)] + 6[f'(0) + f'(1)]$$

考虑多项式  $p(x)$ , 若  $p'''(x) = 12[f(0) - f(1)] + 6[f'(0) + f'(1)]$

则对  $g''(x) = f''(x) - p''(x)$  Rolle 即可.

若可对  $g''$  Rolle, 则必有  $g''(x_1) = g''(x_2)$ ,

它又来源于  $g'(x)$  的 Rolle.

因此可待定:  $p(0) = f(0), p(1) = f(1), p'(0) = f'(0), p'(1) = f'(1)$ .

这样才能对  $g''$  Rolle.

$$p(x) = \left\{ 2[f(0) - f(1)] + [f'(0) + f'(1)] \right\} x^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$



$$p(0) = d = f(0) \quad p'(0) = c = f'(0)$$

$$p(1) = 2[f(0) - f(1)] + [f'(0) + f'(1)] + b + f'(0) + f(0) = f(1)$$

$$\text{故 } b = -3[f(0) - f(1)] - 2f'(0) - f'(1)$$

$$\text{验证: } p'(1) = 6[f(0) - f(1)] + 3[f'(0) + f'(1)] - 6[f(0) - f(1)] - 4f'(0) - 2f'(1) + f'(0) \\ = f'(1). \text{ 正确!}$$

$$g(0) = 0, \quad g(1) = 0 \quad \exists \eta_1 \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } g'(\eta_1) = 0$$

$$g'(0) = g'(\eta_1) = g'(1) = 0 \quad \exists \xi_1 \in (0, \eta_1) \text{ s.t. } g''(\xi_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi_2 \in (\eta_1, 1) \text{ s.t. } g''(\xi_2) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2), \text{ s.t. } g'''(\xi) = 0. \text{ 证毕.}$$

实际上  $p(x)$  可如此确定:

$$p(x) = ax^3 - bx^2 - cx - d = 0$$

$$f(0) = a \cdot 0 - b \cdot 0 - c \cdot 0 - d = 0$$

$$f(1) = a \cdot 1^3 - b \cdot 1^2 - c \cdot 1 - d = 0$$

$$f'(0) = a \cdot 3 \cdot 0^2 - b \cdot 2 \cdot 0 - c = 0$$

$$f'(1) = a \cdot 6 \cdot 1^2 - b \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - c = 0$$

将其视为线性方程组, 有非零解 (第一行中系数为  $p(x), x^3, x^2, x, 1$ )  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -a \\ -b \\ -c \\ -d \end{bmatrix}$ , 故系数矩阵行列式为 0

$$\begin{vmatrix} p(x) & x^3 & x^2 & x & 1 \\ f(0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ f(1) & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ f'(0) & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ f'(1) & 6 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

双中值:

5.  $f$  于  $[0, 2021]$  连续, 于  $(0, 2021)$  可导, 且  $f'(x) \neq 0$ .

$f(0) = 0, f(2021) = 2$ , 证:  $\exists \xi \neq \eta, \xi, \eta \in (0, 2021)$  s.t.

$$f'(\eta) [f(\xi) + \xi \cdot f'(\xi)] = f'(\xi) [2021 f'(\eta) - 1]$$

$$f(\xi) + \left[ \xi + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} - 2021 \right] \cdot f'(\xi) = 0. \quad \text{将 } f'(\eta) \text{ 视为待定.}$$

考虑  $g(x) = \left[ x + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} - 2021 \right] f(x)$

$$g(0) = 0 \quad g(2021) = -\frac{2}{f'(\eta)}$$

是否有  $g(x_1)$  s.t.  $g(x_1) = 0$ ?

$$\text{则 } x_0 + \frac{1}{f'(\eta)} - 2021 = 0 \quad f'(\eta) = \frac{1}{2021 - x_0}$$

想象分子  $1 = f(2021) - f(x_0)$

则取  $f(x_0) = 1$  即可.

6.  $f(x)$  于  $(a, b)$  可导,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x) = +\infty$ . 证:  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f'(\xi) = 0$

法 (1). 在  $[a+\delta, b-\delta]$  内用 Fermat Thm.

法 2

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & x=a \\ \arctan f(x) & a < x < b \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & x=b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 Rolle } \exists \xi \in (a, b) \text{ s.t. } g'(\xi) = \frac{f'(\xi)}{1+f^2(\xi)} = 0$$

$$\text{i.e. } f'(\xi) = 0$$