11.5-附录与补充

一阶线性非齐次微分方程求解公式

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

我们希望把左边凑成全微分

于是,可以两边同乘 $e^{\int Pdx}$

$$egin{aligned} Q(x)e^{\int Pdx} &= y'e^{\int Pdx} + Pye^{\int Pdx} = (ye^{\int Pdx})' \ &ye^{\int Pdx} &= \int Q(x)e^{\int Pdx}dx + C \ &y &= e^{-\int Pdx}(\int Q(x)e^{\int Pdx}dx + C) \end{aligned}$$

常用泰勒展开公式

泰勒展开:

$$P(x) = f(x_0) + f^{(1)}(x_0)(x-x_0) + rac{f^{(2)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^2}{2!} + ... + rac{f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n}{n!} + ...$$

麦克劳林展开:

$$P(x) = f(0) + f^{(1)}(0)x + rac{f^{(2)}(0)x^2}{2!} + ... + rac{f^{(n)}(0)x^n}{n!} + ...$$

常见函数的泰勒展开(麦克劳林展开):

指数函数

$$e^x = 1 + x + rac{x^2}{2!} + ... + rac{x^n}{n!} + ...$$
 $a^x = e^x \ln a = 1 + x \ln a + rac{(x \ln a)^2}{2!} + ... + rac{(x \ln a)^n}{n!} + ...$

三角函数与反三角函数

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n!}x^{2n} + \dots$$

$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \dots$$

$$\arcsin(x) = x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 6} \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots + \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots$$
$$\arctan(x) = x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{1}{5} x^5 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + \dots$$

双曲三角

$$\sinh(x) = x + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}x^{2n+1} + \dots$$

$$\cosh(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \dots + \frac{1}{2n!}x^{2n} + \dots$$

$$\tanh(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} - \frac{17x^7}{315} + \dots$$

有理函数/根式函数

其实就是等比数列求和:

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots + (-x)^n + \dots (-1 < x < 1)$$

后面两个通项都不太好写:

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + \cdots$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 - \frac{5}{16}x^3 + \frac{35}{128}x^4 + \cdots$$

对数函数

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}x^n + \dots (-1 < x \le 1)$$

$$\ln(x) = (x-1) - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}(x-1)^n + \dots (0 < x \le 2)$$

$$\ln(\frac{1+x}{1-x}) = 2(x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n} + \dots)(-1 < x < 1)$$

Wallis 公式与双阶乘相关公式

$$I_n = \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{rac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$
 $I_n = egin{cases} rac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot rac{\pi}{2} & n = 2k \ rac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} & n = 2k - 1 \end{cases}$

由单调性:

$$I_{2k+1} < I_{2k} < I_{2k-1}$$

可推出一些结论:

$$egin{aligned} &\lim_{k o\infty}rac{1}{2k+1}\left[rac{(2k)!!}{(2k-1)!!}
ight]^2=rac{\pi}{2} \ &rac{2}{\pi}\cdotrac{1}{2k+1}<\left[rac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}
ight]^2<rac{2}{\pi}\cdotrac{1}{2k} \ &rac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}<rac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!}<rac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Stirling 公式 (斯特林公式)

$$n! pprox \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(rac{n}{e}
ight)^n$$