

数学分析

数列极限

- 证明: $\{q^n \mid 0 < |q| < 1\} : \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} q^n = 0, n \in N^*$
- 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^k}{a^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = 0$
- 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = a, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = b \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_{n-i}}{n} = ab, n \in N^*$
- 证明: $\{y_n\}$ 是单调增加的正无穷大量, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{y_n - y_{n-1}} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = a, n \in N^*$
- 证明: $\{a_n \mid a_n > 0\}, \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$
- 证明: $0 < x_1 < 1, x_{n+1} = x_n(1 - x_n) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} nx_n = 1$
- 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}) - \ln(n) = \gamma \approx 0.5772 \dots$
- 证明: $\forall \xi \in (a, b), \exists \delta > 0 s.t. \forall x \in (\xi - \delta, \xi + \delta) \cap (a, b) :$
 $(f(x) - f(\xi))(x - \xi) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \nearrow in (a, b)$
- 实数系基本定理的互证 (分别用确界定理和有限覆盖定理证明剩余六个)

确界定理: 任何上 (下) 有界的非空集合必存在上 (下) 确界

有限覆盖定理: 闭区间的开覆盖中必存在有限个开区间覆盖该闭区间

单调有界定理: 单调有界数列必收敛

致密性定理: 有界数列必有收敛子列

柯西收敛定理: 数列收敛的充要条件是数列为柯西列

聚点定理: 有界无穷点集必有聚点

闭区间套定理: 如果 $\{[a_n, b_n]\}$ 形成一个闭区间套, 则存在唯一实数 ξ 属于所有的闭区间, 且 $\xi = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n$

函数极限和连续函数

- 根据定义求函数极限的一般方法及步骤
- 两个重要极限的证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$
- 证明海涅定理 (归结原则):
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \{x_n \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x_n = x_0, x_n \neq x_0\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A$
- 证明 (Cantor定理): $f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 一致连续
- 证明: $f(x) \in C(0, +\infty), f(x^2) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) = C, \forall x \in (0, +\infty)$
- 证明: 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 R 上一致连续, 则 $\exists A, B > 0 s.t. |f(x)| \leq A|x| + B$

微分

- 已知 $f(x) \in D(U(0, \delta)), f(0) = 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} = A$, 求 $f'(0)$
- 证明: $f''(x) + (f'(x))^2 = x, f'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ 不是 $f(x)$ 极值点
- 已知 $f_n(x) = x^n \ln(x)$, 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n^{(n-1)}(\frac{1}{n}) * \frac{1}{(n-1)!}$

- 证明Leibniz公式: $f, g \in D(R) \Rightarrow [fg]^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k f^{(n-k)} g^{(k)}$
- 求 $x=0$ 处 n 阶导数: $y = \frac{e^x}{x} \quad y = (x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})^m$
- 求 (恒等变形法): $(\sin ax \sin bx)^{(n)} \quad (\sin^6 x + \cos^6 x)^{(n)}$

微分中值定理及其应用

- 证明 (使用达布定理和比较的思想): $f(x) \in D^2 R, |f(x)| \leq 1, f^2(0) + (f'(0))^2 > 1$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in R$ s.t. $f''(\xi) + f(\xi) = 0$
- 奇偶阶导数极值判断
- 证明:
 $f(x) \in D[0, c], f'(x) \searrow \text{in } [0, c], f(0) = 0, 0 \leq a \leq b \leq a + b \leq c$
 $\Rightarrow f(a + b) \leq f(a) + f(b)$
- 证明 (k方法): Fermat引理, Rolle定理, Lagrange定理, Cauchy定理
- 证明: $a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n, f(x) \in D^{(n)}[a_1, a_n], f(a_1) = f(a_2) = \dots = f(a_n) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \forall c \in [a_1, a_n], \exists \xi \in (a_1, a_n)$ s.t. $f(c) = \frac{(c-a_1)(c-a_2)\dots(c-a_n)}{n!} f^{(n)}(\xi)$
- 证明: $f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上凸函数, $f(x) \in D(a, b)$
 $\Rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b): f'(x_1) < f'(x_2)$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C[0, 1] \cap D(0, 1), f(0) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [0, h]$ s.t. $\frac{f(h) - hf'(h)}{h^2} = \frac{\xi f'(\xi) - f(\xi) - \xi^2 f''(\xi)}{\xi^2}$
- 证明:
 $f(x) \in D^2[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists \xi$ s.t. $f(b) + f(a) - 2f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = (\frac{b-a}{2})^2 f''(\xi)$
- 证明 (应用凸函数几何意义): $f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的可微凸函数,
 $f(a) = f(b) = 0, f'(a) = \alpha > 0, f'(b) = \beta < 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{\alpha\beta(b-a)^2}{2(\beta-\alpha)}$
- 证明 (Lagrange和Cauchy太严格了, 大多数情况还是用Rolle):
 $f, g \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b), g'(x) \neq 0, \Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (a, b)$ s.t. $\frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$
- 证明: $f(x) \in D^3[a, b] \Rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b), \exists \xi \in (a, b)$ s.t.
 $f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 - x_2)[f'(x_1) + f'(x_2)] - \frac{1}{12}(x_1 - x_2)^3 f'''(\xi)$
- 证明: $f(x) \in D^2[0, 1], f(0) = 2, f(1) = e + \frac{1}{e}$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $f''(\xi) = f(\xi)$
- 证明: $f(x) \in D^2[a, b], f(a) = f(b) = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f''(x)|$
- 证明:
 $f(x) \in C(0, 1] \cap D(0, 1), \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{x} f'(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 一致连续
- 构造过渡函数, 证明无限区间上的Rolle定理
- 证明Darboux定理:
 $f(x) \in D[a, b], \forall k \in (f'_+(a), f'_-(b)), \exists \xi$ s.t. $f'(\xi) = k$
- 证明 (Darboux定理应用): $f(x) \in D^2[0, \frac{\pi}{4}], f(0) = 0, f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = f'(0) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ s.t. $f''(\xi) = 2f(\xi)f'(\xi)$

- 证明：

$$f(x) \in C(U(x_0, \delta)) \cap D(\dot{U}(x_0)), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) = A \Rightarrow \exists f'(x_0) = A$$

- 证明Jensen不等式： $f(x)$ 是下凸函数， $f(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f(x_i)$, $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$

- 证明： $f(x) \in C^1[0, 1]$, $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 |f(x) - f'(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{e}$

- 证明： $f(x)$ 是 (a, b) 内的下凸函数 $\Rightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in (a, b), x_1 < x_2$:

$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{x_2-x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$$

- 证明： $f(x), g(x) \in C[0, 1]$ 且单调性处处一致， 则：

$$\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(x)dx$$

- 证明： $f(x) \in C[a, b] \cap D(a, b)$, $f(a) = f(b) = 2022$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi, \eta \in (a, b) s.t. e^{\eta-\xi}[f'(\eta) + f(\eta)] = 2022$$

- 证明L'Hospital法则，并叙述等价命题：

$$n \geq 1, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = l \in R, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(F(x))}{x} = l$$

$$F(x) \in D(U(0, \delta)), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) = A, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 0,$$

$$f(x) \neq g(x), \forall x \in U(0, \delta) \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(f(x)) - F(g(x))}{f(x) - g(x)} = A$$

$$f(x) \in D(U(0, \delta)), f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists n \geq 0, c \neq 0 s.t. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x^n} = c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = 1, f(x), g(x) \in D(0, \delta), g(x) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(F(x))}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$f(x), g(x) \in D(U(0, \delta)), f(x) \neq g(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - g(x)}{g^{-1}(x) - f^{-1}(x)} = 1$$

- 计算： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^x - (\sin x)^x}{x^3} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+x)^x - 2^x}{x^2}$

- 证明（洛必达等价命题的应用）：

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e}{x} = -\frac{e}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin(x)) - x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 + \tan(x)}{1 + \sin(x)} \right)^{\frac{1}{\sin^3(x)}} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x) - \arctan(x)}{\tan(x) - \arcsin(x)} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \frac{x}{x+1})^{\frac{x+1}{x}} - (1 + \tan(x))^{\frac{1}{\tan(x)}}}{x^2} = \frac{e}{2}$$

- 叙述并证明：带Peano、Lagrange、Cauchy、积分余项的Taylor公式
- 证明（常用带Lagrange余项的Taylor公式）：

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

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}), x \in R$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1}), x \in R$$

$$\ln(x+1) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} + o(x^n), x > -1$$

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

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

$$\tan(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \dots + \frac{(2^{2n}-1)2^{2n}B_n x^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (\alpha-i)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n)$$

不定积分

- 不定积分铁律第一条：结果记得+C+C+C+C+C+C+C+C+C+C
- 好题（注意方法）：

$$I = \int \frac{\cos(x)}{a\cos(x) + b\sin(x)} dx \quad J = \int \frac{\sin(x)}{a\cos(x) + b\sin(x)} dx$$

- 基本积分表（还是背一下）：

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sec(x)dx &= \ln|\sec(x) + \tan(x)| + C \\
\int \csc(x)dx &= \ln|\csc(x) - \cot(x)| + C \\
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \arcsin(\frac{x}{a}) + C \\
\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} &= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C \\
\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} &= \frac{1}{2a} \ln|\frac{x-a}{x+a}| + C \\
\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} &= \frac{1}{a} \arctan(\frac{x}{a}) + C \\
\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}dx &= \frac{1}{2}(x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin(\frac{x}{a})) + C \\
\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}dx &= \frac{1}{2}(x\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm a^2 \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}|) + C
\end{aligned}$$

- Euler第一、二、三替换：

$$\begin{aligned}
a > 0 : \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} &= \pm\sqrt{ax} + t \\
c > 0 : \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} &= xt + \sqrt{c} \\
ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta) : \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} &= (x - \alpha)t
\end{aligned}$$

- 三角函数万能公式以及特殊情况下的替换：

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan \frac{x}{2} = t : \sin x &= \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \quad dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \\
R(\cos x, -\sin x) &= -R(\cos x, \sin x) : t = \cos x \\
R(-\cos x, \sin x) &= -R(\cos x, \sin x) : t = \sin x \\
R(-\cos x, -\sin x) &= R(\cos x, \sin x) : t = \tan x
\end{aligned}$$

- 以下不定积分以及类似形式不可能用初等函数表示：

$$\begin{aligned}
\int e^{-x^2}dx \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{x}dx \quad \int \frac{\cos x}{x}dx \quad \int \frac{dx}{\ln(x)} \quad \int \frac{e^x}{x}dx \\
\int \ln(\sin x)dx \quad \int \sin(x^2)dx \quad \int R(x, P_n(x))dx \quad (n > 2)
\end{aligned}$$

定积分

- 证明黎曼可积的充要条件：

$$\forall P, \lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\Delta x_i) \rightarrow 0 : \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \overline{S}(P) = L = l = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \underline{S}(P)$$

引理1：

若在原有划分中加入分点形成新的划分，则大和不增，小和不减

$$\text{引理2: } \forall \overline{S}(P_1) \in \overline{S}, \underline{S}(P_2) \in \underline{S} : m(b-a) \leq \underline{S}(P_2) \leq \overline{S}(P_1) \leq M(b-a)$$

$$\text{引理3 (Darboux定理) : } \forall [a, b] \text{上有界函数 } f(x) : \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \overline{S}(P) = L, \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \underline{S}(P) = l$$

- 证明黎曼可积的其他充要条件：

$$\forall \Delta, \lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} (\Delta x_i) \rightarrow 0 : \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i \Delta x_i = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists [a, b] \text{ 的划分 } \Delta s. t. \bar{S}_\Delta(f) - \underline{S}_\Delta(f) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \sigma > 0, \exists [a, b] \text{ 的划分 } \Delta, \text{ 其对应于 } \omega_i \geq \varepsilon \text{ 的子区间长度和小于 } \sigma$$

- 证明: $f(x) \in D[0, a], f(0) = 0, f'(x) \leq M \Rightarrow \int_0^a f(x) dx \leq \frac{M}{2} a^2$
- 证明:

$$f(x) \in C[0, \pi], \int_0^\pi f(\theta) \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^\pi f(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \exists \alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi) (a \neq \beta) s. t. f(\alpha) = f(\beta) = 0$$

- 证明 Riemann-Lebesgue 引理: $f \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x dx = 0$
- 证明: $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 连续正定 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_a^b g(x) f^{n+1}(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) f^n(x) dx} = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x)$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C[0, 1], 0 < m \leq f(x) \leq M \Rightarrow [\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{f(x)}][\int_0^1 f(x) dx] \leq \frac{(m+M)^2}{4mM}$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^1[a, b] \Rightarrow |f(x)| \leq \int_0^1 (|f(x)| + |f'(x)|) dx$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^1[0, +\infty), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) + f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$
- 证明 (积分第一中值定理): $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b], g(x) \not\equiv 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \eta \in [m, M] s. t. \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = \eta \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- 证明 (特别地): $f(x) \in C[a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [a, b] s. t. \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$
- 证明 (Bonnet型): $g(x) \in R[a, b], f(x) \searrow in [a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [a, b] s. t. \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^\xi g(x) dx$
- 证明 (Bonnet型): $g(x) \in R[a, b], f(x) \nearrow in [a, b]$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [a, b] s. t. \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(b) \int_\xi^b g(x) dx$
- 证明 (Weierstrass型): $g(x) \in R[a, b], f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单调
 $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [a, b] s. t. \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^\xi g(x) dx + f(b) \int_\xi^b g(x) dx$
- 证明 (Hölder 不等式): $f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b], p, q > 0, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$
 $\Rightarrow \int_a^b |f(x) g(x)| dx \leq (\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx)^{\frac{1}{p}} * (\int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx)^{\frac{1}{q}}$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^2[0, 1], f(0) = f(1) = 0, f(x) \not\equiv 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 |\frac{f''(x)}{f(x)}| dx \geq 4$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^1[a, b], f(a) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow f^2(x) \leq (b-a) \int_a^b |f'(x)|^2 dx \quad \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)|^2 dx$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C[0, 1], f(x) \searrow, \forall \alpha \in [0, 1] : \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx$
- 证明 (Young 不等式): $f(x) \nearrow in [0, +\infty), f(0) = 0, a, b > 0$
 $\Rightarrow \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy \geq ab$
- 证明: $f(x), f_h(x) = f(x+h) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \int_a^b |f_h(x) - f(x)| dx = 0$
- 证明: $f(x) \in R[a, b], F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow F(x) \in C[a, b]$

- 证明 (接) : $f(x) \in C[a, b] \Rightarrow F(x) \in D[a, b], F'(x) = f(x)$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^1(R) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n [f(x + \frac{k}{n^2+k^2}) - f(x)] = \frac{\ln 2}{2} f'(x)$
- 证明: $f(x) \in D(R), f(0) = 0, |f'(x)| \leq |f(x)| \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv 0$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C[0, \pi], \int_0^\pi f(x) dx = \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \alpha, \beta \in (0, \pi), \alpha \neq \beta$ s.t. $f(\alpha) = f(\beta) = 0$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C[a, b], f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^n(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$
- 已知 $f(x) = 2 \int_0^x t f^2(t) dt - 1$, 求 $f(x)$
- 证明 (上一命题的引理) : $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b], \forall \Delta : a = x_0 < \dots < x_n = b, \forall \{\xi_n\} :$

$$\lim_{\|\Delta\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$$

- 证明: $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \int_a^x [\int_a^t f(u) du] dt = \int_a^x (x-t) f(t) dt, \forall x \in [a, b]$
- 证明: $f(x) \in D[0, 1], f'(x) \in [0, 1], f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow (\int_0^1 f(x) dx)^2 \geq \int_0^1 f^3(x) dx$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^1[0, a], f(0) = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \int_0^a |f(x) f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{a}{2} \int_0^a (f'(x))^2 dx$
- 证明:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} & n = 2k, k \in N^* \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} * \frac{\pi}{2} & n = 2k-1, k \in N^* \end{cases}$$

- 证明 (Wallis公式) : $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} [\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!}]^2 \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$
- 证明 (stirling公式) : $n! \sim \sqrt{2n\pi} (\frac{n}{e})^n (n \rightarrow +\infty)$
- 证明 (Hadamard不等式) : $f(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的下凸函数, 则

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}) * (b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} * (b-a)$$

- 证明: $\int_{e^{-2n\pi}}^1 |(\cos(\ln \frac{1}{x}))'| dx = 4n$
- 证明: $\int_0^{2\pi} f(a \cos x + b \sin x) dx = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin x) dx$
- 证明: $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$
- 计算: $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx$
- 已知 $f(x)$ 连续, $f(x+2) - f(x) = x, \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 1$ 求 $\int_1^3 f(x) dx$
- 证明: $f(x) \in C^1[a, b] \Rightarrow \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$
- 证明: $f(x) \in D^2[0, 1], f''(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f(\frac{1}{3})$
- 证明: $f(x) \searrow \text{in } [0, 2\pi] \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \geq 0$
- 证明: 以下默认

$$\begin{array}{lll} y = f(x) & x = x(t), y = y(t) & r = r(\theta) \\ x \in [a, b] & t \in [T_1, T_2] & \theta \in [\alpha, \beta] \end{array}$$

平面面积:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} |y(t)x'(t)|dt$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta)d\theta$$

曲线弧长:

$$\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx$$

$$\int_{T_1}^{T_2} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2}dt$$

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + [r'(\theta)]^2}d\theta$$

旋转体体积:

$$\pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_{T_1}^{T_2} y^2(t)|x'(t)|dt$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^3(\theta) \sin \theta d\theta$$

曲率:

$$K = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|x' y'' - x'' y'|}{[(x')^2 + (y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{r^2 + 2r' - rr''}{[r^2 + (r')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

反常积分

- 证明 (Cauchy判别法) :

$$f(x) \geq 0 \text{ in } [a, +\infty) \subset (0, +\infty), K > 0$$

$$(1) f(x) \leq \frac{K}{x^p}, p > 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) f(x) \geq \frac{K}{x^p}, p \leq 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \text{ 发散}$$

- 证明 (Cauchy判别法的极限形式) :

$$f(x) \leq 0 \text{ in } [a, +\infty) \subset (0, +\infty), \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^p f(x) = l$$

$$(1) 0 \leq l < +\infty, p > 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) 0 < l \leq +\infty, p \leq 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \text{ 发散}$$

- 证明满足以下条件则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛 (两个重要的判别法) :

(Abel) $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 收敛, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 单调有界

(Dirichlet) $F(x) = \int_a^A f(x)dx$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 有界
 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 单调且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$

- 证明 (Cauchy判别法) :

$f(x) \geq 0$ in $[a, b)$, $x \in [b - \eta_0, b)$, $\exists K > 0$ s.t.

(1) $f(x) \leq \frac{K}{(b-x)^p}$, $p < 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx$ 收敛

(2) $f(x) \geq \frac{K}{(b-x)^p}$, $p \geq 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx$ 发散

- 证明 (Cauchy判别法的极限形式) :

$f(x) \geq 0$ in $[a, b)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} (b-x)^p f(x) = l$

(1) $0 \leq l < +\infty$, $p < 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx$ 收敛

(2) $0 < l \leq +\infty$, $p \geq 1 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx$ 发散

- 证明满足以下条件则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛 (两个重要的判别法) :

(Abel) $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 收敛, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b)$ 单调有界

(Dirichlet) $F(\eta) = \int_a^{b-\eta} f(x)dx$ 在 $(0, b-a]$ 有界
 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b)$ 单调且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow b^-} g(x) = 0$