

高等数学公式

积分公式

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}) + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + C$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2} \right| + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, n \text{ 为正偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, n \text{ 为大于1的奇数} \end{cases}$$

三角函数

$$\sin a + \sin b = 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\sin a - \sin b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\cos a + \cos b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\cos a - \cos b = -2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$$

$$\tan a + \tan b = \frac{\sin(a+b)}{\cos a \cdot \cos b}$$

$$\sin a \sin b = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) - \cos(a-b)]$$

$$\cos a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]$$

$$\sin a \cos b = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]$$

$$\cos a \sin b = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) - \sin(a-b)]$$

$$\sec^2 x - \tan^2 x = \csc^2 x - \cot^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

常用等价无穷小关系

$(x \rightarrow 0)$

$$x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x$$

$$x \sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x$$

$$x \sim \ln(1+x) \sim e^x - 1$$

$$1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^3$$

$$\tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3} x^3$$

$$x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{6} x^3$$

$$a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a$$

$$(1+bx)^a - 1 \sim abx$$

凑微分公式

$$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b)d(ax+b) \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$\int f(x^\mu) x^{\mu-1} dx = \frac{1}{\mu} \int f(x^\mu) d(x^\mu), (\mu \neq 0)$$

$$\int f(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) d(\ln x)$$

$$\int f(e^x) \cdot e^x dx = \int f(e^x) d(e^x)$$

$$\int f(a^x) \cdot a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int f(a^x) d(a^x)$$

$$\int f(\sin x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) d(\sin x)$$

$$\int f(\cos x) \cdot \sin x dx = -\int f(\cos x) d(\cos x)$$

$$\int f(\tan x) \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x) d(\tan x)$$

$$\int f(\cot x) \csc^2 x dx = -\int f(\cot x) d(\cot x)$$

$$\int f(\arctan x) \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int f(\arctan x) d(\arctan x)$$

$$\int f(\arcsin x) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int f(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x)$$

三角换元

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \rightarrow x = a \sin t, \quad \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} \rightarrow x = a \tan t, \quad \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \rightarrow x = a \sec t$$

$$u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, x = 2 \arcsin u, \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}, dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$$

重要极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

中值定理

罗尔定理

$$[a, b] \text{ 连续, } (a, b) \text{ 可导, } f(a) = f(b)$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a)$$

拉格朗日中值定理

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a)$$

柯西中值定理

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$$

曲率

弧微分公式

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

平均曲率

$$\overline{K} = \left| \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\Delta s} \right|$$

$\Delta\alpha$: 切线斜率的倾角变化量, Δs : 弧长

曲率

$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\Delta\alpha}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| = \frac{|y''|}{\sqrt{(1+y'^2)^3}}$$

直线: $K = 0$

半径为 a 的圆: $K = \frac{1}{a}$

函数展开成幂级数

泰勒级数与麦克劳林公式

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

$f(x)$ 可以展开成泰勒级数的充要条件是: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$

令 $x_0 = 0$, 为麦克劳林公式: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$

常用泰勒展开

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

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

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

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + o(x^{n+1})$$

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

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n)$$

定积分的几何应用

平面图形的面积

直角坐标情况

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_c^d \varphi(y) dy$$

极坐标情况

$$A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} [\rho(\theta)]^2 d\theta$$

体积

旋转体体积

圆盘法

$$\text{绕 } x \text{ 轴旋转: } V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$\text{绕 } y \text{ 轴旋转: } V = \int_c^d \pi [\varphi(y)]^2 dy$$

柱壳法

$$\text{绕 } y \text{ 轴旋转: } V = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx$$

截面已知立体体积

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

平面曲线的弧长

参数方程情况

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt$$

直角坐标方程情况

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$$

极坐标情况

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2(t) + \rho'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

微分方程

一阶微分方程

$$y' = f(x, y) \text{ 或 } P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$$

可分离变量的微分方程

$$g(y)dy = f(x)dx$$

$$G(y) = F(x) + C$$

齐次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = \phi(x, y)$$

$$\text{设 } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}, \quad u + \frac{du}{dx} = \phi(u)$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\phi(u) - u}$$

分离变量，积分后将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u ，即得齐次方程通解

一阶线性微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

当 $Q(x) = 0$ 时，为齐次方程， $y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$

当 $Q(x) \neq 0$ 时，为非齐次方程， $y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right]$

伯努利方程： $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n, (n \neq 0, 1)$

令 $z = y^{n-1}$

可降阶的高阶微分方程

$y^{(n)} = f(x)$ 型的微分方程

$$y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x) dx + C_1$$

$$y^{(n-2)} = \int [\int f(x) dx + C_1] dx + C_2$$

...

$y'' = f(x, y')$ 型的微分方程

设 $y' = p$

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p'$$

$y'' = f(y, y')$ 型的微分方程

设 $y' = p$

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$$

二阶微分方程

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + P(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = f(x), \quad f(x) \equiv 0 \text{ 时为齐次, } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ 时为非齐次}$$

二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = 0$$

求解步骤:

写出特征方程: $r^2 + pr + q = 0$

求出两根 r_1, r_2

r_1, r_2 的形式	通解
两不等实根 ($p^2 - 4q > 0$)	$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$
两相等实根 ($p^2 - 4q = 0$)	$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{r_1 x}$
两共轭复根 ($p^2 - 4q < 0$) $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta, \quad r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ $\alpha = -\frac{p}{2}, \quad \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}$	$y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos \beta x + C_2 \sin \beta x)$

二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$

$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$ 型

$$y^* = x^k R_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$$

$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos \omega x + P_n(x) \sin \omega x]$ 型

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} [R_m^{(1)}(x) \cos \omega x + R_m^{(2)}(x) \sin \omega x]$$

k 的取值

λ 不是特征方程的根 $k=0$ (第二种为 $\lambda \pm \omega$)

λ 是特征方程的单根 $k=1$ (第二种为 $\lambda \pm \omega$)

λ 是特征方程的重根 $k=2$

附 二阶非齐次线性微分方程解法示例

例

$$f(x) = e^x + \int_0^x (t-x)f(t)dt$$

解

$$f(x) = e^x + \int_0^x (t-x)f(t)dt = e^x - x \int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(t)dt$$

$$f'(x) = e^x - xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) = e^x - \int_0^x f(t)dt$$

$$f''(x) = e^x - f(x)$$

$$f''(x) + f(x) = e^x$$

$$1y'' + 0y' + 1y = e^{1x}$$

$$\text{特征方程为: } r^2 + 0r + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{解得: } r = 0 \pm 1i$$

$$\text{因此齐次方程通解为: } y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$\text{等号右侧是 } e^{\lambda x} P_m(x) \text{ 形式}$$

$$\text{其中 } \lambda = 1, P_m(x) = 1$$

$$\lambda \text{ 不是特征方程的根, } k = 0$$

$$\text{设方程特解为: } y^* = x^0(C_3)e^{1x} = C_3 e^x$$

$$\text{代入微分方程得: } 2C_3 e^x = e^x$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y^* = \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

$$\therefore f(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

$$\text{又可得 } f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1$$

$$\text{代入得: } f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \sin x + e^x)$$