1 曲线切向

$$(1) \ \left(\frac{dx}{du}, \frac{dy}{du}, \frac{dz}{du}\right)$$

(2)
$$\vec{\eta}_1 \times \vec{\eta}_2 \quad \begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = 0 & \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \hat{z} \\ g(x, y, z) = 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{cases} f_x & f_y & f_z \\ g_x & g_y & g_z \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

2 曲面法向

(1)
$$f(x, y, z) = 0$$
 $\nabla f = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z})$

(2)
$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v)$$
 $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{x} & \hat{y} & \vec{z} \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_u & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix}$

3 曲面面积

(1)
$$\iint_{D} |\vec{r_u} \times \vec{r_v}| \, du dv$$

(2)
$$\iint_D \sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1} dx dy$$

(3)
$$\iint_{D} \frac{1}{|f_z|} \sqrt{f_z^2 + f_y^2 + f_z^2} dx dy$$

4 曲线积分

(1)
$$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds = \int_{L} f(u) \sqrt{x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2} du$$
 (参数u积分由小到大)

(2)
$$\int_{L} \vec{F} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds} = \int_{L} F \cos \varphi ds = \int_{L} R dx + P dy + Q dz$$

5 曲面积分

$$(1) \iint_{D} f(x,y,z) dS$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(x,y,z) |\vec{r}_{u} \times \vec{r}_{v}| du dv$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(x,y,z) \sqrt{z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2} + 1} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} f(x,y,z) \frac{1}{|F_{z}|} \sqrt{f_{x}^{2} + f_{y}^{2} + f_{z}^{2}} dx dy (各参数积分由小到大)$$

$$(2) \iint_{D} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$$

$$= \iint_{D} F \cos \varphi dS$$

$$= \iint_{D} R \cos \langle \eta, \hat{x} \rangle + P \cos \langle \eta, \hat{y} \rangle + Q \cos \langle \eta, \hat{z} \rangle dS$$

$$= \iint_{D} R dx dy + \iint_{D_{uz}} P dy dz + \iint_{D_{xz}} Q dx dz$$

(曲面方向应与x、y、z轴成锐角,反之应该为负号,三项可以按不同的分段分开计算)

6 重积分

- (i)可积理论补充:面积的约旦可测,略
- (ii)计算:同累次积分,证明略
- (iii)换元因子, 略。注意: 换元因子要保号, 且不可为0, 注意加绝对值,

积分上下限皆由小到大

7 幂级数

对于幂级数 $S(x) = \sum a_n x^n$

- (i)收敛半径存在,在(-R,R)内,级数内闭一致收敛且绝对收敛
- (ii)连续、可积、可导性
 - (I)(-R,R)的内闭区间内, 连续
 - (II)(-R,R)的内闭区间内,可积
- (III)(-R,R)的内闭区间内,任意阶可导,且导后的收敛半径不变 仅仅改变端点的点态收敛性
- (iii)函数的多项式展开
 - (I)若函数可展开为幂级数,必有: $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n$ 且函数任意阶可导
 - (II)研究(-R,R)内闭区间内S(x)是否一致收敛于f(x)

方法一: 放缩法判断拉格朗日余项 $\frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x)^{n+1}$ 是否一致趋于0

方法二: 魏尔斯特拉斯法判断拉格朗日余项是否一致趋于0。即

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, \forall x \in (-R, R) \quad st : \left| f^{(n)}(x) \right| < \varepsilon R^{-n} n!$$

8 Γ与B函数

(i) 下函数

定义:
$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt (x > 0)$$

变式: $\Gamma(x) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} t^{2x-1} e^{-t^2} dt$
递推关系: $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x), \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!\Gamma(1)$
常用积分结果: $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}, \Gamma(1) = 1$

(ii)Γ函数

定义:
$$B(P,Q) = \int_0^1 x^{P-1} (1-x)^{Q-1} dx (P>0, Q>0)$$

变式:

$$(1)\widehat{m}x = \cos^2 \varphi, B(P,Q) = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2Q-1} \varphi \cos^{2P-1} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$(2)\widehat{m}x = \frac{y}{1+y}, B(P,Q) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^{P-1}}{(1+y)^{P+Q}} dy.$$

$$(3)\widehat{m}y = \frac{1}{t}, B(P,Q) = \int_0^1 \frac{y^{P-1} + y^{Q-1}}{(1+y)^{P+Q}} dy$$

递推关系:

$$(1)B(P,Q) = \frac{Q-1}{P+Q-1}B(P,Q-1), (P>0,Q>1);$$

$$(2)B(P,Q) = \frac{P-1}{P+Q-1}B(P-1,Q), (P>1,Q>0);$$

性质:
$$B(P,Q) = B(Q,P)$$

$$(iii)$$
联系: $B(P,Q) = \frac{\Gamma(P)\Gamma(Q)}{\Gamma(P+Q)}$