

全国大学生数学竞赛习题总结

第三版

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1 一元函数的极限与连续

1.1 极限

1. 极限性质

局部有界性, 局部保号性, 单调有界原理, 夹逼准则

2. 等价无穷小: 乘除、幂指型替换

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &\sim x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 & \arcsin x &\sim x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 & \cos x &\sim 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 & \arccos x &\sim \frac{\pi}{2} - x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 \\ \tan x &\sim x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 & \arctan x &\sim x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 & e^x &\sim 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 & \ln(1+x) &\sim x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \\ (1+x)^\lambda - 1 &\sim \lambda x + \frac{\lambda(\lambda-1)}{2}x^2, \lambda \neq 0 & (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &\sim e \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{11}{24}x^2\right) \end{aligned}$$

3. L'Hospital 法则

适用于 $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, \frac{*}{\infty}$ (推广型 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$), 以下各种形式可以转化:

$$(1) 0 \cdot \infty \longrightarrow 0 \Big/ \frac{1}{\infty} \text{ or } \infty \Big/ \frac{1}{0}$$

$$(2) \infty \pm \infty' \longrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{\infty'} \pm \frac{1}{\infty} \right) \Big/ \frac{1}{\infty \cdot \infty'}$$

$$(3) 1^\infty, 0^0, \infty^0 \longrightarrow \text{幂指转化}$$

4. 极限变量代换: 归结原则 (Heine 定理)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \{x_n\} \rightarrow a, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = A.$$

函数极限 \leftrightarrow 数列极限

5. 子数列

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \{x_{k_n}\} \subseteq \{x_n\}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{k_n} = A.$$

子数列若互不相交, 则分别取极限, 值相同即可.

6. Stolz 定理: 数列极限的洛必达法则 ($*/\infty$)

$$\{b_n\} \nearrow \infty \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}}.$$

7. 常用极限

$$a > 0, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^a \ln x = 0.$$

8. 无穷小阶的运算, 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*, m > n$, 则:

$$o(x^m) = o(x^n), o(x^m) \pm o(x^n) = o(x^n), o(x^m) \times o(x^n) = o(x^{m+n}), o(x^m) \div x^n = o(x^{m-n})$$

上述各式中等号的意义为左边等于右边，反之不然。

尤其注意： $o(x^n) - o(x^n) = o(x^n)$, $o(x^n) \div x^n = o(1)$, $o(1) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.

9. 习题总结

(1) 等价无穷小的派生

(2) 极限的平均值定理 \Leftarrow Stolz 定理

(3) 迭代数列的极限

(a) 单调有界原理：数学归纳法

(b) 夹逼：假设极限存在，再证明其存在。无限递推 + 等比数列 + 微分中值定理

(4) 比值法与根值法求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \right| = q, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = q.$$

(5) $n \rightarrow \infty$, $n^{p+1} - (n-1)^{p+1} \sim n^p \cdot (p+1)$.

(6) Stolz 定理：一般用于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum f(n)}{n^\alpha}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

(7) 相乘相消缺项，根号下平方放缩。

(8) 三项递推，考虑两项组合；累加求和，考虑级数求和。

(9) 连乘积：连续平方差，连续倍角公式。

(10) 迭代数列求出极限反证时，幂函数直接做，其他函数可用 Lagrange 中值定理或直接 Taylor.

(11) 已知数列极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a$ ，常可反设数列 $x_n = a + \alpha_n$ ，其中 $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$).

(12) 函数极限：

(a) 一般不定式 \rightarrow Taylor.

(b) 幂指型 (1^∞) $\alpha^\beta \rightarrow e^{\beta(\alpha-1)}$.

(c) 根式相减 \rightarrow 分子有理化

(d) 组合趋零 \rightarrow 提化单趋零

(e) 同函数相减 \rightarrow Lagrange 中值定理

1.2 连续

1. 内容要点

(1) 定义: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$.

(2) 间断点: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{第一类: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{可去间断点} \\ \text{跳跃间断点} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{第二类: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{无穷间断点} \\ \text{振荡间断点} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

(3) 闭区间连续函数: 最值定理, 介值定理, 零点定理

2. 习题总结

(1) 由函数恒等式确定函数方程

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{一元: 降无限迭代, 极限聚已知} \\ \text{二元: 正有理数} \Rightarrow \text{负有理数} \Rightarrow \text{无理数 (有理数的稠密性)} \\ \left(\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \frac{m}{n} \right) \Rightarrow (x \rightarrow -x) \Rightarrow \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n \right) \\ \text{前提: } f(x) \text{ 显隐函数的连续性} \end{array} \right.$

(2) 存在性等式

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{反证法: 差值构造, 不妨恒大于零, 推出矛盾!} \\ \text{差值构造, 零点定理} \\ \text{最值定理} + \text{介值定理} \end{array} \right.$

(3) 证明连续性

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{定义: } \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} [f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)] = 0 \\ \text{双边极限, 注意夹逼} \\ \text{函数间初等运算、复合运算, 保连续性} \end{array} \right.$

2 一元函数微分学

2.1 导数与微分

1. 微分符号的飘逸性

2. 高阶导数

$$(uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \cdot u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)}, \quad C_n^k = \binom{n}{k},$$

$$(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \ln^n a,$$

$$(\log_a x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n \ln a},$$

$$(\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos \left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$(\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin \left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x+a} \right)^{(n)} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(x+a)^{n+1}},$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a-x} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{(a-x)^{n+1}},$$

$$(\arctan x)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)!}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{(x-i)^n} - \frac{1}{(x+i)^n} \right], \quad (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{x-i} - \frac{1}{x+i} \right).$$

3. 习题总结

$$(1) \text{ 求一点导数, 有时导数定义更简捷: } f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}.$$

$$(2) \text{ } n \text{ 阶导数: } \begin{cases} \text{公式法} \\ \text{Leibniz 求递推公式, 保持方程为一次} \end{cases}$$

(3) 幂指型求导 \rightarrow 对数求导法

$$(4) \text{ 导函数的极限定理: } \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x), \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) \implies \exists f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x).$$

$$\text{注意: } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \longleftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} \longleftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^-} \text{ 可以替换} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f'(x) \text{ 不存在} \not\Rightarrow f'(x_0) \text{ 不存在} \end{cases}$$

(5) 导函数的介值定理 (Darboux 定理)

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, 且 $f'(a) \neq f'(b)$, 则 $\forall r \in [\min\{f'(a), f'(b)\}, \max\{f'(a), f'(b)\}]$,

$\exists \bar{x} \in (a, b)$, s.t. $r = f'(\bar{x})$.

$$(6) \text{ 由参数方程求高阶导数: } x = x(t), y = y(t), y'_x = \frac{y'_t}{x'_t}, y''_{xx} = \frac{(y'_x)'_t}{x'_t}, \dots, y_x^{(n)} = \frac{(y_x^{(n-1)})'_t}{x'_t}.$$

(7) 三重积化和差：组二减一，减三和，再四分

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma = \frac{1}{4} [\sin(\alpha + \beta - \gamma) + \sin(\alpha + \gamma - \beta) + \sin(\beta + \gamma - \alpha) - \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)].$$

(8) 和差化积

和差化积二倍半，和前不变差前变；余弦同名正弦异，余弦相减取负号。

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) + \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}; \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}; \\ \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) + \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}; \\ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta = \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) - \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}. \end{cases}$$

(9) 积化和差 (Prosthaphaeresis)

积化和差半和差，异取正弦同取余；余弦后加正后减，正弦相乘取负号。

$$\begin{cases} \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2}; \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{2}; \\ \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2}; \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)}{2}. \end{cases}$$

2.2 微分中值定理

1. 中值定理：闭区间连续，开区间可导

$$\begin{cases} \text{Rolle: } f(a) = f(b) \implies \exists \xi \in (a, b), f'(\xi) = 0; \\ \text{Lagrange: } \exists \xi \in (a, b), f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a); \\ \text{Cauchy: } g'(x) \neq 0 \implies \exists \xi \in (a, b), \frac{f'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}. \end{cases}$$

2. 凹凸性

凹函数 $f(x) \Leftrightarrow f(q_1x_1 + q_2x_2) \leq q_1f(x_1) + q_2f(x_2)$, $q_1 + q_2 = 1$, $q_1, q_2 > 0$.

$$\Leftrightarrow f\left(\sum_{k=1}^n q_k x_k\right) \leq \sum_{k=1}^n q_k f(x_k), \sum_{k=1}^n q_k = 1, q_k > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n \Leftrightarrow f'(x) \nearrow \Leftrightarrow f''(x) \geq 0.$$

凸函数则以上各式不等号方向相反。

3. 极值与最值

(1) $f(x)$ 在 $\overset{\circ}{U}(x_0)$ 上有定义, $\forall x \in \overset{\circ}{U}(x_0), f(x) < f(x_0)$, 则 $f(x_0)$ 为极大值。

(2) (Fermat 引理) 若极值 x_0 处可导, 则 $f'(x_0) = 0$ 。

(3) 判别: $\begin{cases} \text{左右邻域导数符号正负判别} \\ \text{二阶导数判别} \end{cases}$

(4) 唯一极值, 极值即最值。

4. 习题总结

(1) $\begin{cases} \text{单中值问题: 微分方程法, } F(x, y) = C. \\ \text{多中值问题: Lagrange 中值定理 + 连续介值定理; 分母相加分区间, 分子相加分函数。} \end{cases}$

(2) Taylor 展开: 代入法, 运算法, 复合法; 注意合并同类项, 勿丢项。

(3) 无穷区间 Rolle 定理: 通过复合函数将 ∞ 化为具体值。

(4) 高阶导数相关不等式问题:

高阶导则泰勒展, 单点定则整体动。定点必为高导点, 和限小则独限大。

无穷区间任意展, 闭区展开代端点。若是端点值相等, 定点区间可半分。

(5) 凹凸性与不等式: 相乘不通转相除, 幂指开对数。

(6) 极值与最值: $\begin{cases} \text{极值点: 奇阶为零偶非零, 偶重零极奇不极。} \\ \text{画草图: 奇穿偶不穿。} \end{cases}$

2.3 一元微分学综合题

1. 函数方程与恒等式

(1) $\begin{cases} f(xy) = f(x)f(y) & \Longleftarrow f(x) = x^\alpha, \\ f(xy) = f(x) + f(y) & \Longleftarrow f(x) = a \ln x, \\ f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) & \Longleftarrow f(x) = ax, \\ f(x+y) = f(x)f(y) & \Longleftarrow f(x) = a^x, \end{cases}$

$$(2) \begin{cases} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} & \Longleftarrow f(x) = x^\alpha, \\ f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y) & \Longleftarrow f(x) = a \ln x, \\ f(x-y) = f(x) - f(y) & \Longleftarrow f(x) = ax, \\ f(x-y) = \frac{f(x)}{f(y)} & \Longleftarrow f(x) = a^x, \\ f(x+y) = \frac{f(x) + f(y)}{1 - af(x)f(y)} & \Longleftarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \tan x. \end{cases}$$

(3) 一般解法：配凑分式化为给定点导数，列微分方程通过初值条件定解

2. 中值定理与方程的根

(1) 存在零点的一种解法：先积分再用 Rolle 定理

(2) 闭区间连续函数介值定理，若中间存在某点 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 的函数值大于两个端点的函数值，则最大值点 x_0 在区间内部，且 $f(x_0) \geq f(\xi)$, $f'(x_0) = 0$.

3. 一些解题方法

(1) 平方自带 0 界，平方和有界，可保单有界

(2) 直接在不等式中配凑要构造的函数，积分或有奇效

(3) 证无理数：反证法，利用带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 展开

(4) 多项式齐次线性微分方程： $f^{(n)}(x) + P_1(x)f^{(n-1)}(x) + P_2(x)f^{(n-2)}(x) + \cdots + P_n(x)f(x) = 0$

尝试： $Q(x) \triangleq \int \frac{P_1(x)}{n} dx$, $[e^{Q(x)} f(x)]^{(n)} = 0$

(5) Lagrange 中值定理构建了函数导数与原函数之间的限制关系：

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(\xi)(x - x_0), \quad \xi \in (x_0, x).$$

Newton-Leibniz 公式 (积分上限函数) 构建了函数与其导函数之间的等式关系：

$$f(x) = \int_{x_0}^x f'(x) dx + f(x_0).$$

两种思想之间的联系为积分第一中值定理：

$$\int_{x_0}^x f'(x) dx = f'(\xi)(x - x_0), \quad \xi \in (x_0, x).$$

(6) 联立两种动点展开，可解方程组，使两个变量解耦： $f(x+h)$, $f(x-h)$

(7) 函数凹凸性：相同变量需归为函数自变量，不能作为系数，此时系数可均匀构造

4. θ 的同阶无穷小

设 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的邻域内有 $n+1$ 阶导数且 $f^{(n+1)}(x_0) \neq 0$ ，则在 $f(x)$ 的 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式

$$f(x_0 + h) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}h^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}h^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta h)}{n!}h^n$$

中，必有

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

证： $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 的 Peano 余项的 Taylor 公式为

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + h) = & f(x_0) + f'(x_0)h + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2}h^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}h^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}h^n \\ & + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1} + o(h^{n+1}), \end{aligned}$$

上式与 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式相减得到

$$\frac{f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta h)}{n!}h^n - \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}h^n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{(n+1)!}h^{n+1} + o(h^{n+1}),$$

化简之后为

$$f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta h) - f^{(n)}(x_0) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(x_0)}{n+1}h + o(h).$$

在 x_0 的某邻域内对 $f^{(n)}(x)$ 用一阶 Taylor 公式可得

$$f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta h) - f^{(n)}(x_0) = f^{(n+1)}(x_0)\theta h + o(h), \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 1,$$

所以 $\theta = \frac{1}{n+1} + o(1)$ ，即 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n+1}$. □

注：下式 (可能) 亦成立 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \theta = \frac{1}{n}$.

3 不定积分与定积分

3.1 不定积分

1. 基本积分表

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

$$\int \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a^3} \left(\arctan \frac{x}{a} + \frac{ax}{x^2 + a^2} \right) + C.$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right) + C.$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm a^2 \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right| \right) + C.$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt[n]{1+x^n}} \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} - \int \frac{dt^n}{nt^n \sqrt[n]{t^n+1}} \stackrel{u=t^n}{=} - \int \frac{du}{nu \sqrt[n]{u+1}} \stackrel{v=\sqrt[n]{u+1}}{=} - \int \frac{v^{n-2}}{v^n-1} dv.$$

(分母同 x 次, 先用倒代换)

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C. \quad \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C.$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx = \tan x - x + C. \quad \int \cot^2 x dx = -\cot x - x + C.$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C. \quad \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C.$$

$$\int \frac{A \sin x + B \cos x}{C \sin x + D \cos x} dx = m \cdot x + n \cdot \ln |C \sin x + D \cos x| + C', \quad m = \frac{AC + BD}{C^2 + D^2}, \quad n = \frac{BC - AD}{C^2 + D^2}.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + 1} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + 2} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 2}.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1}.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^4 + x^2 + 1} dx \xrightarrow{\text{立方差化回, 平方差分开}} \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1-x}{x^2-x+1} + \frac{1+x}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx.$$

2. 积分方法

(1) 线性分解法

(2) 凑微分法

(3) 换元法

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx \longrightarrow x = a \sin t$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) dx \longrightarrow x = a \tan t$$

$$\int R(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) dx \longrightarrow x = a \sec t$$

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

$$\int R(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}) dx \longrightarrow u = \sqrt[n]{ax+b}$$

$$\int R\left(x, \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right) dx \longrightarrow u = \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}$$

$$\int R(\sqrt[p]{x}, \sqrt[q]{x}) dx \longrightarrow u = \sqrt[n]{x}, \quad n \text{ 为 } p, q \text{ 的最小公倍数}$$

$$\int \frac{P_m(x)}{Q_n(x)} dx \longrightarrow t = \frac{1}{x}, \quad m \ll n. \text{ (倒代换, 分 } x > 0 \text{ 和 } x < 0 \text{ 讨论, } x < 0 \text{ 的情况可同理)}$$

(4) 分部积分法: 反对幂指三 (前 u 后 v), $\int u dv = uv - \int v du$

3. 有理函数积分

长除法 \longrightarrow 真分式分解 \longrightarrow 待定系数法 \longrightarrow 代入分母因式分解后的根, 实根直接出系数, 复根比较实部与虚部得出系数

4. 原函数的封闭性

$$P_n(x) \cdot e^{\lambda x} \xrightarrow{x=\ln t} P_n(\ln t) \cdot t^\lambda, \quad P_n(x)e^{ax} \cos bx + Q_n(x)e^{ax} \sin bx$$

5. 习题总结

$$(1) \sum_{k=0}^n \cos(\alpha + k\beta) = \frac{\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{n}{2}\beta\right) \sin \frac{n+1}{2}\beta}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}}, \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \sin(\alpha + k\beta) = \frac{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{n}{2}\beta\right) \sin \frac{n+1}{2}\beta}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

(2) 分部积分：建立方程，构造递推公式

(3) 三角换元可借助画三角形寻找相关函数表达式： \sim 表示相差常数 $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 或相等

$$\arcsin x \sim -\arccos x \sim \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad -\arcsin x \sim \arccos x \sim \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{x} \sim -\arccos \frac{1}{x} \sim \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} \sim \arccos \frac{1}{x} \sim \arctan \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

(4) $\int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx$: 双正偶数用倍角，其他情形用换元

3.2 定积分

1. 定积分性质

(1) 积分单调性

$$\forall x \in [a, b], f(x) \leq g(x) \implies \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx \implies \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx.$$

(2) 积分保号性

(3) 积分恒等性 (证明常用)

$$f(x), g(x) \text{ 连续}, \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) \leq g(x), \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx \implies f(x) \equiv g(x).$$

(4) 积分估值公式

(5) 积分中值定理

(a) 积分第一中值定理

$$f(x) \text{ 连续}, g(x) \text{ 不变号}, \exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Let } g(x) = 1 \implies \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a).$$

(b) 积分第二中值定理

(i) $f(x), g(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积，且 $f(x)$ 为单调函数 $\implies \exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{ s.t.}$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^\xi g(x) dx + f(b) \int_\xi^b g(x) dx.$$

$$\text{Let } g(x) = 1 \implies \int_a^b f(x)dx = f(a)(\xi - a) + f(b)(b - \xi).$$

(ii) $f(x), g(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积, $f(x) \geq 0$ 为单调递减函数 $\implies \exists \xi \in [a, b], s.t.$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(a) \int_a^\xi g(x)dx.$$

$$\text{Let } g(x) = 1 \implies \int_a^b f(x)dx = f(a)(\xi - a).$$

(iii) $f(x), g(x)$ 在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积, $f(x) \geq 0$ 为单调递增函数 $\implies \exists \xi \in [a, b], s.t.$

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(b) \int_\xi^b g(x)dx.$$

$$\text{Let } g(x) = 1 \implies \int_a^b f(x)dx = f(b)(b - \xi).$$

2. 变限积分

含限变限, 换元或提出含限 $f(x)$; 双变量, 考虑对另一变量求导

3. 定积分简算

(1) 对称奇偶性

(2) 周期性

(3) **点火公式**, 到乘单 1 或 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 止

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n kx dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n kx dx$$

(4) 正余弦换元技巧: **区间再现**

$$\int_0^\pi xf(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx, \quad x = \pi - t. \quad \int_0^\pi xf(\cos x)dx \text{ 不具有这个性质.}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos^{2n} x}{\sin^{2n} x + \cos^{2n} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) dx \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left[1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x}\right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{1 + \tan x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2 dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} - t. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 三角函数系的正交性

(6) 含参积分：对参数求导

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \triangleq I(b) = \int_0^b I'(t) dt + I(0) = \int_0^b \frac{\pi}{|a|+t} dt + \pi \ln \frac{|a|}{2} = \pi \ln \frac{|a|+|b|}{2}.$$

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx \begin{cases} \triangleq I(a) = \int_0^a I'(t) dt + I(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{a} \arctan \frac{1+a}{1-a} x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0, & |a| < 1 \\ = I(\pm 1) = \int_0^\pi \ln 2(1 \mp \cos x) dx = 0, & |a| = 1 \\ \stackrel{b=\frac{1}{a}}{=} \int_0^\pi \ln \frac{b^2 - 2b \cos x + 1}{b^2} dx = I(b) - 2\pi \ln |b| = 2\pi \ln |a|, & |a| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\pi \ln(m \pm n \cos x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(m \pm n \sin x) dx = 2\pi \ln \frac{\sqrt{m+n} + \sqrt{m-n}}{2}, \quad m \geq |n| \geq 0.$$

4. 广义积分：瑕积分与无穷积分

原函数取极限；无穷区间可以 1 分，取倒数合并

5. 定积分在几何中的应用

(1) 微元法，一般参数方程的形式更好用

$$(2) \text{ 弧长微元 } ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{(x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2} dt = \sqrt{1 + (y'_x)^2} dx = \sqrt{r^2 + (r'_\theta)^2} d\theta.$$

(3) 空间直线方程可由直线在 xOy , yOz , zOx 其中任意两个面上的投影方程 (两个面) 限制

(4) 最值问题：可以考虑分设两 (多) 个变量，外加两 (多) 变量之间关系式即可

6. 变项和 (无穷和) 的极限

(1) 定积分法

(2) Lagrange 型 Taylor 展开，例如 $\sin x = x - \frac{\sin \xi}{2!} x^2$, $\xi \in (0, x)$.

(3) 夹逼极限 \leftarrow 凑形式

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=\inf(n)}^{\sup(n)} f\left(\frac{j}{n}\right) \frac{1}{n} = \int_{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\inf(n)}{n}}^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sup(n)}{n}} f(x) dx.$$

$$(5) A_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left[a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}\right] \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot A_n = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(b) - f(a)].$$

注 1：积分化和式，Lagrange 中值定理可证。

注 2：积分化和式，二重积分第一中值定理亦可证。

证：令 $x_k = a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot A_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx - \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x_k) dx \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (f(x) - f(x_k)) dx \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} dx \int_{x_k}^x f'(t) dt \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \iint_{\Delta} f'(t) dt dx \right) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \right)^2 f'(\xi_k) \right), \quad \xi_k \in (x_{k-1}, x_k) \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b-a}{2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f'(\xi_k) \frac{b-a}{n} \right) \\
&= \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b f'(x) dx \\
&= \frac{b-a}{2} [f(b) - f(a)]
\end{aligned}$$

结论得证. □

$$(6) \quad B_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f \left[a + (2i-1) \frac{b-a}{2n} \right] \implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \cdot B_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} [f'(b) - f'(a)].$$

注：积分化和式，Taylor 展开到第二项可证。

(7) 定积分定义和式类 Taylor 展开

$$\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f \left[a + \frac{(b-a)k}{n} \right] = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (b-a)^k B_k}{k! n^k} [f^{(k-1)}(b) - f^{(k-1)}(a)],$$

where B_k is Bernoulli number, $B_0 = 1$, $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $B_2 = \frac{1}{6}, \dots$.

注：积分化和式，借助 Lagrange 中值定理可得第一项，第二项则需要两次分部积分。

3.3 定积分综合题

1. 积分不等式

(1) 凹凸性与积分不等式

$$(a) \text{ 区间分点技巧: } x = \frac{b-x}{b-a} \cdot a + \frac{x-a}{b-a} \cdot b$$

(b) 区间平移至关于原点对称, 负数部分换元变为相反数, 利用凹凸性求和

(2) 关于积分的 Cauchy 不等式

若函数 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \right) \cdot \left(\int_a^b g^2(x)dx \right)$$

等号成立当且仅当 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 线性相关.

注: 利用基本不等式推广 Cauchy 不等式

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f^2(x) + g^2(x)]dx,$$

“=” $\iff f(x) = g(x)$ or $f(x) = -g(x)$.

(3) 证明积分不等式的一些基本方法

$$\begin{cases} \text{Cauchy 积分不等式} \\ \text{构造 + 基本不等式} \\ \text{相减, 求导利用单调性} \end{cases}$$

(4) 应用 Cauchy 积分不等式的一些技巧

$$f(x) - f(a) = \int_a^x f'(t)dt, \quad x - a = \int_a^x 1^2 dx, \quad \int_a^b (x - a)dx = \int_a^b (b - x)dx = \frac{(b - a)^2}{2}.$$

(5) 原函数耦合二阶导数: 最值解耦 \rightarrow Newton-Leibniz \rightarrow Lagrange 中值定理

(6) 设 $f(x)$, $\phi(x)$ 都是连续函数, 如果 $\phi(x)$ 是凹形函数, 则

$$\phi\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \phi[f(x)]dx.$$

如果 $\phi(x)$ 是严格凹形函数, 则等号成立的充要条件为 $f(x) \equiv m$.

$$\text{注: } \phi(x) = x^2 \implies \left(\int_0^1 f(x)dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f^2(x)dx, \quad \phi(x) = \ln x \implies \ln \int_0^1 f(x)dx \geq \int_0^1 \ln f(x)dx,$$

“=” $\iff f(x) \equiv m$.

(7) 积分不等式等号成立问题: 积分恒等性

(8) 巧设两最值点可定 ξ

2. 积分极限

(1) 设函数 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, $f(x) \geq 0$, $\max_{a \leq x \leq b} f(x) = M$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_a^b [f(x)]^n dx} = M.$$

证明方法: 夹逼, 只取一个 $M \leq \xleftarrow{\text{积分中值定理}} I_n \leq$ 全取 M .

(2) 区间内无穷振荡积分为零

$$f'(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty), \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(t) \sin xt dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{-f(t) \cos xt}{x} \Big|_a^b + \frac{1}{x} \int_a^b f'(t) \cos xt dt \right] = 0.$$

(3) $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 连续, $g(x)$ 以 1 为周期, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) g(nx) dx = \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 g(x) dx \right).$$

若 $g(x)$ 以 T 为周期, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T f(x) g(nx) dx = \frac{1}{T} \left(\int_0^T f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^T g(x) dx \right).$$

积分第一中值定理要求 $g(x)$ 不变号, 故可先设 $g(x) \geq 0$ 证得结论, 再设 $h(x) = g(x) - \min g(x) \geq 0$.

3. 其他综合题

$$(1) m = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \implies \int_a^b [m - f(x)] dx = 0.$$

(2) 信息论中, 均匀分布不确定性最大, 可借助函数凹凸性证明 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{最大熵原理: 离散型} \\ \text{最大微分熵: 连续型} \end{array} \right.$

(3) 积分估计: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{矩形面积估计: 常规} \\ \text{梯形面积估计: 凹凸性} \end{array} \right.$

(4) 存在 ξ 满足某个等式问题: 隐藏在积分中的微分中值定理题目

(5) 根据积分等式证明 $f(x)$ 的零点数目:

反证法, 构造拥有相同的同符号或反符号区间的函数, 与 $f(x)$ 相乘展开, 与已知条件矛盾!

(6) 取最值, 将抽象函数可操作化

(7) 连接函数与导函数的等式: 两种表示法

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = f(0) + f'(\xi)x, \quad \xi \in (0, x), \\ f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(x)dx, \\ \int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a), \\ \int_a^b f'(x)dx = f(b) - f(a). \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(x) = F(0) + f(\xi)x, \quad \xi \in (0, x), \\ F(x) = F(0) + \int_0^x f(x)dx, \\ \int_a^b F(x)dx = F(\xi)(b-a), \\ \int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a). \end{array} \right.$$

4 多元函数微分学

4.1 函数与图形

1. 平面方程

$\Sigma: A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$, 法向量 $\vec{n} = (A, B, C)$,

方向余弦 $\cos \alpha = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$, $\cos \gamma = \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$,

其中 $\alpha = \langle \vec{n}, \vec{i} \rangle = \langle \Sigma, yOz \rangle$, $\beta = \langle \vec{n}, \vec{j} \rangle = \langle \Sigma, zOx \rangle$, $\gamma = \langle \vec{n}, \vec{k} \rangle = \langle \Sigma, xOy \rangle$.

2. 直线方程

(1) 两面交线

(2) $\frac{x - x_0}{l} = \frac{y - y_0}{m} = \frac{z - z_0}{n}$; $x = x_0 + lt$, $y = y_0 + mt$, $z = z_0 + nt$.

3. 二次曲面

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: $\frac{z^2}{c^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$. (单双看负号个数)

4. 圆锥面铺平

$z = a\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $a = \cot \alpha$, α 为半顶角, 铺平后的圆心角 $\beta = 2\pi \sin \alpha$.

5. 旋转曲面的参数方程

$L: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t), a \leq t \leq b$, 绕 z 轴形成的曲面为

$\Sigma: x = \sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t)} \cos \theta$, $y = \sqrt{x^2(t) + y^2(t)} \sin \theta$, $z = z(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

6. 直纹面上过一点的直线方程

参数方程代入法; 因式分解比例法

7. 顶点在原点的锥面: n 次齐次方程 $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 其中 $F(tx, ty, tz) = t^n F(x, y, z)$.

8. 投影方程: xOy 面 \implies 关于 z 的方程有解, 得出 x, y 的限制方程.

9. 空间特殊曲线: 曲线定义; 投影回溯 (借助方向余弦).

4.2 极限, 连续与微分

1. 二重极限定义: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A$, 连续: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$.

偏导数: $z = f(x,y) \longrightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, z'_x, z_x, f'_x, f_x, f'_1, f_1$.

混合二阶偏导 (注意次序): $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, f_{12}, f''_{xy}; \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}, f_{21}, f''_{yx}.$

2. 链式法则

全微分: $\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \Rightarrow \Delta z \triangleq dz.$

全微分形式不变性

隐函数求导法: 直接求导法, 公式法 (全微分推出), 全微分法

3. 方向导数: $\vec{l} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta),$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial \vec{l}} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + \rho \cos \alpha, y_0 + \rho \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\rho} = f'_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f'_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta.$$

由两个正交偏导数决定了一圈偏导数; 方向导数是单向的 (射线型), 而偏导数是双向的 (直线型)。

$$\text{偏导连续} \Rightarrow \text{可微} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{连续} \Rightarrow \text{极限存在} \\ \text{偏导存在} \end{cases} \quad (\text{未画出均不可推})$$

其中, 偏导连续指的是 $f'_x(x, y), f'_y(x, y)$ 两个偏导函数在全平面范围的意义下在该点连续。

4. 二元函数 Taylor 公式

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \triangleq f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (f'_x \ f'_y) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2!} (\Delta x \ \Delta y) \begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(x_0, y_0) + \cdots$$

$$\text{其中, 整体记号 (二项展开): } \left(\Delta x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \Delta y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(x_0, y_0) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \Delta x^k \Delta y^{n-k} \left. \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^k \partial y^{n-k}} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)}.$$

5. 偏导等式问题

$$\begin{cases} yf'_x - xf'_y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta), \\ xf'_x + kyf'_y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = f\left(t, \frac{y_0}{x_0^k} t^k\right). \end{cases}$$

若有参数或借助参数, 则对参数求导得函数为常数, 取特殊参数值, 可证。

4.3 几何意义, 极值与最值

1. 切线, 法线, 切平面, 法平面

对参数求导得切向量, 对方程求导得法向量。

2. 极值

$\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 称驻点。

$$\text{Hessian 矩阵} \begin{bmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{yx} & f''_{yy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{特征值 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2:$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ++ \implies \text{正定} \implies \text{极小值} \\ -- \implies \text{负定} \implies \text{极大值} \\ +- , -+ \implies \text{不定} \implies \text{非极值} \\ +0, -0 \implies \text{半正定, 半负定} \implies \text{定义法, 观察可疑极值点周围函数值大小 (一般是正负)} \end{array} \right.$$

三元及以上的函数 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 仍由 Hessian 矩阵 $H(f) = \{f''_{x_i x_j}\}$ 的正定, 负定, 不定, 半正定, 半负定决定是否取得极值, 且与二元时的判断规则相同。

3. 条件极值

$$z = f(x, y) \text{ 在 } \varphi(x, y) = 0 \text{ 下的极值: } \nabla f // \nabla \varphi \implies \begin{cases} \text{最远、近点的垂线原理} \\ \text{Lagrange 乘数法} \end{cases}$$

$\varphi(x, y)$ 若能化为参数方程或能显式解出 $y = g(x)$ 则直接代入, 不使用 Lagrange 乘数法。

$$4. \text{曲线簇 } F(x, y, c) = 0 \text{ 的包络线: } \begin{cases} F(x, y, c) = 0 \\ F'_c(x, y, c) = 0 \end{cases}$$

5. 曲线切向量

$$\vec{t} = \left(\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t^n}, \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(t + \Delta t) - y(t)}{\Delta t^n}, \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{z(t + \Delta t) - z(t)}{\Delta t^n} \right), n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

直到 $\vec{t} \neq \vec{0}$ 为止。

6. 最小距离和

距平面上 n 条互不平行的直线的距离和最小的点必为某个交点。

$$7. \text{过直线 } L: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的平面簇方程 } \Sigma: F(x, y, z) + \lambda G(x, y, z) = 0.$$

5 多元函数积分学

5.1 重积分

1. 重积分

(1) 二重积分：化为累次积分 \leftarrow 投影，穿越

$$I = \iint_{\sigma} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\sigma} f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

(2) 三重积分

$$I = \iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \begin{cases} \iint_{\sigma_{xy}} d\sigma \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(x, y, z) dz, & \text{线扫面} \\ \int_a^b dx \iint_{\sigma_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz, & \text{面扫线} \end{cases}$$

$$= \iiint_V f(r, \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz = \iiint_V f(\rho, \varphi, \theta) \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta.$$

(3) 第一型曲线积分： $x = x(t), y = y(t), \alpha \leq t \leq \beta$,

$$\int_l f(x, y) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[x(t), y(t)] \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} dt.$$

(4) 第一型曲面积分： $z = z(x, y), (x, y) \in \sigma_{xy}, \vec{n} = (-z'_x, -z'_y, 1)$ 向上, $\vec{k} = (0, 0, 1)$,

$$dS \cdot \cos \gamma = d\sigma \implies dS = d\sigma \cdot \frac{|\vec{n}| |\vec{k}|}{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{k}} = d\sigma \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} \cdot 1}{0 + 0 + 1},$$

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\sigma_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x, y)] \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} d\sigma.$$

2. 变量代换

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} x'_u & x'_v \\ y'_u & y'_v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} u'_x & u'_y \\ v'_x & v'_y \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}} = \frac{1}{J(x, y)}, J(u, v) \neq 0, \text{ then}$$

$$\iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \iint_{D_{uv}} f[x(u, v), y(u, v)] |J(u, v)| du dv.$$

椭圆面积 πab , 椭球体积 $\frac{4}{3}\pi abc$, 椭圆、椭球转正配方消;

椭圆、椭球化正圆、正球, 面积体积 Jacobian; 椭球不用球坐标, 椭圆面积面扫线

圆、球的一些特殊积分： $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, \Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$,

$$\iint_D x^2 d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{4} R^4, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dv = \frac{4\pi}{15} R^5, \quad \iint_D |x| d\sigma = \frac{4}{3} R^3, \quad \iiint_{\Omega} |x| dv = \frac{\pi}{2} R^4.$$

3. 重积分的简算

对称奇偶性, 面积体积; 换序先画积分域, 换序必换积分限。

$\ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^2})$ 关于 y 是奇函数

4. 已知积分求重积分, 可用原函数法

5. 含参积分

(1) 卷积: $I(x) = f_1(x) * f_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t)f_2(x-t)dt$, $I(x)$ 满足交换律, 结合律, 分配律

(2) 一重化二重, 累次积分换序

$$\begin{aligned} I(x) &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^t}{\ln x} \Big|_a^b \right) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b x^t dt = \int_a^b dt \int_0^1 x^t dx \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{x^{t+1}}{t+1} \Big|_0^1 dt = \int_a^b \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln \frac{b+1}{a+1}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 积分不等式

(1) 单调性 \rightarrow 升重

x, y 积分域相同, 同则轮换: $[f(x) - f(y)](x - y) > 0$, $[f(x) - f(y)][g(x) - g(y)] > 0$.

(2) 常用技巧

被积函数放缩, 积分区域放缩;

积分中值定理, 参数跑范围; 积分估值公式, 条件跑最值

7. 多元极限不定式

多元函数 L'Hospital, 常可借助全微分, 求导化相除放缩;

或积分中值定理, 化动为定变不变。

5.2 曲线积分与曲面积分

1. 第二型积分

(1) 第二型曲线积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_l \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \int_l \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\tau} ds = \int_l P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy. \text{ 若 } x = x(t), y = y(t), t \text{ from } \alpha \text{ to } \beta, \\ \int_l P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy &= \int_\alpha^\beta [P(x(t), y(t))x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t))y'(t)]dt. \end{aligned}$$

(2) Green 公式

$$\oint_C \text{Prj}_{\vec{t}} \vec{F} \, ds = \oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy, \quad \text{环量} \rightarrow \text{旋度}$$

$$\oint_C \text{Prj}_{\vec{n}} \vec{F} \, ds = \oint_C P dy - Q dx = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy, \quad \text{通量} \rightarrow \text{散度}$$

注：旋度方向已取为 \vec{k} , C 的正向即满足右手螺旋定则的方向；单连通域和复连通域均可使用

(3) 四个等价命题：保守场 \iff 有势场 \iff 无旋场

$$(a) \oint_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = 0.$$

$$(b) \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy \text{ 与路径无关}$$

$$(c) dU = P dx + Q dy.$$

$$(d) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}, \text{ 要求区域 } G \text{ 单连通}$$

(4) 第二型曲面积分

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dS} = \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS.$$

其中 $\vec{dS} = (dy dz, dz dx, dx dy)$ 源于 dS 向各个坐标面的投影.

若 $z = z(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in \sigma_{xy}$, $\vec{n} = \pm(-z'_x, -z'_y, 1)$, 法向量已取为向上,

$$\iint_{\Sigma_{\text{上下}}} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \pm \iint_{\sigma_{xy}} [-P(x, y, z(x, y)) z'_x - Q(x, y, z(x, y)) z'_y + R(x, y, z(x, y))] dx dy.$$

(5) Gauss 公式

$$\oint_{\Sigma_{\text{外}}} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz.$$

$$\text{通量: } \Phi = \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dS} = \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}_0 \, dS = \iiint_V \text{div } \vec{F} \, dV = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV \rightarrow \text{散度}$$

(6) Stokes 公式

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS.$$

$$\text{环量: } \Gamma = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dr} = \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{\tau} \, ds = \iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dS} = \iint_{\Sigma} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{dS} \rightarrow \text{旋度}$$

2. 坐标变换：面、球、圆移转正

(1) 平移变换：保持曲线的形状不变

(2) 旋转变换：保持距离、形状不变

3. 轮换对称性，或轮换换面，或相加平均

4. 一些解题技巧

有奇点则抠奇点，圆椭圆圆球均可；抠去部分取极限，已无奇点直接算；

如果内部有奇点，Gauss 定理无法用；常可借助表达式，去掉奇点再 Gauss；

闭区为零抠奇点，闭区体积消奇点；Stokes 公式有两种，化微为一是宗旨；

凑微分求原函数，存在则闭积为零；画出轴向辅助线，再启用 Green 公式；

向量元素的积分，仍有对称奇偶性；需用微元法分析，注意方向与正负；

含参积分参数导，调和函数平均值；微元选取很灵活，几何意义取特殊。

5. 坐标系转换

$$\begin{aligned}
 D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= e^{-(x^2+y^2)}, \quad x = \rho \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \theta, \quad dx = -\rho \sin \theta d\theta, \quad dy = \rho \cos \theta d\theta, \\
 \iint_D \left(x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) dx dy &= \iint_D (\rho \cos \theta f'_x + \rho \sin \theta f'_y) \rho d\rho d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} f'_x \cdot \rho \cos \theta d\theta + f'_y \cdot \rho \sin \theta d\theta, \quad L_\rho: x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 \\
 &= \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{L_\rho} f'_x dy - f'_y dx = \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \iint_{D_\rho} (f''_{xx} + f''_{yy}) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \iint_{D_\rho} e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\rho r e^{-r^2} dr \\
 &= \int_0^1 \pi \rho (1 - e^{-\rho^2}) d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2e}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5.3 多元函数积分学的应用

1. 面积体积

(1) 旋转体表面积： $y = f(x)$ 绕 x 轴，

$$A = \int_a^b 2\pi |f(x)| ds, \quad ds \text{ 而非 } dx.$$

(2) 旋转体体积:

$$V = \int_a^b \pi f^2(x) dx.$$

2. Pappus-Guldinus Centroid Theorem (公路隔离栏原理, 公路占地原理)

(1) The first theorem states that the surface area A of a surface of revolution generated by rotating a plane curve C about an axis external to C and on the same plane is equal to the product of the arc length $|C|$ of C and the distance $2\pi\rho$ traveled by the geometric centroid of C :

$$A = 2\pi\rho|C|.$$

(2) The second theorem states that the volume V of a solid of revolution generated by rotating a plane figure D about an external axis is equal to the product of the area $|D|$ of D and the distance $2\pi\rho$ traveled by the geometric centroid of D . (Note that the centroid of D is usually different from the centroid of its boundary curve C .) That is:

$$V = 2\pi\rho|D|.$$

3. 一些解题技巧

(1) 星形线: $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$. 如图5-1所示。

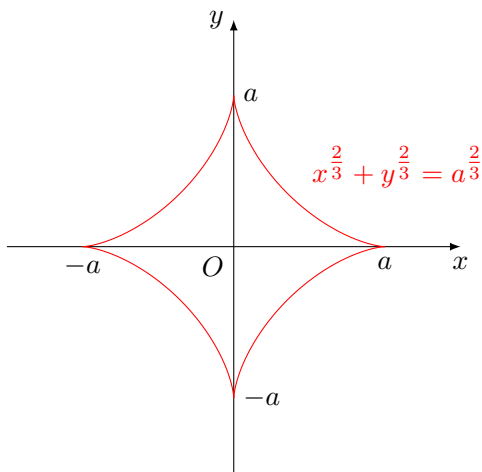


图 5-1: 星形线

(2) 球冠面积: $A = 2\pi Rh$.

(3) 高次方正弦余弦和, 再增幂, 无规律

$$\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x \cos^2 x, \quad \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x = 1 - 3\sin^2 x \cos^2 x.$$

6 无穷级数

6.1 数项级数

1. 基础知识

(1) 无穷级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$, 部分和: $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u_k$, 级数收敛: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$, 称 S 为级数的和.

余和: $r_n = S - S_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} u_k$, 级数收敛 $\iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = 0$.

(2) 性质

(a) $k \neq 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ku_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 的敛散性相同

(b) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛 $\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (u_n \pm v_n)$ 收敛,

收敛 \pm 收敛 = 收敛, 收敛 \pm 发散 = 发散, 发散 \pm 发散 = 不一定

(c) 有限项的变化不影响级数的敛散性

(d) 收敛级数任意加括号, 仍收敛; 发散级数任意去括号 (拆项), 仍发散

(e) 级数收敛的必要条件: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$.

(3) 正项级数敛散性判别法

正项级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n, u_n \geq 0$, 注意 u_n 可以为零, 正项级数收敛 \iff 部分和序列有上界

比较判别法: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq u_n \leq v_n$, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛 $\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 发散 $\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散

比较判别法的极限形式: $v_n \neq 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{v_n} = C \longrightarrow \begin{cases} 0 < C < +\infty, & \text{敛散性一致;} \\ C = 0, & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \text{收敛} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{收敛;} \\ C = +\infty, & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{发散} \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n \text{发散.} \end{cases}$

比值根值法: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \rho$, 或 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \rho, \rho < 1$ 收敛; $\rho > 1$ 发散且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0$; $\rho = 1$ 不定.

积分判别法: $f(x) \in C[a, +\infty), f(x) \geq 0, \searrow, u_n = f(n) \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 与 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 敛散性相同.

(4) 三个重要级数

等比级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ar^{n-1} \rightarrow \begin{cases} |r| < 1 \text{ 时收敛, } S = \frac{a}{1-r} \\ |r| \geq 1 \text{ 时发散} \end{cases}$

P-级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$, $p \leq 1$ 发散, $p > 1$ 收敛

P-对数级数: $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^p n}$, $p \leq 1$ 发散, $p > 1$ 收敛

(5) 任意项级数, 绝对收敛

绝对收敛: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 收敛; 条件收敛: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛

绝对收敛 \iff 正项负项级数都收敛; 条件收敛 \iff 正项负项级数均发散

交错级数: $u_n > 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n$,

Leibniz 判别法 (充分条件): $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, $u_n \geq u_{n+1}$ 则收敛, 且 $S \leq u_1$, $|r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$.

2. **裂项相消法**: $u_n = x_n - x_{n-1}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n = x_1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} \implies \left\{ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \text{ 存在} \iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1}) \text{ 收敛} \right\}$

例 1: $u_{n+1} = u_n^2 - u_n + 1 \implies \frac{1}{u_n} = \frac{1}{u_n - 1} - \frac{1}{u_{n+1} - 1}$.

例 2: $\operatorname{arccot} [1 + n(n+1)] = \operatorname{arccot} n - \operatorname{arccot}(n+1)$.

3. 一道不太好想的证明题: $p \geq 1$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt[p]{n}} < p$.

证: 由 Lagrange 中值定理可知

$$\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}} \right)^p - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n+1}} \right)^p = p \cdot \xi_n^{p-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n+1}} \right), \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n+1}} < \xi_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}}.$$

$$\text{原式: } \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt[p]{n}} = \frac{n^{1-\frac{1}{p}}}{n(n+1)} = n^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = p \cdot n^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \cdot \xi_n^{p-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n+1}} \right),$$

$$\text{其中, } n^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \cdot \xi_n^{p-1} = \left(\sqrt[p]{n} \cdot \xi_n \right)^{p-1} < \left(\sqrt[p]{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}} \right)^{p-1} = 1 \implies \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt[p]{n}} < p \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n+1}} \right),$$

$$\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)\sqrt[p]{n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{n+1}} \right) = p. \quad \square$$

4. 子数列: 根本原则 \rightarrow 单调必放缩

$\{a_n\} \geq 0 \searrow$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛 $\implies \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = 0$.

证: $S_{2n} - S_n \geq na_{2n} \rightarrow 0 \implies 2na_{2n} \rightarrow 0$, $(2n+1)a_{2n+1} \leq (2n+1)a_{2n} \rightarrow 0$. \square

5. 递推数列: 求和则用比值法

例: Fibonacci 数列, $F_1 = 1, F_2 = 1, F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}, n \geq 3$. 则

$$(1) \frac{3}{2}F_{n-1} \leq F_n \leq 2F_{n-1} \implies \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1} < F_n < 2^{n+1}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_n}{F_{n+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} = 0.618.$$

$$(3) F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right].$$

$$(4) |F_{n+1}^2 - F_{n+2}F_n| = 1.$$

6. 余项处理技巧: 数列与数列和的关系, $\{u_n\} \geq 0 \implies S_n \nearrow \implies S_n$ 可放缩

例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n > 0$ 发散, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = +\infty \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{S_n}$ 发散.

证: 余项 $r_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{u_k}{S_k} \geq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \frac{u_k}{S_k} \geq \frac{1}{S_{n+p}} \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} u_k = \frac{S_{n+p} - S_n}{S_{n+p}} = 1 - \frac{S_n}{S_{n+p}}$, p 充分大时,

$$\frac{S_n}{S_{n+p}} < \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{此时 } n \text{ 固定而 } p \text{ 趋于无穷}) \implies r_n \geq 1 - \frac{S_n}{S_{n+p}} \geq \frac{1}{2} \not\rightarrow 0 \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{S_n} \text{ 发散}.$$

余项者, 先固定一个 n , 取 $n+p$, p 动而 n 不动. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = +\infty$ 则 $\frac{S_n}{S_{n+p}} < \frac{1}{2}$. □

7. 存在极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a \implies n$ 充分大时, $0 < \frac{|a|}{2} < |a| < 2|a|$, 后可放缩. 对于 $a > 0$, $a > 1$, $a < 1$, 可取 $a > b > 0$, $a > b > 1$, $a < b < 1$, 得中间值 b , 由不等关系构造不等式.

8. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^p} \right)$, $p > 0 \implies p > 1$ 绝对收敛, $\frac{1}{2} < p \leq 1$ 条件收敛, $0 < p \leq \frac{1}{2}$ 发散.

9. 根号下不展开, 分子有理化消根号

10. 两个特殊的级数

$$(1) u_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ but diverges: } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^n}.$$

$$(2) \text{收敛的正项级数 } n \rightarrow 0, a_n \neq o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right): k \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & n = k^2 \\ \frac{1}{n^2}, & n \neq k^2 \end{cases}, \text{ 极限不存在}$$

11. Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality states that for all vectors \vec{u} and \vec{v} of an inner product space it is true that

$$|\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle|^2 \leq \langle \vec{u}, \vec{u} \rangle \cdot \langle \vec{v}, \vec{v} \rangle,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the inner product.

\mathbb{R}^2 (ordinary two-dimensional space)

In the usual 2-dimensional space with the dot product, let $\vec{v} = (v_1, v_2)$ and $\vec{u} = (u_1, u_2)$. The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality is that

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle^2 = \left(\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos \theta \right)^2 \leq \|\vec{u}\|^2 \|\vec{v}\|^2,$$

where θ is the angle between \vec{u} and \vec{v} .

The form above is perhaps the easiest in which to understand the inequality, since the square of the cosine can be at most 1, which occurs when the vectors are in the same or opposite directions. It can also be restated in terms of the vector coordinates v_1, v_2, u_1 and u_2 as

$$(u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2)^2 \leq (u_1^2 + u_2^2) \cdot (v_1^2 + v_2^2),$$

where equality holds if and only if the vector (u_1, u_2) is in the same or opposite direction as the vector (v_1, v_2) , or if one of them is the zero vector.

\mathbb{R}^n (n-dimensional Euclidean space)

In Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n with the standard inner product, the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality is

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i \right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2 \right).$$

The Cauchy-Schwarz inequality can be proved using only ideas from elementary algebra in this case.

Consider the following quadratic polynomial in x

$$0 \leq (u_1 x + v_1)^2 + \cdots + (u_n x + v_n)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 \right) x^2 + 2 \left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i \right) x + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2.$$

Since it is nonnegative, it has at most one real root for x , hence its discriminant is less than or equal to zero. That is,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n u_i v_i \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n u_i^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n v_i^2 \leq 0,$$

which yields the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality.

L^2 (square-integrable space)

For the inner product space of square-integrable complex-valued functions, one has

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx \right|^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^2 dx \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(x)|^2 dx.$$

例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ converges $\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{n} \right| \leq \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}}$ converges.

12. 数列放缩

$$a_n \searrow, a_n + a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1} \implies \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \leq a_n \leq \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

13. 正项级数收敛 \Rightarrow 幂次大于此正项级数的级数亦收敛

例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ converges \Rightarrow when n is large enough, $|a_n| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |a_n|^p \leq |a_n| \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p$ converges.

14. 正弦级数: 二项展开, 配凑 π 的系数为偶数

例: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi (3 + \sqrt{5})^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi (3 - \sqrt{5})^n = 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi (3 - \sqrt{5})^n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi (3 - \sqrt{5})^n$, $3 - \sqrt{5} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \pi (3 - \sqrt{5})^n$ converges $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi (3 - \sqrt{5})^n$ converges $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \pi (3 + \sqrt{5})^n$ converges.

15. 一些解题技巧

级数相除, 配系数凑零值级数展开; 双重无穷定积分, 变量耦合化一积;

无穷乘积取幂指, 则化为无穷级数

16. 证明同敛散 (\sim) 可夹逼

例: $f(x) \in C[a, +\infty)$, $f(x) \geq 0$, $a = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < \cdots$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$,
 $u_n = \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_n} f(x) dx$, $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$, and if converge, $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$.

17. 压缩映射原理: 级数收敛 \iff 数列收敛

(1) $f(x) \in C(-\infty, +\infty)$, $\exists 0 < \alpha < 1$, $\forall x, y$, $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \alpha |x - y|$, \exists one x_0 s.t. $x_0 = f(x_0)$.

(2) $f(x) \in C^1(-\infty, +\infty)$, $|f'(x)| \leq \alpha < 1$, let $x_1 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $x_{n+1} = f(x_n) \Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$.

6.2 函数项级数

1. 基础知识

(1) 函数项级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x) = u_1(x) + u_2(x) + \cdots + u_n(x) + \cdots$,

收敛域: 所有收敛点构成的集合;

和函数: $S(x) =$

(2) 幂级数: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$

Abel 引理: 收敛圆盘, 边界不定;

收敛半径: $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$

收敛区间: $(-R, R)$

收敛域: 单独计算 $|x| = R$ 两个数项级数得出收敛域

换元法: $t = x + x_0, t = x^2, \dots$

和函数: $S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, 在收敛域上连续; 逐项可积; 逐项可导

乘法运算: $\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n b_0 + a_{n-1} b_1 + \dots + a_0 b_n) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=0}^n a_{n-i} b_i\right) x^n$.

(3) 幂级数展开

Taylor series: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$, $x \in$ 收敛域, 收敛到 $f(x) \iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$.

Maclaurin series: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} x^n$.

(4) 一些特殊函数的幂级数展开

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

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \quad (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1), \quad |x| = 1 \text{ 不定},$$

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

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n}, \quad x \in (-1, 1], \quad \ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad x \in [-1, 1),$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1}, \quad x \in (-1, 1), \quad \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad x \in [-1, 1].$$

注: 这些收敛域中, 在 $|x| = 1$ 处是否闭合一般看是否能形成交错级数.

(5) Fourier series

(a) $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, where

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nxdx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nxdx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

(b) 收敛的充分条件

Dirichlet conditions:

(i) f must be absolutely integrable over a period.

(ii) f must be of bounded variation in any given bounded interval.

(iii) f must have a finite number of discontinuities in any given bounded interval, and the discontinuities cannot be infinite.

Dirichlet's theorem:

Assuming f is a periodic function of period 2π with Fourier series expansion where

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx.$$

The analogous statement holds irrespective of what the period of f is, or which version of the Fourier expansion is chosen.

If f satisfies Dirichlet conditions, then for all x , we have that the series obtained by plugging x into the Fourier series is convergent, and is given by

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{inx} = \frac{1}{2} (f(x+) + f(x-)).$$

(6) Fourier sine series: $f(x)$ is an odd function,

$$a_n = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx.$$

(7) Fourier cosine series: $f(x)$ is an even function,

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad b_n = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \quad f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx.$$

(8) 以 $2l$ 为周期的函数展开为 Fourier series

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

(9) 一些积分技巧

$$\int x \sin nx dx = -\frac{x \cos nx}{n} + \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}, \quad \int x \cos nx dx = \frac{x \sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2},$$

$$\int x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{x^2 \cos nx}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \int x \cos nx dx, \quad \int x^2 \cos nx dx = -\frac{x^2 \sin nx}{n} - \frac{2}{n} \int x \sin nx dx,$$

$$x = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, \quad x^2 = \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}.$$

2. 幂级数的收敛域

(1) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$ 的收敛半径分别为 R_a , R_b , 收敛域 $I_a \neq I_b$,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n \pm b_n) x^n, \quad R_a \neq R_b \implies I = I_a \cap I_b.$$

(2) 求导或积分, 收敛半径不变

(3) 公式法: $R = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}}$

(4) 若缺项, 则换元: $t = x^2, \dots$

3. 幂级数展开

- (1) 裂项变形, 换元, 利用已知展开式, 加减乘复合
- (2) 逐项积分或逐项微分
- (3) 待定系数法, 一般是分式, 假设展开, 比较系数
- (4) 定义法, Taylor series
- (5) $\cos x, \sin x$ 遇到 e^x 可考虑 Euler 公式: $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$
- (6) 直接展开, 微分方程求 n 阶导数找递推公式

例: $y = \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} + \frac{x}{1-x^2}y.$

7. 幂级数求和

- (1) 配凑 x^n 利用展开
- (2) 先积分再求导: $\begin{cases} \text{先导再积} + C \\ \text{先积再导} + C \end{cases}$
- (3) 方程式法: $\begin{cases} \text{求导, 和函数复现} \\ \text{递推数列, 列} S(x) \text{的方程} \end{cases}$

8. 一般函数项级数

- (1) 函数项级数换元化为幂级数; 若为正向级数亦可直接做
- (2) 双重求和换序: 与该求和变量无关的量可以提出去

例: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^n x^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k^n}{n!}$

9. 综合技巧

- (1) Fourier 级数的闭合性公式

若 $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$, $g(x) = \frac{\overline{a_0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\overline{a_n} \cos nx + \overline{b_n} \sin nx)$,

则 (i) $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{a_0\overline{a_0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n\overline{a_n} + b_n\overline{b_n}),$

(ii) $\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x)dx = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2).$

(2) 立方反向技巧: $\frac{1}{1 \pm kx + k^2x^2} = \frac{1 \mp kx}{1 \mp (kx)^3}.$

(3) Fibonacci 级数: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n x^n = \frac{1}{1 - x - x^2}.$

(4)
$$\begin{cases} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12}, \\ \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x(1+x^2)} dx = I(\alpha)_{\alpha=1}, \quad I(\alpha) \equiv \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{x(1+x^2)} dx, \\ \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x-2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}, \quad x \in [0, 1], \quad f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \implies f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2.$$

(5) 利息本金问题: 本金 = \sum_n 第 n 年末取钱所需本金.

(6) Wirtinger's inequality

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a periodic function of period 2π , which is continuous and has a continuous derivative throughout \mathbb{R} , and such that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = 0.$$

Then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f'^2(x) dx \geq \int_0^{2\pi} f^2(x) dx$$

with equality if and only if $f(x) = a \sin(x) + b \cos(x)$ for some a and b (or equivalently $f(x) = c \sin(x+d)$ for some c and d). This version of the Wirtinger inequality is the one-dimensional Poincaré inequality, with optimal constant.

(7) Uniform and absolute convergence of trigonometric Fourier series

Let f be a piecewise continuous function on $[-\pi, \pi]$ with $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$ and have a piecewise continuous derivative on $[-\pi, \pi]$. The trigonometric Fourier series generated by f converges to f uniformly and absolutely on every finite closed interval on which f is continuous.

(8) Bessel's inequality

Let f be square-integrable on $[-\pi, \pi]$, let $a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ be the trigonometric Fourier series generated by f , where

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad \forall n \geq 1,$$

then

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx.$$

(9) Parseval's identity

If f is a square-integrable function on $[-\pi, \pi]$ and $a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ is the trigonometric Fourier series generated by f , then

$$2a_0^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx.$$

(10) Some identities

$$\sigma_1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad \sigma_2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}, \quad \sigma_3 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{24}, \quad \sigma_4 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$, if $s = 2n + 1$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 无表达式, 所以立方倒数和无表达式.

The Riemann zeta function $\zeta(s)$ is a function of a complex variable $s = \sigma + it$. The following infinite series converges for all complex numbers s with real part greater than 1, and defines $\zeta(s)$ in this case:

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s} = \frac{1}{1^s} + \frac{1}{2^s} + \frac{1}{3^s} + \cdots \quad \sigma = \operatorname{Re}(s) > 1.$$

7 微分方程

7.1 初等积分法与线性方程

1. 一阶微分方程

(1) 可分离变量: $f(x)dx = g(y)dy \implies \int f(x)dx = \int g(y)dy + C$

(2) 齐次方程: $y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, let $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $y = ux$, $y' = u + u'x \implies u + xu' = f(u)$

(3) 一阶线性: $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$, 积分因子 $e^{\int P(x)dx} \implies y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left(\int e^{\int P(x)dx} Q(x)dx + C \right)$

(4) Bernoulli 方程: $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)y^\alpha$, $\alpha \neq 0, 1, \implies \frac{y'}{y^\alpha} + P(x)y^{1-\alpha} = Q(x)$
 $\implies \frac{1}{-\alpha+1} \frac{d(y^{-\alpha+1})}{dx} + P(x)y^{1-\alpha} = Q(x)$, let $z = y^{1-\alpha} \implies \frac{dz}{dx} + (1-\alpha)P(x)z = (1-\alpha)Q(x)$

(5) 全微分方程: $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$, 积分因子 $\mu(x, y) \implies dU = \mu Mdx + \mu Ndy$

2. 可降阶的高阶微分方程

(1) $y^{(n)} = f(x)$, n 次积分

(2) $F(x, y', y'') = 0$, no y , let $y' = p(x)$, then $F(x, p, p') = 0$

(3) $F(y, y', y'') = 0$, no x , let $y' = p(y)$, $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy}$, then $F\left(y, p, p \frac{dp}{dy}\right) = 0$

3. 线性微分方程: $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k(x) \frac{d^k y}{dx^k} = f(x)$, $f(x) \equiv 0$ 称 n 阶齐次, $f(x) \neq 0$ 称 n 阶非齐次

非齐次通解 = 齐次通解 + 非齐次特解

4. 常系数齐次微分方程: $\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \frac{d^k y}{dx^k} = 0$

特征方程: $I(\lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k = 0$, 一重特征根一重解, 见表7-1.

表 7-1: 常系数齐次微分方程解的情况

序号	特征根	解
1	λ	$e^{\lambda x}$
2	$\lambda_{12} = \alpha \pm \beta i$	$y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$
3	k times λ	$y_i = x^{i-1} e^{\lambda x}, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$
4	k times λ_{12}	$y_i = x^{i-1} e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, \bar{y}_i = x^{i-1} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$

5. 常系数非齐次线性微分方程特解: 算子解法

$D = \frac{d}{dx}$, $D^k = \frac{d^k}{dx^k}$, $D^0 = 1$, $f(D)$ 为算子多项式, 满足多项式运算的一切规则, 称 $\frac{1}{f(D)}$ 为 $f(D)$ 的逆算子 $f(D)\phi(x) = q(x) \implies \phi(x) = \frac{1}{f(D)}q(x)$, 则

$$\frac{1}{D}q(x) = \int q(x)dx, \quad \frac{1}{D^k}q(x) = \int \cdots \int q(x)(dx)^k$$

(1) $f(D)y = q(x) = P_n(x)$, 取 $\frac{1}{f(D)} = b_0 + b_1D + \cdots + b_nD^n$, then

$$y^* = \frac{1}{f(D)}P_n(x) = (b_0 + b_1D + \cdots + b_nD^n)P_n(x)$$

(2) $f(D)y = q(x) = e^{\lambda x}v(x)$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, then

$$\frac{1}{f(D)}[e^{\lambda x}v(x)] = e^{\lambda x} \frac{1}{f(D + \lambda)}v(x)$$

$\sin x$, $\cos x$ use Euler formula to transform:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x &= \operatorname{Re}(e^{ix}) = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}, \\ \sin x &= \operatorname{Im}(e^{ix}) = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}.\end{aligned}$$

6. Cauchy-Euler equation

Let $y^{(n)}(x)$ be the n th derivative of the unknown function $y(x)$. Then a Cauchy-Euler equation of order n has the form

$$a_n x^n y^{(n)}(x) + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(x) + \cdots + a_0 y(x) = 0.$$

The substitution $x = e^t$ may be used to reduce this equation to a linear differential equation with constant coefficients.

$$x = e^t, \quad D = \frac{d}{dt} \implies x^k y^{(k)} = D(D-1)\cdots(D-k+1)y.$$

Alternatively, the trial solution $y = x^m$ may be used to directly solve for the basis solutions.

$$7. \quad P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0 \quad \begin{cases} P \text{ 只含 } y, Q \text{ 含 } x, y \text{ 耦合} & \longrightarrow \text{凑微分: 全微分方程} \\ P \text{ 只含 } y, Q \text{ 含 } x, y \text{ 不耦合} & \longrightarrow \text{一阶线性微分方程} \end{cases}$$

$$8. \quad \frac{1}{Df(D) + C_1} \cdot C_2 = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

$$\text{例: } \frac{1}{(D + a_1)(D + a_2)(D + a_3)} \cdot a_4 = \frac{a_4}{a_1 a_2 a_3}$$

注: 逆算子 $\frac{1}{f(D)}$ 求得的原像不唯一, 因是积分, 差常数

9. Wronskian

The Wronskian of two differentiable functions f and g is $W(f, g) = fg' - gf'$.

More generally, for n real- or complex-valued functions f_1, \dots, f_n , which are $n-1$ times differentiable on an interval I , the Wronskian $W(f_1, \dots, f_n)$ as a function on I is defined by

$$W(f_1, \dots, f_n)(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & \cdots & f_n(x) \\ f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) & \cdots & f_n'(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1^{(n-1)}(x) & f_2^{(n-1)}(x) & \cdots & f_n^{(n-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}, \quad x \in I.$$

That is, it is the determinant of the matrix constructed by placing the functions in the first row, the first derivative of each function in the second row, and so on through the $(n-1)$ th derivative, thus forming a square matrix sometimes called a fundamental matrix.

If y_i are linearly independent, then $W(x) \neq 0$.

10. 一些技巧

(1) 由通解求微分方程，分离常数，求导消常数

(2) 积分因子：

$$\mu M(x, y)dx + \mu N(x, y)dy = 0 \implies \frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x} \implies \frac{1}{\mu} \left(M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} - N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$$

(3) 特殊微分方程组：并为和差，拆分得解

(4) 算子法可求一元积分

$$\text{例: } \int x^3 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{D} x^3 e^{2x} = e^{2x} \frac{1}{D+2} x^3$$

(5) 曲线簇在 $x = k$ 处的切线交于一点，令变量 $y(k)$ 前面的系数为零。

(6) 由特解求微分方程，相减得通解，代入通解得系数，不能先入为主地认为是常系数。

(7) 二阶 Wronskian 为 $\left(\frac{y_1}{y_2}\right)'$ 的分子，若 y_1 与 y_2 线性无关，则分子 $W(x)$ 必不为零。

7.2 微分方程的应用

1. 双曲函数

$$\cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}, \quad \coth(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

四种双曲函数的图形如图7-1所示。

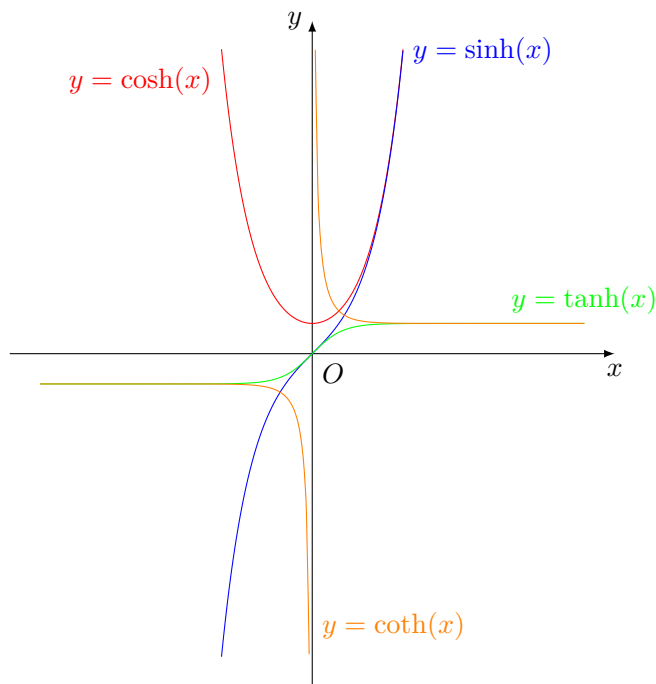


图 7-1: 双曲函数示意图

2. 反双曲函数

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \operatorname{arccosh}(x) = \ln(x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = \pm \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}), & \operatorname{arccosh}'(x) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \\ \operatorname{arsinh}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}), & \operatorname{arsinh}'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \\ \operatorname{artanh}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, & \operatorname{artanh}'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \\ \operatorname{arcoth}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}, & \operatorname{arcoth}'(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \end{array} \right.$$

四种反双曲函数的图形如图7-2所示。

3. 质点的运动方向是曲线的切线方向

例：若 $z = z(x, y)$, 质点沿梯度方向行走, 则 $(dx, dy) = \mathbf{grad} f(x, y)$

4. 几种特殊图形

(1) 悬链线: $y = a \left(\cosh \frac{x}{a} - 1 \right)$, $a > 0$. 如图7-3所示。

(2) 曳物线: $x = a \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y} - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}$, a is the length of the line. 如图7-4所示。

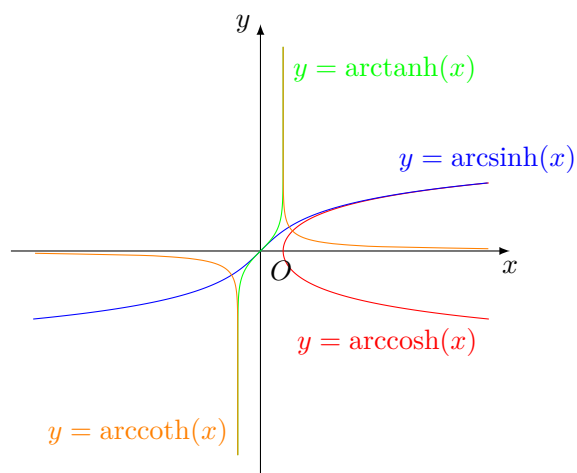


图 7-2: 反双曲函数示意图

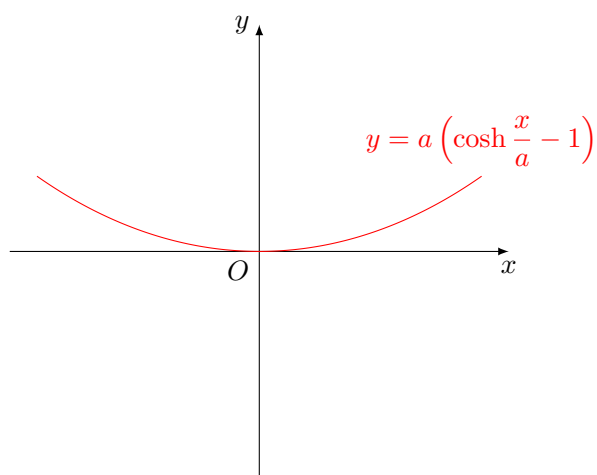


图 7-3: 悬链线

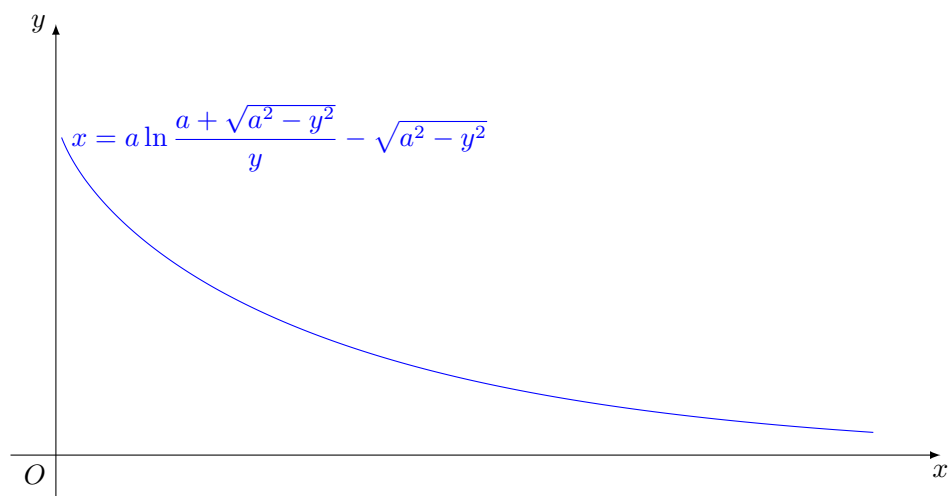


图 7-4: 曳物线

(3) 摆渡路线: $y = \frac{x}{2} \left[\left(\frac{x}{h} \right)^{-\frac{a}{b}} - \left(\frac{x}{h} \right)^{\frac{a}{b}} \right]$, a is the velocity of water, b is the velocity of the ship and h is the width of the river. 如图7-5所示。

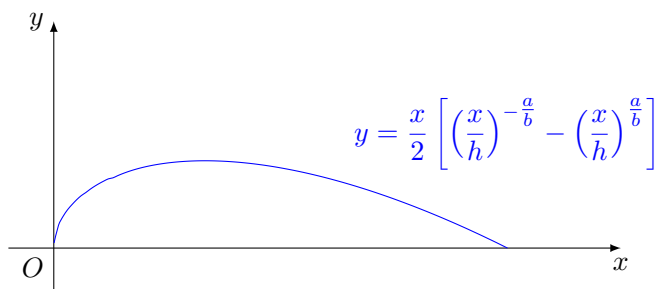


图 7-5: 摆渡路线

(4) 四人追逐线路:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1 &= \sqrt{2}ae^{\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta}, \quad \theta \geq \frac{\pi}{4}, & \rho_2 &= \sqrt{2}ae^{\frac{3\pi}{4}-\theta}, \quad \theta \geq \frac{3\pi}{4}, \\ \rho_3 &= \sqrt{2}ae^{\frac{5\pi}{4}-\theta}, \quad \theta \geq \frac{5\pi}{4}, & \rho_4 &= \sqrt{2}ae^{\frac{7\pi}{4}-\theta}, \quad \theta \geq \frac{7\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

如图7-6所示。

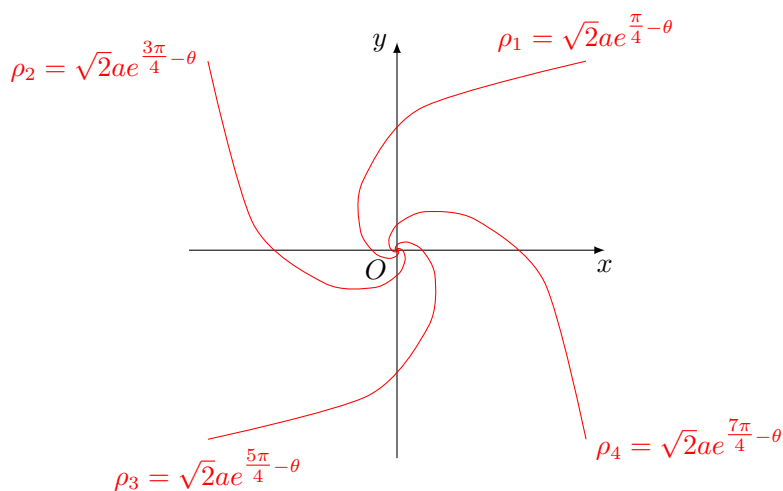


图 7-6: 四人追逐线路

(5) 盘山公路: $z = h - \frac{h}{R}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $0 \leq z \leq h$, 公路倾角 α , $\tan \alpha < \frac{h}{R}$, $\frac{1}{k} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{h}{R}\right)^2 \cot^2 \alpha - 1}$,

$$L: \begin{cases} x = Re^{-k\theta} \cos \theta, \\ y = Re^{-k\theta} \sin \theta, \\ z = h(1 - e^{-k\theta}), \end{cases} \quad \theta \geq 0. \text{ 如图7-7所示。}$$

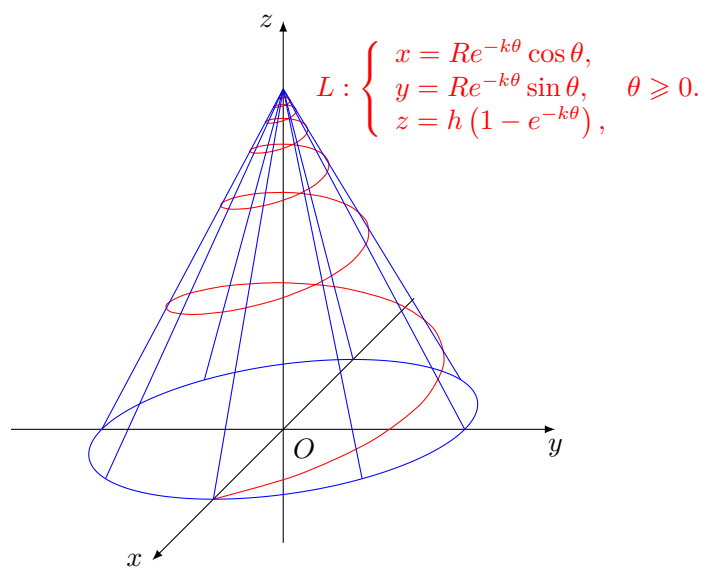


图 7-7: 盘山公路