

1 西腊字母

$$\alpha\beta\gamma\Gamma\delta\Delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\Theta\iota\kappa\lambda\Lambda\mu\nu\xi\Xi\pi\Pi\rho\sigma\Sigma\tau\nu\Upsilon\phi\Phi\chi\psi\Psi\omega\Omega$$

$$\ln 2 + \ln 3 = \ln 6$$

2 点到直线

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

3 和差化积

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

4 积化和差

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

5 万能公式

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

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

6 半角公式

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

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

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

7 函数对称

$f(x)$ 关于 $x=T$ 对称充要条件

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

8 奇函数与偶函数的表达

$$\text{奇 } F(x)=f(x)-f(-x)$$

$$\text{偶 } F(x)=f(x)+f(-x)$$

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

9 最大值 & 最小值

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

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

10 反函数

$f(x)$ $g(x)$ 互为反函数
 $f(g(x))=x \rightarrow g(f(x))$