

1 点到直线

$$\frac{|AX_0+BX_0+C|}{\sqrt{A^2+B^2}}$$

2 和差化积

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \\ \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cos \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \\ \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \sin \left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

3 积化和差

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \sin \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)] \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)] \\ \sin \alpha \sin \beta &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)]\end{aligned}$$

4 万能公式

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ \cos \alpha &= \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\ \tan \alpha &= \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

5 半角公式

$$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\left(\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\left(\frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{2}\right)}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm\sqrt{\left(\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha}\right)}$$

6 函数对称

$f(x)$ 关于 $x=T$ 对称充要条件

$$f(x)=f(2T-x); f(T+x)=f(T-x)$$

7 奇函数与偶函数的表达

$$\text{奇 } F(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$$

$$\text{偶 } F(x) = f(x) + f(-x)$$

$$\text{任意 } f(x) = 1/2[f(x) - f(-x)] + 1/2[f(x) + f(-x)]$$

8 最大值&最小值

$$\text{Max } f(x), g(x) = 1/2[f(x) + g(x) + -f(x) - g(x)-]$$

$$\text{Min } f(x), g(x) = 1/2[f(x) + g(x) - f(x) - g(x)-]$$

9 反函数

$f(x)$ $g(x)$ 互为反函数

$$f(g(x))=x \rightarrow g(f(x))$$

10 数列敛散性

数列收敛于A,则任意子数列收敛于A
 单调数列的某一子数列收敛于A,则该数列收敛于A
 数列 $2n$ 与 $2n+1$ 都收敛于A,则数列必收敛于A

11 连续的定义

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = A$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta y = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f(x + \Delta x) - f(x) = 0$$

12 常用等价无穷小

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad \sin x \sim x ; \tan x \sim x ; \arcsin x \sim x ; \arctan x \sim x ; \ln(1+x) \sim x$$

$$; e^x - 1 \sim x ; a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a ; 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2 ; (1+x)^a - 1 \sim ax$$

$f(0)=1$ 时等价无穷小

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = 1$$

13 极限比较

$$f(x) \geq g(x) \rightarrow \lim f(x) \geq \lim g(x)$$

$$\lim f(x) > \lim g(x) \rightarrow f(x) > g(x)$$

14 敛散

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{+1}} = \begin{cases} 0, & (a < -1) \\ 1, & (a = -1) \\ \infty, & (a > -1) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \equiv 0 \leftrightarrow df(x, y) \equiv 0$$

15 基本函数求导公式

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

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

16 球体积&表面积

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$S = 4\pi R^2$$

17 定积分定义

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(a + \frac{b-a}{n} i)(b-a)}{n}$$

18 连续函数必有原函数

含有第一类间断点，无穷间断点的函数在包含间断点的区间没有原函数

跳跃间断点可以有原函数

19 基本积分表

二、基本积分表

既然积分运算是微分运算的逆运算,那么很自然地可以从导数公式得到相应的积分公式.

例如,因为 $\left(\frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1}\right)' = x^\mu$,所以 $\frac{x^{\mu+1}}{\mu+1}$ 是 x^μ 的一个原函数,于是

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

类似地可以得到其他积分公式.下面我们把一些基本的积分公式列成一个表,这个表通常叫做基本积分表.

$$① \int kdx = kx + C \quad (k \text{ 是常数}),$$

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

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

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

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

$$⑥ \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C,$$

$$⑦ \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C,$$

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

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

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

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

$$⑫ \int e^x dx = e^x + C,$$

$$⑬ \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C. \quad (a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 泰勒公式

$$e^{1+x} = e + ex + e \frac{x^2}{2!} + e \frac{x^3}{3!} + e \frac{x^4}{4!}$$

【注 2】几个重要函数的麦克劳林展开式

$$\textcircled{1} e^u = 1 + u + \frac{1}{2!}u^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}u^n + o(u^n). \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} u^k$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin u = u - \frac{u^3}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{u^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(u^{2n+1}). \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{u^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos u = 1 - \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^4}{4!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{u^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(u^{2n}). \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{u^{2k}}{(2k)!}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{1}{1-u} = 1 + u + u^2 + \dots + u^n + o(u^n). \sum_{k=1}^n u^k$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{1}{1+u} = 1 - u + u^2 - \dots + (-1)^n u^n + o(u^n). \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k u^k$$

$$\textcircled{6} \ln(1+u) = u - \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{u^3}{3} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + o(u^{n+1}). \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{u^{k+1}}{k+1}$$

$$\textcircled{7} (1+u)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha u + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} u^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} u^n + o(u^n). \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+k)}{n!} u^n$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

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

$$\arcsin x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)$$

21 几个初等函数的n阶导数公式

【注】(1) 几个初等函数的 n 阶导数公式.

$$(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x (\ln a)^n; \quad (e^x)^{(n)} = e^x;$$

$$(\sin kx)^{(n)} = k^n \sin\left(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$(\cos kx)^{(n)} = k^n \cos\left(kx + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$(\ln x)^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} \quad (x > 0);$$

$$[\ln(1+x)]^{(n)} = (-1)^{(n-1)} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+x)^n} \quad (x > -1);$$

$$[(x+x_0)^m]^{(n)} = m(m-1)(m-2)\cdots(m-n+1)(x+x_0)^{m-n};$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x+a}\right)^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(x+a)^{n+1}}.$$

(2) 根据以上所述, 考生应掌握下面这样的计算题.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n \theta d\theta = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} & n \text{ 为正偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} & n \text{ 为大于1的正奇数} \end{cases}$$

22 经典不等式

$$e^x \geq x + 1; x - 1 \geq \ln x; \frac{1}{1+x} < \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) < \frac{1}{x}$$

$$e^x \gg x^b \gg \ln^y x$$

$$2|ab| \leq a^2 + b^2$$

$$|a \pm b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b|$$

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{a+b}{2} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a^2+b^2}{2}}$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq 0, y \geq 0, p \geq 0, q \geq 0, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \rightarrow xy \leq \frac{x^p}{p} + \frac{y^q}{q}$$

$$(a^2 + b^2)(c^2 + d^2) \geq (ac + bd)^2$$

$$[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx]^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$$

$$\text{当 } p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \text{ 时}; \quad \left| \int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x)dx \right| \leq \left[\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left[\int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right]^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

1. 若 $f^{(n-1)}(x)$ 最多只有一个实零点, 则 $f(x)$ 最多只有 n 个不同实零点
 $f^2(x) \neq 0$ 且连续 $f(x)$ 单调
 1. 连续的**奇**函数的**一切**原函数都是**偶**函数
 1. 连续的**偶**函数的**仅有一个**原函数都是**奇**函数
 1. 变限积分存在必连续
 1. 可积函数在区间内必有界 (二元也成立)
 1. $f(x)$ 是以 T 为周期的可积函数