



# 单变量微积分

#### ·极限

$$\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = \angle \iff \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \angle$$

# ·基本协限

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} e^x = \infty$$
,  $\lim_{x\to\infty} e^x = 0$ 

$$\lim_{x\to a} hx = \infty, \lim_{x\to 0^+} hx = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{b}{xr} = 0, (r>0), \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{b}{xr} = 0, (r>0)$$

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} x^n = \infty$$
 ( $n = \infty$ ),  $\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} x^n = -\infty$  ( $n = -\infty$ )

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty} \alpha x^n + \dots + bx + C = sign(a) \infty \quad (n(3))$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} ax^n + \dots + bx + c = sign(a) \propto (n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} ax^n + \cdots + bx + C = -sign(a) \propto (n \frac{\pi}{2})$$

# ·分数数据限 lim fx)的计算方法。

#### 一因多分解,

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\cancel{x} + 4x - 12}{\cancel{x}^2 - 2x} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x-2)(x+6)}{\cancel{x}(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\cancel{x} + 6}{\cancel{x}} = 4$$

## 一 53/5母有理化

58/5日有理化  

$$lim = \frac{3-\sqrt{x}}{x^2-81} = lim = \frac{3-\sqrt{x}}{x^2-81} = lim = \frac{9-x}{3+\sqrt{x}} = lim = lim = -1 = -108$$
 $x \to 9 = x^2-81 = x \to 9 = x \to$ 

# 一台并有理式

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{1}{x+h} - \frac{1}{h} \right) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{x - (x+h)}{x(x+h)} \right) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{-1}{x(x+h)} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$M \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

M 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$
  
多項式在 の处 たる 取限: 出版 × たっ最 大阪
$$\lim_{x\to -\infty} \frac{3x^2-4}{f(x-2x)} = \lim_{x\to -\infty} \frac{x^2(3-\frac{4}{x^2})}{x^2(\frac{5}{x}-2)} = \lim_{x\to -\infty} \frac{3-\frac{4}{x^2}}{\frac{5}{x^2}-2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

#### . 中值多理

fin 在[a, 1]连续、对 YM e[f(a), f(b)], Ic e[a, b].使得 f(c)=M

$$f(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

# • 常用导敏.

$$\frac{d}{dx} x = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = - \csc x \cot x$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \alpha^{\times} = h \alpha \cdot \alpha^{\times}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^{x}=e^{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{d}\cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{dx}\arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}hxx = \frac{1}{x}, x>0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
 tam  $x = sec^2x$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = sec^2 x \qquad \frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x| = \frac{1}{x}, x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}$$
 arctanx =  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$
, x>0

## · 殷忒做5

$$2\pi \frac{1003}{100}$$
 =  $e^{3x-90}$  +  $x^3y^2 = \sin y + 11 \times$ 

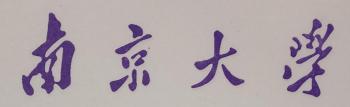
$$e^{2x-9y}(2-9\frac{dy}{dx}) + 3x^{2}y^{2} + 2x^{3}y\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos y\frac{dy}{dx} + 11$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{11-2e^{2x-9y}-3x^{2}y^{2}}{2x^{3}y-9e^{2x-9y}-\cos y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{11 - 2e^{2x - 9y} - 3x^2y^2}{2x^3y - 9e^{2x - 9y} - 3x^2y^2}$$

. 函数內價減性.





$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \uparrow$$
  
 $f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \Rightarrow$ 

. 孟敖西凹凸性

· 孟敬而极值

- 数写重: x=c处是fxxn局部故值 >> x=c是fxxnn驻至
- [a, b]上的极值:f(x)在[a, b]上连缓、极值从f(x)的验点,f(a),f(b)中建、

· 中值主理

f以在 [a,b] 上连续且可微。则  $\exists c \in (a,b)$ ,彼得  $f(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b-a}$ 

• 皇散兮皇义

Jafmodu = lim = f(xi) =x

· 常用双写

$$\int k \, dx = kx + c$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + c , n \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-1} dx = ha |x| + c$$

$$\int_{ax+b} dx = \int_{a} m |ax+b| + C$$

500本

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2 + v} du = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{v}{a} + c$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 u^2}} du = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + c$$

- · Jsin"x ous"x olx Ro竹真方法
  - n奇: 将1个smx变成-dosex. 杨其杂smx取为orax (sin\*x=1-ora\*x),用U=orax代政
  - m奇: 丹1个arox 基成dsinx . --- cvax --- sinx (corix=1-sinx), u=simx ---
  - n,m同偏:用z條和公式,

$$5m2x = 25mx$$
 over

$$cop^2 x = \frac{1 + cop 2x}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

- · Stan x sec x dx Ro > 1 1 20th.
  - n奇: 揭1丁tanx和1丁secx租为 dsecx, 病真余tama 到为 secx(tam'x=sec'x-1), 用U=sex
  - m傷:将2个sec x射为dtamx,将其余sec x 到为tamx (sec x=1+tam x), 用u=tam x 代搜.
  - -n偶m奇·没有通法解决
- 。三角代換

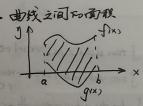
$$\int a^2 - b^2 x^2 \implies x = \frac{a}{b} \sin \theta$$
,  $\cos \theta = 1 - \sin^2 \theta$ 

$$\sqrt{b^2-a^2} \Rightarrow x=\frac{a}{b} \sec \theta$$
,  $\tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta - \theta$ 

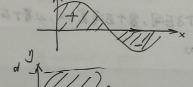
$$\sqrt{a^2+b^2x^2} \implies x = \frac{9}{b} \tan \theta$$
, sec  $\theta = 1 + \tan^2 \theta$ 

・净面板

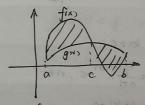
Ja fixiotx



Ja (fix)-gix) dx

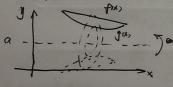


Jc (fig) -g(y))dy



Ja (fix)-g(x)dx+ Jagno-fix)dx

#### 超相信的特别



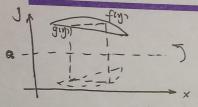
 $\int A dx = \int \pi \left( (f(x) - 0)^2 - (g(x) - a)^2 \right) dx$   $\overrightarrow{\triangle} = \int \pi \nabla x dx$ 

Q(x)

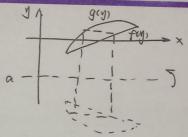
 $\int A dx = \int \pi \left( \left( |a| + g(x) \right)^2 - \left( |a| + f(x) \right)^2 \right) dx \quad \boxed{2} \ 1776$ 



# 柏京大学



$$\int A dy = \int 2\pi \left( \frac{y-a}{a-y} \right) (f(y)-g(y)) dy$$
国程度



owerage = 
$$\frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \frac{F(b) - F(a)}{b-a}$$

· 豨长

$$L = \int ds = \int \int 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2} dx = \int \left(\frac{dx}{dx}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{2} dx$$

$$= \int \int 1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^{2} dy = \int \int r^{2} + \left(\frac{dr}{dx}\right)^{2} d\theta$$

. 超对体的表面和

. 反常积分股级性后代较

• 学用仅常积分