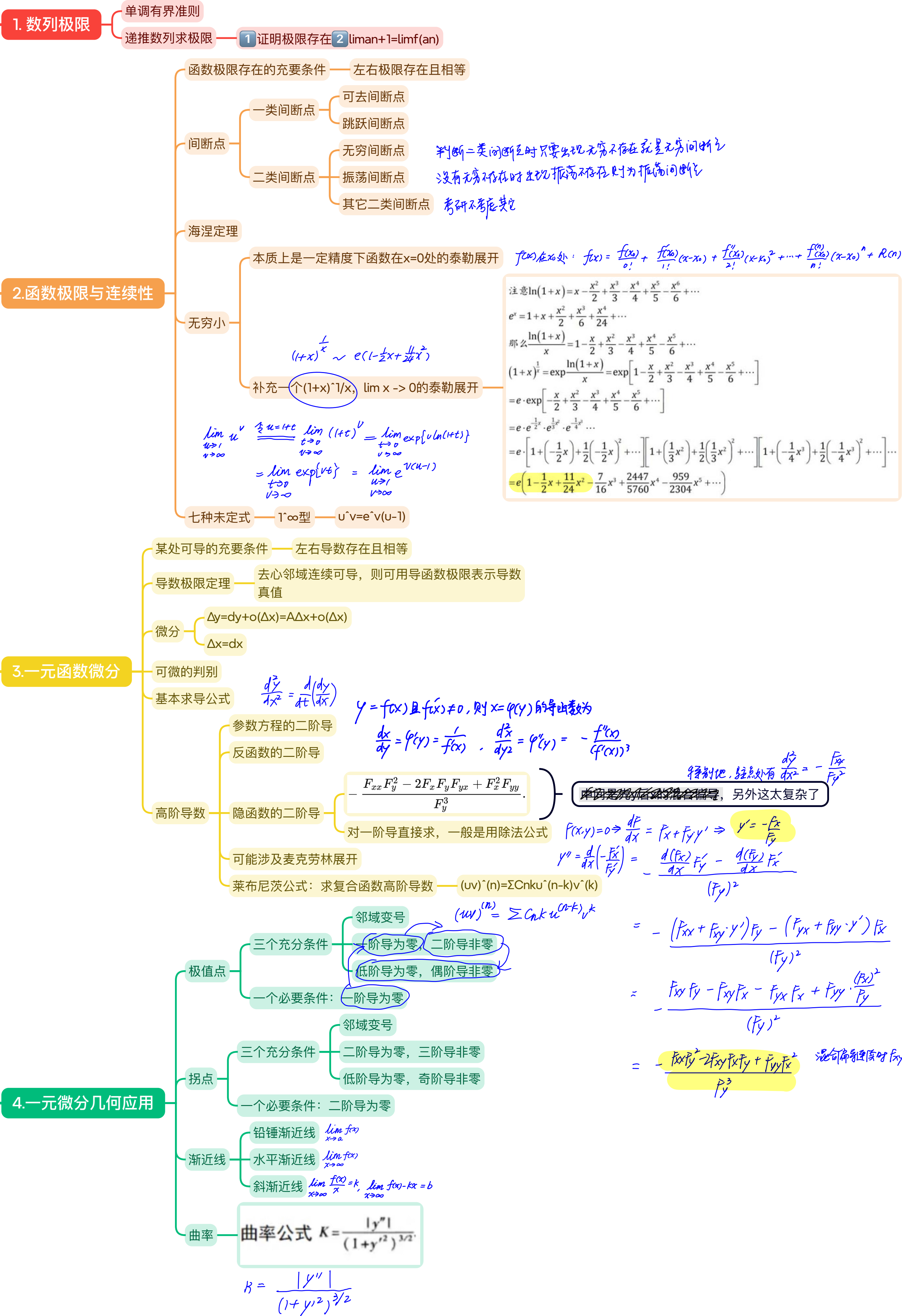
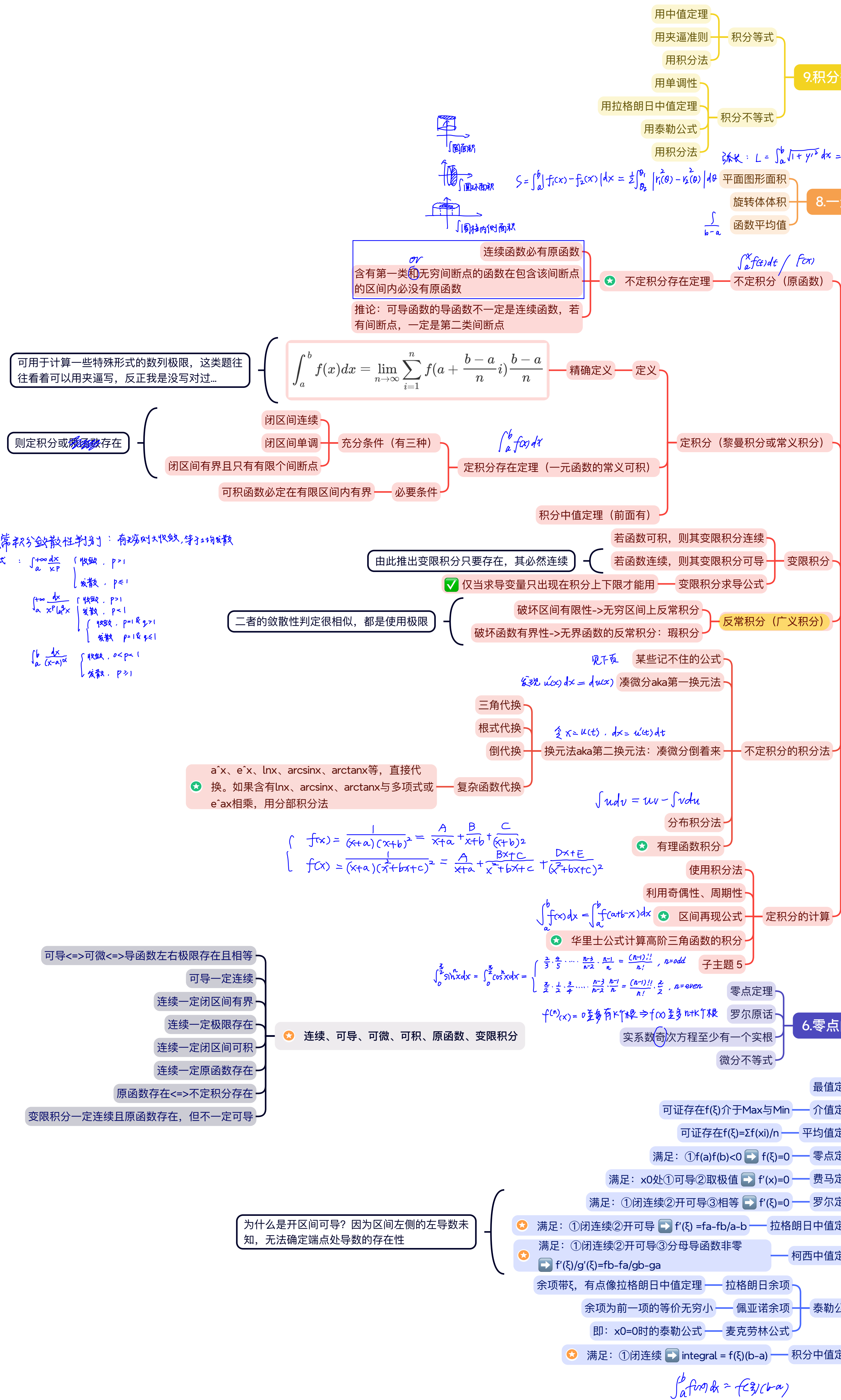


一元函数微积分



7. 一元函数积分



1. $(c)' = 0$;

2. $(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \quad (\alpha \in R)$;

3. $(\sin x)' = \cos x, (\cos x)' = -\sin x$;

4. $(\tan)' = \sec^2 x, (\cot)' = -\csc^2 x,$

$(\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x, (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$;

5. $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a, (e^x)' = e^x$;

6. $(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$;

7. $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$;

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

9. $y = \operatorname{ctg} x \quad y' = -\csc^2 x = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

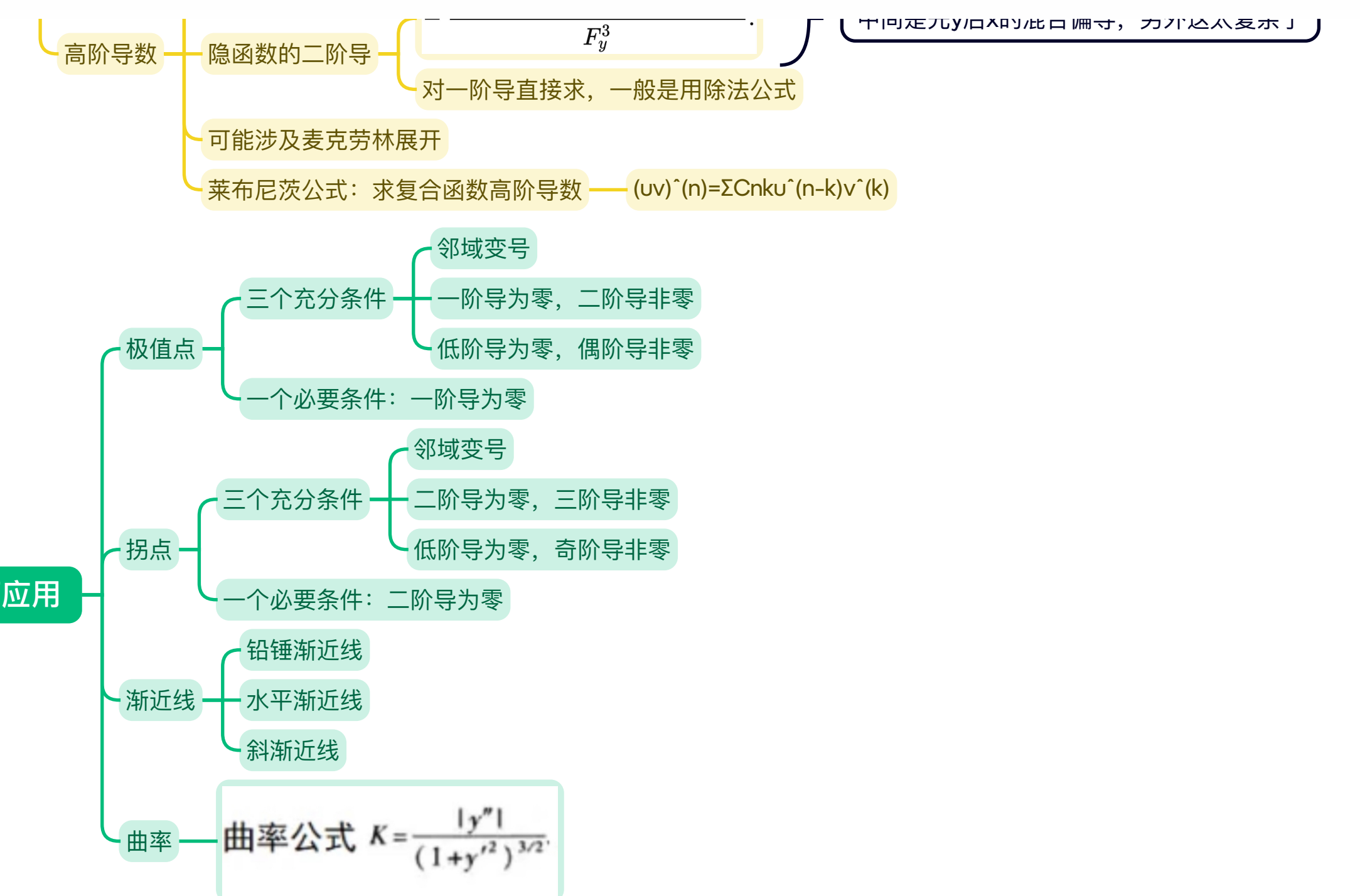
10. $y = \arcsin x \quad y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

11. $y = \arccos x \quad y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

12. $y = \operatorname{arctg} x \quad y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

13. $y = \operatorname{arcctg} x \quad y' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

知乎 @吾往



$$1. \int k dx = kx + C$$

$$2. \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

可用于计算一些特殊
值，通常可以用夹逼写，

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

则定积分或原函数存在

$$5. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$$

$$6. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$7. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$8. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

可导<=>可微<=

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

变限积分一定连续

$$10. \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$11. \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$12. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$13. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$14. \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$$

$$15. \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$$

$$16. \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$17. \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$18. \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$19. \int \csc x dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$21. \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$22. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$23. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C$$

$$24. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^5}{3} - \frac{x^7}{4} + \frac{x^9}{5} - \frac{x^{11}}{6} + \dots \\ &+ \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{24} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \frac{x^5}{6} + \dots \\ &\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \exp \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \frac{x^5}{6} + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \frac{x^5}{6} + \dots \\ &e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \dots \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2!}x^4 - \frac{1}{3!}x^6 + \frac{1}{4!}x^8 - \frac{1}{5!}x^{10} + \dots \right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}x^2 \right)^2 + \dots \right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}x^3 \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4}x^3 \right)^2 + \dots \right) \dots \\ &\left(\frac{11}{14}x^2 - \frac{7}{16}x^3 + \frac{2447}{5760}x^4 - \frac{959}{2304}x^5 + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

中间是先y后x的混合偏导，另外这太复杂了

$\nabla^2 \psi(\mathbf{r})$