

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

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\sin\theta$$

空间平面方程:

$$\text{一般式: } Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$\text{点法式: } A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0$$

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

空间直线方程:

$$\text{一般式: } \begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{点向式: } \frac{x-x_0}{l} = \frac{y-y_0}{m} = \frac{z-z_0}{n}$$

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

点到平面的距离公式

点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 到平面 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 的距离为:

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

空间曲线方程:

$$\text{一般式: } \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{参数方程: } \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \gamma(t) \\ z = \rho(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

空间曲线在坐标面的投影方程:

$$xOy: \varphi(x, y) = 0 \text{ \& } z = 0$$

空间曲线在坐标面的投影区域:

$$xOy: D = \{(x, y) | \varphi(x, y) \leq 0\}$$

空间曲面:

曲面方程:

$$F(x, y, z) = 0 \quad z = z(x, y)$$

二次曲面:

$$\text{椭球面: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

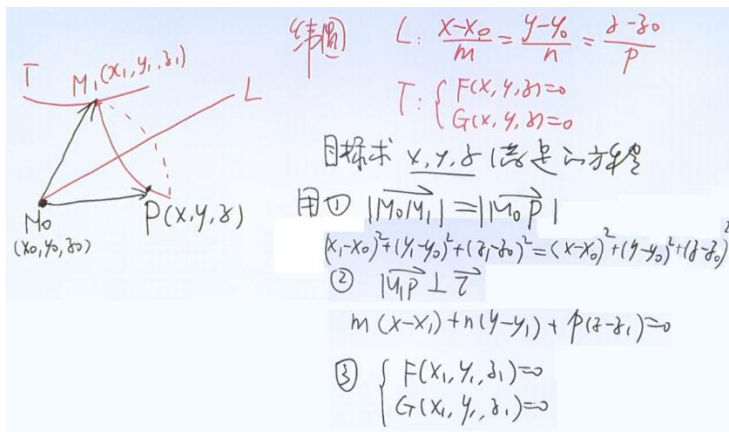
$$\text{单叶双曲面: } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

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

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

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

旋转曲面: 曲线 Γ 围绕直线 L 旋转一周形成的曲面



空间曲面的切平面:

曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面法向量为:

$$n = (A, B, C) \quad A = F'(x)|_{P_0} \quad B = F'(y)|_{P_0} \quad C = F'(z)|_{P_0}$$

曲面 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切平面法向量为:

$$n = (A, B, C) \quad A = f'(x)|_{P_0} \quad B = f'(y)|_{P_0} \quad C = -1$$

空间曲面 $z = z(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in D$ 的面积:

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy$$

方向导数:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}|_{P_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{u(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta, z_0 + t \cos \gamma) - u(x_0, y_0, z_0)}{t} \quad (\cos \beta = \sin \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}|_{P_0} = u'_x|_{P_0} \cdot \cos \alpha + u'_y|_{P_0} \cdot \cos \beta + u'_z|_{P_0} \cdot \cos \gamma$$

方向余弦:

$$u = (x, y, z) \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

梯度:

$$\text{grad}(u)|_{P_0} = \{u'_x(P_0), u'_y(P_0), u'_z(P_0)\}$$

三重积分:

先一后二法: 先定水平限, 后穿铅锤线

先二后一法: 先定铅锤限, 后截水平面

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \iint_{\gamma} dx dy \int_{\gamma}^? f(x, y, z) dz = \int_{\gamma}^? dz \iint_{\gamma} f(x, y, z) dx dy$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dv = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} d\theta \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} d\varphi \int_{r_1}^{r_2} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

第一型曲线积分:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow \int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_a^b f(x, y(x)) \sqrt{1 + (y'_x)^2} dx$$

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} f(l(t), m(t)) \sqrt{(l'(t))^2 + (m'(t))^2} dt$$

$$x = l(t) \quad y = m(t) \quad t_0 < t < t_1$$

第一型曲面积分:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \rightarrow \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + (z'_x)^2 + (z'_y)^2} dx dy$$

重心, 质心与形心:

重心和质心一致

$$\text{平面薄片: } \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}$$

$$\text{空间物体: } \bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x \rho(x, y, z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dv}$$

$$\text{光滑曲线: } \bar{x} = \frac{\int_L x \rho(x, y, z) ds}{\int_L \rho(x, y, z) ds}$$

$$\text{光滑曲面: } \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} x \rho(x, y, z) dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho(x, y, z) dS}$$

当密度函数为常数时，形心与前二者一致

$$\text{平面薄片: } \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x d\sigma}{\iint_D d\sigma}$$

$$\text{空间物体: } \bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} dv}$$

$$\text{光滑曲线: } \bar{x} = \frac{\int_L x ds}{\int_L ds}$$

$$\text{光滑曲面: } \bar{x} = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} x dS}{\iint_{\Sigma} dS}$$

第二型曲线积分:

$$\int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [P(x(t), y(t))x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t))y'(t)] dt$$

$$\int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} [P(x, y(x)) + Q(x, y(x))y'(x)] dx$$

$$\oint_{L^+} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma \quad \text{逆时针为正向 (左手向内)}$$

设 D 是单连通区域, 若 $P(x, y), Q(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续且具有一阶连续偏导数:

$$\text{a) } \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\text{b) } \oint_L P dx + Q dy = 0$$

$$\text{c) } \int_{L_{\widehat{ab}}} P dx + Q dy \text{ 与路径无关}$$

$$\text{d) 存在 } u(x, y), du = P dx + Q dy$$

$$\text{e) } \text{grad}(u) = P(x, y)i + Q(x, y)j$$

$$\text{f) } P dx + Q dy = 0 \text{ 为全微分方程}$$

第二型曲面积分:

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} = \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_0} - \iint_{\Sigma_0}$$

空间第二型曲线积分:

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{matrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{matrix} dS \quad (\text{右手定则})$$

\cos 为曲面 Σ 的单位化的偏微分 (注意对称性)