

第十讲

习题课（二）



重要内容回顾

1. 柯西中值定理;
2. 不定式的极限.



补充例题

例1 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ ($b > a > 0$) 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 证明 $\exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = \frac{(b+a)f'(\eta)}{2\eta}$.

证 观察等式两边, 令 $g(x) = x^2$, 根据柯西中值定理, $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$, 使得

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

再根据拉格朗日中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 即可得

$$\underline{f'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a} = \underline{\frac{(b+a)f'(\eta)}{2\eta}}.$$



例2 设 $0 < a < b$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$ae^b - be^a = (1 - \xi)e^\xi (a - b).$$

证 注意到

$$\frac{ae^b - be^a}{(a - b)} = \frac{ae^b - be^a}{ab} = \frac{e^b}{b} - \frac{e^a}{a}.$$

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

得到

$$\frac{\frac{e^b}{b} - \frac{e^a}{a}}{\frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{a}} = \frac{\left(\frac{e^x}{x}\right)'_{x=\xi}}{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'_{x=\xi}} = \frac{\frac{\xi e^\xi - e^\xi}{\xi^2}}{-\frac{1}{\xi^2}} = (1 - \xi)e^\xi.$$



例3 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{\ln x - x + 1}$.

解 先对分子进行处理,

$$x^x - x = x(x^{x-1} - 1) = x(e^{(x-1)\ln x} - 1)$$

$$\sim x(x-1)\ln x \quad (x \rightarrow 1)$$

$$\sim (x-1)\ln x \quad (x \rightarrow 1),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^x - x}{\ln x - x + 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)\ln x}{\ln x - x + 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + \frac{x-1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x} - 1} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x \ln x + x - 1}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x + 2}{-1} = -2. \end{aligned}$$



例4 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导. 证明 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a) = \frac{1}{4}(b-a)^2 f''(\xi)$.

证 先将等式变形为

$$\frac{f''(\xi)}{4} = \frac{f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a)}{(b-a)^2}.$$

令 $F(x) = f(x) - 2f(\frac{a+x}{2}) + f(a)$, $G(x) = (x-a)^2$,

则 $F(x), G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足柯西中值定理条件, 且 $F(a) = G(a) = 0$. 于是 $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a)}{(b-a)^2} &= \frac{F(b)}{G(b)} = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{G(b) - G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi_1)}{G'(\xi_1)} \\ &= \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(\frac{a+\xi_1}{2})}{2(\xi_1 - a)}. \end{aligned}$$



又 $f'(x)$ 在 $[\frac{a+\xi_1}{2}, \xi_1]$ 上满足拉格朗日定理条件, 故

$\exists \xi \in (\frac{a+\xi_1}{2}, \xi_1) \subset (a, b)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a)}{(b-a)^2} &= \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(\frac{a+\xi_1}{2})}{2(\xi_1 - a)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(\frac{a+\xi_1}{2})}{(\xi_1 - \frac{a+\xi_1}{2})} \\ &= \frac{f''(\xi)}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{f(b) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f(a)}{(b-a)^2} = \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(\frac{a+\xi_1}{2})}{2(\xi_1 - a)}$$



例5 利用柯西中值定理证明不等式,

$$\tan x > x + \frac{x^3}{3}, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

证 不等式可以化为 $\frac{\tan x}{x + \frac{x^3}{3}} > 1, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$. 故取

$$f(x) = \tan x, \quad g(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3},$$

$f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[0, t]$ ($0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$) 上满足柯西定理条件,

因此 $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$ ($0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 使得

$$\frac{\tan x - 0}{x + \frac{x^3}{3} - 0} = \frac{\sec^2 \xi}{1 + \xi^2} = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \xi}{1 + \xi^2} > 1.$$

$$(\because \tan x > x, \text{ 当 } x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

