

函数



一、函数



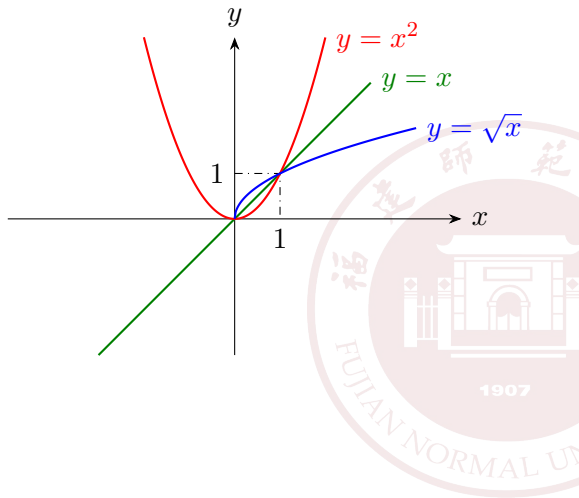
- 当自变量 x 在一定范围【定义域】内发生变化时，因变量 y 按照一定的规律相应地发生变化，一般地记为 $y = f(x)$
- 一个 x 只能有一个 y
- 常见的函数

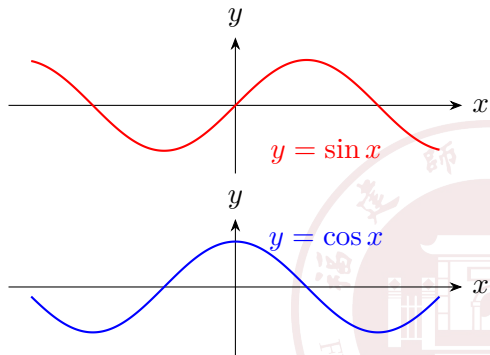
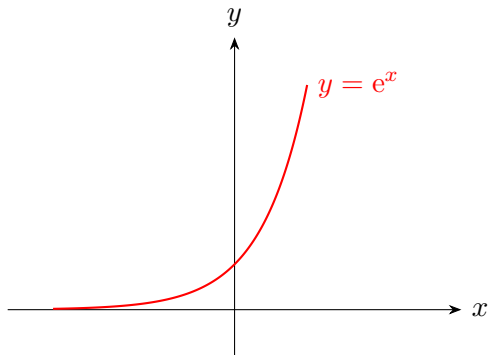
$$y = x^n$$

$$y = e^x$$

$$y = \sin x$$

$$y = \cos x$$





- 若 $y = f(z)$ 且 $z = g(x)$, 则 $y = f[g(x)]$ 称 y 为 x 的复合函数, $z = g(x)$ 称为中间变量



例题

$$x = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$x(\varphi) = A \cos \varphi$$

$$\varphi(t) = \omega t + \varphi_0$$

x 是 t 的复合函数，中间变量 $\varphi = \omega t + \varphi_0$



二、常用三角函数公式



• 两角和公式

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

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

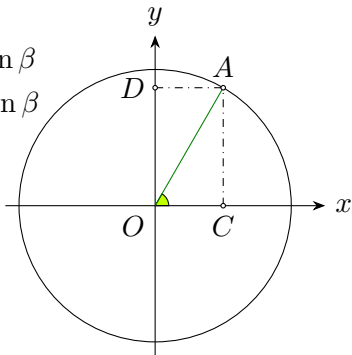
• 倍角公式

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

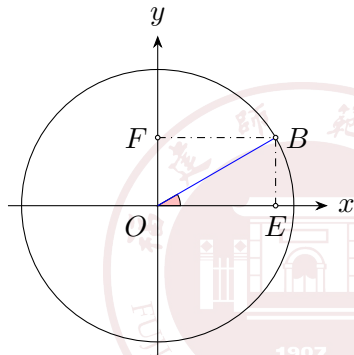


$$OA = 1$$

$$\angle AOx = \alpha$$

$$OC = \cos \alpha$$

$$OD = \sin \alpha$$

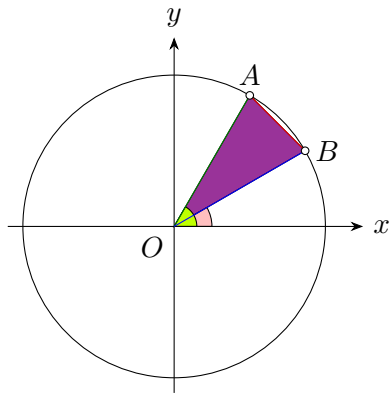


$$OB = 1$$

$$\angle BOx = \beta$$

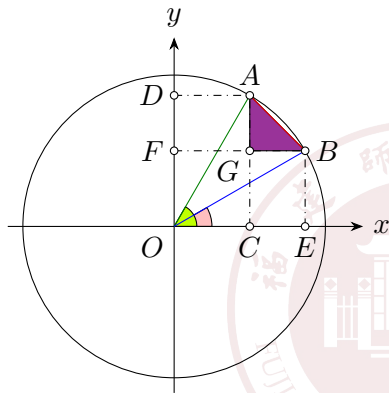
$$OE = \cos \beta$$

$$OF = \sin \beta$$



$\triangle OAB$ 中, 余弦定理

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= OA^2 + OB^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos \angle AOB \\ &= 2 - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{aligned}$$



$\triangle GAB$ 中, 勾股定理

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= GA^2 + GB^2 \\ &= (OD - OF)^2 + (OE - OC)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= OA^2 + OB^2 - 2 \cdot OA \cdot OB \cdot \cos \angle AOB \\ &= 2 - 2 \cos(\alpha - \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AB^2 &= GA^2 + GB^2 \\ &= (OD - OF)^2 + (OE - OC)^2 \\ &= (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)^2 + (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha)^2 \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ &= 2 - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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



$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

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



- 和差化积公式

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

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

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

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

- 积化和差公式

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

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

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



$$\alpha = A + B, \beta = A - B$$

$$A = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}, B = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

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

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\sin \beta = \sin(A - B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin A \cos B$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos A \sin B$$

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

$$\cos \alpha = \cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos \beta = \cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos A \cos B$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin A \sin B$$



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

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

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

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

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

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta) = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta) = -2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

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



三、极限



- 当自变量 x 无限逼近 x_0 【 $x = x_0 + 0^+$, $x = x_0 + 0^-$ 】时, 如果函数 $y = f(x)$ 无限地逼近 A , 则称函数 y 在 x_0 的极限为 A , 记为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A$$

- 若函数在 x_0 有定义 【 x_0 在定义域内】, 则在该处的函数值即为其极限

例题

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cos x = 1$$



- 若函数在 x_0 无定义【 x_0 在定义域外】，
- 但在其左右邻域有相同的取值，即若 $f(x_0 + 0^+) = f(x_0 + 0^-) = A$ ，则该值即为函数在该处的极限

例题

求函数 $y = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x}$ 在 $x = -1$ 处的极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x}$$

解答

函数 $y = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x}$ 在 $x = -1$ 处无定义

当 $x = -1 + 0^+ = -0.99999$ 时,

$$y = \frac{1 - (-0.99999)^2}{1 + (-0.99999)} = \frac{(1 - 0.99999)(1 + 0.99999)}{1 - 0.99999} = 1.99999 \rightarrow 2$$

当 $x = -1 + 0^- = -1.00001$ 时,

$$y = \frac{1 - (-1.00001)^2}{1 + (-1.00001)} = \frac{(1 + 1.00001)(1 - 1.00001)}{1 - 1.00001} = 2.00001 \rightarrow 2$$

所以

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{1 - x^2}{1 + x} = 2$$



- 若函数在 x_0 无定义【 x_0 在定义域外】，
- 若 $f(x_0 + 0^+) \neq f(x_0 + 0^-)$ ，则函数在 x_0 处无极限

例题

求函数 $y = \tan x$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \tan x$$



解答

函数 $y = \tan x$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处无定义

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0^+\right) \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0^-\right) \rightarrow +\infty$$

$y = \tan x$ 在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处无极限

