导数公式

注: tan 和 tg 都表示正切; ctg 和 cot 都表示余切

$$C' = 0 (x^{\mu})' = \mu x^{\mu - 1}$$

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

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

$$(sec x)' = -\csc x \cdot tgx (arctgx)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}}$$

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

$$(sin x)'' = \sin(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

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

基本积分表:

$$\int tgxdx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int ctgxdx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec xdx = \ln|\sec x + tgx| + C$$

$$\int \csc xdx = \ln|\csc x - ctgx| + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

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

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

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

$$\int \sqrt{\frac{a + x}{a - x}} dx = a \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} + C \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x - a)(b - x)}} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{b - x}} + C \quad (a < x < b)$$

$$\int e^{x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$\int e^{x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x} (\sin x + \cos x) + C$$

三角函数的有理式积分:

$$u = tg\frac{x}{2}$$
, $\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$, $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$, $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$

双曲正弦:
$$shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

双曲余弦:
$$chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

双曲正切:
$$thx = \frac{shx}{chx} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$arshx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$archx = \pm \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$arthx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$
- ± 18 ± 2 ± 2

两个重要极限:

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e = 2.718281828459045...$$

三角函数公式:

・三角函数值

第	00	300	45 ⁰	600	900
$\sin \alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$\tan \alpha$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	不存在
$\cot \alpha$	不存在	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

·诱导公式:

函数 角 A	sin	cos	tg	ctg
-α	-sinα	cosα	-tga	-ctga
90°-α	cosα	sinα	ctga	tgα
90°+α	cosα	-sinα	-ctga	-tga
180°-α	sinα	-cosα	-tga	-ctga
180°+α	-sinα	-cosα	tgα	ctga
270°-α	-cosα	-sinα	ctga	tgα
270°+α	-cosα	sinα	-ctga	-tgα
360°-α	-sinα	cosα	-tgα	-ctga
360°+α	sinα	cosα	tgα	ctga

· 和差角公式:

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$tg(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{tg\alpha \pm tg\beta}{1 \mp tg\alpha \cdot tg\beta}$$

$$ctg(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{ctg\alpha \cdot ctg\beta \mp 1}{ctg\beta \pm ctg\alpha}$$

• 和差化积公式:

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2\cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = 2\sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

· 倍角公式:

 $\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \qquad \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$ctg2\alpha = \frac{ctg^2\alpha - 1}{2ctg\alpha}$$

$$tg2\alpha = \frac{2tg\alpha}{1 - tg^2\alpha}$$

$$\sin 3\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3\alpha - 3\cos\alpha$$

$$tg3\alpha = \frac{3tg\alpha - tg^3\alpha}{1 - 3tg^2\alpha}$$

• 半角公式:

$$\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}}$$

$$tg\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$$

$$\sin\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}}$$

$$tg\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1-\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}$$

$$ctg\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{1-\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1+\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{1-\cos\alpha}$$

• 正弦定理:
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$
 • 余弦定理: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$

• 余弦定理:
$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$$

• 反三角函数性质:
$$\arcsin x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x$$
 $\operatorname{arctgx} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arcctgx}$

$$arctgx = \frac{\pi}{2} - arcctgx$$

高阶导数公式——莱布尼兹(Leibniz)公式:

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

$$= u^{(n)} v + nu^{(n-1)} v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)} v'' + \dots + \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-k+1)}{k!} u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)} + \dots + uv^{(n)}$$

中值定理与导数应用:

拉格朗日中值定理: $f(b)-f(a)=f'(\xi)(b-a)$

柯西中值定理:
$$\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{F(b)-F(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$$

当F(x) = x时,柯西中值定理就是拉格朗日中值定理。

曲率:

弧微分公式: $ds = \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} dx$, 其中 $y' = tg\alpha$

平均曲率: $\overline{K} = \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right| \Delta \alpha$:从M点到M'点,切线斜率的倾角变化量; Δs : MM 弧长。

M点的曲率:
$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| = \frac{|y''|}{\sqrt{(1+{y'}^2)^3}}$$
.

直线: K = 0;

半径为a的圆: $K = \frac{1}{a}$.

定积分的近似计算:

矩形法:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1})$$

梯形法: $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n} [\frac{1}{2} (y_0 + y_n) + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1}]$
抛物线法: $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{3n} [(y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{n-2}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{n-1})]$

定积分应用相关公式:

功: $W = F \cdot s$

水压力: $F = p \cdot A$

引力:
$$F = k \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$
, k 为引力系数

函数的平均值:
$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

均方根:
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{b-a}}\int_{a}^{b}f^{2}(t)dt$$

空间解析几何和向量代数:

空间2点的距离:
$$d = |M_1 M_2| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

向量在轴上的投影: $\Pr j_u \overrightarrow{AB} = \left| \overrightarrow{AB} \right| \cdot \cos \varphi, \varphi \in \overrightarrow{AB} = u$ 轴的夹角。

$$\Pr j_u(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2) = \Pr j\vec{a}_1 + \Pr j\vec{a}_2$$

$$|\vec{a}\cdot\vec{b}| = |\vec{a}|\cdot |\vec{b}|\cos\theta = a_xb_x + a_yb_y + a_zb_z$$
,是一个数量,

两向量之间的夹角:
$$\cos\theta = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{{a_x}^2 + {a_y}^2 + {a_z}^2} \cdot \sqrt{{b_x}^2 + {b_y}^2 + {b_z}^2}}$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}, |\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \theta.$$
例:线速度: $\vec{v} = \vec{w} \times \vec{r}$.

向量的混合积:
$$[\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}] = (\bar{a}\times\bar{b})\cdot\bar{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = |\bar{a}\times\bar{b}|\cdot|\bar{c}|\cos\alpha,\alpha$$
为锐角时,

代表平行六面体的体积。

平面的方程:

1、点法式:
$$A(x-x_0)+B(y-y_0)+C(z-z_0)=0$$
, 其中 $\bar{n}=\{A,B,C\},M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$

2、一般方程:
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

3、截距世方程:
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

平面外任意一点到该平面的距离:
$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

空间直线的方程:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p} = t$$
, 其中 $\bar{s} = \{m,n,p\}$; 参数方程: $\begin{cases} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{cases}$

二次曲面:

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

2、抛物面:
$$\frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{y^2}{2q} = z, (p, q 同号)$$

3、双曲面:

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:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1(3)$$
 鞍面)

多元函数微分法及应用

全微分:
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$
 $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$

全微分的近似计算: $\Delta z \approx dz = f_x(x,y)\Delta x + f_y(x,y)\Delta y$

多元复合函数的求导法:

$$z = f[u(t), v(t)] \qquad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$
$$z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)] \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \qquad dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy$$

隐函数的求导公式:

隐函数
$$F(x,y) = 0$$
, $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

隐函数
$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$

隐函数方程组:
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases} J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (x, v)} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (y, v)} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F, G)}{\partial (u, y)}$$

微分法在几何上的应用:

空间曲线
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t)$$
在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切线方程:
$$\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)} \end{cases}$$

在点M处的法平面方程: $\varphi'(t_0)(x-x_0)+\psi'(t_0)(y-y_0)+\omega'(t_0)(z-z_0)=0$

若空间曲线方程为:
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0\\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
,则切向量 $\vec{T} = \{ \begin{vmatrix} F_y & F_z\\ G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x\\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y\\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \}$

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0上一点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$,则:

- 1、过此点的法向量: $\vec{n} = \{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\}$
- 2、过此点的切平面方程: $F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y-y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

3、过此点的法线方程:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)}$$

方向导数与梯度:

函数z = f(x,y)在一点p(x,y)沿任一方向l的方向导数为: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\varphi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\sin\varphi$ 其中 φ 为x轴到方向l的转角。

函数z = f(x,y)在一点p(x,y)的梯度: grad $f(x,y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j}$

它与方向导数的关系是: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \operatorname{grad} f(x,y) \cdot \bar{e}$,其中 $\bar{e} = \cos \varphi \cdot \bar{l} + \sin \varphi \cdot \bar{j}$,为l方向上的单位向量。

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$$
是grad $f(x,y)$ 在 l 上的投影。

多元函数的极值及其求法:

设
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
, 令: $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A$, $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B$, $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$
$$\begin{cases} AC - B^2 > 0 \text{时}, \begin{cases} A < 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{为极大值} \\ A > 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{为极小值} \end{cases} \\ AC - B^2 < 0 \text{时}, \end{cases}$$
 无极值
$$AC - B^2 = 0 \text{时}, \qquad \text{不确定}$$

重积分及其应用:

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y)dxdy = \iint_{D'} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)rdrd\theta$$

曲面
$$z = f(x, y)$$
的面积 $A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy$

平面薄片的重心:
$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} x \rho(x,y) d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{D} \rho(x,y) d\sigma}, \qquad \bar{y} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} y \rho(x,y) d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{D} \rho(x,y) d\sigma}$$

平面薄片的转动惯量: 对于
$$x$$
轴 $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x,y) d\sigma$, 对于 y 轴 $I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho(x,y) d\sigma$

平面薄片(位于xoy平面)对z轴上质点M(0,0,a),(a>0)的引力: $F=\{F_x,F_y,F_z\}$,其中:

$$F_{x} = f \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x, y)xd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \qquad F_{y} = f \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x, y)yd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \qquad F_{z} = -fa \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x, y)xd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$F_{z} = -fa \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x, y)xd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

柱面坐标和球面坐标:

柱面坐标:
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta, & \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} F(r, \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz, \\ z = z & \end{cases}$$

其中: $F(r,\theta,z) = f(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta,z)$

球面坐标:
$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, \qquad dv = rd\varphi \cdot r\sin\varphi \cdot d\theta \cdot dr = r^2\sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \end{cases}$$
$$z = r\cos\varphi$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iint_{\Omega} F(r,\varphi,\theta) r^{2} \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{r(\varphi,\theta)} F(r,\varphi,\theta) r^{2} \sin \varphi dr$$
重心: $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho dv$, $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} y \rho dv$, $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho dv$, 其中 $M = \bar{x} = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv$ 转动惯量: $I_{x} = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^{2} + z^{2}) \rho dv$, $I_{y} = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + z^{2}) \rho dv$, $I_{z} = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho dv$

曲线积分:

第一类曲线积分(对弧长的曲线积分):

设
$$f(x,y)$$
在 L 上连续, L 的参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ $(\alpha \le t \le \beta)$,则:

$$\int_{L} f(x,y)ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]\sqrt{{\varphi'}^{2}(t) + {\psi'}^{2}(t)}dt \quad (\alpha < \beta) \qquad \text{特殊情况:} \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \varphi(t) \end{cases}$$

第二类曲线积分(对坐标的曲线积分):

设
$$L$$
的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$,则:

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

两类曲线积分之间的关系: $\int_L Pdx + Qdy = \int_L (P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta)ds$, 其中 α 和 β 分别为

L上积分起止点处切向量的方向角。

格林公式:
$$\iint_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$
格林公式:
$$\iint_{D} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$

当
$$P = -y, Q = x$$
, 即: $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2$ 时,得到 D 的面积: $A = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$

·平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件:

- 1、G是一个单连通区域;
- 2、P(x,y),Q(x,y)在G内具有一阶连续偏导数,且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 。注意奇点,如(0,0),应

减去对此奇点的积分,注意方向相反!

·二元函数的全微分求积:

在
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
时, $Pdx + Qdy$ 才是二元函数 $u(x,y)$ 的全微分,其中:

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$
, 通常设 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$.

曲面积分:

对面积的曲面积分:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)ds = \iint_{D_{yy}} f[x,y,z(x,y)] \sqrt{1+z_x^2(x,y)+z_y^2(x,y)} dxdy$$

对坐标的曲面积分: $\iint P(x,y,z)dydz + Q(x,y,z)dzdx + R(x,y,z)dxdy$, 其中:

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} R(x,y,z) dx dy = \pm \iint\limits_{D_{xy}} R[x,y,z(x,y)] dx dy, 取曲面的上侧时取正号;$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dy dz = \pm \iint\limits_{D} P[x(y,z),y,z] dy dz, \text{ \mathbb{R} in \mathbb{N} in $\mathbb{N}$$$

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma}Q(x,y,z)dzdx=\pm\iint\limits_{D}Q[x,y(z,x),z]dzdx,$$
取曲面的右侧时取正号。

两类曲面积分之间的关系:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$$

高斯公式:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) dv = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \bigoplus_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$$

高斯公式的物理意义——通量与散度:

散度: $\operatorname{div} \bar{v} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$,即: 单位体积内所产生的流体质量,若 $\operatorname{div} \bar{v} < 0$,则为消失...

通量:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{n} ds = \iint_{\Sigma} A_n ds = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$$
,

因此,高斯公式又可写成:
$$\iint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \overline{A} dv = \iint_{\Sigma} A_n ds$$

斯托克斯公式——曲线积分与曲面积分的关系:

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} (\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}) dy dz + (\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}) dz dx + (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \oint\limits_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

上式左端又可写成:
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件: $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

旋度:
$$rot\overline{A} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

向量场 \bar{A} 沿有向闭曲线 Γ 的环流量: $\oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \oint_{\Gamma} \bar{A} \cdot \bar{t} \, ds$

常数项级数:

等比数列:
$$1+q+q^2+\cdots+q^{n-1}=\frac{1-q^n}{1-q}$$

等差数列:
$$1+2+3+\cdots+n=\frac{(n+1)n}{2}$$

调和级数:
$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}$$
是发散的

级数审敛法:

1、正项级数的审敛法 — 一根植审敛法(柯西判别法):

设:
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n}$$
, 则
$$\begin{cases} \rho < 1 \text{时, 级数收敛} \\ \rho > 1 \text{时, 级数发散} \\ \rho = 1 \text{时, 不确定} \end{cases}$$

2、比值审敛法:

设:
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n}$$
, 则 $\begin{cases} \rho < 1$ 时,级数收敛 $\rho > 1$ 时,级数发散 $\rho = 1$ 时,不确定

3、定义法

 $s_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$; $\lim_{n \to \infty} s_n$ 存在,则收敛;否则发散。

交错级数 $u_1-u_2+u_3-u_4+\cdots$ (或 $-u_1+u_2-u_3+\cdots,u_n>0$)的审敛法——莱布尼兹定理:

如果交错级数满足 $\begin{cases} u_n \geq u_{n+1} \\ \lim_{n \to \infty} u_n = 0 \end{cases}$ 那么级数收敛且其和 $s \leq u_1$,其余项 r_n 的绝对值 $|r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$ 。

绝对收敛与条件收敛:

 $(1)u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n + \cdots$, 其中 u_n 为任意实数;

$$(2)|u_1| + |u_2| + |u_3| + \cdots + |u_n| + \cdots$$

如果(2)收敛,则(1)肯定收敛,且称为绝对收敛级数;

如果(2)发散,而(1)收敛,则称(1)为条件收敛级数。

调和级数:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
发散,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 收敛;

级数:
$$\sum_{n^2} \psi$$
敛;

$$p$$
级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ $\left\langle p \le 1 \text{ 时发散} \right\rangle$

幂级数:

$$1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n+\cdots$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} |x|<1$ 时,收敛于 $\frac{1}{1-x}$ $|x|\geq1$ 时,发散

对于级数 $(3)a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$,如果它不是仅在原点收敛,也不是在全

数轴上都收敛,则必存在R,使 $\left| |x| < R$ 时收敛 $\left| |x| > R$ 时发散,其中R称为收敛半径。 $\left| |x| = R$ 时不定

求收敛半径的方法: 设 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \rho$,其中 a_n , a_{n+1} 是(3)的系数,则 $\rho \neq 0$ 时, $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$ $\rho = 0$ 时, $R = +\infty$ $\rho = +\infty$ 时,R = 0

函数展开成幂级数: 泰勒公式

函数展开成泰勒级数: $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \dots + R_n$ 余项: $R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}, f(x)$ 可以展开成泰勒级数的充要条件是: $\lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = 0$ $x_0 = 0$ 时即为麦克劳林公式: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

常用初等函数的麦克劳林公式:

$$e^{x} = 1 + x + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!} + \frac{e^{6x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1}$$

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

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n})$$

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

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

$$(1+x)^{m} = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^{2} + \dots$$

欧拉公式:

三角级数:

$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

其中, $a_0 = aA_0$, $a_n = A_n \sin \varphi_n$, $b_n = A_n \cos \varphi_n$, $\omega t = x$.

正交性: $1,\sin x,\cos x,\sin 2x,\cos 2x\cdots\sin nx,\cos nx\cdots$ 任意两个不同项的乘积在[$-\pi,\pi$]上的积分=0。

傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad \boxed{B} = 2\pi$$
其中
$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx & (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx & (n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} (\text{相} \text{ lm})$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{24} / \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} (\text{ ld} \text{ ld})$$
正弦级数: $a_n = 0, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \qquad n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots \quad f(x) = \sum b_n \sin nx$ 是奇函数

余弦级数: $b_n = 0, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \qquad n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots \quad f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos nx$ 是偶函数

周期为21的周期函数的傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n \pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} \right), \quad$$
 周期 = 2 l
其中
$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx & (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{n \pi x}{l} dx & (n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

微分方程的相关概念:

一阶微分方程: y' = f(x,y) 或 P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 可分离变量的微分方程: 一阶微分方程可以化为g(y)dy = f(x)dx的形式,解法:

$$\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$$
 得: $G(y) = F(x) + C$ 称为隐式通解。

齐次方程: 一阶微分方程可以写成 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x,y) = \varphi(x,y)$, 即写成 $\frac{y}{x}$ 的函数, 解法:

设
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, $u + \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u)$,∴ $\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\varphi(u) - u}$ 分离变量,积分后将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u ,即得齐次方程通解。

一阶线性微分方程:

1、一阶线性微分方程:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$$

$$igg|$$
 当 $Q(x) = 0$ 时,为齐次方程, $y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$ 当 $Q(x) \neq 0$ 时,为非齐次方程, $y = (\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx}dx + C)e^{-\int P(x)dx}$

2. 贝努利方程:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n, (n \neq 0,1)$$

全微分方程:

如果P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0中左端是某函数的全微分方程,即:

$$du(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0, \quad \sharp : \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x,y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$

∴u(x,y) = C应该是该全微分方程的通解。

二阶微分方程:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = f(x), \begin{cases} f(x) \equiv 0$$
时为齐次
$$f(x) \neq 0$$
时为非齐次

二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程及其解法:

(*)y'' + py' + qy = 0, 其中p,q为常数;

求解步骤:

- 1、写出特征方程:(Δ) $r^2 + pr + q = 0$, 其中 r^2 , r的系数及常数项恰好是(*)式中y'', y', y的系数;
- 2、求出(Δ)式的两个根 r_1, r_2
- 3、根据 r_1, r_2 的不同情况,按下表写出(*)式的通解:

r ₁ , r ₂ 的形式	(*)式的通解
两个不相等实根 $(p^2-4q>0)$	$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$
两个相等实根 $(p^2-4q=0)$	$y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{r_1 x}$
一对共轭复根 $(p^2-4q<0)$	$y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$
$r_1 = \alpha + i\beta, r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ $\alpha = -\frac{p}{2}, \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}$	

二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$
, p,q 为常数
$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$
型, λ 为常数;
$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_I(x) \cos \omega x + P_n(x) \sin \omega x]$$
型

曲率

曲率: ↩

弧微分公式: $ds = \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} dx$,其中 $y' = tg\alpha$

平均曲率 $.\overline{K} = \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right| \Delta \alpha$:从M点到M'点,切线斜率的倾角变化量; Δs : MM 弧长。

M点的曲率:
$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| = \frac{|y''|}{\sqrt{(1+y'^2)^3}}$$
.

直线: K=0;

半径为a的圆: $K = \frac{1}{a}$

最小二乘法

给定平面上的点 (x_i, y) , $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, 进行曲线拟合有多种方法,最小二乘法是解决曲线拟合最常用的-共18页 第17页-

$$\delta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \delta_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [f(x_i) - y_i]^2$$
 一种方法。最小二乘法的原理是求 $f(x)$,使 达到最小

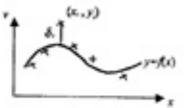


图 5.2 曲线拟合示意图

如图 5.2 所示,其中 δ_i 为点 (x_i,y_i) 与曲线 y=f(x)的距离。曲线拟合的实际含义是寻求一个函数 y=f(x),使 y=f(x)在某种准则下与所有数据点最为接近,既曲线拟合得最好。最小二乘法准则就是使所有散点到曲线的距离平方和最小。拟合时选用一定的拟合函数 f(x)形式,设拟合函数可由一些简单的"基函数"(例如幂函数,三角函数等等) $\varphi_0(x),\varphi_1(x),\cdots,\varphi_n(x)$ 来线性表示

$$f(x) = c_0 \varphi_0(x) + c_1 \varphi_1(x) + \dots + c_m \varphi_m(x)$$

现在要确定系数 c_0,c_1,\cdots,c_m ,使 δ 达到极小为此,将 f(x)的表达式代入 δ 中, δ 就成为 c_0,c_1,\cdots,c_m ,的函数,求 δ 的极小,可令 δ 对 c_i 的偏导数等于零,于是得到 m+1 个方程组,从中求解出 c_i 。通常取基函数为 $1,x,x^2,x^3,\cdots,x^m$,这时拟合函数 f(x)为多项式函数。当 m=1 时,f(x)=a+bx,称为一元线性拟合,它是曲线拟合最简单的形式。除此之外,常用的一元曲线拟合函数还有双曲线 f(x)=a+b/x,指数曲线 f(x)= ae^{bx} 等,对于这些曲线,拟合前须作变量代换,转化为线性函数。

已知一组数据,用什么样的曲线拟合最好呢?可以根据散点图进行直观判断,在此基础上,选择几种曲线分别拟合,然后观察哪条曲线的最小二乘指标 δ 最小