

## 高数下公式

### 向量代数与空间解析几何

#### 两点间距离公式：

$$|M_1 - M_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2},$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z) = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k};$$

$$\vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z) = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \pm \vec{b} = (a_x \pm b_x, a_y \pm b_y, a_z \pm b_z);$$

$$\lambda \vec{a} = (\lambda a_x, \lambda a_y, \lambda a_z)$$

#### 方向余弦：

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a_x}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{a_x}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a_y}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{a_y}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}},$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{a_z}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{a_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}}$$

$$\text{单位向量: } \vec{e}_a = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$$

#### 数量积：

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{a}^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \Rightarrow \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0,$$

$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

**夹角余弦：**  $\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$

**向量积：**

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}, |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = S_{\text{平行四边形}},$$

**空间位置关系：**

$$\vec{a} // \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow (\exists \alpha, \beta) \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b_x}{a_x} = \frac{b_y}{a_y} = \frac{b_z}{a_z}$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

**平面的方程：**

点法式：  $A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0;$

一般式：  $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

截距式：  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$

参数式：  $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{cases}$

**两平面的夹角：**  $\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1||\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$

**点到平面的距离：**  $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

**两平行平面的距离：**  $d = \frac{|D_1 - D_2|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

直线与平面的夹角：

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s}|}{|\vec{n}||\vec{s}|} = \frac{Am + Bn_2 + Cp}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}}$$

空间曲线  $C$ ，曲线的投影  $C_{xoy}$ ，空间立体  $\Omega$ ，曲面  $\Sigma$ ，曲面的投影

$D_{xy}$

球面：  $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = R^2$

粗圆柱面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

双曲柱面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

抛物柱面：  $x^2 = 2py$

旋转曲面：圆柱面：  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ；

圆锥面：  $z^2 = b^2(x^2 + y^2)$ ；

双叶双曲面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{c^2} = 1$ ；

单叶双曲面：  $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ ；

旋转粗球面：  $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ ；

旋转抛物面：  $x^2 + y^2 = 2pz$

二次曲面：

椭球面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$

抛物面：

粗圆抛物面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$ ；

双曲拖物面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$

单叶双曲面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

双叶双曲面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = -1$

椭圆锥面：  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$

## 多元函数微分法及其应用

### 一、定义：

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y)}{\Delta x} = \left. \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \right|_{x=x_0} = f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x, y)|_{x_0, y_0}$$

### 二、微分：

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f_x(x, y)\Delta x - f_y(x, y)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{可微},$$

偏导连续  $\Rightarrow$  可微  $\Rightarrow$  连续 + 偏导存在,

**全微分：**  $dz = f_x(x, y)dx + f_y(x, y)dy$

### 三、隐函数求导：

$$F(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = f(x) \text{ 且 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow z = f(x, y) \text{ 且 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

### 四、曲线的切线和法平面

1. 曲线方程：  $L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases},$

**切线：**  $\frac{(x - x_0)}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{(y - y_0)}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{(z - z_0)}{\omega'(t_0)},$

**法平面：**  $\varphi'(t_0)(x - x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y - y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z - z_0) = 0$

2. 曲线方程：  $L: \begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases},$

**切线：**  $\frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(x_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(x_0)},$

**法平面：**  $(x - x_0) + y'(x_0)(y - y_0) + z'(x_0)(z - z_0) = 0$

3. 曲线方程：  $L: \begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0 \\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$

切向量：  $\vec{T} = \pm \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}_{M_0} \times \{G_x, G_y, G_z\}_{M_0}$

切线：  $\frac{x-x_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_{M_0}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}_{M_0}} = \frac{z-z_0}{\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix}_{M_0}}$

## 五、曲面的切平面和法线

1. 曲面方程：  $F(x,y,z) = 0$

法向量：  $\vec{n} = \pm \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}_{M_0}$

切平面：

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

法线：  $\frac{(x-x_0)}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$

2. 曲面方程：  $z = f(x,y)$

切平面：

$$f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) - (z - z_0) = 0,$$

法线：  $\frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$

六、方向导数：  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial l} \right|_{M_0} = f_x|_{M_0} \cos \alpha + f_y|_{M_0} \cos \beta + f_z|_{M_0} \cos \gamma$

梯度：  $\text{grad} u|_{M_0} = \{f_x, f_y, f_z\}_{M_0}$

## 重积分

### 一、二重积分：

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{q_1(x)}^{q_2(x)} f(x,y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x,y) dx$$

$$\iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_\alpha^\beta d\theta \int_{\rho_1(\theta)}^{\rho_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$$

### 二、三重积分：

#### 1、直角坐标系：

$$\iiint_Q f(x,y,z) dV = \iint_{D_x} dx dy \int_{z_z(x,y)}^{z_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z) dz$$

$$\iiint_Q f(x,y,z) dv = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} dz \iint_{D(z)} f(x,y,z) dx dy$$

#### 2、柱面坐标系：

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, dv = r dr d\theta dz \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_Q f(x,y,z) dv = \int_\alpha^\beta d\theta \int_{\rho_1(\theta)}^{\rho_2(\theta)} d\rho \int_{z_1(\rho,\theta)}^{z_2(\rho,\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) \rho dz$$

#### 3、球面坐标系：

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, dv = r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \\ z = r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\iiint_Q f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \int_\alpha^\beta d\theta \int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} d\varphi \int_{r_1(\theta,\varphi)}^{r_2(\theta,\varphi)} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

### 二、重积分的应用：

#### 1、体积：

$$V = \iiint_\Omega dx dy dz = \iint_{D_x} [z_2(x,y) - z_1(x,y)] dx dy$$

#### 2、曲面：

$$\Sigma: z = f(x,y)$$

#### 面积：

$$S = \iint_{D_x} \sqrt{1 + f_x'^2(x,y) + f_y'^2(x,y)} dx dy$$

3、质量：  $M = \iint_D \rho(x,y) d\sigma$  或  $M = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x,y,z) dv$

4、质心  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ ：  $\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x,y) d\sigma}{M}$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \rho(x,y) d\sigma}{M}$  或

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \mu(x,y,z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x,y,z) dv}, \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y \mu(x,y,z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x,y,z) dv}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z \mu(x,y,z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x,y,z) dv}$$

5、转动惯量：

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x,y) d\sigma, I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho(x,y) d\sigma, I_o = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x,y) d\sigma$$

或  $I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \mu(x,y,z) dv, I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (z^2 + x^2) \mu(x,y,z) dv$

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \mu(x,y,z) dv, I_o = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mu(x,y,z) dv$$



## 曲线积分和曲面积分

### 一、第一类曲线积分（对弧长的曲线积分）：

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L f(x,y) ds &= \int_a^b f(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt = \int_a^b f(x, y(t)) \sqrt{1 + y'^2(t)} dx \\ &= \int_a^b f(\rho(\theta) \cos \theta, \rho(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + \rho'^2(\theta)} d\theta \\ \int_L f(x,y,z) ds &= \int_a^b f(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t) + \omega'^2(t)} dt\end{aligned}$$

### 二、第二类曲线积分（对坐标的曲线积分）：

#### 1、计算公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\int_L P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy &= \int_L [P(x,y) \cos \alpha + Q(x,y) \cos \beta] ds \\ &= \int_a^b [P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t)] dt\end{aligned}$$

#### 2、格林公式：

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\partial D^+} P dx + Q dy = \oint_{\vec{\sigma}} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds$$

#### 3、Stokes 公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_{\Gamma = \partial \Sigma^+} P dx + Q dy + R dz \\ = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x,y,z) dx dy\end{aligned}$$

#### 4、封闭曲线围城的面积： $A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D^+} x dy - y dx$

### 三、第一类曲面积分：

$$\Sigma: z = z(x,y): \iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x,y,z(x,y)) \sqrt{1 + Z_x^2 + Z_y^2} dx dy$$

### 四、第二类曲面积分：

### 1、计算公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}(x,y,z) d\vec{S} &= \iint_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dydz + Q(x,y,z) dzdx + R(x,y,z) dxdy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}(x,y,z) \cdot \vec{e}_n dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS \\ \iint_{\Sigma \text{上侧}} R(x,y,z) dxdy &= \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x,y,z(x,y)] dxdy ; \\ \iint_{\Sigma \text{下侧}} R(x,y,z) dxdy &= - \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x,y,z(x,y)] dxdy \\ \iint_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dydz &= \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} p(x(y,z), y, z) dydz ; \\ \iint_{\Sigma} Q(x,y,z) dzdx &= \pm \iint_{D_{zx}} p(x, y(z,x), z) dzdx\end{aligned}$$

### 2、投影转化法：

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma: z = z(x,y), dydz &= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} dxdy = -z_x dxdy, dzdx = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} dxdy = -z_y dxdy \\ \Sigma: F(x,y,z) = 0, dydz &= \frac{F_x}{F_z} dxdy, dzdx = \frac{F_y}{F_z} dxdy\end{aligned}$$

### 3、高斯公式：

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy &= \iiint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \pm \iiint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV\end{aligned}$$

( $\Sigma$  为  $\partial\Omega^+$  外侧时取 + ;  $\Sigma$  为  $\partial\Omega^-$  内侧时取 - .)

### 4、

$$\vec{A}(x,y,z) = P(x,y,z) \vec{i} + Q(x,y,z) \vec{j} + R(x,y,z) \vec{k}, u = u(x,y,z) \Rightarrow$$

**散度：**  $\text{div} \vec{A} = P_x + Q_y + R_z;$

**梯度：**  $\text{gradu} = (u_x, u_y, u_z)$

$$\text{div}(\text{gradu}) = u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}$$

旋度：  $\text{rot} \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$

## 无穷级数

一、常数项级数：  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$

1、常用级数：

等比级数/几何级数：  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n \begin{cases} \text{收} & = \frac{1}{1-q} \quad |q| < 1 \\ \text{发} & |q| \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$P$  级数：  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^P} \begin{cases} \text{收} & P > 1 \\ \text{发} & 0 < P \leq 1 \end{cases}$

交错  $P$  级数：  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^P} \text{收敛} \begin{cases} \text{绝对收敛} & P > 1 \\ \text{条件收敛} & 0 < P \leq 1 \end{cases}$

2、正项级数：  $u_n \geq 0$

基本定理：收敛  $\Leftrightarrow$  部分和有上界  $S_n < \sigma$

比较审敛法：大收小收，小发大发

比较审敛法的极限形式：同阶：同收同发；低阶：同收；高阶：同发

比值/根值审敛法：  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \left( \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} < 1, & \text{收敛} \\ > 1, & \text{发散} \\ = 1, & \text{失效} \end{cases}$

3、交错级数：  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n (u_n \geq 0)$

**莱布尼茨审敛法：**  $\begin{cases} u_{n+1} \leq u_n \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$  级数收敛,  $S \leq u_1, |r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$

**绝对收敛：**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$

**条件收敛：**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  收敛而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$  发散

#### 4、任意项级数：

利用定义：部分和有极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \begin{cases} S, & \text{收敛} \\ \infty, & \text{发散} \end{cases}$

利用收敛的必要条件：  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow$  发散；

利用正项级数（比值/根植）审敛法：

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| \quad (\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} < 1, & \text{绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛} \\ > 1, & \text{绝对值发散} \Rightarrow \text{发散} \\ = 1, & \text{失效} \end{cases}$$

**二、幂级数：**  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$

#### 1、收敛半径：

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| \quad (\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}) \Rightarrow R = \begin{cases} 1/\rho, & 0 < \rho < \infty \\ 0, & \rho = \infty \\ \infty, & \rho = 0 \end{cases}$$

#### 2、常用等式：

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} (|x| < 1), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x} (|x| < 1), \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x} (|x| < 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = \ln(1+x) \quad (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} (|x| < 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| (|x| < 1)$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} (|x| < 1)$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots; x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \cdots; x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots; x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \cdots; x \in (-1, 1]$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$$

$$= 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \cdots; x \in (-1, 1)$$

### 3、泰勒展开：

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n, a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0), R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}, (\xi \in (x_0, x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$$

### 三、傅里叶级数：

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

### 1、

$$T = 2\pi; f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = S(x),$$

( $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ , 且  $x \neq$  间断点) 其中

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots); b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx (n = 1, 2 \cdots)$$

$$(\text{间断点处}, S(x) = \frac{f(x^-) + f(x^+)}{2})$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 为奇函数} \Rightarrow \text{正弦级数} \left( a_n = 0, b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right)$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 为偶函数} \Rightarrow \text{余弦级数} \left( b_n = 0, a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right)$$

$$2、T = 2l: f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right),$$

$(x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \text{且 } x \neq \text{间断点})$

$$\text{其中 } a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots);$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx (n = 1, 2 \cdots)。$$

### 3、非周期函数 $f(x)$ ,

(1)  $x \in [-l, l]: f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{周期延拓}} F(x)$  展开  $\rightarrow$  限制

$$f(x) = S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right), (x \in (-l, l))$$

$$(x = \pm l \text{ 时}, S(x) = \frac{f(-l^+) + f(l^-)}{2})$$

(2)  $x \in [0, l]: f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{奇延拓/偶延拓}} \xrightarrow{\text{周期延拓}} F(x)$  展开  $\rightarrow$  限制

$$\text{奇延拓: } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, (x \in (0, l));$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \cdots); (x = 0 \text{ 或 } l \text{ 时}, S(x) = 0);$$

偶延拓：  $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} (x \in [0, l])$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \text{端点处不间断。}$$