

设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导,  $0 < a < b$ , 证明: 存在一点  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使得 
$$\frac{ab}{b-a} [bf(b) - af(a)] = \xi^2 [f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)].$$

证: 令  $F(x) = xf(x) + \frac{k}{x}$  其中,  $k = \frac{ab}{b-a} [bf(b) - af(a)]$

$F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导

$F(a) = F(b)$ , 由存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得  $F'(\xi) = 0$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ab}{b-a} [bf(b) - af(a)] = \xi^2 [f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi)]$$

设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有二阶导数,  $f(a) = f(b)$ ,

(1) 存在  $a < c < b$ , 使得  $f(c) = f(a) = f(b)$ , 求证存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得  $f''(\xi) = 0$

(2)  $f'(a) = 0$ , 求证: 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得  $f''(\xi) = 0$

(1) 证:  $\exists d_1 \in (a, c), d_2 \in (c, b)$  使得  $f'(d_1) = f'(d_2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (d_1, d_2) \subseteq (a, b)$  使得  $f''(\xi) = 0$

(2) 证  $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ , 使得  $f'(\eta) = 0$ ,  $\exists \xi \in (a, \eta)$  s.t.  $f''(\xi) = 0$

设  $f$  在  $[-1, 2]$  上二阶可导且  $f(-1) = 2 - e^{-1}$ ,  $f(0) = 1$ ,  $f(2) = 2e^2 - 1$ , 证明存在  $\xi \in (-1, 2)$  使得  $f''(\xi) = f(\xi) + 2e^\xi + \xi - 1$

证: 令  $F(x) = (f(x) - xe^x + x - 1)e^x \Rightarrow F(-1) = F(0) = F(2) = 0$

则存在  $\eta_1 \in (-1, 0), \eta_2 \in (0, 2)$  使得  $0 = F'(\eta_i) = e^x(f(\eta_i) + f'(\eta_i) - 2\eta_i e^{\eta_i} - e^{\eta_i} + \eta_i)$

令  $G(x) = e^{-x}(f(x) + f'(x) - 2xe^x - e^x + x)$

则  $G(\eta_1) = G(\eta_2) = 0$

则存在  $\xi \in (\eta_1, \eta_2) \subseteq (-1, 2)$  使得  $0 = G'(\xi) = e^{-x}(f''(\xi) + f'(\xi) - 2e^\xi - \xi + 1)$

从而  $f''(\xi) = f(\xi) + 2e^\xi + \xi - 1$

设在  $[0, \pi]$  上  $f = f'$  阶可导且  $|f(x)| \leq \min\{1 - \cos x, \sin x\}$ , 证明存在  $\xi \in (0, \pi)$  使得  $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$

证: 令  $F(x) = f(x) \cdot e^x$ ,  $|f(0)| \leq 1 - \cos 0 = 0$ ,  $|f(\pi)| \leq \sin \pi = 0$

所以  $F(0) = F(\pi) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \eta \in (0, \pi)$  使得  $0 = F'(\eta) = e^\eta (f(\eta) + f'(\eta))$

$|f'(0)| = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{f(t) - f(0)}{t} \right| \leq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{1 - \cos t}{t} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$

令  $G(x) = e^{-x} (f(x) + f'(x))$ , 则  $G(0) = G(\eta) = 0$

则存在  $\xi \in (0, \eta)$  使  $0 = G'(\xi) = e^{-\xi} (f'(\xi) - f(\xi))$

所以  $f'(\xi) = f(\xi)$

设  $f = f''$  阶可导且  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(0) = 1$ ,  $f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1$ , 证明存在  $\xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ , 使得  $f''(\xi) = 2f(\xi)f'(\xi)$

证: 令  $F(x) = \arctan f(x) - x$

则  $F(0) = F(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$  则  $\exists \eta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$  使  $0 = F'(\eta) = \frac{f'(\eta) - f^2(\eta) - 1}{1 + f^2(\eta)}$

令  $G(x) = f'(x) - f^2(x)$ , 则  $G(0) = G(\eta) = 1$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, \eta) \subset (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$  使得  $0 = G'(\xi) = f''(\xi) - 2f(\xi)f'(\xi)$

$\Rightarrow f''(\xi) = 2f(\xi)f'(\xi)$

设函数  $f$  在  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  上  $= f''$  阶可导, 并满足  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$ ,  $f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \pi$ ,  $f(0) = 1$ . 证明存在  $\xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  使得

$$2f''(\xi) - 2f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = \xi^2 - 4\xi + 4$$

证: 令  $F(x) = \frac{f(x) + e^{\frac{x}{2}} \sin \frac{x}{2} - x^2}{e^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2}}$  则  $F(0) = F(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$

故  $\exists \eta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  使  $0 = F'(\eta) = \frac{(f'(\eta) - 2\eta) \cos \frac{\eta}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{\eta}{2} - \sin \frac{\eta}{2})(f(\eta) - \eta^2)}{e^{\frac{\eta}{2}} \cos^2 \frac{\eta}{2}} = 0$

$$\text{令 } G(x) = e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \left[ (f'(x) - 2x) \cos \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}) (f(x) - x^2) \right]$$

则  $G(\frac{\pi}{2}) = G(\eta) = 0$  故存在  $\xi \in (\eta, \frac{\pi}{2})$  使得  $G'(\xi) = 0$

$$\Downarrow \\ 2f''(\xi) - 2f'(\xi) + f(\xi) = \xi^2 - 4\xi + 4$$

设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 且  $f(0) = 1, f(1) = e$ , 证明: 存在  $\xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \eta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = e^\xi + e^\eta$

证: 令  $F(x) = f(x) - e^x - f(1-x) + e^{1-x}$ , 则  $F(0) = F(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$

则  $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$  使得  $0 = F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - e^\xi + f(1-\xi) - e^{1-\xi}$ ,

取  $\eta = 1-\xi$ , 即得  $f'(\xi) + f'(\eta) = e^\xi + e^\eta$

设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有二阶连续导数, 且  $f(1) = f(0) = 0, \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f(x) = 2$ , 证明:

$$\min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f''(x) \leq -16$$

证: 令  $g(x) = f(x) + 8x^2 - 8x$

$$(1) \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f''(x) \leq -16 \Leftrightarrow \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} g''(x) \leq 0$$

$$(2) g(1) = g(0) = 0 \quad \max g(x) \geq \max f(x) + 8x^2 - 8x \geq 0$$

若  $\max g(x) > 0$ , 则设最大值为  $\eta \in (0, 1)$  使得  $g'(\eta) = 0$

则  $\exists \xi_1 \in (0, \eta), \xi_2 \in (\eta, 1)$  使  $g'(\xi_1) = \frac{g(\eta) - g(0)}{\eta} > 0, g'(\xi_2) = \frac{g(\eta) - g(1)}{1-\eta} < 0$

所以  $\exists \xi \in (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ , 使  $g'(\xi) = \frac{g'(\xi_2) - g'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0 \Rightarrow \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} g'(x) < 0$

若  $\max g(x) = 0$ , 则  $g'(0) \leq 0, g'(1) \geq 0, \exists \xi \in (0, 1), g''(\xi) = \frac{g'(\xi_2) - g'(\xi_1)}{\xi_2 - \xi_1} < 0 \Rightarrow \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} g''(x) < 0$

设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $(a, b)$  内可导, 证明: 导函数  $f'(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内严格单调增加的充分必要条件是: 对  $(a, b)$  内任意的  $x_1, x_2, x_3$ , 当  $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$  时,

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} < \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2}$$

证:

" $\Rightarrow$ "

$\forall x_1 < x_2 < x_3, \exists \xi_1 \in (x_1, x_2), \xi_2 \in (x_2, x_3)$

$$\text{使 } f'(\xi_1) = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1}, f'(\xi_2) = \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2}$$

则由  $f'$  的单调性知,  $f'(\xi_1) < f'(\xi_2)$ , 从而  $\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} < \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_2)}{x_3 - x_2}$

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$\forall x_1 < x_2$  设  $x_3 = \frac{5x_1 + x_2}{4}, x_4 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, x_5 = \frac{x_1 + 3x_2}{4}$

则  $\forall u \in (x_1, x_3), v \in (x_5, x_2)$  有:

$$\frac{f(u) - f(x_1)}{x_1 - u} < \frac{f(u) - f(x_3)}{x_3 - u} < \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_4)}{x_3 - x_4} < \frac{f(x_4) - f(x_5)}{x_4 - x_5} < \frac{f(x_5) - f(v)}{x_5 - v} < \frac{f(v) - f(x_2)}{v - x_2}$$

$$\therefore f'(x_1) = \lim_{u \rightarrow x_1^+} \frac{f(u) - f(x_1)}{x_1 - u} \leq \frac{f(x_3) - f(x_4)}{x_3 - x_4} < \frac{f(x_4) - f(x_5)}{x_4 - x_5} \leq \lim_{v \rightarrow x_2^-} \frac{f(v) - f(x_2)}{v - x_2} = f'(x_2)$$

求函数  $f(x) = x^2 \ln(1+x)$  在  $x=0$  处的  $n$  阶导数  $f^{(n)}(0)$  ( $n \geq 3$ ).

解

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 \left( x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots \right) \\ &= x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} + \frac{x^5}{3} - \frac{x^6}{4} + \dots \\ &= \frac{3!}{3!} x^3 - \frac{2^4}{4!} x^4 + \frac{3^5}{5!} x^5 - \dots \\ \therefore f^{(n)}(0) &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n!}{n-2} \end{aligned}$$