

高维文

20354027

1. 设 $\alpha(x) \rightarrow 0$ ($x \rightarrow 0$, $\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^3$)

则 $\sin \alpha(x) \sim \tan \alpha(x) \sim \arctan \alpha(x) \sim \arcsin \alpha(x) \sim [e^{\alpha(x)} - 1] \sim \ln[1 + \alpha(x)] \sim \alpha(x)$
 $[1 - \cos \alpha(x)] \sim \frac{1}{2}[\alpha(x)]^2$, $[1 + \alpha(x)]^k - 1 \sim k\alpha(x)$ ($k \neq 0$)

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow f(x_0 - 0) = f(x_0 + 0) = A$ $\tan \alpha(x) - \sin \alpha(x) \sim \frac{[\alpha(x)]^3}{2}$
唯一性、有界性、保号性

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ ($f(x) \neq 0$), 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \infty$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + L + a_m}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + L + b_n} (b_n \neq 0) = \frac{a_m}{b_n}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + L + a_m}{b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + L + b_n} (a_0 \neq 0) = \begin{cases} a_0 / b_0, & m = n \\ 0, & n > m \\ \infty, & m > n \end{cases}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} = 0$

4. $\lim [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim f(x) \pm \lim g(x)$ $\lim [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim f(x) \cdot \lim g(x)$

$\lim \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim f(x)}{\lim g(x)}$ ($\lim g(x) \neq 0$)

5. 有限多个无穷小之和/积仍是无穷小; 有界变量与无穷小之积仍是无穷小

6. ① $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ ② $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0/\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0/\infty} h(x) = a$

则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0/\infty} f(x)$ 存在且等于 a

($1^\infty \approx e$)

7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1+\frac{1}{x})^x = e$

8. 幂指函数求极限常用对数法, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) \ln f(x)}$

9. $f(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow f(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x)$

10. $f(x)$ 在 x_0 有定义; $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ 存在; $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

不满足其中之一即为间断点. 左、右极限至少有一个不存在即为第一类间断点

11. $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 在 x_0 连续,

则 $f(x) \pm g(x)$, $f(x)g(x)$, $\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$ ($g(x) \neq 0$) 也在 x_0 连续

初等函数均连续

12. $f(x)$ 在开区间 (a, b) 内连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ 与 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} f(x)$ 存在, 则 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 有界

13. 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \alpha(x) = a$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \beta(x) = a$, 则直接提取公因子:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{e^{\alpha(x)} - e^{\beta(x)}}{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} e^{\beta(x)} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{e^{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)} - 1}{\alpha(x) - \beta(x)} = e^a$$

14. 点 $M(x_0, f(x_0))$

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)\Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

$$\text{切线方程: } y = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f(x_0)$$

$$\text{法线方程: } y = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0) + f(x_0) \quad (f'(x_0) \neq 0)$$

15. 可导必连续, 连续不一定可导.

16. 若 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处连续, 则 $f(x) = |x - x_0| \varphi(x)$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导的充要条件是 $\varphi(x_0) = 0$. 特别地, $|x - x_0|$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处不可导, 而 $(x - x_0)|x - x_0|$ 在 $x = x_0$ 处可导

$$17. (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x \quad (\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x \quad (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad \frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \quad \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (\text{arccot } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$18. [u(x) \pm v(x)]' = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$$

$$y = f[\varphi(x)] \Rightarrow y' = f'(x) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

$$[u(x) \cdot v(x)]' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)} \Leftrightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dy}}$$

$$\left[\frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right]' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2}$$

$$19. [u \pm v]^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)}$$

$$[ku]^{(n)} = k u^{(n)}$$

$$[uv]^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

$$= u^{(n)}v + n u^{(n-1)}v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)}v'' + \dots + n u'v^{(n-1)} + u v^{(n)}$$

$$20. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx} = \frac{d(\frac{dy}{dx})/dt}{dx/dt}$$

$$21. \sin 3\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = -3\cos \alpha + 4\cos^3 \alpha$$

$$\tan 3\alpha = \frac{3\tan \alpha - \tan^3 \alpha}{1 - 3\tan^2 \alpha} = \tan \alpha \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \alpha\right) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \alpha\right) \quad \cot 3\alpha = \frac{-3\cot \alpha + \cot^3 \alpha}{3\cot^2 \alpha - 1}$$

$$22. (\sin kx)^{(n)} = k^n \sin(kx + \frac{n}{2}\pi) \quad (\cos kx)^{(n)} = k^n \cos(kx + \frac{n}{2}\pi)$$

$$(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \cdot \ln^n a \quad (e^x)^{(n)} = e^x$$

$$\textcircled{1} (x^a)^{(n)} = a(a-1)\dots(a-n+1)x^{a-n} \quad \textcircled{2} (\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$\textcircled{3} (\frac{1}{x})^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} \quad \text{右三个中 } x \text{ 可替换为 } (x+c) \quad \text{若 } a < n, \text{ 则 } \textcircled{1} = 0$$

$$23. \text{微分(-阶)的形式不变性: } dy = f'[p(x)] \cdot p'(x) dx = f'(u) du$$

$$24. f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 点可微} \iff f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 点可导且 } dy = f'(x_0) dx \quad \text{且 } f(x) \text{ 在 } x_0 \text{ 点连续}$$

$$25. \text{函数在 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, 在 } (a, b) \text{ 内可导}$$

$$\text{罗尔定理: } f(a) = f(b), \text{ 至少存在一点 } \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使 } f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{拉格朗日定理: } \text{至少存在 } \eta, \text{ 使 } f(b) - f(a) = f'(\eta)(b-a)$$

$$\text{柯西定理: } g'(x) \neq 0, \text{ 至少 } \sim, \text{ 使 } \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{g(b)-g(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

$$26. \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1)$$

$$\arctan x = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

$$27. \text{洛必达法则! } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad \frac{0}{0} \text{ 或 } \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

$$28. \text{泰勒公式 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x-x_0)^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1} \quad \xi \text{ 介于 } x_0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间}$$

$$\text{麦克劳林公式 } f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} \quad \sim 0 \sim$$

$$29. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n)$$

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

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

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

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

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

30. $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 内具有二阶导数

$f''(x) \leq 0$, 则曲线弧 $f(x)$ 是凸的

$f''(x) \geq 0$, 则曲线弧 $f(x)$ 是凹的

这里是等于 写错了

拐点: 连续曲线凹与凸部分的分界点称为曲线的拐点 $f''(x)$ 和或不存在

31. 定积分定义求极限:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \rightarrow \int_0^1 \quad \frac{k}{n} \rightarrow x \quad \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow dx$$

32. $x > 0: e^x > 1+x, \ln(1+x) < x$

$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}: \sin x < x < \tan x$

33. 当 $f'(x) = 0$ 时, (或不存)

$f''(x_0) < 0$, $f(x)$ 在 x_0 取得极大值; $f''(x_0) > 0$, \sim 极小值

驻点: 指 $f'(x) = 0$ 的点, 又称平稳/稳点/临界点

34. 画图:

① $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(x) = A \Rightarrow y = A$ 为 $f(x)$ 的水平渐近线

② $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = \infty \Rightarrow x = x_0$ 为 $f(x)$ 的铅直渐近线

③ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a (a \neq 0)$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - ax] = b \Rightarrow y = ax + b$ 为 $f(x)$ 的斜渐近线

35. $\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int f(x) dx \right] = f(x)$$

$$\int [k_1 f(x) \pm k_2 g(x)] dx = k_1 \int f(x) dx \pm k_2 \int g(x) dx \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 不同时为零})$$

$$+C \quad +C \quad +C \quad !!!$$

$$36. (1) \int x^a dx = \frac{1}{a+1} x^{a+1} + C \quad (a \neq -1)$$

$$(2) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$(3) \int a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} a^x + C$$

$$(4) \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$(5) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$(6) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$(7) \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$(8) \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$(9) \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$(10) \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$(11) \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$(12) \int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$(13) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(14) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$(16) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx = \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + C$$

$$(17) \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

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

$$(18) \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C$$

$$(19) \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}| + C$$

$$(20) \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$$

$$(21) \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$$

$$37. \int df(x) = f(x) + C \Rightarrow \int d \int df(x) = \int df(x) = f(x) + C$$

$$38. \text{ 设 } \int f(u) du = F(u) + C \text{ 且 } u = \varphi(x) \text{ 可微,}$$

$$2) \int f[\varphi(x)] \varphi'(x) dx = \int f[\varphi(x)] d\varphi(x) = F[\varphi(x)] + C$$

$$\textcircled{a} \text{ 设 } x = \varphi(t) \text{ 严格单调可微, 且 } \varphi'(t) \neq 0$$

$$\text{若 } \int f[\varphi(t)] \varphi'(t) dt = \Phi(t) + C$$

$$2) \int f(x) dx = \Phi[\varphi^{-1}(x)] + C$$

$$39. \sin 2 \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2+\beta) + \sin(2-\beta)]$$

$$\sin(2+\beta) = \sin 2 \cos \beta + \cos 2 \sin \beta$$

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

$$\sin(2-\beta) = \sin 2 \cos \beta - \cos 2 \sin \beta$$

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

$$\cos(2+\beta) = \cos 2 \cos \beta - \sin 2 \sin \beta$$

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

$$\cos(2-\beta) = \cos 2 \cos \beta + \sin 2 \sin \beta$$

$$379. (1) x^{n-1} f(kx^n + p) dx = \frac{1}{kn} f(kx^n + p) d(kx^n + p)$$

$$(2) e^x f(ke^x + p) dx = \frac{1}{k} f(ke^x + p) d(ke^x + p)$$

$$a^x f(ka^x + p) dx = \frac{1}{k \ln a} f(ka^x + p) d(ka^x + p)$$

$$(3) \cos x f(k \sin x + p) dx = \frac{1}{k} f(k \sin x + p) d(k \sin x + p)$$

$$\sin x f(k \cos x + p) dx = -\frac{1}{k} f(k \cos x + p) d(k \cos x + p)$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} f(k \tan x + p) dx = \frac{1}{k} f(k \tan x + p) d(k \tan x + p)$$

$$(4) \frac{1}{x} f(k \ln x + p) dx = \frac{1}{k} f(k \ln x + p) d(k \ln x + p)$$

$$\frac{1}{x} f(k \log_a x + p) dx = \frac{\ln a}{k} f(k \log_a x + p) d(k \log_a x + p)$$

$$(5) f(\arcsin x) \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = f(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x)$$

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

$$(6) \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} d \ln(1+x^2)$$

41. 若 $u = u(x)$ 与 $v = v(x)$ 可微, 且 $u'(x) \cdot v(x)$ 具有原函数,

$$\text{则有 } \int u(x) v'(x) dx = u(x) v(x) - \int v(x) u'(x) dx$$

$$\text{或 } \int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

反对幂指三, 从后往前安

★ 被积函数是三角函数、反三角函数、指数函数、对数函数与多项式之间的乘积

42. 对形如 $\int \frac{f(x)}{p(x)} dx$ 的积分可化为 $\int f(x) dg(x)$ 计算, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{p(x)}$

$$43. (1) \int \frac{A}{x-a} dx \quad (2) \int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx \quad (n=2, 3, \dots) \quad (3) \int \frac{Mx+N}{x^2+px+q} dx \quad (4) \int \frac{(Mx+N)}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx \quad (n=2, 3, \dots)$$

$$44. (1) \int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx \quad (2) \int_a^b k f(x) dx = k \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$(3) \int_a^b [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$(4) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

$$(5) f(x) \leq g(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

95. (1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上最大值为 M , 最小值为 m ,

$$(2) \quad m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$

(2) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则在 $[a, b]$ 上至少存在一点 ξ , 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a) \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ 为 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上的积分平均值}$$

(3) 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积,

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

$$\text{许瓦兹不等式: } \left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b [g(x)]^2 dx$$

46. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上连续, 则

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } f(x) \text{ 为奇函数} \\ 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & \text{是偶函数} \end{cases}$$

是=不是在

47. (1) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导

$$\text{且有 } F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x)$ 是可微的,

$$\text{则 } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^{g(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f[g(x)] g'(x)$$

(3) 若上、下限都是 x 的可微函数

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f(t) dt \right) = f[b(x)] b'(x) - f[a(x)] a'(x)$$

(4) 牛顿-莱布尼兹公式: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$.

$$98. (1) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx \quad (4) \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$(5) f(x+c) = f(x) \quad (c>0) \quad (2) \int_0^c f(x) dx = \int_{\frac{c}{2}}^c f(x) dx = \int_a^{a+c} f(x) dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^n dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos x)^n dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & \text{奇} \end{cases}$$

★ 当 n 为偶数时, $n!!$ 表示所有偶数 (不大于 n) 连乘积, 反之亦然

49. (1) 由 $y=f_1(x)$, $y=f_2(x)$ ($f_1(x) \leq f_2(x)$) 与直线 $x=a$, $x=b$ ($a \leq b$) 围成面积:

$$S = \int_a^b [f_2(x) - f_1(x)] dx$$

$x=g_1(y)$, $x=g_2(y)$ ($g_1(y) \leq g_2(y)$) $y=c$, $y=d$ ($c \leq d$)

$$S = \int_c^d [g_2(y) - g_1(y)] dy$$

(2) 由 $r=r(\theta)$ 与 $\theta=\alpha$, $\theta=\beta$ 围成面积:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta$$

(3) 由 $y=f(x)$ 与 $x=a$, $x=b$ 及 x 轴所围成平面线绕 x 轴旋转一周体积:

$$V = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

(4) $x=g(y)$ $y=c$, $y=d$

$$V = \pi \int_c^d x^2 dy = \pi \int_c^d g^2(y) dy$$

(5) $y=f(x)$ ($a \leq x \leq b$) 线绕 x 轴旋转而成的曲面面积:

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b |y| \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx$$

(6) $\begin{cases} x=x(t) \\ y=y(t) \end{cases} (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |y(t)| \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$$

(7) $y=f(x)$ ($a \leq x \leq b$) 弧长公式:

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx$$

(8) $\begin{cases} x=x(t) \\ y=y(t) \end{cases} (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta)$

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2} dt$$

(9) $r=r(\theta)$, $\varphi_0 \leq \theta \leq \varphi_1$

$$l = \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta$$

50. $\vec{a} = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ $\vec{b} = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ $\vec{c} = \{c_1, c_2, c_3\}$

(点乘积或内积)

★ 数量积: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos(\angle \vec{a}, \vec{b})$

(1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$ (2) $(\lambda \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$ (3) $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}$

(4) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

★ 向量积: $\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$ $|\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \sin(\angle \vec{a}, \vec{b})$ $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 构成右手系

(叉乘积或外积)

★ 有“-”号

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

★ (1) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$ (2) $(\lambda \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \lambda (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$ (3) $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{c} + \vec{b} \times \vec{c}$

(4) $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0$

★ 混合积: $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c}$ 记为 $[\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}]$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

其绝对值等于以 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 为相邻三棱边的平行六面体的体积

$$= |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| |\vec{c}| \sin(\angle \vec{a}, \vec{b}) \cos(\angle \vec{a} \times \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

且 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \cdot \vec{a} = (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b}$ 若任意两个向量重或平行, 其混合积为 0

$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 共面

e.g. $(\vec{a} \times \vec{a}) \cdot \vec{b} = 0$

51. 平面及其方程:

(1) 点法式方程: 平面过点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 法向量 $\vec{n} = \{A, B, C\}$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

(2) 截距式方程: 设 a, b, c 为平面在坐标轴上的截距:

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

(3) 三点式方程: 平面过不共线的三点 $A(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ $B(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ $C(x_3, y_3, z_3)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_1 & y - y_1 & z - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(4) 一般式方程: $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ (A, B, C 不同时为 0)

52. 空间直线及其方程

方向向量：与直线平行的非零向量，称为该直线的方向向量

(1) 对称式方程 (点向式或标准式方程) 过点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 方向向量 $\vec{s} = \{l, m, n\}$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{l} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$$

(2) 参数方程
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + lt \\ y = y_0 + mt \\ z = z_0 + nt \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ 为参数})$$

(3) 两点式方程 过 $M_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 和 $M_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$

$$\frac{x-x_1}{x_2-x_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{y_2-y_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{z_2-z_1}$$

(4) 一般式方程
$$\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{两个平面的交线})$$

53. 设平面 $\pi_1: A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0$ $\pi_2: A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0$

法向量 $\vec{n}_1 = \{A_1, B_1, C_1\}$ $\vec{n}_2 = \{A_2, B_2, C_2\}$

直线 $L_1: \frac{x-x_1}{l_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{n_1}$ $L_2: \frac{x-x_2}{l_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$

方向向量: $\vec{s}_1 = \{l_1, m_1, n_1\}$ $\vec{s}_2 = \{l_2, m_2, n_2\}$

(1) 夹角

$$\pi_1 \text{ 与 } \pi_2: \cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| \cdot |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{|A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2|}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \cdot \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$$

$$L_1 \text{ 与 } L_2: \cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{s}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_2|}{|\vec{s}_1| \cdot |\vec{s}_2|} \quad L_1 \text{ 与 } \pi_1: \sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{s}_1|}{|\vec{n}_1| \cdot |\vec{s}_1|}$$

(2) 平行的条件:

$$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{B_1}{B_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \quad L_1 \parallel L_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{l_1}{l_2} = \frac{m_1}{m_2} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$L_1 \parallel \pi_1 \Leftrightarrow l_1A_1 + m_1B_1 + n_1C_1 = 0$$

(3) 垂直的条件

$$\pi_1 \perp \pi_2 \Leftrightarrow A_1A_2 + B_1B_2 + C_1C_2 = 0 \quad L_1 \perp L_2 \Leftrightarrow l_1l_2 + m_1m_2 + n_1n_2 = 0$$

$$L_1 \perp \pi_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{l_1}{A_1} = \frac{m_1}{B_1} = \frac{n_1}{C_1}$$

54. 距离公式

(1) $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到面 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$: $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

(2) $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ 到线 $\frac{x-x_0}{l} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$: $d = \frac{|\vec{M_0P_1} \times \vec{s}|}{|\vec{s}|}$

(3) 设有两直线: $L_1: \frac{x-x_1}{l_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{m_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{n_1}$ $L_2: \frac{x-x_2}{l_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{m_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{n_2}$

共面的条件: $\vec{M_1M_2} \cdot (\vec{s_1} \times \vec{s_2}) = 0$

两线间距离: $d = \frac{|\vec{M_1M_2} \cdot (\vec{s_1} \times \vec{s_2})|}{|\vec{s_1} \times \vec{s_2}|}$

55. 二次曲面 $z = x^2 + py^2 + qz^2$

(1) $p=q=0$, $z = x^2$ 是抛物柱面

(2) $q=0, p \neq 0$, 当 $p > 0$, $z = x^2 + py^2$ 是椭圆抛物面; 反之, 双曲抛物面

(3) $p=0, q \neq 0$, 当 $q = \frac{a^2}{4a^2} > 0$, 则可化为 $x^2 + (az - \frac{1}{2a})^2 = \frac{1}{4a^2}$ 是椭圆柱面
当 $q = -a^2 < 0$, 则可化为 $(az + \frac{1}{2a})^2 - x^2 = \frac{1}{4a^2}$ 是双曲柱面

(4) 当 $p \cdot q \neq 0$, 当 $p = a^2 > 0, q = b^2 > 0$, 可化为 $x^2 + a^2y^2 + (bz + \frac{1}{2b})^2 = (\frac{1}{2b})^2$ 是椭球面
当 $p = -a^2 < 0, q = -b^2 < 0$ $a^2y^2 + (bz - \frac{1}{2b})^2 - x^2 = (\frac{1}{2b})^2$ 是单叶双曲面
 $p = a^2 > 0, q = -b^2 < 0$ $x^2 + a^2y^2 - (bz + \frac{1}{2b})^2 = -(\frac{1}{2b})^2$ 双叶双曲面
 $p = -a^2 < 0, q = b^2 > 0$ $x^2 - a^2y^2 + (bz - \frac{1}{2b})^2 = (\frac{1}{2b})^2$ 单叶双曲面

光滑曲线: $r(t) = x(t)i + y(t)j + z(t)k$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad a \leq t \leq b$$

在点 $r(t_0)$ 的切线方程: $r = r(t_0) + \mu r'(t_0)$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x-x(t_0)}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y(t_0)}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z(t_0)}{z'(t_0)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t_0) + \mu x'(t_0) \\ y = y(t_0) + \mu y'(t_0) \\ z = z(t_0) + \mu z'(t_0) \end{cases}$$

法平面方程: $x'(t_0)(x-x(t_0)) + y'(t_0)(y-y(t_0)) + z'(t_0)(z-z(t_0)) = 0$