

高中数学公式整理

by Frank

集合与不等式

摩根律: $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$
 $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

均值不等式: $\frac{2}{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}} \leq \sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}} \quad (a, b > 0)$, 当且仅当 $a = b$ 时取等

$$a + b \geq 2\sqrt{ab} \quad (a, b > 0)$$

基本不等式: $ab \leq \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \quad (a, b \in \mathbf{R})$, 当且仅当 $a = b$ 时取等

$$a^2 + b^2 \geq \frac{(a+b)^2}{2} \geq 2ab \quad (a, b \in \mathbf{R})$$

三角不等式: $||a| - |b|| \leq |a+b| \leq |a| + |b|$

前一个等号当且仅当 $ab \leq 0$ 时取等, 后一个等号当且仅当 $ab \geq 0$ 时取等

柯西不等式: $(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \cdots + a_n^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \cdots + b_n^2) \geq (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + \cdots + a_nb_n)^2$, $a_i, b_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

当且仅当 $\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2} = \cdots = \frac{a_n}{b_n}$ 或 $b_1 = b_2 = \cdots = b_n = 0$ 时取等

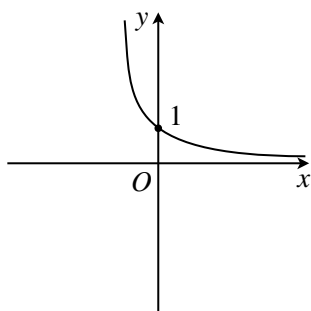
$n = 2$ 时, $(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) \geq (ac + bd)^2$, 当且仅当 $ad = bc$ 时取等

同解变形: $|x| \leq y \iff -y \leq x \leq y$

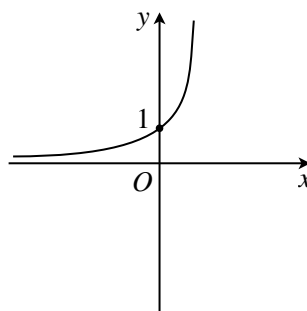
幂、指数与对数

指数函数的图像:

$$y = a^x \quad (0 < a < 1)$$

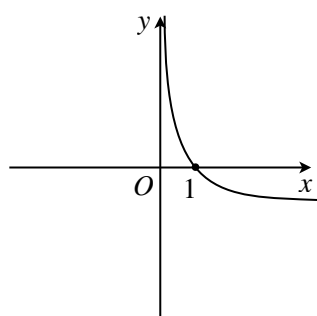


$$y = a^x \quad (a > 1)$$

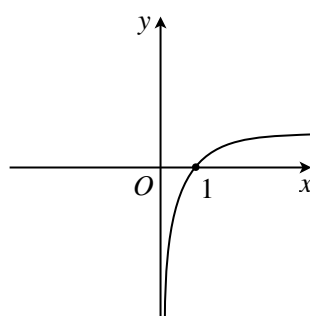


对数函数的图像:

$$y = \log_a x \quad (0 < a < 1)$$

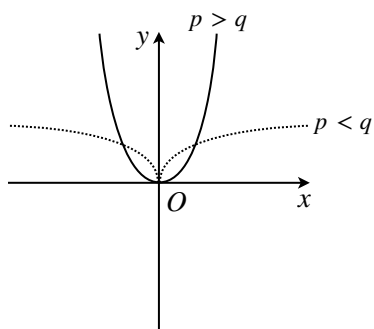


$$y = \log_a x \quad (a > 1)$$

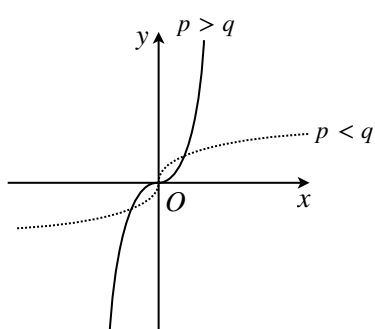


幂函数的图像:

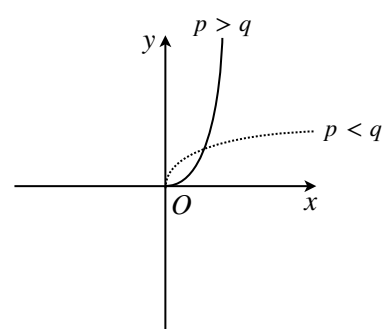
$$y = x^{\frac{p}{q}} \quad (p \text{ 为偶数, } q \text{ 为奇数})$$



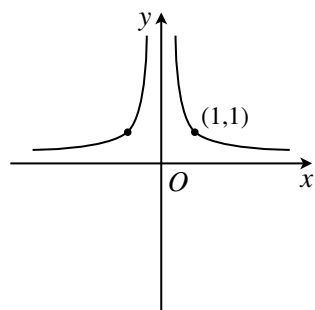
$$y = x^{\frac{p}{q}} \quad (p \text{ 为奇数, } q \text{ 为奇数})$$



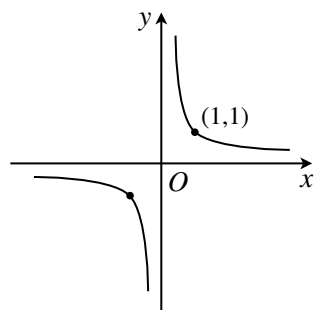
$$y = x^{\frac{p}{q}} \quad (p \text{ 为奇数, } q \text{ 为偶数})$$



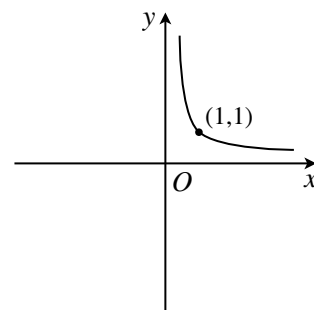
$$y = x^{-\frac{p}{q}} \quad (p \text{ 为偶数, } q \text{ 为奇数})$$



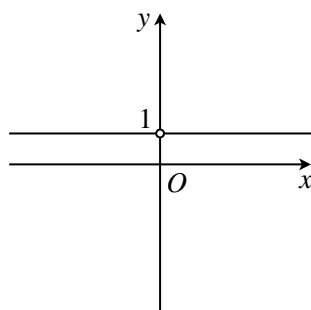
$$y = x^{-\frac{p}{q}} \quad (p \text{ 为奇数, } q \text{ 为奇数})$$



$$y = x^{-\frac{p}{q}} \quad (p \text{ 为奇数, } q \text{ 为偶数})$$



$$y = x^0$$



$$a^{\log_a N} = N \quad (N > 0)$$

$$\log_a(MN) = \log_a M + \log_a N \quad (M, N > 0)$$

$$\log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N \quad (M, N > 0)$$

$$\text{对数的性质: } \log_a N^c = c \log_a N \quad (N > 0)$$

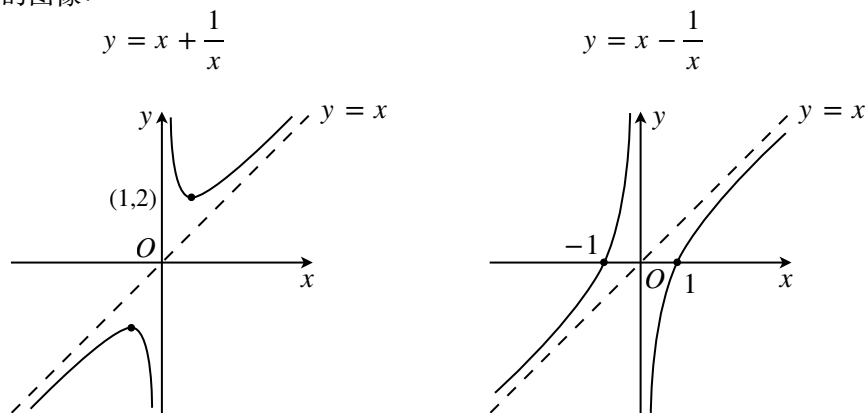
$$\log_a N^p = \frac{p}{q} \log_a N \quad (N > 0)$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a} \quad (a, b \neq 1)$$

$$\text{对数换底公式: } \log_b N = \frac{\log_a N}{\log_a b} \quad (N > 0)$$

函数

对勾函数与川字函数的图像:



对于关于 x 的方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ ($a \neq 0$), 有

$$\text{一元二次方程求根公式: 当 } \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \geq 0 \text{ 时, } x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$\text{韦达定理: } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} \\ x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a} \end{cases} \quad (a \neq 0)$$

$$\text{顶点坐标: } \left(-\frac{b}{2a}, \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} \right) \quad (a \neq 0)$$

函数的对称性: 定义在 \mathbf{R} 上的函数 $f(x)$, 对于 $\forall x \in \mathbf{R}, f(a+x) + f(a-x) = 2b \iff f(x)$ 关于 (a, b) 对称

$$f(x+a) = f(x) \Rightarrow T = a$$

$$f(x+a) = -f(x) \Rightarrow T = 2a$$

$$f(x+a) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \Rightarrow T = 2a \quad (f(x) \neq 0)$$

$$\text{函数的周期性: 对于 } \forall x \in \mathbf{R}, f(x) + f(x+a) + f(x+2a) = 0 \Rightarrow T = 3a$$

$$f(x+a) = \frac{f(x)+1}{1-f(x)} \Rightarrow T = 4a \quad (f(x) \neq 1)$$

$$f(x) + f(x+2a) = f(x+a) \Rightarrow T = 6a$$

$f(x)$ 关于 $(a,0), (b,0)$ 对称

$$\Rightarrow T = 2|a - b|$$

函数的对称性与周期性: $f(x)$ 关于直线 $x = a$, 直线 $x = b$ 对称

$$\Rightarrow T = 2|a - b|$$

$f(x)$ 关于直线 $x = a, (b,0)$ 对称

$$\Rightarrow T = 4|a - b|$$

导数的定义: $f'(x_0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$

函数的切线方程: $y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

$$f(x) = C \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = kx + b \quad f'(x) = k$$

基本初等函数的导数: $f(x) = x^a \quad f'(x) = ax^{a-1}$

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

$$f(x) = \cos x \quad f'(x) = -\sin x$$

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = e^x$$

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

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

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

$$[af(x)]' = af'(x)$$

$$[f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

导函数的运算: $[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$

$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

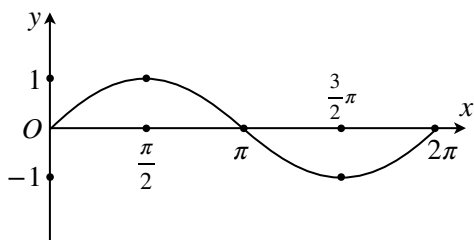
$$(g(x) \neq 0)$$

$$\{f[g(x)]\}' = f'[g(x)] \cdot g'(x)$$

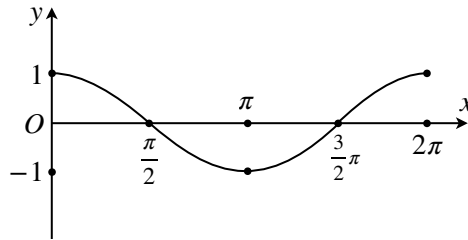
三角比与三角函数

正弦函数与余弦函数的图像:

$$y = \sin x$$

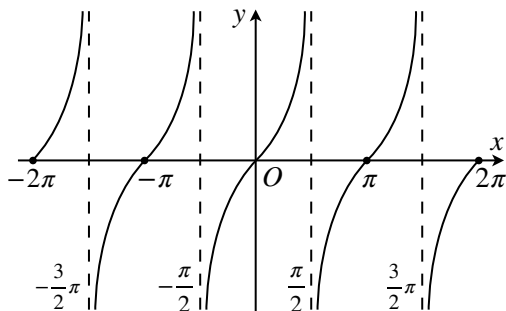


$$y = \cos x$$

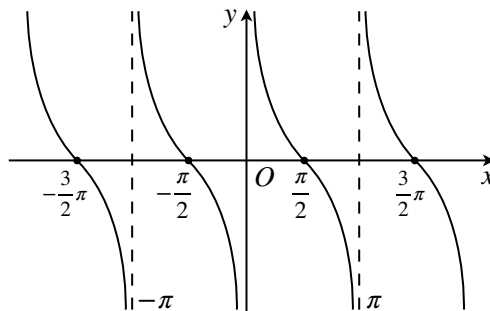


正切函数与余切函数的图像:

$$y = \tan x$$

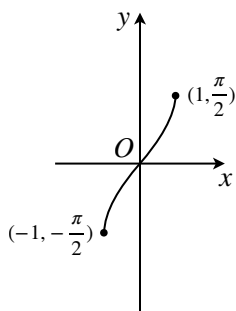


$$y = \cot x$$

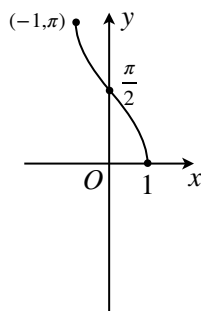


反三角函数的图像:

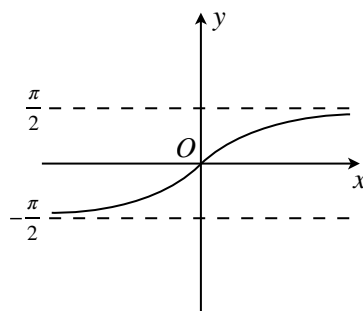
$$y = \arcsin x$$



$$y = \arccos x$$



$$y = \arctan x$$



诱导公式:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \cos \alpha & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= \cos \alpha \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \sin \alpha & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\sin \alpha \\ \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \cot \alpha & \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\cot \alpha \\ \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) &= \tan \alpha & \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha\right) &= -\tan \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{aligned}$$

两角和差公式:
$$\begin{aligned} \tan(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta} \\ \cot(\alpha \pm \beta) &= \frac{\cot \alpha \cot \beta \mp 1}{\cot \beta \pm \cot \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

二倍角公式:
$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\alpha &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ \cos 2\alpha &= \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \\ \tan 2\alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

和差化积公式:

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\tan \alpha + \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$\tan \alpha - \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

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

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

积化和差公式:

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

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

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

降幂公式:

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$$

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

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

万能公式:

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

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

辅助角公式: $a \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot \sin(\alpha + \varphi)$, 其中 $\begin{cases} \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \\ \cos \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \end{cases}$

正弦定理: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$

正弦面积公式: $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C$

余弦定理: $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$, $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$

在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, $\tan A \tan B \tan C = \tan A + \tan B + \tan C$

扇形面积公式: $S = \frac{1}{2}lr = \frac{1}{2}\theta r^2$

对于正弦函数 $y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi)$, $A > 0$, $\omega > 0$, 有最小正周期 $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$

数列

等差数列通项公式: $a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$

等差数列求和公式: $S_n = \frac{n(a_1 + a_n)}{2}$, $S_n = na_1 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d$

等比数列通项公式: $a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1}$

等比数列求和公式: $S_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a_1(q^n - 1)}{q - 1} & (q \neq 1) \\ na_1 & (q = 1) \end{cases}$

无穷项等比数列求和公式: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a + aq + aq^2 + \cdots + aq^n = \frac{a}{1-q} \quad (|q| < 1)$

平方和公式: $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$

立方和公式: $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = (1+2+3+\cdots+n)^2 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$

其他常用求和公式: $1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 + \cdots + n(n+1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$

裂项公式:
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} &= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \\ \frac{1}{n(n+k)} &= \frac{1}{k} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} &= \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+k}} &= \frac{1}{k} (\sqrt{n+k} - \sqrt{n}) \\ \frac{1}{(n-1)n(n+1)} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \right] \\ \frac{1}{(n-k)n(n+k)} &= \frac{1}{2k^2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n-k} - \frac{1}{n} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+k} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

向量

向量的单位向量: $\vec{a}_0 = \frac{1}{|\vec{a}|} \vec{a}$

向量的数量积: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle$

向量夹角计算公式: $\cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$

向量的数量投影: $b_a = |\vec{b}| \cos \langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|}$

向量的投影向量 (简称投影): $\vec{b}_a = b_a \cdot \vec{a}_0 = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}|^2} \cdot \vec{a}$

平面向量数量积的坐标表示: $\begin{cases} \vec{a} = (x_1, y_1) \\ \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2$

对于两平面向量 $\begin{cases} \vec{a} = (x_1, y_1) \\ \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2) \end{cases}$, 有 $x_1 y_2 = x_2 y_1 \iff \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$

三角形面积的坐标表示: $S_{\triangle AOB} = \frac{1}{2} |x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1|$

定比分点的坐标公式: $P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2), P(x, y), \quad \overrightarrow{P_1 P} = \lambda \overrightarrow{P P_2} \iff \begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1 + \lambda x_2}{1 + \lambda} \\ y = \frac{y_1 + \lambda y_2}{1 + \lambda} \end{cases} \quad (\lambda \in \mathbf{R}, \lambda \neq -1)$

极化恒等式: $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \frac{1}{4} [(\vec{a} + \vec{b})^2 - (\vec{a} - \vec{b})^2]$

在 $\triangle PAB$ 中, $\overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = |\overrightarrow{PO}|^2 - \frac{1}{4} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2$

在平行四边形 $ABCD$ 中, $|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{BD}|^2 = 2(|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{AD}|^2)$

对于 $\triangle ABC$ 内任意一点 P , 有 $S_{\triangle BPC} \cdot \overrightarrow{PA} + S_{\triangle CPA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} + S_{\triangle APB} \cdot \overrightarrow{PC} = \vec{0}$

I 为 $\triangle ABC$ 内心 $\iff a \cdot \overrightarrow{IA} + b \cdot \overrightarrow{IB} + c \cdot \overrightarrow{IC} = \vec{0} \iff \sin A \cdot \overrightarrow{IA} + \sin B \cdot \overrightarrow{IB} + \sin C \cdot \overrightarrow{IC} = \vec{0}$

G 为 $\triangle ABC$ 重心 $\iff \overrightarrow{GA} + \overrightarrow{GB} + \overrightarrow{GC} = \vec{0}$

H 为 $\triangle ABC$ 垂心 $\iff \tan A \cdot \overrightarrow{HA} + \tan B \cdot \overrightarrow{HB} + \tan C \cdot \overrightarrow{HC} = \vec{0} \iff \overrightarrow{HA} \cdot \overrightarrow{HB} = \overrightarrow{HB} \cdot \overrightarrow{HC} = \overrightarrow{HC} \cdot \overrightarrow{HA}$

O 为 $\triangle ABC$ 外心 $\iff \sin 2A \cdot \overrightarrow{OA} + \sin 2B \cdot \overrightarrow{OB} + \sin 2C \cdot \overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{0} \iff \begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AO} \cdot \overrightarrow{AB} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 \\ \overrightarrow{AO} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 \end{cases}$

解析几何

直线点斜式: $l: y - y_0 = k(x - x_0)$

直线斜截式: $l: y = kx + b$

直线两点式: $l: y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$

直线截距式: $l: \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$

直线点方向式: $l: \frac{x - x_0}{u} = \frac{y - y_0}{v}, \quad \vec{d} = (u, v) \parallel l$

直线点法式: $l: a(x - x_0) + b(y - y_0) = 0, \quad \vec{n} = (a, b) \perp l$

直线一般式: $l: ax + by + c = 0 \quad (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0)$

对于直线 $\begin{cases} l_1: a_1x + b_1y + c_1 = 0 & (a_1^2 + b_1^2 \neq 0) \\ l_2: a_2x + b_2y + c_2 = 0 & (a_2^2 + b_2^2 \neq 0) \end{cases}$, 有 $l_1 \perp l_2 \iff a_1a_2 + b_1b_2 = 0$

直线系: $l: a_1x + b_1y + c_1 + \lambda(a_2x + b_2y + c_2) = 0 \quad (\lambda \in \mathbf{R})$

两直线夹角: $\tan \alpha = \left| \frac{k_1 - k_2}{1 + k_1k_2} \right|$

点到直线距离公式: $d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

对于直线 $\begin{cases} l_1: ax + by + c_1 = 0 \\ l_2: ax + by + c_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0)$, 有两直线距离 $d_{l_1-l_2} = \frac{|c_2 - c_1|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

圆的标准方程: $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2$

圆的一般方程: $x^2 + y^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$

其中 $\Delta = D^2 + E^2 - 4F > 0, \quad C\left(-\frac{D}{2}, -\frac{E}{2}\right), \quad r = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{2}$

圆的切线方程: $(x_0 - a)(x - a) + (y_0 - b)(y - b) = r^2$

阿氏圆: $C: |PA| = \lambda |PB|, \quad P(x, y) \quad (\lambda > 0)$

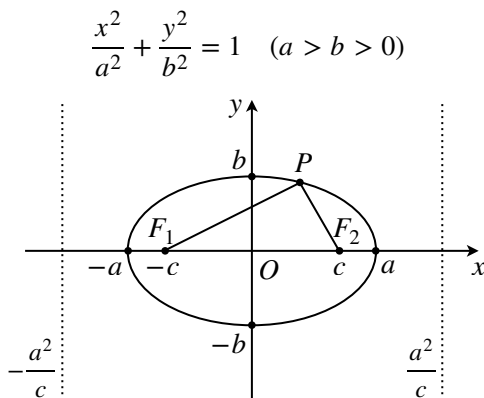
$C: |PA|^2 + |PB|^2 = c, \quad P(x, y) \quad (c > 0)$

隐圆: $C: \overrightarrow{PA} \cdot \overrightarrow{PB} = \lambda, \quad P(x, y) \quad (\lambda > -\frac{1}{4}|AB|^2)$

对于圆心不重合的两圆 $\begin{cases} C_1: x^2 + y^2 + D_1x + E_1y + F_1 = 0 \\ C_2: x^2 + y^2 + D_2x + E_2y + F_2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 有根轴 $l: (D_1 - D_2)x + (E_1 - E_2)y + F_1 - F_2 = 0$

圆系: $C: x^2 + y^2 + D_1x + E_1y + F_1 + \lambda[(D_1 - D_2)x + (E_1 - E_2)y + F_1 - F_2] = 0 \quad (\lambda \in \mathbf{R})$

椭圆的标准方程 (焦点在 x 轴): $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a > b > 0)$

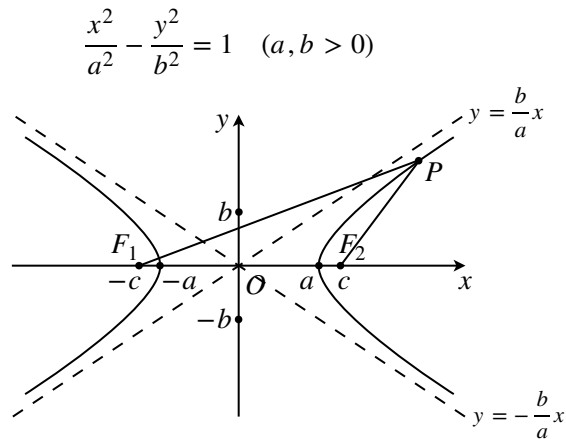


椭圆焦半径公式: $|PF_1| = a + ex, \quad |PF_2| = a - ex$

共轭直径定理: $k_{AB} \cdot k_{OM} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2}$

椭圆焦半径三角形面积公式: $S_{\Delta PF_1F_2} = b^2 \tan \frac{\theta}{2}$

双曲线的标准方程 (焦点在x轴): $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a, b > 0)$



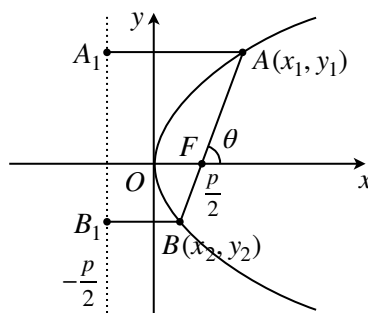
双曲线焦半径公式: $|PF_1| = |ex + a|$, $|PF_2| = |ex - a|$

共渐近线的双曲线: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \lambda \quad (\lambda \neq 0)$

双曲线焦半径三角形面积公式: $S_{\Delta PF_1F_2} = b^2 \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$

抛物线的标准方程 (焦点在x轴正半轴): $y^2 = 2px \quad (p > 0)$

$$y^2 = 2px \quad (p > 0)$$



抛物线焦半径公式: $|AF| = x_1 + \frac{p}{2} = \frac{p}{1 - \cos \theta}$, $|BF| = x_2 + \frac{p}{2} = \frac{p}{1 + \cos \theta}$

抛物线焦点弦的性质: $|AB| = x_1 + x_2 + p = \frac{2p}{\sin^2 \theta}$, $x_1 x_2 = \frac{p^2}{4}$, $y_1 y_2 = -p^2$

抛物线的弦的性质: $\angle AOB = 90^\circ \iff AB$ 经过 $(2p, 0)$

圆锥曲线的离心率: $e = \frac{c}{a}$

圆锥曲线的通径: $l = \frac{2b^2}{a}$

直线的参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \cos \theta \\ y = y_0 + t \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (t \in \mathbf{R})$

圆的参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = a + r \cos \theta \\ y = b + r \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (\theta \in \mathbf{R})$

椭圆的参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = a \cos \theta \\ y = b \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (\theta \in \mathbf{R})$

极坐标系与直角坐标系的坐标转换: $\begin{cases} \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{cases} \quad (\rho \geq 0), \quad \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (\rho \in \mathbf{R})$

圆锥曲线的统一极坐标方程: $C: \rho = \frac{ep}{1 - e \cos \theta}, \quad p = d_{F-l}, \quad F(0,0)$

当 $e \in (0,1)$ 时, C 为以 F 为左焦点, l 为左准线的椭圆

当 $e = 1$ 时, C 为以 F 为焦点, l 为左准线, 开口向右的抛物线

当 $e > 1$ 时, C 为以 F 为右焦点, l 为右准线的双曲线

复数

复数的运算: $z_1 \cdot z_2 = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i, \quad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{ac + bd}{c^2 + d^2} + \frac{bc - ad}{c^2 + d^2}i$

复数的性质: $z_1 \cdot z_2 = 0 \iff z_1 = 0 \text{ 或 } z_2 = 0$
 $z^2 \geq 0 \iff z \in \mathbf{R}$

复数共轭的基本性质: $\overline{z_1 \pm z_2} = \overline{z_1} \pm \overline{z_2}, \quad \overline{z_1 \cdot z_2} = \overline{z_1} \cdot \overline{z_2}, \quad \overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}}, \quad \overline{(\overline{z})} = z, \quad z = \overline{z} \iff z \in \mathbf{R}$

复数的模的基本性质: $|z| = |\overline{z}|, \quad z \cdot \overline{z} = |z|^2, \quad |z_1 \cdot z_2| = |z_1| \cdot |z_2|, \quad \left|\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right| = \frac{|z_1|}{|z_2|} \quad (z_2 \neq 0)$

对于关于 x 的实系数一元二次方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \quad (a, b, c \in \mathbf{R}, a \neq 0)$,

当 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$ 时, $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a}, \quad x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a}, \quad |x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta}}{|a|}$

当 $\Delta = b^2 - 4ac < 0$ 时, $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{-\Delta}i}{2a}, \quad x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}, \quad x_1 x_2 = |x_1|^2 = |x_2|^2 = \frac{c}{a}, \quad |x_1 - x_2| = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{|a|},$

$x_1 = \overline{x_2}, \quad |x_1| = |x_2| = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}, \quad \operatorname{Re} x_1 = \operatorname{Re} x_2 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = -\frac{b}{2a}, \quad |\operatorname{Im} x_1| = |\operatorname{Im} x_2| = \frac{|x_1 - x_2|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{-\Delta}}{2|a|}$

$\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$ 的性质: $\omega^3 = \overline{\omega}^3 = 1, \quad \omega^2 + \omega + 1 = 0, \quad \omega \cdot \overline{\omega} = 1,$
 $\omega^2 = \overline{\omega}, \quad \overline{\omega^2} = \omega, \quad \omega + \overline{\omega} = -1, \quad \omega + \frac{1}{\omega} = -1$

复数的三角形式: $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, $r \geq 0$, $\theta = \arg z \in [0, 2\pi)$, $\operatorname{Arg} z \in \mathbf{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{复数的三角形式运算: } \begin{cases} z_1 = r(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha), & r = |z_1| \\ z_2 = s(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta), & s = |z_2| \end{cases} & \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} z_1 z_2 &= rs [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)] \\ \frac{z_1}{z_2} &= \frac{r}{s} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + i \sin(\alpha - \beta)] \quad (z_2 \neq 0) \\ z^n &= r^n (\cos n\alpha + i \sin n\alpha) \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

立体几何

公理 1: $\begin{cases} A \in \alpha \\ B \in \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{对于 } \forall P \in AB, \text{ 有 } P \in \alpha$

公理 2: 不在同一直线上的三点确定一个平面

推论 1: 一条直线和这条直线外的一点确定一个平面

推论 2: 两条相交直线确定一个平面

推论 3: 两条平行直线确定一个平面

公理 3: $P \in \alpha \cap \beta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha \cap \beta = l \\ P \in l \end{cases}$

公理 4: $\begin{cases} a \parallel l \\ b \parallel l \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$

异面直线判定定理: $\begin{cases} A \in \alpha \\ CD \subset \alpha \\ A \notin CD \\ B \notin \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow AB \text{ 与 } CD \text{ 异面}$

直线与平面平行的判定定理: $\begin{cases} a \subset \alpha \\ l \parallel a \\ l \not\subset \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow l \parallel \alpha$

直线与平面平行的性质定理: $\begin{cases} a \parallel \alpha \\ a \subset \beta \\ \alpha \cap \beta = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$

直线与平面垂直的判定定理: $\begin{cases} a, b \subset \alpha \\ a \cap b = P \\ a, b \perp l \end{cases} \Rightarrow l \perp \alpha$

直线与平面垂直的性质定理: $\begin{cases} a \perp \alpha \\ b \perp \alpha \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$

两个平面平行的判定定理: $\begin{cases} a, b \subset \alpha \\ a \cap b = P \\ a, b \parallel \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha \parallel \beta$

两个平面平行的性质定理: $\begin{cases} \alpha \parallel \beta \\ \gamma \cap \alpha = a \\ \gamma \cap \beta = b \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \parallel b$

平面与平面垂直的判定定理: $\begin{cases} l \perp \alpha \\ l \subset \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha \perp \beta$

平面与平面垂直的性质定理: $\begin{cases} \alpha \perp \beta \\ \alpha \cap \beta = l \\ a \subset \alpha \\ a \perp l \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \perp \beta$

球的体积公式: $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$

球的表面积公式: $S = 4\pi R^2$

台的体积公式: $V = \frac{1}{3}h(S_1 + \sqrt{S_1 S_2} + S_2)$

圆台体积公式: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2 + Rr + r^2)$

向量夹角计算公式: $\cos\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}$

空间向量数量积的坐标表示: $\begin{cases} \vec{a} = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \\ \vec{b} = (x_2, y_2, z_2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2$

直线所成角计算公式: $\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|}, \vec{a} \parallel l_1, \vec{b} \parallel l_2$

线面角计算公式: $\sin \theta = \frac{|\vec{a} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{n}|}, \vec{a} \parallel l, \vec{n} \perp \alpha$

点到平面距离公式: $d = \frac{|\vec{PA} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}, \vec{n} \perp \alpha, A \in \alpha$

二面角计算公式: $\cos \theta = \pm \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|}, \vec{n}_1 \perp \alpha, \vec{n}_2 \perp \beta$

异面直线距离公式: $d = \frac{|\vec{MN} \cdot \vec{n}|}{|\vec{n}|}, \vec{n} \perp l_1, l_2, M \in l_1, N \in l_2$

排列、组合与概率初步

杨辉三角:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & 2 & & 1 & \\ 1 & & 3 & & 3 & & 1 \\ & 1 & & 4 & & 6 & & 4 & & 1 \\ & & & & & \vdots & & & & \\ & C_n^0 & C_n^1 & C_n^2 & \cdots & C_n^k & \cdots & C_n^n & & \\ C_{n+1}^0 & C_{n+1}^1 & C_{n+1}^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^k & C_{n+1}^{k+1} & \cdots & C_{n+1}^{n+1} & & \end{array}$$

排列数的计算: $P_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$

组合数的计算: $C_n^m = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!} = \frac{P_n^m}{m!}$

$$C_n^m = C_n^{n-m}$$

$$C_n^m = C_{n-1}^{m-1} + C_{n-1}^m$$

$$\text{组合数的性质: } k C_n^k = n C_{n-1}^{k-1}$$

$$C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^2 + \cdots + C_n^n = 2^n$$

$$(C_n^0)^2 + (C_n^1)^2 + \cdots + (C_n^n)^2 = C_{2n}^n$$

$$\text{二项式定理: } (a+b)^n = C_n^0 a^n + C_n^1 a^{n-1} b + C_n^2 a^{n-2} b^2 + \cdots + C_n^r a^{n-r} b^r + \cdots + C_n^{n-1} a b^{n-1} + C_n^n b^n \quad (n \in \mathbf{Z})$$

$$\text{条件概率公式: } P(B|A) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A|} = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}$$

$$\text{全概率公式: } P(A) = \sum_{k=1}^n P(A|\Omega_k)P(\Omega_k) \quad \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n \Omega_k = \Omega, \quad \Omega_i \cap \Omega_j = \emptyset, \quad i \neq j \right)$$

$$\text{贝叶斯公式: } P(\Omega_i|A) = \frac{P(A|\Omega_i)P(\Omega_i)}{\sum_{k=1}^n P(A|\Omega_k)P(\Omega_k)} \quad \left(\bigcup_{k=1}^n \Omega_k = \Omega, \quad \Omega_i \cap \Omega_j = \emptyset, \quad i \neq j \right)$$

$$\text{随机变量的分布: } X: \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^n p_k = 1, \quad 0 \leq p_i \leq 1, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\text{期望计算公式: } E[X] = x_1 p_1 + x_2 p_2 + \cdots + x_n p_n$$

$$\text{方差计算公式: } D[X] = E[(X - E[X])^2] = E[X^2] - (E[X])^2$$

$$\text{独立事件的定义: } P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{期望与方差的性质: } E[aX+b] &= aE[X] + b \\ E[X+Y] &= E[X] + E[Y], \quad D[aX+b] = a^2 D[X] \\ E[XY] &= E[X]E[Y], \quad D[X+Y] = D[X] + D[Y] \end{aligned} \quad (X, Y \text{ 独立})$$

$$\text{二项分布: } B(n, p): \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & k & \cdots & n \\ q^n & C_n^1 p q^{n-1} & C_n^2 p^2 q^{n-2} & \cdots & C_n^k p^k q^{n-k} & \cdots & p^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } P(X=k) = C_n^k p^k q^{n-k}, \quad 0 < p < 1, \quad p+q=1, \text{ 满足 } E[X] = np, \quad D[X] = npq$$

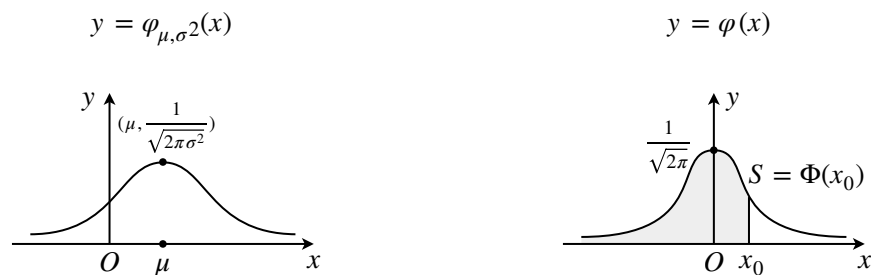
$$\text{超几何分布: } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & k & \cdots & n \\ \frac{C_b^n}{C_{a+b}^n} & \frac{C_a^1 C_b^{n-1}}{C_{a+b}^n} & \frac{C_a^2 C_b^{n-2}}{C_{a+b}^n} & \cdots & \frac{C_a^k C_b^{n-k}}{C_{a+b}^n} & \cdots & \frac{C_a^n}{C_{a+b}^n} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 规定当 } k < 0 \text{ 或 } k > n \text{ 时, } C_n^k = 0$$

$$\text{其中 } P(X=k) = \frac{C_a^k C_b^{n-k}}{C_{a+b}^n}, \quad k \leq n, \quad k \leq a, \quad n-k \leq b$$

$$\text{令 } p = \frac{a}{a+b}, \text{ 满足 } E[X] = \frac{na}{a+b}, \quad D[X] = np(1-p) \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{a+b-1} \right)$$

$$\text{正态分布密度函数: } \varphi_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma^2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

正态分布密度函数图像：



正态分布定义：对于 $\forall a, b \in \mathbf{R}, a < b$, 有 $P(a < X < b) = \int_a^b \varphi_{\mu, \sigma^2}(x) dx \iff X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

标准正态分布密度函数： $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$

标准正态分布函数： $\Phi(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \varphi(x) dx$

正态分布密度函数的线性变换： $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2) \iff \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$

$$P(|X - \mu| < \sigma) \approx 68.3\%$$

正态分布的 3σ 原则： $P(|X - \mu| < 2\sigma) \approx 95.4\%$, $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$P(|X - \mu| < 3\sigma) \approx 99.7\%$$

统计

方差计算公式： $s^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

标准差计算公式： $s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$

百分位数的估计：对于从小到大排列的一组数据 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , $i = n \cdot k\%$, $P_k = \begin{cases} \frac{x_i + x_{i+1}}{2} & (i \in \mathbf{Z}) \\ x_{[i]} & (i \notin \mathbf{Z}) \end{cases}$

线性相关系数计算公式： $r = \cos\langle \vec{\alpha}, \vec{\beta} \rangle = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\alpha}| |\vec{\beta}|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$

其中 $\begin{cases} \vec{\alpha} = (x_1 - \bar{x}, x_2 - \bar{x}, \dots, x_n - \bar{x}) \\ \vec{\beta} = (y_1 - \bar{y}, y_2 - \bar{y}, \dots, y_n - \bar{y}) \end{cases}$

拟合误差计算公式： $Q = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y})^2$

回归方程： $y = \hat{a}x + \hat{b}$

回归系数计算公式:
$$\begin{cases} \hat{a} = \frac{\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{\beta}}{|\vec{\alpha}|^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - n \bar{x} \bar{y}}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2} \\ \hat{b} = \bar{y} - \hat{a} \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i - \hat{a} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \end{cases}$$

2×2 列联表:

	A 组	B 组	总计
0	a	b	$a + b$
1	c	d	$c + d$
总计	$a + c$	$b + d$	$a + b + c + d$

χ^2 计算公式:
$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(\text{观测值} - \text{预期值})^2}{\text{预期值}} = \frac{n(ad - bc)^2}{(a + b)(c + d)(a + c)(b + d)}, \quad n = a + b + c + d$$

χ^2 分布:

$$\begin{aligned} P(\chi^2 \geq 6.635) &\approx 0.01 \\ P(\chi^2 \geq 5.024) &\approx 0.025 \\ P(\chi^2 \geq 3.841) &\approx 0.05 \\ P(\chi^2 \geq 2.706) &\approx 0.1 \end{aligned}$$

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