

1. 唯一性证明

eg: 唯一正根 (单调性 + 零点定理)

2. 数列极限

① 不等式

② \uparrow + 上界, \downarrow + 下界

③ 求导

④ 递推公式 \rightarrow

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{求和} \rightarrow \\ \text{求积} \rightarrow \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{夹逼} \rightarrow \text{分子分母速度不同} \\ \text{积分定义} \rightarrow \text{都变化} \\ \text{平方差} \\ \text{三角函数} \end{array} \right.$

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

3. 公式

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \rightarrow \text{推导}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

\hookrightarrow 推导

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a^3 - a^2b + a^2b - ab^2}{+ab^2 - b^3} \\ &= a^2(a-b) + ab(a-b) \\ & \quad + b^2(a-b) \\ &= (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = a^3 + a^2b - a^2b + ab^2 - ab^2 + b^3$$

$$= a^2(a+b) - ab(a-b) + b^2(a-b)$$

$$= (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 对于 } \frac{k^3-1}{k^3+1} = \frac{(k-1)(k^2+k+1)}{(k+1)(k^2-k+1)} = \frac{k-1}{k+1} \cdot \frac{(k+1)^2 - (k+1) + 1}{k^2 - k + 1}$$

$$\prod_{k=2}^n \frac{k-1}{k+1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdots \frac{n-3}{n-1} \cdot \frac{n-2}{n} \cdot \frac{n-1}{n+1} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{4} \cdot \cos \frac{x}{8} \cdots \cos \frac{x}{2^n} \rightarrow \text{借助 } 2 \sin \frac{x}{2^n}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})$$

同乘 $(1-x)$ 可得

$$\frac{(1-x)(1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4) \cdots (1+x^{2^n})}{(1-x)} \quad \text{平方差}$$

积分公式

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

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

点火公式

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

→ $\begin{cases} \text{奇} \\ \text{偶} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{2}{3}x \\ \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 x dx &= \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx &= \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi}$$

→ $\begin{cases} \text{奇} \\ \text{偶} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \textcircled{2} x \cdots x \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi}$$

→ $\begin{cases} \text{奇} \\ \text{偶} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{matrix} 0 \\ \textcircled{4} x \cdots x \frac{1}{2} x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{matrix}$$

题目

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx \rightarrow \int_0^1 (1 - \frac{1}{1+x}) dx$$

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