

微积分上重要公式



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$$\text{一、} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n}{b_0 x^m + b_1 x^{m-1} + \cdots + b_m} = \begin{cases} \frac{a_0}{b_0} & n = m \\ 0 & n < m \\ \infty & n > m \end{cases} \quad (\text{系数不为 } 0 \text{ 的情况})$$

$$\text{二、极限重要公式} \quad (1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e \quad (3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} (a > 0) = 1$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(6) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(7) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{arccot} x = 0$$

$$(8) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \operatorname{arccot} x = \pi$$

$$(9) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x = 0$$

$$(10) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^x = \infty$$

$$(11) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^x = 1$$

三、下列常用等价无穷小关系 ($x \rightarrow 0$)

$$\sin x \sim x \quad \tan x \sim x \quad \arcsin x \sim x \quad \arctan x \sim x \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

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

四、导数的四则运算法则

$$(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v' \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv' \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

五、基本导数公式

$$(1) (c)' = 0$$

$$(2) x^\mu = \mu x^{\mu-1}$$

$$(3) (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(4) (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(5) (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(6) (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(7) (\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$(8) (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

$$(9) (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(10) (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(11) (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(12) (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(13) (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(14) (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(15) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(16) (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(17) (x)' = 1 \quad (18) (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

六、高阶导数的运算法则

$$(1) [u(x) \pm v(x)]^{(n)} = u^{(n)}(x) \pm v^{(n)}(x)$$

$$(2) [cu(x)]^{(n)} = cu^{(n)}(x)$$

$$(3) [u(ax+b)]^{(n)} = a^n u^{(n)}(ax+b)$$

$$(4) [u(x) \cdot v(x)]^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)}(x) v^{(k)}(x)$$

七、基本初等函数的 n 阶导数公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad (x^n)^{(n)} &= n! & (2) \quad (e^{ax+b})^{(n)} &= a^n \cdot e^{ax+b} & (3) \quad (a^x)^{(n)} &= a^x \ln^n a \\
 (4) \quad [\sin(ax+b)]^{(n)} &= a^n \sin\left(ax+b+n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 (5) \quad [\cos(ax+b)]^{(n)} &= a^n \cos\left(ax+b+n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\
 (6) \quad \left(\frac{1}{ax+b}\right)^{(n)} &= (-1)^n \frac{a^n \cdot n!}{(ax+b)^{n+1}} & (7) \quad [\ln(ax+b)]^{(n)} &= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a^n \cdot (n-1)!}{(ax+b)^n}
 \end{aligned}$$

八、微分公式与微分运算法则

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad d(c) &= 0 & (2) \quad d(x^\mu) &= \mu x^{\mu-1} dx & (3) \quad d(\sin x) &= \cos x dx \\
 (4) \quad d(\cos x) &= -\sin x dx & (5) \quad d(\tan x) &= \sec^2 x dx & (6) \quad d(\cot x) &= -\csc^2 x dx \\
 (7) \quad d(\sec x) &= \sec x \cdot \tan x dx & (8) \quad d(\csc x) &= -\csc x \cdot \cot x dx \\
 (9) \quad d(e^x) &= e^x dx & (10) \quad d(a^x) &= a^x \ln a dx & (11) \quad d(\ln x) &= \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 (12) \quad d(\log_a x) &= \frac{1}{x \ln a} dx & (13) \quad d(\arcsin x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx & (14) \quad d(\arccos x) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\
 (15) \quad d(\arctan x) &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx & (16) \quad d(\operatorname{arccot} x) &= -\frac{1}{1+x^2} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

九、微分运算法则

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad d(u \pm v) &= du \pm dv & (2) \quad d(cu) &= cdu \\
 (3) \quad d(uv) &= vdu + u dv & (4) \quad d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) &= \frac{vdu - u dv}{v^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

十、基本积分公式

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int k dx &= kx + c & (2) \quad \int x^\mu dx &= \frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1} + c & (3) \quad \int \frac{dx}{x} &= \ln|x| + c \\
 (4) \quad \int a^x dx &= \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c & (5) \quad \int e^x dx &= e^x + c & (6) \quad \int \cos x dx &= \sin x + c \\
 (7) \quad \int \sin x dx &= -\cos x + c & (8) \quad \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx &= \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c \\
 (9) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx &= \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + c & (10) \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \arctan x + c \\
 (11) \quad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \arcsin x + c
 \end{aligned}$$

十一、下列常用凑微分公式

积分型	换元公式
$\int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b)d(ax+b)$	$u = ax+b$
$\int f(x^\mu)x^{\mu-1}dx = \frac{1}{\mu} \int f(x^\mu)d(x^\mu)$	$u = x^\mu$

$\int f(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \int f(\ln x) d(\ln x)$	$u = \ln x$
$\int f(e^x) \cdot e^x dx = \int f(e^x) d(e^x)$	$u = e^x$
$\int f(a^x) \cdot a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int f(a^x) d(a^x)$	$u = a^x$
$\int f(\sin x) \cdot \cos x dx = \int f(\sin x) d(\sin x)$	$u = \sin x$
$\int f(\cos x) \cdot \sin x dx = -\int f(\cos x) d(\cos x)$	$u = \cos x$
$\int f(\tan x) \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \int f(\tan x) d(\tan x)$	$u = \tan x$
$\int f(\cot x) \cdot \csc^2 x dx = \int f(\cot x) d(\cot x)$	$u = \cot x$
$\int f(\arctan x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int f(\arctan x) d(\arctan x)$	$u = \arctan x$
$\int f(\arcsin x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int f(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x)$	$u = \arcsin x$

十二、补充下面几个积分公式

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| + c$$

十三、分部积分法公式

(1) 形如 $\int x^n e^{ax} dx$, 令 $u = x^n$, $dv = e^{ax} dx$

形如 $\int x^n \sin x dx$ 令 $u = x^n$, $dv = \sin x dx$

形如 $\int x^n \cos x dx$ 令 $u = x^n$, $dv = \cos x dx$

(2) 形如 $\int x^n \arctan x dx$, 令 $u = \arctan x$, $dv = x^n dx$

形如 $\int x^n \ln x dx$, 令 $u = \ln x$, $dv = x^n dx$

(3) 形如 $\int e^{ax} \sin x dx$, $\int e^{ax} \cos x dx$ 令 $u = e^{ax}$, $\sin x, \cos x$ 均可。

十四、第二换元积分法中的三角换元公式

(1) $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ $x = a \sin t$ (2) $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ $x = a \tan t$ (3) $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$ $x = a \sec t$

十五、三角函数公式

1. 半角公式

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{2}}$$

$$\tan \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos A}{1 + \cos A}} = \frac{\sin A}{1 + \cos A}$$

$$\cot \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos A}{1 - \cos A}} = \frac{\sin A}{1 - \cos A}$$

2. 万能公式

$$\sin a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\cos a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$$

$$\tan a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$$

十六、几种常见的微分方程

1. 可分离变量的微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)g(y)$, $f_1(x)g_1(y)dx + f_2(x)g_2(y)dy = 0$

2. 齐次微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

3. 一阶线性非齐次微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)$ 解为: $y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x)e^{\int p(x)dx} dx + c \right]$

微分方程的相关概念:

一阶微分方程: $y' = f(x, y)$ 或 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$

可分离变量的微分方程: 一阶微分方程可以化为 $g(y)dy = f(x)dx$ 的形式, 解法:

$\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$ 得: $G(y) = F(x) + C$ 称为隐式通解。

齐次方程: 一阶微分方程可以写成 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, 即写成 $\frac{y}{x}$ 的函数, 解法: 一阶线性

设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, $u + \frac{du}{dx} = \phi(u)$, $\therefore \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\phi(u) - u}$ 分离变量, 积分后将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u ,

即得齐次方程通解。

微分方程:

1. 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, $y = \left(\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int P(x)dx}$

2. 贝努力方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n, (n \neq 0, 1)$

全微分方程:

如果 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ 中左端是某函数的全微分方程, 即:

$du(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$, 其中: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$

$\therefore u(x, y) = C$ 应该是该全微分方程的通解。

二阶微分方程:

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

二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程及其解法:

(*) $y'' + py' + qy = 0$, 其中 p, q 为常数;

求解步骤:

1、写出特征方程: $(\Delta)r^2 + pr + q = 0$, 其中 r^2 , r 的系数及常数项恰好是(*)式中 y'', y', y 的系数;

2、求出 (Δ) 式的两个根 r_1, r_2

3、根据 r_1, r_2 的不同情况, 按下表写出(*)式的通解:

r_1, r_2 的形式	(*)式的通解
两个不相等实根 ($p^2 - 4q > 0$)	$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$
两个相等实根 ($p^2 - 4q = 0$)	$y = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{r_1 x}$
一对共轭复根 ($p^2 - 4q < 0$) $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta, r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ $\alpha = -\frac{p}{2}, \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}$	$y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$

二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$, p, q 为常数

$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$ 型, λ 为常数;

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