

## 1 泰勒展开式

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2!}x^2$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3$$

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{1}{3!}x^3$$

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

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2$$

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

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

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2$$

## 2 基本求导公式

$$(x^k)' = kx^{k-1}$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (x > 0)$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(\ln |\cos x|)' = -\tan x$$

$$(\ln |\sec x + \tan x|)' = \sec x$$

$$(\ln |\csc x - \cot x|)' = -\csc x$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2})]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$$

## 3 基本积分公式

$$\int x^k dx = \frac{1}{k+1} x^{k+1} + C \quad k \neq -1$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 2\sqrt{x} + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} = \ln |x| + C$$

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

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

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

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

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

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

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

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x)dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x)dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x)dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x, \cos x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x, \cos x)dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} \sin t\right) \cdot \frac{b-a}{2} \cos x dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (b-a) f[a + (b-a)t] dt$$

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)]dx (a > 0)$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 2 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 4 \cdot \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

#### 4 微分方程

$$y' = f(x) \cdot g(x) \text{ 型} : \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{g(y)} = f(x)dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{g(y)} = \int f(x)dx$$

$$y' = f(ax + by + c) \text{ 型} : \text{ 令 } u = ax + by + c \Rightarrow u' = a + bf'(u) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dx}{a+bf(u)} = dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{a+bf(u)} = \int dx$$

$$y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \text{ 型} : \text{ 令 } \frac{y}{x} = u \Rightarrow y = ux \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = u + \frac{du}{dx} \text{ 原方程}$$

$$y \frac{du}{dy} + u = f(u) \Rightarrow \frac{du}{f(u)-u} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{f(u)-u} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{y'} = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \text{ 型} : \text{ 令 } \frac{x}{y} = u \Rightarrow x = uy \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = u + \frac{du}{dy} \text{ 原方程}$$

$$y \frac{du}{dy} + u = f(u) \Rightarrow \frac{du}{f(u)-u} = \frac{dy}{y} \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{f(u)-u} = \int \frac{dy}{y}$$

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x) \text{ 型} : \text{ 方程两边同时乘上 } e^{\int p(x)dx} \Rightarrow e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot y' + e^{\int p(x)dx} p(x) \cdot y = e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot q(x) \Rightarrow \left[ e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot y \right]' = e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot q(x) \Rightarrow e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot y = \int e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot q(x)dx + C$$

$$\text{得 } y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[ \int e^{\int p(x)dx} \cdot p(x) + C \right]$$

$$y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^n \text{ 型} : \text{ 先变形到 } y^{-n} \cdot y' + p(x)y^{1-n} = q(x) \xrightarrow{z=y^{1-n}}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{dz}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} \frac{dy}{dx}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{1-n} \frac{dz}{dx} + p(x)z = q(x)$$

$$y'' = f(x, y') \text{ 型} : \text{ 令 } y' = p \Rightarrow y'' = p' \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dx} = f(x, p) \text{ 若解得 } p = \varphi(x, C_1) \text{ 即 } y' = \varphi(x, C_1) \text{ 则通解为 } y = \int \varphi(x, C_1)dx + C_2$$

$$y'' = f(y', y'') \text{ 型} : \text{ 令 } y' = p \Rightarrow y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} p \text{ 得 } p \frac{dp}{dy} = f(y, p) \text{ 若解得 } p = \varphi(y, C_1) \text{ 则由 } p = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi(y, C_1) \text{ 分离变量得 } \frac{dy}{\varphi(y, C_1)} = dx \Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{\varphi(y, C_1)} = \int dx$$

$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$  型 :

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ 写出齐次方程的通解} \\ \text{设特解 } y'' \Rightarrow \text{回代, 求待定系数} \Rightarrow \text{特解} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{写出通解}$

$y'' + py' + qy = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$  型 :

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{写 } \lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0 \Rightarrow \text{齐次方程的通解} \\ y'' + py' + q = f_1(x) \text{ 写特解 } y'_1 \\ y'' + py' + qy = f_2(x) \text{ 写特解 } y'_2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \text{通解} \Rightarrow$