#### 第四章 高等代数

## 1. 两个重要极限:

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

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

## 2. 基本导数公式:

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

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

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

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

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(\operatorname{arcc} \tan x)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

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

## 3. 一些初等函数:

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:  $thx = \frac{shx}{chx} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ ,  $arshx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ 

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

# 4. 三角函数公式:

## •诱导公式:

角 A	sin	cos	tan	cot
-α	-sinα	cosα	-tanα	-cota
90°-α	cosα	sinα	cota	tanα
90°+α	cosα	-sinα	-cota	-tanα
180°-α	sinα	-cosα	-tanα	-cota
180°+α	-sinα	-cosα	tanα	cota
270°-α	-cosα	-sinα	cota	tanα
270°+α	-cosα	sinα	-cota	-tanα
360°-α	-sinα	cosα	-tanα	-cota
360°+α	sinα	cosα	tanα	cota

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta \qquad \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

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

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

$$\cot(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \cdot \tan \beta}{\tan \beta \pm \tan \alpha}$$

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

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

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

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

### • 和差角公式:

## • 和差化积公式:

#### • 倍角公式:

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

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

$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha - 1}{2\tan \alpha}, \quad \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2\tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

## • 半角公式:

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

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}, \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

- 正弦定理:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin R} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$  余弦定理:  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 2ab\cos C$
- 反三角函数性质:  $\arcsin x = \frac{\pi}{2} \arccos x$   $\arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} arc \cot x$

# 5. 高阶导数公式——莱布尼兹(Leibniz)公式:

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

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

#### 6. 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。

#### 7. 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;  $\Delta s$ : 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:  $K=\frac{1}{a}$ .

## 8. 泰勒公式

设函数 f(x) 在区间 (a,b) 内具有 n+1 阶导数,  $x_0\in(a,b)$  ,则在区间 (a,b) 内, f(x) 可表为

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$

其中 
$$R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$
,  $\xi$  是介于  $x_0$  和  $x$  之间的某个数。

 $R_n(x)$  称为n 阶泰勒余项(具有拉格朗日形式的余项)。

 $x_0 = 0$  时的泰勒公式叫做麦克劳林公式,即

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}x^{n+1}$$

其中 $\xi$ 在0与x之间。

具有皮亚诺余项形式的泰勒公式为(此时,只要求函数 f(x) 在区间(a,b) 内具有n 阶导数)为:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + o((x - x_0)^n)$$

其中 $o(x^n)$ 为 $x^n$ 的高阶无穷小量,要求f(x)具有n阶导数。这是不同于拉格朗日余项形的n阶泰勒公式之处。

读者应该熟悉五类基本初等函数在x=0处的n阶泰勒公式( $\xi$ 在0与x之间)

(1) 
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + R_n(x)$$
,  $\sharp = R_n(x) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!}e^{\xi}x^{n+1}$ ,  $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 

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

其中 
$$R_{2n-1}(x) = \frac{1}{(2n)!} \sin(\xi + n\pi) x^{2n}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$
。

(3) 
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!}x^{2n} + R_{2n}(x)$$

其中 
$$R_{2n}(x) = \frac{1}{(2n+1)!}\cos(\xi + \frac{2n+1}{2}\pi)x^{2n+1}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(4) 
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + R_n(x)$$
,

其中 
$$R_n(x) = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!}(1+\xi)^{\alpha-n-1}x^{n+1}, \quad x \in (-1,+\infty), \alpha \in (-\infty,+\infty)$$
。

(5) 
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}x^n + R_n(x)$$

其中 
$$R_n(x) = (-1)^n \frac{1}{(n+1)(1+\xi)^{n+1}}, x \in (-1,+\infty)$$

#### 9. 无穷小量比阶

设
$$\alpha(x)$$
与 $\beta(x)$ 为某种趋向 $x \to (\cdot)$ 时的无穷小量,若满足 $\lim_{x \to (\cdot)} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = \mu$ 

则(1)当
$$\mu \neq 0$$
时,称 $\alpha(x)$ 与 $\beta(x)$ 为同阶无穷小量( $x \to (\cdot)$ ),特别 $\mu = 1$ 时,称 $\alpha(x)$ 与 $\beta(x)$ 为

等价无穷小量 ( $x \rightarrow (\cdot)$ ), 可记为 $\alpha(x) \sim \beta(x)$ 。

- (2) 当 $\mu = 0$ 时,称 $\alpha(x)$ 是比 $\beta(x)$ 高阶的无穷小量( $x \rightarrow (\cdot)$ )。
- (3) 当 $\mu = \infty$ 时,称 $\alpha(x)$ 是比 $\beta(x)$ 低阶的无穷小量( $x \to (\cdot)$ )。

常用等价无穷小量(
$$x \to 0$$
)
$$x \sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim \ln(1+x) \qquad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 \qquad a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a \qquad a > 0$$

$$e^x - 1 \sim x \qquad (x+1)^{\lambda} - 1 \sim \lambda x \qquad \lambda \in R \qquad \sin x - x \sim -\frac{1}{6}x^3$$
**注:** (1) 以上 等价关系可在广义

下应用,即等价关系中的 x 在应用中常换为满足

$$\lim_{x\to(\cdot)}\alpha(x)=0 \text{ bild } \alpha(x).$$

(2)在极限运算中,可以用等价无穷小量进行替换,但必须注意,替换只能在因子位置上进行,因 等价无穷小量是用因子乘积 $oldsymbol{lpha}(x)\cdot rac{1}{oldsymbol{eta}(x)}$ 定义的。

## 10. 基本积分表:

不定积分: 
$$\int 0 dx = C: \qquad \int 1 dx = x + C: \qquad \int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C:$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C \qquad \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \qquad \int e^x dx = e^x + C \qquad \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \approx \frac{b - a}{3n} [(y_{0} + y_{n}) + 2(y_{2} + y_{4} + \dots + y_{n-2}) + 4(y_{1} + y_{3} + \dots + y_{n-1})]$$