# 高等数学公式

### 导数公式:

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

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

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

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

$$(arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

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$$(arctgx)' = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$(arcctgx)' = -\frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

#### 基本积分表:

$$\int tgxdx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int ctgxdx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec xdx = \ln|\sec x + tgx| + C$$

$$\int \csc xdx = \ln|\csc x - ctgx| + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 三角函数的有理式积分:

$$\sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}$$
,  $\cos x = \frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2}$ ,  $u = tg\frac{x}{2}$ ,  $dx = \frac{2du}{1+u^2}$ 

## 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:  $thx = \frac{shx}{chx} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ 

$$arshx = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

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

$$arthx = \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

# 两个重要极限:

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

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

# 三角函数公式:

## ·诱导公式:

函数 角 A	sin	cos	tg	ctg
-α	-sinα	cosα	-tga	-ctga
90°-α	cosα	sinα	ctga	tgα
90°+α	cosα	-sinα	-ctga	-tgα
180°-α	sinα	-cosα	-tgα	-ctga
180°+α	-sinα	-cosα	tgα	ctga
270°-α	-cosα	-sinα	ctgα	tgα
270°+α	-cosα	sinα	-ctga	-tga
360°-α	-sinα	cosα	-tgα	-ctga
360°+α	sinα	cosα	tgα	ctga

# · 和差角公式:

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

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

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

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

## · 和差化积公式:

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

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

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

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

### · 倍角公式:

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

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \qquad \sin 3\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\sin 3\alpha = 3\sin \alpha - 4\sin^3 \alpha$$

$$ctg2\alpha = \frac{ctg^2\alpha - 1}{2ctg\alpha}$$

$$\cos 3\alpha = 4\cos^3 \alpha - 3\cos \alpha$$

$$ctg2\alpha = \frac{c}{2ctg\alpha}$$

$$tg3\alpha = \frac{3tg\alpha - tg^3\alpha}{1 - 3tg^2\alpha}$$

 $tg2\alpha = \frac{2tg\alpha}{1-t\sigma^2\alpha}$ 

# • 半角公式:

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

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

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

$$\cos\frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{2}}$$

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

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

• 正弦定理: 
$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$
 • 余弦定理:  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$ 

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• 反三角函数性质: 
$$\arcsin x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x$$
  $\operatorname{arctgx} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arcctgx}$ 

$$arctgx = \frac{\pi}{2} - arcctgx$$

### 高阶导数公式——莱布尼兹(Leibniz)公式:

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

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

#### 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。

#### 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 狐长。

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:  $K = \frac{1}{a}$ .

#### 定积分的近似计算:

矩形法: 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1})$$
  
梯形法:  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n} [\frac{1}{2} (y_0 + y_n) + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1}]$   
抛物线法:  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{3n} [(y_0 + y_n) + 2(y_2 + y_4 + \dots + y_{n-2}) + 4(y_1 + y_3 + \dots + y_{n-1})]$ 

## 定积分应用相关公式:

功:  $W = F \cdot s$ 

水压力:  $F = p \cdot A$ 

引力:  $F = k \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$ , k为引力系数

函数的平均值:
$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

均方根:
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}f^{2}(t)dt}$$

### 空间解析几何和向量代数:

空间2点的距离: 
$$d = |M_1 M_2| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

向量在轴上的投影: $\Pr j_u \overrightarrow{AB} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \cos \varphi, \varphi \in \overrightarrow{AB} = |\overrightarrow{AB}|$  的夹角。

$$\operatorname{Pr} j_{\mu}(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2) = \operatorname{Pr} j\vec{a}_1 + \operatorname{Pr} j\vec{a}_2$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cos \theta = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$$
,是一个数量,

两向量之间的夹角:
$$\cos\theta = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \cdot \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

$$\vec{c} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}, |\vec{c}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \sin \theta.$$
例:线速度:  $\vec{v} = \vec{w} \times \vec{r}$ .

向量的混合积:
$$[\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}] = (\bar{a} \times \bar{b}) \cdot \bar{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = |\bar{a} \times \bar{b}| \cdot |\bar{c}| \cos \alpha, \alpha$$
为锐角时,

代表平行六面体的体积。

平面的方程:

1、点法式: 
$$A(x-x_0)+B(y-y_0)+C(z-z_0)=0$$
, 其中 $\bar{n}=\{A,B,C\},M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 

2、一般方程: 
$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

3、截距世方程:
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

平面外任意一点到该平面的距离: 
$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

空间直线的方程:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p} = t$$
,其中 $\bar{s} = \{m,n,p\}$ ;参数方程:
$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{cases}$$

二次曲面:

1、椭球面: 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

2、抛物面:
$$\frac{x^2}{2p} + \frac{y^2}{2q} = z, (p, q 同号)$$

3、双曲面:

单叶双曲面: 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

双叶双曲面: 
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1(3)$$
 等面)

#### 多元函数微分法及应用

全微分: 
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy$$
  $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz$ 

全微分的近似计算:  $\Delta z \approx dz = f_x(x,y)\Delta x + f_y(x,y)\Delta y$ 

多元复合函数的求导法:

$$z = f[u(t), v(t)] \qquad \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$
$$z = f[u(x, y), v(x, y)] \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy \qquad dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy$$

隐函数的求导公式:

隱函数
$$F(x,y) = 0$$
,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(-\frac{F_x}{F_y}) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$ 

隐函数
$$F(x,y,z) = 0$$
,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$ 

隐函数方程组:
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = 0 \end{cases} J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial G}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} F_u & F_v \\ G_u & G_v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,v)} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,x)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,v)} \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{J} \cdot \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,y)}$$

### 微分法在几何上的应用:

空间曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t)$$
在点 $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 处的切线方程: 
$$\frac{x - x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{\omega'(t_0)} \end{cases}$$

在点M处的法平面方程:  $\varphi'(t_0)(x-x_0)+\psi'(t_0)(y-y_0)+\omega'(t_0)(z-z_0)=0$ 

若空间曲线方程为:
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,z) = 0\\ G(x,y,z) = 0 \end{cases}$$
,则切向量 $\vec{T} = \begin{cases} F_y & F_z \\ G_y & G_z \end{cases}$ , $\begin{vmatrix} F_z & F_x \\ G_z & G_x \end{vmatrix}$ , $\begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_z & G_z \end{vmatrix}$ 

曲面F(x,y,z) = 0上一点 $M(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ ,则:

- 1、过此点的法向量:  $\bar{n} = \{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\}$
- 2、过此点的切平面方程:  $F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y-y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z-z_0) = 0$

3、过此点的法线方程:
$$\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)}$$

#### 方向导数与梯度:

函数z = f(x,y)在一点p(x,y)沿任一方向l的方向导数为:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\cos\varphi + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\sin\varphi$  其中 $\varphi$ 为x轴到方向l的转角。

函数
$$z = f(x, y)$$
在一点 $p(x, y)$ 的梯度:  $\operatorname{grad} f(x, y) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \overline{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \overline{j}$ 

它与方向导数的关系是:  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \operatorname{grad} f(x,y) \cdot \bar{e}$ ,其中 $\bar{e} = \cos \varphi \cdot \bar{l} + \sin \varphi \cdot \bar{j}$ ,为l方向上的单位向量。

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$$
是grad $f(x,y)$ 在 $l$ 上的投影。

### 多元函数的极值及其求法:

设
$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$$
, 令:  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A$ ,  $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B$ ,  $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$  
$$\begin{cases} AC - B^2 > 0 \text{时}, \begin{cases} A < 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{为极大值} \\ A > 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{为极小值} \end{cases} \\ AC - B^2 < 0 \text{时}, \end{cases}$$
 无极值 
$$AC - B^2 = 0 \text{时}, \qquad \text{不确定}$$

### 重积分及其应用:

$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

曲面
$$z = f(x, y)$$
的面积 $A = \iint_{D} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2}} dxdy$ 

平面薄片的重心: 
$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} x \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{D} \rho(x, y) d\sigma}, \qquad \bar{y} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} y \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint\limits_{D} \rho(x, y) d\sigma}$$

平面薄片的转动惯量: 对于x轴 $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x,y) d\sigma$ , 对于y轴 $I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho(x,y) d\sigma$ 

平面薄片(位于xoy平面)对z轴上质点M(0,0,a),(a>0)的引力:  $F=\{F_x,F_y,F_z\}$ ,其中:

$$F_{x} = f \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x,y)xd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \qquad F_{y} = f \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x,y)yd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \qquad F_{z} = -fa \iint_{D} \frac{\rho(x,y)xd\sigma}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + a^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

### 柱面坐标和球面坐标:

柱面坐标:
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\theta, & \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} F(r, \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz, \\ z = z & \text{the Problem Proble$$

其中:  $F(r,\theta,z) = f(r\cos\theta,r\sin\theta,z)$ 

球面坐标:
$$\begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, & dv = rd\varphi \cdot r\sin\varphi \cdot d\theta \cdot dr = r^2\sin\varphi drd\varphi d\theta \\ z = r\cos\varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz = \iint_{\Omega} F(r,\varphi,\theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{r(\varphi,\theta)} F(r,\varphi,\theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$
重心:  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho dv$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} y \rho dv$ ,  $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho dv$ , 其中 $M = \bar{x} = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv$  转动惯量:  $I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho dv$ ,  $I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) \rho dv$ ,  $I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho dv$ 

#### 曲线积分:

第一类曲线积分(对弧长的曲线积分):

设
$$f(x,y)$$
在 $L$ 上连续, $L$ 的参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$   $(\alpha \le t \le \beta)$ ,则:

$$\int_{L} f(x,y)ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t),\psi(t)] \sqrt{{\varphi'}^{2}(t) + {\psi'}^{2}(t)} dt \quad (\alpha < \beta) \qquad \text{特殊情况:} \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \varphi(t) \end{cases}$$

第二类曲线积分(对坐标的曲线积分):

设
$$L$$
的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ ,则:

$$\int_{L} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{P[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]\varphi'(t) + Q[\varphi(t),\psi(t)]\psi'(t)\}dt$$

两类曲线积分之间的关系:  $\int_L Pdx + Qdy = \int_L (P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta)ds$ ,其中 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 分别为

L上积分起止点处切向量的方向角。

平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件:

- 1、G是一个单连通区域;
- 2、P(x,y),Q(x,y)在G内具有一阶连续偏导数,且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 。注意奇点,如(0,0),应 减去对此奇点的积分,注意方向相反!
- 二元函数的全微分求积:

在
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$
时,  $Pdx + Qdy$ 才是二元函数 $u(x,y)$ 的全微分, 其中:

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(x_0,y_0)}^{(x,y)} P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$$
,通常设 $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ 。

#### 曲面积分:

对面积的曲面积分: 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z)ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x,y,z(x,y)] \sqrt{1+z_x^2(x,y)+z_y^2(x,y)} dxdy$$
 对坐标的曲面积分:  $\iint_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dydz + Q(x,y,z) dzdx + R(x,y,z) dxdy$ ,其中: 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x,y,z) dxdy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x,y,z(x,y)] dxdy, \quad \text{取曲面的上侧时取正号;}$$
 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x,y,z) dydz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} P[x(y,z),y,z] dydz, \quad \text{取曲面的前侧时取正号;}$$
 
$$\iint_{\Sigma} Q(x,y,z) dzdx = \pm \iint_{D_{zx}} Q[x,y(z,x),z] dzdx, \quad \text{取曲面的右侧时取正号。}$$
 两类曲面积分之间的关系:  $\iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta + R\cos\gamma) ds$ 

# 高斯公式:

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}) dv = \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$$

高斯公式的物理意义——通量与散度:

散度:  $\operatorname{div} \bar{v} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ ,即: 单位体积内所产生的流体质量, 若 $\operatorname{div} \bar{v} < 0$ ,则为消失..

通量:
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \bar{A} \cdot \bar{n} ds = \iint_{\Sigma} A_n ds = \iint_{\Sigma} (P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta + R\cos\gamma) ds$$
,

因此,高斯公式又可写成:
$$\iint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \overline{A} dv = \iint_{\Sigma} A_n ds$$

# 斯托克斯公式——曲线积分与曲面积分的关系:

$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma}(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y}-\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z})dydz+(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z}-\frac{\partial R}{\partial x})dzdx+(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial P}{\partial y})dxdy=\oint\limits_{\Gamma}Pdx+Qdy+Rdz$$

上式左端又可写成: 
$$\iint\limits_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \iint\limits_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件:  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 

旋度: 
$$rot\overline{A} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & O & R \end{vmatrix}$$

向量场 $\bar{A}$ 沿有向闭曲线 $\Gamma$ 的环流量: $\int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \int_{\Gamma} \bar{A} \cdot \bar{t} ds$ 

#### 常数项级数:

等比数列:
$$1+q+q^2+\cdots+q^{n-1}=\frac{1-q^n}{1-q}$$

等差数列:
$$1+2+3+\cdots+n=\frac{(n+1)n}{2}$$

调和级数:
$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
是发散的

### 级数审敛法:

1、正项级数的审敛法——根植审敛法(柯西判别法):

设: 
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n}$$
, 则 
$$\begin{cases} \rho < 1 \text{时, 级数收敛} \\ \rho > 1 \text{时, 级数发散} \\ \rho = 1 \text{时, 不确定} \end{cases}$$

2、比值审敛法:

设: 
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n}$$
, 则  $\begin{cases} \rho < 1$ 时,级数收敛  $\rho > 1$ 时,级数发散  $\rho = 1$ 时,不确定

3、定义法:

$$s_n = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$
;  $\lim_{n \to \infty} s_n$ 存在,则收敛;否则发散。

交错级数 $u_1-u_2+u_3-u_4+\cdots$ (或 $-u_1+u_2-u_3+\cdots,u_n>0$ )的审敛法——莱布尼兹定理: 如果交错级数满足  $\begin{cases} u_n\geq u_{n+1}\\ \lim_{n\to\infty}u_n=0 \end{cases}$  那么级数收敛且其和 $s\leq u_1$ ,其余项 $r_n$ 的绝对值 $|r_n|\leq u_{n+1}$ 。

# 绝对收敛与条件收敛:

$$(1)u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n + \cdots$$
, 其中 $u_n$ 为任意实数;

$$(2)|u_1|+|u_2|+|u_3|+\cdots+|u_n|+\cdots$$

如果(2)收敛,则(1)肯定收敛,且称为绝对收敛级数;

如果(2)发散,而(1)收敛,则称(1)为条件收敛级数。

调和级数:
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$$
发散,而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 收敛;  
级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 收敛;

$$p$$
级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$   $p \le 1$  时发散  $p > 1$ 时收敛

#### 幂级数:

$$1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n+\cdots$$
  $\begin{vmatrix} |x|<1$ 时,收敛于 $\frac{1}{1-x}$   $|x|\geq1$ 时,发散

对于级数 $(3)a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \cdots + a_nx^n + \cdots$ ,如果它不是仅在原点收敛,也不是在全

数轴上都收敛,则必存在
$$R$$
,使 $|x| < R$ 时收敛  $|x| > R$ 时发散,其中 $R$ 称为收敛半径。  $|x| = R$ 时不定

求收敛半径的方法: 设 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \rho$$
,其中 $a_n$ , $a_{n+1}$ 是(3)的系数,则  $\rho \neq 0$ 时, $R = \frac{1}{\rho}$   $\rho = 0$ 时, $R = +\infty$   $\rho = +\infty$ 时, $R = 0$ 

#### 函数展开成幂级数:

函数展开成泰勒级数: 
$$f(x) = f(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \dots$$
 余项:  $R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$ ,  $f(x)$ 可以展开成泰勒级数的充要条件是:  $\lim_{n \to \infty} R_n = 0$   $x_0 = 0$ 时即为麦克劳林公式:  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$ 

#### 一些函数展开成幂级数:

$$(1+x)^{m} = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^{n} + \dots$$

$$(-1 < x < 1)$$

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

$$(-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

#### 欧拉公式:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$\bigotimes \begin{cases} \cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2} \end{cases}$$

#### 三角级数:

正交性: $1,\sin x,\cos x,\sin 2x,\cos 2x\cdots\sin nx,\cos nx\cdots$ 任意两个不同项的乘积在[ $-\pi,\pi$ ]上的积分=0。

### 傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad \boxed{B} = 2\pi$$
其中
$$\begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx & (n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx & (n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots) \end{cases}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} ( \text{相} \text{ m} )$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{24} / \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} ( \text{相} \text{ d} )$$
正弦级数:  $a_n = 0, \quad b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \qquad n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots \quad f(x) = \sum b_n \sin nx$ 是奇函数

余弦级数:  $b_n = 0, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \qquad n = 0, 1, 2 \cdots \quad f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum a_n \cos nx$ 是偶函数

周期为21的周期函数的傅立叶级数:

### 微分方程的相关概念:

一阶微分方程: y' = f(x,y) 或 P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0 可分离变量的微分方程: 一阶微分方程可以化为g(y)dy = f(x)dx的形式,解法:  $\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$  得: G(y) = F(x) + C称为隐式通解。

#### 一阶线性微分方程:

### 全微分方程:

如果P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0中左端是某函数的全微分方程,即:

$$du(x,y) = P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0, \quad \text{$\not=$} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x,y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x,y)$$

∴u(x,y)=C应该是该全微分方程的通解。

# 二阶微分方程:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = f(x), \begin{cases} f(x) \equiv 0$$
时为非齐次
$$f(x) \neq 0$$
时为非齐次

二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程及其解法:

(\*)y'' + py' + qy = 0, 其中p,q为常数; 求解步骤:

- 1、写出特征方程: $(\Delta)r^2 + pr + q = 0$ ,其中 $r^2$ ,r的系数及常数项恰好是(\*)式中y'',y',y的系数;
- 2、求出( $\Delta$ )式的两个根 $r_1, r_2$
- 3、根据 $r_1, r_2$ 的不同情况,按下表写出(\*)式的通解:

r <sub>1</sub> , r <sub>2</sub> 的形式	(*)式的通解
两个不相等实根 $(p^2-4q>0)$	$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$
两个相等实根 $(p^2-4q=0)$	$y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{r_1 x}$
一对共轭复根 $(p^2-4q<0)$	$y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$
$r_1 = \alpha + i\beta,  r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$	
$\alpha = -\frac{p}{2},  \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4q - p^2}}{2}$	

## 二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$
,  $p,q$ 为常数

$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x)$$
型,  $\lambda$ 为常数;

$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} [P_l(x) \cos \omega x + P_n(x) \sin \omega x]$$

# 概率统计

# 公式整理

1. 随机事件及其概率

$$A \cup \Omega = \Omega$$
  $A \cap \Omega = A$  吸收律:  $A \cup \emptyset = A$   $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$   $A \cup (AB) = A$   $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$ 

$$A - B = A\overline{B} = A - (AB)$$

反演律: 
$$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \overline{B}$$
  $\overline{AB} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$  
$$\overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}} = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \overline{A_{i}} \qquad \overline{\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \overline{A_{i}}$$

2. 概率的定义及其计算

$$P(\overline{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

若
$$A \subset B$$
  $\Rightarrow P(B-A) = P(B) - P(A)$ 

对任意两个事件 A, B, 有 P(B-A) = P(B) - P(AB)

加法公式: 对任意两个事件 A, B, 有

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(AB)$$

$$P(A \cup B) \le P(A) + P(B)$$

$$P(\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(A_i) - \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} P(A_i A_j) + \sum_{1 \le i < j < k \le n}^{n} P(A_i A_j A_k) + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} P(A_1 A_2 \dots A_n)$$

3. 条件概率 
$$P(B \mid A) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(A)}$$

乘法公式

$$P(AB) = P(A)P(B \mid A) \quad (P(A) > 0)$$

$$\begin{split} P(A_1A_2\cdots A_n) &= P(A_1)P\big(A_2 \mid A_1\big)\cdots P\big(A_n \mid A_1A_2\cdots A_{n-1}\big) \\ &\qquad \qquad (P(A_1A_2\cdots A_{n-1}) > 0) \end{split}$$

$$P(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(AB_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P(B_i) \cdot P(A \mid B_i)$$

Bayes 公式

$$P(B_k \mid A) = \frac{P(AB_k)}{P(A)} = \frac{P(B_k)P(A \mid B_k)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} P(B_i)P(A \mid B_i)}$$

4. 随机变量及其分布 分布函数计算

$$P(a < X \le b) = P(X \le b) - P(X \le a)$$
$$= F(b) - F(a)$$

- 5. 离散型随机变量
- (1) 0-1 分布

$$P(X = k) = p^{k} (1-p)^{1-k}, k = 0,1$$

(2) 二项分布 B(n, p)

若
$$P(A) = p$$

$$P(X = k) = C_n^k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}, k = 0,1,\dots,n$$

\* Possion 定理

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} np_n = \lambda > 0$$

有 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} C_n^k p_n^k (1-p_n)^{n-k} = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}$$
  
 $k = 0,1,2,\cdots$ 

(3) Poisson 分布  $P(\lambda)$ 

$$P(X = k) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^k}{k!}, \quad k = 0,1,2,\dots$$

- 6. 连续型随机变量
- 均匀分布 U(a,b)(1)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{b-a}, & a < x < b \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \\ \frac{x-a}{b-a}, & \\ 1 & \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, \\ \frac{x - a}{b - a}, \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) 指数分布  $E(\lambda)$ 

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0\\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-\lambda x}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) 正态分布  $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

\* N(0,1) — 标准正态分布

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{x} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt \qquad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

7.多维随机变量及其分布

二维随机变量(X,Y)的分布函数

$$F(x,y) = \int_{-\infty}^{x} \int_{-\infty}^{y} f(u,v) dv du$$

边缘分布函数与边缘密度函数

$$F_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) dv du$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, v) dv$$

$$F_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{y} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, v) du dv$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(u, y) du$$

8. 连续型二维随机变量

(1) 区域 G 上的均匀分布,U(G)

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{A}, & (x,y) \in G \\ 0, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

### (2) 二维正态分布

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}\sqrt{1-\rho^{2}}} \times e^{-\frac{1}{2(1-\rho^{2})} \left[\frac{(x-\mu_{1})^{2}}{\sigma_{1}^{2}} - 2\rho\frac{(x-\mu_{1})(y-\mu_{2})}{\sigma_{1}\sigma_{2}}\right]} - \infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty$$

9. 二维随机变量的 条件分布

$$f(x,y) = f_{X}(x)f_{Y|X}(y|x) \qquad f_{X}(x) > 0$$

$$= f_{Y}(y)f_{X|Y}(x|y) \qquad f_{Y}(y) > 0$$

$$f_{X}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{X|Y}(x|y)f_{Y}(y)dy$$

$$f_{Y}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x,y)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{Y|X}(y|x)f_{X}(x)dx$$

$$f_{X|Y}(x|y) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_{Y}(y)} = \frac{f_{Y|X}(y|x)f_{X}(x)}{f_{Y}(y)}$$

$$f_{Y|X}(y|x) = \frac{f(x,y)}{f_{X}(x)} = \frac{f_{X|Y}(x|y)f_{Y}(y)}{f_{X}(x)}$$

数学期望

10. 随机变量的数字特征

$$E(X) = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} x_k p_k$$

$$E(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx$$

随机变量函数的数学期望

X 的 k 阶原点矩  $E(X^k)$ 

X 的 k 阶绝对原点矩 $E(|X|^k)$ 

$$X$$
 的  $k$  阶中心矩  $E((X-E(X))^k)$ 

$$X$$
 的 方差  $E((X - E(X))^2) = D(X)$ 

X,Y 的 k+l 阶混合原点矩  $E(X^kY^l)$ 

X,Y 的 k+l 阶混合中心矩

$$E((X-E(X))^k(Y-E(Y))^l)$$

X,Y 的 二阶混合原点矩 E(XY)

X,Y 的二阶混合中心矩 X,Y 的协方差

$$E((X-E(X))(Y-E(Y)))$$

X,Y 的相关系数

$$E\left(\frac{(X-E(X))(Y-E(Y))}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}}\right) = \rho_{XY}$$

X 的方差

$$D(X) = E((X - E(X))2)$$

$$D(X) = E(X^2) - E^2(X)$$

协方差

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{cov}(X,Y) &= E\big((X - E(X))(Y - E(Y))\big) \\ &= E(XY) - E(X)E(Y) \\ &= \pm \frac{1}{2}\big(D(X \pm Y) - D(X) - D(Y)\big) \\ \text{相关系数} \, \rho_{XY} &= \frac{\operatorname{cov}(X,Y)}{\sqrt{D(X)}\sqrt{D(Y)}} \end{aligned}$$



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