

数学分析公式结论总结

——HYX_v1.0

§ 0.常用公式表

三角函数

和差化积：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\end{aligned}$$

积化和差：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin (\alpha + \beta) + \sin (\alpha - \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin (\alpha + \beta) - \sin (\alpha - \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha + \beta) + \cos (\alpha - \beta)] \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos (\alpha + \beta) - \cos (\alpha - \beta)]\end{aligned}$$

半角公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}} \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} \\ \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}\end{aligned}$$

倍角公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \\ 1 - \cos \alpha &= 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \tan 2\alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \\ \cot 2\alpha &= \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \cot \alpha} \\ \sec 2\alpha &= \frac{\sec^2 \alpha + \csc^2 \alpha}{\csc^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \alpha} = \frac{\sec^2 \alpha \csc^2 \alpha}{\csc^2 \alpha - \sec^2 \alpha} \\ \csc 2\alpha &= \frac{\sec^2 \alpha + \csc^2 \alpha}{2 \sec \alpha \csc \alpha} = \frac{\sec \alpha \csc \alpha}{2} \\ (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n &= \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta\end{aligned}$$

万能公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

其他：

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \alpha &= \frac{1}{\cot \alpha} \\ \sin \alpha &= \frac{1}{\csc \alpha} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1}{\sec \alpha}\end{aligned}$$

§ 1. 数列极限

调和-几何-算术平均值不等式：

$$\frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \quad (a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

伯努利不等式：

$$(1+x)^n \geq 1+nx \quad (\forall x > -1, n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

柯西不等式：

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right)$$

二项式展开：

$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^k b^{n-k}$$

因式分解：

$$a^n - b^n = (a-b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + \cdots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

闵科夫斯基不等式（可以通过几何意义来记忆）：

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}\end{aligned}$$

结论：

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{\frac{1}{n}} &= 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c^n}{n!} &= 0 (c \neq 0) \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^\alpha}{c^n} &= 0 (\alpha > 0, c > 1)\end{aligned}$$

符号/定义:

- \forall : 任意选取 \exists : 存在 冒号: 满足的结论
- $n!! = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots n & n \bmod 2 = 0 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots n & n \bmod 2 = 1 \end{cases}$
- 无穷小/无穷小量: 如果数列 a_n 的极限为零, 那么称数列 a_n 为无穷小(量)
- 欧拉常数(γ): $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n = \gamma + \epsilon(n)$, 其中 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \epsilon(n) = 0$; 即调和级数与自然对数的差值的极限
- 上/下确界: $\sup E = \alpha, \inf E = \beta$

数列极限定义:

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N(\epsilon) \in \mathbb{N}^*, \forall n > N : |a_n - a| < \epsilon$$

数列极限的保序性 (取0时为保号性):

(1) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \alpha < a < \beta$, 则存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $\alpha < a_n < \beta$

(2) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$, 且 $a < b$, 则存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $a_n < b_n$

(3) 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$, 若存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N$ 时, 有 $a_n \leq b_n$, 则 $a \leq b$

自然常数:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}\right) = e$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^n = e^k, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{k}{n}\right)^n = e^{-k} \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \text{ 单调递增}, y_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \iff n \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < 1 < (n+1) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \iff \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) < \frac{1}{n}$$
$$\frac{k}{n+k} < \ln \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) < \frac{k}{n}$$

其他:

(1) 对 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 有

$$(x+y)^n \geq x^n + y^n, \quad (x^n + y^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq x + y$$
$$(x+y)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq x^{\frac{1}{n}} + y^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad |x^{\frac{1}{n}} - y^{\frac{1}{n}}| \leq |x - y|^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

(2)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) = s \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + 2a_2 + \cdots + na_n}{n} = 0$$

(3)

$$n < \sqrt{(n-1)(n+1)} \Rightarrow \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2n+1)}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

(4)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^\alpha} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^\alpha}\right) = \begin{cases} \text{不存在} & \alpha = 1 \\ \text{存在} & \alpha > 1 \end{cases}$$

§ 2. 函数极限与连续

