

① 对于 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \xrightarrow{\text{转化}} \int_0^k f(u) dt$ 这种操作.

$$\frac{1}{k} t = \frac{b-a}{k} (x-a)$$

$$x = \frac{b-a}{k} t + a.$$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{k} \int_0^k f\left(\frac{b-a}{k} t + a\right) dt.$$

② 对于 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \xrightarrow[\text{时间再现}]{b+a-x} \int_a^b f(b+a-x) dx.$

③ 留数定理: $f(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+3)^2} = \frac{a_1}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{a_2}{s+3} + \frac{1}{s+2}$
(次数由高向低排)

$$a_1 = (s+3)^2 f(s) \big|_{s=-3} = \frac{1}{s+2} \big|_{s=-3} = -1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{d}{ds} (s+3)^2 f(s) \big|_{s=-3} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{1}{s+2} \big|_{s=-3} = -1$$

$$a_3 = (s+2) f(s) \big|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{(s+3)^2} \big|_{s=-2} = 1.$$

$$\therefore f(s) = \frac{-1}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{-1}{s+3} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\text{例2: } f(s) = \frac{1}{s^3(s+1)(s+1)} = \frac{a_1}{s^3} + \frac{a_2}{s^2} + \frac{a_3}{s} + \frac{a_4}{s+1} + \frac{a_5}{s-1}$$

$$a_1 = s^3 f(s) \big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+1)} \big|_{s=0} = -1$$

$$a_2 = \frac{1}{1!} \frac{d}{ds} s^3 f(s) \big|_{s=0} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+1)} \big|_{s=0} = 0$$

$$a_3 = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} s^3 f(s) \big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+1)} \big|_{s=0} = -1$$

$$a_4 = (s+1) f(s) \big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{s^3(s+1)} \big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_5 = (s-1) f(s) \big|_{s=1} = \frac{1}{s^3(s+1)} \big|_{s=1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(s) = \overline{s^3} + \overline{s^2} + \overline{s} + \overline{s+1} + \overline{s-1}$$

分母有二次实数域不可约项:

$$\text{例: } f(x) = \frac{2}{(x-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{C_1}{x-1} + \frac{C_2x+C_3}{x^2+1}$$

$$C_1 = (x-1)f(x)|_{x=1} = 1$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{C_2x+C_3}{x^2+1} \Rightarrow \frac{(C_2x+C_3)(x-1) + x^2+1}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$$

$$\text{对比系数得} \begin{cases} C_2 = -1 \\ C_3 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{-x-1}{x^2+1}$$

④ 微分算子法

$$\begin{cases} \cos \beta x = \operatorname{Re} e^{i\beta x} \text{ (实)} \\ \sin \beta x = \operatorname{Im} e^{i\beta x} \text{ (虚)} \end{cases}$$

$$y'' + y = x \cos x \quad \begin{cases} e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^* &= \frac{1}{s^2+1} x \cos x = \frac{1}{s^2+1} x e^{ix} \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left[e^{ix} \frac{1}{(s+i)^2} x \right] \\ &= \operatorname{Re} [(\cos x + i \sin x) \left(\frac{-1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} \right)] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x \cos x + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \sin x - \frac{1}{8} \sin x \end{aligned}$$

(3) 设 $f(x) = (x^2-1)^{2015}$, 则下列结论不正确的是 ().

(A) $f^{(2015)}(0) = 0$

(B) $f^{(2015)}(1) + f^{(2015)}(-1) = 0$

(C) $f^{(2015)}(1) - f^{(2015)}(-1) = 0$

(D) $f^{(2015)}(1) - f^{(2015)}(-1) = 2015! 2^{2016}$

$f(x)$ 为偶函数, 则 $f^{(2015)}$ 为奇函数.

⑤: 比较大小. 先利用常用不等式

$$1. \begin{cases} e^x > 1+x & x > -\frac{3}{2} \\ \sin x < x & x > \frac{3}{2} \\ \tan x > x & x < \frac{3}{2} \\ \ln(1+x) < x \end{cases}$$

2. 利用拉格朗日定理:

$$\text{证 } f(x_1) - f(x_2) = f'(c)(x_1 - x_2)$$

注: 注意某些函数的特殊值.

$$\text{例如: } \begin{cases} e^0 = 1 \\ \sin 0 = 0 \\ \ln(1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

3. 再利用构造函数求导.

在求导过程中重复利用1, 2, 有奇效.

求变上限积分, 记得及时构造:

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = F(x) \quad \text{求导, 和分部积分用.}$$

⑥ 对于物理应用.

碰到时间一定要刻出有关的子可.

碰到做功就是 dx .

⑦ 参数方程, 利用已知

$$\begin{cases} x', y', x'' y'' \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'}{x'} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dx} - x'' y'}{x'^2} = \frac{y'' - x'' y'}{x'^3} \end{cases}$$

⑧ 判定积分敛散性.

能积分就积分出来

$$\text{② } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 1, \text{ 收敛.} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} < 1, \text{ 收敛.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ 反之, 发散.}$$

线代.

$$\begin{cases} A \text{ 行满秩.} \rightarrow r(AB) = r(B) \\ B \text{ 列满秩.} \rightarrow r(AB) = r(A) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ABX &= BX \text{ 同解} \\ B^T A^T X &= A^T X \text{ 同解.} \end{aligned}$$

$$AB = C \rightarrow A \text{ 的列, } B \text{ 的行.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} AB \text{ 的列} & AB \text{ 的行} \\ \text{相关} & \text{相关.} \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$r(AA^T) = r(A) = r(A^T)$$