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极限部分

泰勒展开式

泰勒公式

泰勒公式是将一个在 $x=x_0$ 处具有n阶导数的函数f(x)利用关于 $(x-x_0)$ 的n次多项式来逼近函数的方法。

$$f(x) = \frac{f(x_0)}{0!} + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

1、佩亚诺(Peano) 余项:

$$R_n(x) = o[(x - x_0)^n]$$

2、施勒米尔希-罗什(Schlomilch-Roche) 余项:

$$R_n(x) = f^{(n+1)} \left[x_0 + \theta (x - x_0) \right] \frac{(1 - \theta)^{n+1-p} (x - x_0)^{n+1}}{n!p} \quad \sharp \Phi \in (0,1).$$

3、拉格朗日 (Lagrange) 余项:

$$R_n(x) = f^{(n+1)} \left[x_0 + \theta \left(x - x_0 \right) \right] \frac{\left(x - x_0 \right)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$$

$$\sharp \Phi \in (0,1)_{\circ}$$

$$R_n(x) = f^{(n+1)} \left[x_0 + \theta (x - x_0) \right] \frac{(1 - \theta)^n (x - x_0)^{n+1}}{n!} \qquad \sharp \Phi \in (0, 1).$$

5、积分余项

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_a^x (t-x)^n f^{(n+1)}(t) dt$$

常用泰勒展开式

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + o(x^3)$$

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

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

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1 \times 3}{2 \times 4} \times \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5}{2 \times 4 \times 6} \times \frac{x^7}{7} + o(x^7)$$

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

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

$$(1+x)^{a} = 1 + \frac{a}{1!}x + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \frac{a(a-1)(a-2)}{3!}x^{3} + o\left(x^{3}\right)$$

• 常见求导公式

基本初等函数求导公式

(1)
$$(C)' = 0$$

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(9) \quad (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

(10)
$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

(11)
$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$
 (12) $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$,

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

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

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

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

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

函数的和、差、积、商的求导法则

设u = u(x), v = v(x)都可导,则

$$(1) \qquad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$$

$$(3) \qquad (uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

(4)
$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

反函数求导法则

若函数 $x=\varphi(y)$ 在某区间 I_y 内可导、单调且 $\varphi'(y)\neq 0$,则它的反函数 y = f(x) 在对应区间 I_x 内也可导,且



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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{dx}$$

• 极限公式

$$\sin \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ b}$$

$$\sin \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \qquad \tan \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$\ln(1+\stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}) \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \qquad \arctan \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$\arcsin \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \qquad \arctan \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \ln a$$

$$1 - \cos \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}^2 \qquad \stackrel{\sqrt{1+\stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}}}{-1 \sim \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \ln a}$$

$$1 - \cos \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}^2 \qquad \stackrel{\sqrt{1+\stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}}}{-1 \sim \frac{\stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}}{n}}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} - \sin \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \frac{1}{6} \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}^3 \qquad \arctan \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} - \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \frac{1}{6} \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}^3$$

$$\stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} - \arctan \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \frac{1}{3} \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}^3 \qquad \tan \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} - \sin \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}} \sim \frac{1}{2} \stackrel{\mathbf{U}}{\mathbf{v}}^3$$

• 积分区域对称