

$$55. f \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}) \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 0 < a < b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad \frac{b-a}{2} \frac{f'(\xi)}{\xi} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b+a}$$

Лемма: $f \in C[a, b] \cap \mathcal{D}(a, b)$

$$\exists c : \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} = f'(c)$$

Задача: $c \in (a, b)$

$$\forall \gamma \in (f'(c), f'(d)) \exists \xi \in (c, d) \quad f'(\xi) = \gamma$$

Корол: $f, g \in C[a, b] \cap \mathcal{D}(a, b) \quad g'(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in (a, b)$

$$\exists c : \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{f'(\xi)}{\xi} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\frac{(b+a)(b-a)}{2}} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\frac{b^2-a^2}{2}} = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{\frac{b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2}}$$

$$\rightarrow g(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow g'(x) = x, \quad g' > 0 \text{ на } (a, b)$$

$$\text{Корол} \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b) \quad \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{\xi}$$

$$\textcircled{2} a_n = \sqrt[n^3]{1 - \frac{1}{n} + \sin \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = ?$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = ? \quad , \quad b_n = \frac{a_n (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n})}{n^{2+3/2}}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

a)

$$\sin \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right), \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$a_n = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} + \sin \frac{1}{n} \right)^{1/n^3} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right) \right)^{1/n^3} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right) \right)^{1/n^3} = e^{-\frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)} = e^{-\frac{1}{6n^3}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^4}\right)} = 1$$

$$b) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n})}{n^{2+3/2}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n})}{n^{\alpha+3/2}} \stackrel{\alpha > -3/2}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1} + \dots + \sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1} - (\sqrt{1} + \dots + \sqrt{n})}{(n+1)^{\alpha+3/2} - n^{\alpha+3/2}} \stackrel{WT}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{(n+1)^{\alpha+3/2} - n^{\alpha+3/2}}$$

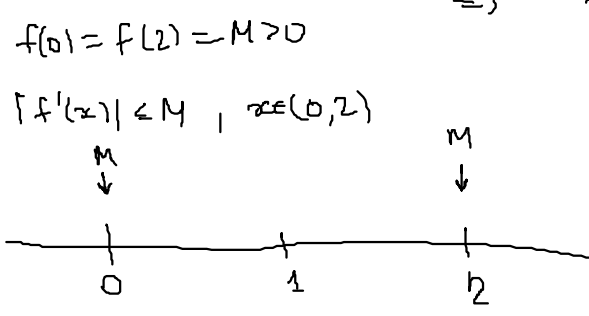
$\alpha > -3/2$
 $n^{\alpha+3/2} \rightarrow +\infty, n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{(n+1)^{\alpha+3/2} - n^{\alpha+3/2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{1/2}}{n^{\alpha+3/2} - (n-1)^{\alpha+3/2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{-\alpha-1}}{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^{\alpha+3/2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{-\alpha-1}}{1 - [(\alpha+3/2) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n})]} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha+1} (1 - (\alpha+3/2) \cdot \frac{1}{n} + o(\frac{1}{n}))} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{\alpha} \cdot (\alpha + \frac{3}{2}) + o(n^{\alpha})} = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha > 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & \alpha = 0 \\ +\infty, & \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha \leq -3/2 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{1} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n^{\alpha+3/2}} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n^{\alpha+3/2}} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & \alpha < 0 \\ \frac{2}{3}, & \alpha = 0 \\ 0, & \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$

54) $f \in C[0,2] \cap D(0,2)$?
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \geq 0 \quad x \in [0,2]$



$\neg \cap C. \quad \exists x \in (0,2) \quad f(x) < 0$
 $f(2) - f(x) = M - f(x) > M$
 $f(x) - f(0) = f(x) - M < -M$

Лагранж $\exists y_1 \in (x,2) \quad |f'(y_1)| = \left| \frac{f(2) - f(x)}{2-x} \right| > \frac{M}{2-x}$

$\left| \frac{f(2) - f(x)}{2-x} \right| > \frac{M}{2-x}$

$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0} \right| > \frac{M}{x}$

$\exists y_2 \in (0,x) \quad |f'(y_2)| > \frac{M}{x}$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \hookrightarrow |f'(y_1)| \leq M \Rightarrow \frac{M}{2-x} < M \Rightarrow 1 < 2-x \\
 \hookrightarrow |f'(y_2)| \leq M \Rightarrow \frac{M}{x} < M \Rightarrow \underline{x > 1}
 \end{array}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \frac{M}{2-x} < M \\ \frac{M}{x} < M \end{array}} \right\} \text{σβακβο } x \text{ ηρ } \bar{y} \text{ } \bar{y} \text{ } \bar{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \geq 0.$$