

□ 麦克劳林公式 $x \rightarrow 0$

$e^x =$ _____

$\sin x =$ _____

$\cos x =$ _____

$\frac{1}{1-x} =$ _____

$\frac{1}{1+x} =$ _____

$\ln(1+x) =$ _____

$(1+x)^a =$ _____

□ 等价无穷小（除以上，其他重要部分）

$$\begin{cases} \sin x - x \sim \text{_____} \\ \updownarrow \\ \arcsin x - x \sim \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x - x \sim \text{_____} \\ \updownarrow \\ \arctan x - x \sim \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

$1 - \cos ax \sim$ _____

$a^x - 1 \sim$ _____

□ 其余

(1) $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 的邻域内 C ，且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 1$

则 $\int_0^x g(t)dt \sim \int_0^x f(t)dt$

(2)
$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^\partial \ln x = \text{_____} & (\partial > 0) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \Delta}{\Delta} = \text{_____} & \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} (1+\Delta)^{\frac{1}{\Delta}} = \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

□ 间断点

第 I 类: $f(x+0)$ 、 $f(x-0)$ \exists

$$\begin{cases} \text{可去:} \text{_____} \\ \text{跳跃:} \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

第 II 类:

□ 极值点、拐点

(1) $f'(x_0) = 0, f''(x_0) \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases}$ _____

$\Rightarrow f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = f^{(2k-1)}(x_0) = 0$

且 $f^{(2k)}(x_0) \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases}$ _____

(2) $f''(x) > 0$ _____

$f''(x) < 0$ _____ 凹凸性 $\Rightarrow f'(x)$ 的 _____ 性

(3) $f''(x_0) = 0, f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ _____

$\Rightarrow f''(x_0) = f'''(x_0) = f^{(2k)}(x_0) = 0$

且 $f^{(2k+1)}(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_0$ 是 _____

注: 若 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为 $f(x)$ 极值点则

$$\begin{cases} \text{_____} \\ or \\ \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

若 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 为 $f(x)$ 拐点则

$$\begin{cases} \text{_____} \\ or \\ \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

□ 无穷大 $n \rightarrow \infty$

$\log^n a (a > 1) < n < n^k (k > 1) < a^n (a > 1) < n! < n^n$

默一次:

_____ < _____ < _____ < _____ < _____

□ 重要不等式: 【默一遍】

(1) $2ab$ _____ $a^2 + b^2$

(2) $\frac{x}{1+x}$ _____ $\ln(1+x)$ _____ $x (x > 0)$

(3) $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\arctan x$ _____ $\sin x$ _____ x _____ $\arcsin x$ _____ $\tan x$
 $\sin x$ _____ x _____ $\tan x$
 $1+x$ _____ e^x

(4) $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots \Rightarrow e^x - (1+x) = \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots > 0$

(5) $\sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \dots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$

(6) 柯西不等式:

$(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$

□ 一些必备公式

$x^n - 1 =$ _____

$\cos 2x =$ _____

$\tan^2 \frac{x}{2} =$ _____

$\tan \frac{x}{2} =$ _____

$$\begin{cases} \sec^2 x = \text{_____} \\ \csc^2 x = \text{_____} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha) = \text{_____} \\ \cot(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha) = \text{_____} \end{cases}$$

□ 求导工具

(1)

$$(x^a)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(c)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\sin x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\cos x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(e^x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(a^x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(2)

$$(\tan x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\cot x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\sec x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\csc x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

□ (3) 考前背熟

$$\left[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm 1}) \right]' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$[\ln(\sec x + \tan x)]' = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(4) 高阶导数

$$\left(\frac{1}{ax+b} \right)^{(n)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\sin kx)^{(n)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(\cos kx)^{(n)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(uv)^{(n)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(5) \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\varphi_1(x)}^{\varphi_2(x)} f(t) dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

□ 渐近线

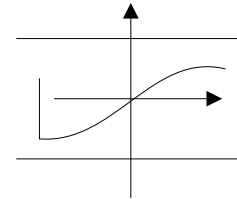
(1) 铅直渐近线：找 点

$< x = a >$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} y = \infty$$

$$\begin{matrix} (x \rightarrow a^+) \\ (x \rightarrow a^-) \end{matrix}$$

(2) 水平渐近线 $< y = A >$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = A \quad \left(\begin{matrix} +\infty \\ -\infty \end{matrix} \right) \quad y = \pm A \quad V = \text{条}$$

(3) 斜渐近线 $< y = ax + b >$

$$\begin{cases} a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

□ 积分公式

$$(1) \int k dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int e^x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int a^x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(2) \int \sec^2 x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \sin x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \Rightarrow \text{令 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(4)

$$\int \tan x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangle \int \sec x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\triangle \int \csc x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(5) 三角函数替换

$$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

□ 定积分重要公式

$$N-L: \int_a^b f(t) dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{对称区间: } \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{奇: } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ \text{偶: } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{三角函数:}$$

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

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

$$= \begin{cases} \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & \text{奇} \\ \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & \text{偶} \end{cases}$$

积分中值定理

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} \int_a^b f(x)dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & \delta \in (a, b) \\ \textcircled{2} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} & \delta \in [a, b] \end{cases}$$

Γ 函数

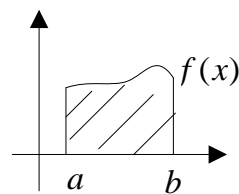
$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{\alpha-1} dx$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Gamma(\alpha+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Gamma(n+1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

面积 or 体积



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

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

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b xf(x)dx$$

多元函数微分学 $Z = f(x, y)$ $F(x, y, z) = 0$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \triangleq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \triangleq \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{若 } \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\Delta z - (A\Delta x + B\Delta y)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{则 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{eg } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - (A\Delta x + B\Delta y)}{\rho(Ax + By)} = 0$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - (Ax + By)}{\rho} = 0$$

关系：

连续

可偏导

可微

连续可偏导 \iff 偏导数连续

条件极值与无条件极值

无条件极值

$$\text{step1: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{求出驻点 } (x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{step2: } \begin{cases} \text{若“求极值”，验证 } \Delta = B^2 - AC \begin{cases} A = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, B = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}, C = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \Delta \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 0 \end{cases} \text{ 才为极值点} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A < 0 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ A > 0 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases} \\ \text{若“求最值”，无须验证} \end{cases}$$

条件极值 求 $z = f(x, y)$ 在条件 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 下的极值

拉格朗日乘数法 令 $F = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y)$

$$\begin{cases} F'_x = 0 \\ F'_y = 0 \\ F'_\lambda = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{求出}$$

□ 微分方程

一阶齐次: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0$

通解 $y =$ _____

一阶非齐: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)$

通解 $y =$ _____

二阶齐次: $y'' + py' + qy = 0$

1° 令 _____, $\Delta = p^2 - 4q$

2° $\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \Rightarrow \text{_____}, & y_{\text{齐通}} = \text{_____} \\ \Delta < 0 \Rightarrow \text{_____} & y_{\text{齐通}} = \text{_____} \\ \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \text{_____}, & y_{\text{齐通}} = \text{_____} \end{cases}$

二阶非齐次: $y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$

1° 求 _____, 算出 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \Rightarrow$ _____

2° 看 $f(x)$ 的形式:

1) $f(x) = p_n(x)e^{\alpha x}$

$\Rightarrow y^* = \text{_____} \begin{cases} \alpha = \text{_____} \\ k = \begin{cases} \text{_____} \\ \text{_____} \\ \text{_____} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

2) $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} \left[p_n(x) \cos \beta x + Q_m(x) \sin \beta x \right]_{n>m}$

$\Rightarrow y^* =$ _____

其中 $\begin{cases} \alpha, \beta \Rightarrow \text{_____} \\ k = \begin{cases} \text{_____} \\ \text{_____} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

□ 二重积分

性质

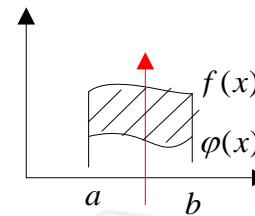
1) $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D |f(x, y)| d\sigma$

2) 当 $m \leq f(x, y) \leq M$, S 为区域 D 的面积

则 $mS \leq \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leq MS$

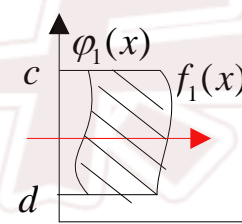
直角坐标系

1) 先 y 后 x



$$\int_a^b dx \int_{\phi(x)}^{f(x)} g(x, y) dy$$

2) 先 x 后 y



$$\int_d^c dy \int_{\phi_1(y)}^{f_1(y)} g(x, y) dx$$

可利用性质:

对称性: 利用 x 轴、 y 轴对称

利用 $y = x$ 对称 $\Rightarrow x, y$ 可对调

极坐标 $d\sigma = r dr d\theta$

泰勒公式:

$f(x) =$ _____

有理式拆分:

$$\frac{1}{(ax+b)(cx+d)} = \text{_____}$$

$$\frac{1}{(ax+b)^n} = \text{_____}$$

$$\frac{1}{(ax^2+bx+c)(cx+d)} = \text{_____}$$

此无法解

□ 级数

(1) 常数项级数

判敛：【方法】

$$\textcircled{1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n \pm v_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \pm \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \begin{cases} u_n, v_n \text{ 都收敛} \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ u_n, v_n \text{ 其中一个发散} \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ u_n, v_n \text{ 都发散} \Rightarrow \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{必要条件: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

③ 重要级数:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} & \begin{cases} p \leq 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ p > 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发} \\ 2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} aq^n & \begin{cases} |q| \leq 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ |q| > 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases} \quad s = \frac{a_1}{1-q} \\ 3) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p (\ln n)^q} & \begin{cases} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} & \begin{cases} p > 1 \\ p = 1 \text{ 且 } q > 1 \end{cases} \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} & \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} \text{ 发} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

④ 针对正项级数: $a_n \geq 0$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 有上界 \Rightarrow 收

1) 比较审敛法: 向零跑的速度快, 收敛可能性越高

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \begin{cases} c & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ 0 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ +\infty & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases}$$

2) 比值审敛法: 【阶乘】

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \rho \begin{cases} \rho < 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \rho > 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases}$$

3) 根值审敛法: 【带 n 次方】

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \rho \begin{cases} \rho < 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \rho > 1 & \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases}$$

⑤ 交错级数及其审敛法:

莱布尼茨审敛法:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n (u_n > 0) \begin{cases} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \\ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow 收敛

⑥ 一些 tips:

添加 | | \Rightarrow 发散性 \uparrow

添加 () \Rightarrow 收敛性 \uparrow

$$(2) \text{ 幂级数 } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n / \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$$

① 求收敛域:

$$\text{step1: 求 } R \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \rho \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \rho \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

step2: 单独讨论 $x = \pm R$ 的敛散性

step3: 收敛域

note: 对 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, 在 x_0 处条件下收敛, 则 $R = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

②和函数：

1) 常见公式： $f(x)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$

$e^x=$ _____

$\sin x=$ _____

$\cos x=$ _____

$\frac{1}{1-x}=$ _____

$\frac{1}{1+x}=$ _____

$\ln(1-x)=$ _____ $\ln'(1-x)=$ _____

$\ln(1+x)=$ _____

2) 分析性质：

逐项可导性质： $(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nx^n)'=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nnx^{n-1}$

逐项可积性质： $\int_0^x(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nx^n)dx=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\int_0^xa_nx^ndx=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_n}{n+1}x^{n+1}$

注： R 仍是 R ，但端点处收敛性须判断

□ 数三专项

差分方程

一阶差分： $y_{t+1}-y_t=\Delta y_t$

二阶差分： $\Delta^2 y_t=\Delta(\Delta y_t)=y_{t+2}-2y_{t+1}+y_t$

差分方程☆形如： $y_{t+1}+ay_t=f(t) \quad a\neq 0$

(1)齐次： $y_{t+1}+ay_t=0 \quad \lambda_1=-a$

$y_{\text{齐}}=$ _____ C 为 \forall 常

(2)非齐： $y_{t+1}+ay_t=p_m(t)\cdot\lambda_2'$ 仍齐+非齐

$y^*=$ _____

特： $y_{t+1}+ay_t=p_m(t)$

$y^*=$ _____