

公式

高等数学

1.点火公式

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为大于1的奇数} \end{cases}$$

特别地,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \\ \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx &= \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

2.翻转公式

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx \\ (2) \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

3.Γ函数

$$\Gamma(n+1) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!$$

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n), \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-ax} dx = \frac{n!}{a^{n+1}}$$

4.万能代换

$$\text{令 } \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$\text{则 } \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}, \int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right) \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

5.等价无穷小

$$1 - \cos^\alpha x \sim \frac{\alpha}{2} x^2$$

$$\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \sim x$$

$$\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^3$$

6.积分表

$$\int \tan x = -\ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+e^{ax}} dx = x - \frac{1}{a} \ln (1 + e^{ax}) + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} dx = d \ln \tan x$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = d\sqrt{1+x^2} \text{ (分部极其重要)}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(ax+b)^{n-1}(cx+d)^{n+1}}} dx = \frac{n}{ad-bc} \sqrt[n]{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} dx = 2d \arcsin \sqrt{x} = d \arcsin (2x-1) = 2d \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \frac{a \tan x}{b} + C$$

$$\int x e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} (x+1) + C$$

7. 泰勒公式

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

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

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

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

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

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

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o(x^3)$$

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

$$\ln \left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right) = x - \frac{1}{6} x^3 + o(x^3)$$

$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = e - \frac{e}{2} x + \frac{11}{24} e x^2 + o(x^2)$$

8. 泰勒级数

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = 1 - x + x^2 - \dots + (-1)^n x^n + \dots, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \dots, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} + \dots, \quad -1 < x \leq 1$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)x^n}{n!} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)x^n}{n!} + \dots, \quad -1 < x < 1, \text{ 区间端点展开式是否成立}$$

9.B函数

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1}(1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$1. B(p, q) = B(q, p) \quad (\text{函数值与变量顺序无关})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. Beta(p, q) &= \frac{q-1}{p+q-1} B(p, q-1) \\ &= \frac{p-1}{q+p-1} B(p-1, q) \\ &= \frac{(p-1)(q-1)}{(p+q-1)(p+q-2)} B(p-1, q-1) \end{aligned}$$

10.柯西不等式

- $(x^2 + y^2)(a^2 + b^2) \geq (ax + by)^2$
- 积分形式: $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \geq (\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx)^2$

初等数学

1. 和差化积

sin=帅, cos=哥

- $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$ (帅+帅=帅哥)
- $\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$ (帅-帅=哥帅)
- $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$ (哥+哥=哥哥)
- $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}$

2. 积化和差

- $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$ (帅哥= (帅+帅)/2)
- $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$ (哥哥= (哥+哥)/2)
- $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$

结论

秒杀公式

1. 变限积分无穷小比阶

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 为 m 阶无穷小, $g(x)$ 为 n 阶无穷小, 则 $\int_0^{g(x)} f(x) dx$ 为 $(m+1)n$ 阶无穷小。

2. 几个重要极限

- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e - (1+kx)^{\frac{1}{kx}}}{x} = \frac{k}{2} e$ —— $(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e - \frac{e}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}ex^2 + o(x^2)$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x[e - (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x] = \frac{e}{2}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{ax+b}{ax+c}\right)^{hx+k} = e^{\frac{(b-c)h}{a}}$
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{a^x+b^x+c^x}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \sqrt[3]{abc}$
- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots + x_m^n|} = \max\{|x_1|, |x_2|, \dots, |x_m|\}$

$$3. f(x) = \begin{cases} x^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{x^\beta}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

- $\alpha > 0$: $f(x)$ 连续
- $\alpha > 1$: $f'(0)$ 存在
- $\alpha > \beta + 1$: $f'(x)$ 连续
- $\alpha > \beta + 2$: $f''(0)$ 存在

4. 六个定积分

(1) $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2$ (四分之一圆面积)

(2) $\int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} a^3$ (奇次幂没有 π)

(3) $\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{16} a^4$

(4) $\int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

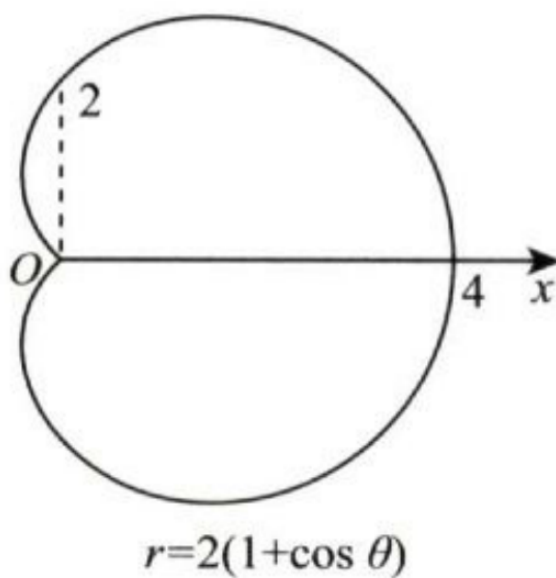
(5) $\int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = a$ (奇次幂没有 π)

(6) $\int_0^a \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2$ (同1)

5. 心形线面积

1. 表达式: $r = a(1 \pm \cos \theta)$

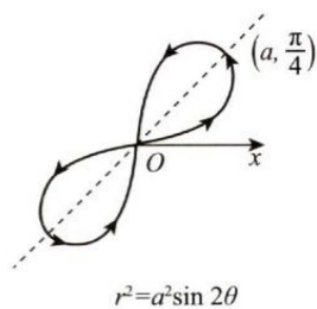
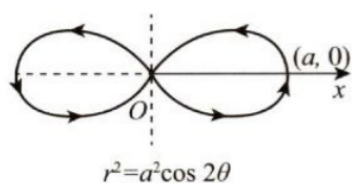
2. 面积 $S = \frac{3}{2} \pi a^2$



6. 双纽线面积

1. 表达式: $r^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta$
 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$

2. 面积 $S = 2a^2$



7. 五大积分

$$1. \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \frac{4}{5} \pi R^5$$

其中, $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$

例7 设 L 为任意一条不过原点的简单光滑正封闭曲线, 对曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{c_1 x^2 + c_2 y^2}$

($c_1 > 0, c_2 > 0$) 有下列结论:

2. I. 若给定的曲线 L 所围成的闭区域不包括原点 $(0, 0)$, 则 $\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{c_1 x^2 + c_2 y^2} = 0$;
 II. 若给定的曲线 L 所围成的闭区域包括原点 $(0, 0)$, 则 $\oint_L \frac{x dy - y dx}{c_1 x^2 + c_2 y^2} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{c_1 c_2}}$.

例8 设 L 为平面内任意一条不经过点 (x_0, y_0) 的正向光滑封闭简单曲线. 证明:

$\oint_L \frac{(x - x_0) dy - (y - y_0) dx}{c_1 (x - x_0)^2 + c_2 (y - y_0)^2}$ ($c_1 > 0, c_2 > 0$) 的值为常数, 并求下列曲线积分.

(1) $\oint_L \frac{-y dx + (x + 1) dy}{(x + 1)^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, 逆时针方向;

(2) $\oint_L \frac{y dx - (x - 1) dy}{4(x - 1)^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, 逆时针方向.

◦ 例8是例7的推广, 答案都是 $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{c_1 c_2}}$

3. **例2** 设 L 为绕原点一周的任意简单曲线, 取逆时针方向. 证明: 当 $a_2 = -b_1, a_1 c_2 = c_1 b_2$ 时, 曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{(a_1 x + a_2 y) dx + (b_1 x + b_2 y) dy}{c_1 x^2 + c_2 y^2}$ ($c_1 > 0, c_2 > 0$) 的值恒为常数, 并求下列曲线积分.

(1) (2020) 计算曲线积分 $I_1 = \int_L \frac{4x - y}{4x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{x + y}{4x^2 + y^2} dy$, 其中 L 是 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$, 方向为逆时针.

(2) $\oint_L \frac{x - y}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2} dy$, 其中 L 为 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, 方向逆时针.

◦ 答案为 $\frac{2b_1\pi}{\sqrt{c_1 c_2}}$

8. 幂级数和必背公式

- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x}, |x| < 1$
- $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x}; \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{-x}{1+x}, |x| < 1$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \frac{x(1+x)}{(1-x)^3}, |x| < 1$
- $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) x^{n-2} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}, |x| < 1$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x), -1 \leq x < 1$

9. 周期函数极限

• $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$

硬背

广义积分

- $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx (a > 0) \begin{cases} p > 1 : \text{收敛} \\ p \leq 1 : \text{发散} \end{cases}$
- $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^p x} dx (a > 1) \begin{cases} p > 1 : \text{收敛} \\ p \leq 1 : \text{发散} \end{cases}$
- $\int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-\lambda x} dx (k \geq 0) \begin{cases} \lambda > 0 : \text{收敛} \\ \lambda \leq 0 : \text{发散} \end{cases}$
- $\int_0^a \frac{1}{x^p} dx (a > 0) \begin{cases} p < 1 : \text{收敛} \\ p \geq 1 : \text{发散} \end{cases}$
 - $\sim \int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx$
 - $\sim \int_0^a \frac{\ln x}{x^p} dx (a > 0) \text{ P}$

无穷级数

- p级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^p} \begin{cases} p > 1 : \text{收敛} \\ p \leq 1 : \text{发散} \end{cases}$
- 等比级数 $\sum aq^n (a \neq 0) = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{1-q} (\frac{\text{首项}}{1-\text{公比}}), |q| < 1 \\ \text{发散}, q \geq 1 \end{cases}$
- 对于正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2$ 收敛吗

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凹函数的充要条件

$f(x)$ 可导, 则 $f(x)$ 为凹函数 \Leftrightarrow

- $f''(x) > 0$
- $f(x) > f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ —— 曲线在切线上方
- $f(x) < f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a), a < x < b$ —— 曲线在割线下方