This is Start

Vine

2022年7月2日

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1 函數與極限

1.1 映射與函數

1.1.1 映射

概念

非空集合 X,Y 法則 f $f:X \to Y$

$$D_f = X$$
 $R_f = f(X) \subset Y$

 $R_f = Y$ 滿射 $x_1 \neq x_2, f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$ 單射

算子 非空集,數集(泛函) 非空集,非空集(變配) 實數集/子集,實數集(函數)

逆映射與復合映射

 $g:R_f\to X$

對每個 $y \in R_f$ g(y) = x g稱 $\mathbb{P} f$ 的逆映射,記作 f^{-1}

$$g:X \to Y_1, \quad f:Y_2 \to Z \quad Y_1 \subset Y_2$$

$$f \circ g: X \to Z$$
 $f \circ g(x) = g[f(x)]$ $x \in X$

1.1.2 函數

概念

數集
$$D \in R$$
, $f: D \to R$ 臣定義在 D 上的函數,簡記 $y = f(x), x \in D$ 自然定義域 $y = |x|$ $y = sgn(x)$ $y = [x] y = f(x)$
$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x}, & 0 < x <= 1 \\ 1+x, & 1 < x \end{cases}$$

特性

有界性 $f(x) <= K_1$ $f(x) >= K_2$ |f(x)| <= M

單調性 $x_1 < x_2$, $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$

奇偶性 f(-x) = f(x) f(-x) = -f(x)

E期性 f(x+l) = f(x)

狄利克雷函數
$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1, x \in Q \\ 0, x \in Q^c \end{cases}$$

反函數與復合函數

函數 $f: D \to f(D)$ 是單射 逆映射 $f^{-1}: f(D) \to D$ f^{-1} 稱 \mathbb{P} f 的反函數

$$y = f(\mu), D_f \quad \mu = g(x), D_g, R_g, R_g \in D_f \quad y = f[g(x)], x \in D_f$$

函数的运算

$$f(x), g(x), D = D_f \cap D_g \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (f \pm g)(x) = f(x) \pm g(x), & x \in D \\ (f \cdot g)(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x), & x \in D \\ \left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, & x \in D \end{cases}$$

初等函数

幂函数
$$y = x^{\mu}$$
 $(\mu \in R)$

指数函数
$$y = a^x$$
 $(a > 0 \quad a \neq 1)$

指数函数
$$y=a^x$$
 $(a>0$ $a\neq 1)$ 对数函数 $y=\log_a x$ $(a>0$ $a\neq 1$, $\log_e x\rightarrow \ln x)$

反函数 $y = \arcsin(x)$

基本初等函数 → 初等函数

1.2 數列的極限

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists Z^+, |x_n - a| < \varepsilon$$
 $(n > Z^+)$

1.2.1 定义

法则, 每个
$$n \in N_+, x_n \to x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n, \dots \to$$
数列 $\{x_n\}$ x_n 一般项 $\left(\frac{n}{n+1}, 2^n, \frac{1}{2^n}\right)$ $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$ 正整数 $N, n > N$ 时, $|x_n - a| < \varepsilon$

1.2.2 收敛数列的性质

唯一性

有界性 $|x_n| <= M$

保号性 $\lim_{n\to\infty} = a > 0 \ (a < 0)$, ∃正整数N, 当n > N有 $x_n > 0 \ (x_n < 0)$ 子数列收敛 $\{x_n\}$, $\{x_{n_k}\}$

1.3 函數的極限

1.3.1 定义

$$x_n = f(n), n \in \mathbb{N}^+, n \to \infty$$
 数列极限 $x \to x_0, x \to \infty$ 函数极限

自变量趋于有限值

邻域开区间 $U(x_0,\delta), U^{\circ}(x_0,\delta)$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \underline{+}0 < |x - x_0| < \delta, |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = a$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \underline{\exists} x_0 - \delta < x < x_0, |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x) = a$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta, |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x) = a$$

自变量趋于无穷大

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |x| > \delta, |f(x) - a| < \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = a$$

1.3.2 性质

唯一性

局部有界

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = a \Rightarrow \exists M > 0, \delta > 0, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta$$
时, $|f(x)| <= M$ 局部保号

$$\begin{split} & \lim_{x \to x_0} f\left(x\right) = a > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{时}, f\left(x\right) > 0 \\ & \lim_{x \to x_0} f\left(x\right) = a \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{时}, |f\left(x\right)| > \frac{|a|}{2} \\ & \exists \delta > 0, 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta \text{H}f\left(x\right) > = 0, \\ & \text{且}\lim_{x \to x_0} f\left(x\right) = a \Rightarrow a > = 0 \end{split}$$

函数极限与数列极限

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = a \Leftrightarrow \text{MFA} \text{ fin} \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x_0, \text{ fin} \lim_{n\to\infty} f(x_n) = a$$

1.4 無窮小與無窮大

1.4.1 无穷小

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$$
 为 $x \to x_0$ 时的无穷小 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = A \Rightarrow f(x) = A + \alpha$

1.4.2 无穷大

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} |f(x)| >$$
 任意正数 $M \Rightarrow f(x)$ 为 $x\to x_0$ 时的无穷大 记为 $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = \infty$ $\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{1}{f(x)} = \infty$

1.5 極限運算法則

1.5.1 兩個無窮小的和

有限個無窮小的和

1.5.2 有界函數與無窮小的乘積

常數與無窮小的乘積有限個無窮小的乘積

1.5.3
$$\lim f(x) = A, \lim g(x) = B$$

$$\begin{split} &\lim \left[f\left(x \right) \pm g\left(x \right) \right] = \lim f\left(x \right) \pm \lim g\left(x \right) = A \pm B \\ &\lim \left[f\left(x \right) \cdot g\left(x \right) \right] = \lim f\left(x \right) \cdot \lim g\left(x \right) = A \cdot B \\ &\lim \frac{f\left(x \right)}{g\left(x \right)} = \frac{\lim f\left(x \right)}{\lim g\left(x \right)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad \left(B \neq 0 \right) \\ &\lim \left[cf\left(x \right) \right] = c \lim \left(x \right) \\ &\lim \left[x \right]^n = \left[f\left(x \right) \right]^n \end{split}$$

1.5.4 數列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}, \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = A, \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = B$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (x_n \pm y_n) = A \pm B$$
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (x_n \cdot y_n) = A \cdot B$$
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{x_n}{y_n} = \frac{A}{B}$$

1.5.5
$$\psi(x) >= \Psi(x)$$
, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \psi(x) = A$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \Psi(x) = B \Rightarrow A >= B$

1.5.6 復合函數極限

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} g\left(x\right) = \mu_0, \lim_{\mu \to \mu_0} f\left(\mu\right) = A, \exists \delta_0 > 0, x \in \mathring{U}\left(x_0, \delta_0\right), g\left(x\right) \neq \mu_0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} f\left[g\left(x\right)\right] = \lim_{\mu \to \mu_0} f\left(\mu\right) = A$$

1.6 极限存在准则 两个重要极限

I 数列
$$\{x_n\}$$
, $\{y_n\}$, $\{z_n\}$ 满足 $\exists n_0 \in \mathbf{N}^+, n > n_0$ 时, $y_n \leq x_n \leq z_n$ $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = a$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$ $\Rightarrow \{x_n\}$ 极限存在,且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$ $x \in \mathring{U}(x_0, r)$ 时, $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$ $\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = a$, $\lim_{x \to x_0} h(x) = a$ \Rightarrow 极限 $\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x)$ 存在,且等于 a II 单调有界数列必有极限 $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq x_3 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq x_{n+1} \leq \cdots$ 单调递增数列 x_0 的某个左邻域内, $f(x)$ 单调有界,则 $f(x_0^-)$ 必定存在 柯西极限存在准则 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N^+$, $\exists m > N$, $n > N$ 时, $|x_n - x_m| < \varepsilon$

1.7 無窮小的比較

$$\begin{split} & \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = 0 \qquad \qquad \beta \mathbb{E} \alpha \text{的高階無窮小, 記} \overline{\mathbb{E}} \beta = o\left(\alpha\right) \\ & \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \infty \qquad \qquad \beta \mathbb{E} \alpha \text{的低階無窮小} \\ & \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = c \neq 0 \qquad \beta \mathbb{E} \alpha \text{的同階無窮小} \\ & \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^k} = c \neq 0 \qquad \beta \mathbb{E} \alpha \text{的 k 階無窮小} \\ & \lim \frac{\beta}{\alpha^k} = 1 \qquad \qquad \beta \mathbb{E} \alpha \text{的等價無窮小, 記} \overline{\mathbb{E}} \alpha \sim \beta \\ & \alpha, \beta \mathbb{E} \text{等價無窮小} \Leftrightarrow \beta = \alpha + o\left(\alpha\right) \\ & \alpha \sim \widetilde{\alpha}, \beta \sim \widetilde{\beta}, \exists \lim \frac{\widetilde{\alpha}}{\widetilde{\beta}} \Rightarrow \lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \lim \frac{\widetilde{\alpha}}{\widetilde{\beta}} \end{split}$$

1.8 函數的連續性與間斷點

1.8.1 函數的連續性

1.8.2 函數的間斷點

$$f(x), x \in \mathring{U}(x_0) \begin{cases} (1) \ x = x_0 處 \mathbb{E} 定義 \\ (2) \ x = x_0 處 有 定義, \ \text{但} \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \text{不存在} \\ (3) \ x = x_0 處 有 定義, \ \text{且} \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \text{存在, } \text{但} \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) \neq f(x_0) \end{cases}$$
 左右極限存在,第一類間斷點(可去,跳躍)
不是第一類間斷點,第二類間斷點(無窮,震蕩)

1.9 連續函數的運算與初等函數的連續性

1.9.1 連續函數的和,差,積,商的連續性

函數f(x), g(x)在 x_0 連續 $\Rightarrow f \pm g, f \cdot g, \frac{f}{g}$ 在點 x_0 連續

1.9.2 反函數與復合函數的連續性

$$\begin{cases}
f(x) \, \text{在} D_f \, \text{單增}, f^-(x) \, \text{在} R_f \, \text{單增} \\
y = f(\mu), \mu = g(x) \\
y = f[g(x)], \mathring{U}(x_0) \in D_{f \circ g} \\
\lim_{x \to x_0} g(x) = \mu_0, f(\mu) \, \text{在點} \mu = \mu_0 \text{處連續}
\end{cases} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} f[g(x)] = \lim_{\mu \to \mu_0} f(\mu) = f(\mu_0) \\
y = f(\mu), \mu = g(x) \\
y = f[g(x)], \mathring{U}(x_0) \in D_{f \circ g} \\
\mu = g(x) \, \text{在點} x = x_0 \text{處連續}, \, \text{且} g(x_0) = \mu_0 \\
f(\mu) \, \text{在點} \mu = \mu_0 \text{處連續}
\end{cases}$$

1.9.3 初等函數的連續性

基本初等函數定義域[D連續 初等函數定義區間 (定義域[D的區間) 連續

1.10 閉區間上連續函數的性質

1.10.1 最值定理

f(x) 在區間 [a,b] 連續, $\exists M > 0, \forall x \in [a,b], |f(x)| \leqslant M$

1.10.2 零點定理與介值定理

 $f(x_0) = 0, x_0$ 稱臣函數f(x)的零點

f(x) 在區間 [a,b] 連續, $f(a) \cdot f(b) > 0$, $\exists 至少一點 \xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = 0$

f(x) 在區間 [a,b] 連續, f(x) = A, f(b) = B, $\forall C \in (A,B)$, \exists 至少一個 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $f(\xi) = C$

 $f\left(x\right)$ 在區間 $\left[a,b\right]$ 連續, $R_{f}=\left[m,M\right]$, $m=f\left(x\right)_{min}$, $M=f\left(x\right)_{max}$

1.10.3 一致连续性

 $x \in R_f, \forall \varepsilon, \exists \delta,$ 使得 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in R_f,$ 当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$ 时, $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \delta$ 如果函数在 f(x) 在闭区间 [a,b] 连续,那么他在该区间一定连续

2 導數與微分

2.1 導數概念

2.1.1 引例

直圧運動的速度

$$s=f(t)$$
 $\frac{s-s_0}{t-t_0}=\frac{f(t)-f(t_0)}{t-t_0}$ 平均速度 $v=\lim_{t\to t_0}\frac{f(t)-f(t_0)}{t-t_0}$ 瞬時速度 **切日題** $\tan\varphi=\frac{y-y_0}{x-x_0}=\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}$ 割**日**斜率 $k=\lim_{x\to x_0}\frac{f(x)-f(x_0)}{x-x_0}$ 切**日**斜率

2.1.2 導數的定義

函數在一點處的導數與導函數

問数は
前数は

$$\frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

 $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$, $\lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$
 $f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$
 $= y'|_{x = x_0}$
 $= \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x = x_0}$
 $= \frac{df(x)}{dx}|_{x = x_0}$
 $\Delta x \to 0$ 時, $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \to \infty \Rightarrow \overline{\Lambda}$ 可導
 $y' = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$, $f'(x)$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$ 導函數
 $f'(x_0) = f'(x)|_{x = x_0}$
求導舉例

2.1.3 導數的幾何意義

$$f'(x_0) = \infty, x = x_0$$

 $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ 切臣
 $y - y_0 = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$ 法臣

2.1.4 可導與連續性關臣

2.2 函數求導法則

2.2.1 函數和差積商的求導法則

$$(u \pm v) = u' \pm v'$$

$$u'(x), v'(x) \Rightarrow (uv)' = u'v + uv', (cu)' = cu', (uvw)' = u'vw + uv'w + uvw'$$

$$(\frac{u}{v})' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^{2}}$$

2.2.2 反函數求導法則

$$x=f\left(y
ight),f^{'}\left(y
ight)
eq0
ightarrow y=f^{-1}\left(x
ight)$$
 可導, $\left[f^{-1}\left(x
ight)
ight]^{'}=rac{1}{f^{'}\left(y
ight)},rac{dy}{dx}=rac{1}{rac{dy}{dy}}$

2.2.3 復合函數求導法則

$$u=g\left(x\right)$$
 x 點可導, $y=f\left(u\right)$ u 點可導 $\rightarrow y=f\left[g\left(x\right)\right]$ x 點可導, $\frac{dy}{dx}=f^{'}\left(u\right)\cdot g^{'}\left(x\right), \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{dy}{du}\cdot \frac{du}{dx}$

2.2.4 基本求導法則與導數公式

基本初等函數函數求導公式 和差商積求導法則 反函數求導法則 復合函數求導法則

2.3 高階導數

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right), \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, y''(x) y''', y^{(4)}, \dots, y^{(n)} \to \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}, \frac{d^4y}{dx^4}, \dots, \frac{d^ny}{dx^n} (u+v)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(n-k)} v^{(k)}$$

2.4 隱函數, 參數方程確定的函數的導數 相關變化率

隱函數導數

 $y = \sin x$ 顯函數 $x + y^3 - 1 = 0$ 隱函數, $y = \sqrt[3]{1 - x}$ 隱函數顯化

参數方程確定的函數的導數

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)}$$

相關變化率

 $\frac{dy}{dt}$, $\frac{dx}{dt}$ 存在關**F**

2.5 函數的微分

微分的定義

$$\Delta A = 2x_0 \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2$$

 $x \in U(x_0)$, $\Delta y = A\Delta x + o(\Delta x) \rightarrow y$ 在 x_0 點可微, $A\Delta x$ 是y在 x_0 點相應于 Δx 的微分記匠dyy在任意點x的微分, 函數的微分, 記作dy

 Δx 自變量的微分, 記作dx

微分的幾何意義

初等函數的微分公式, 與微分運算法則

- 1. 基本初等
- 2. 和差商積
- 3. 復合函數

微分在近似計算中的應用 函數的近似運算

 $\Delta y \approx dy = f'(x_0) \, \Delta x$

誤差估計

A精確值, a測量值, |A-a| Γ 對誤差, $\frac{|A-a|}{|a|}$ 相對誤差, $|A-a| \leqslant \delta_A$ Γ 對誤差極限, $\frac{\delta_A}{|a|}$ 相對誤差極限

3 微分中值定理與導數的應用

3.1 微分中值定理

費馬引E EE

拉格朗日中值定理 [a,b] 連續, (a,b) 可導 $\to \exists$ 至少一個 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使得 $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a)$

證明構造輔助函數 $\varphi(x)$

微分中值定理

 $x \in I$ 連, 導, $f'(x) = 0 \to x \in I$, $f(x) \equiv C$ (常數)

柯西中值定理 [a,b] 連續, (a,b) 可導, $\forall x \in (a,b)$, $F^{'}(x) \neq 0 \rightarrow \exists$ 至少一點 $\xi \in (a,b)$ 使得 $\frac{f(b)-f(a)}{F(b)-F(a)} = \frac{f^{'}(\xi)}{F^{'}(\xi)}$ 證明構造輔助函數 $\varphi(x)$

3.2 諾必達法則

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} when \, x \to \infty, f\left(x\right) \, and \, F\left(x\right) \to 0 \\ when \, \left|x\right| > N, \exists f^{'}\left(x\right) \, and \, F^{'}\left(x\right), F^{'}\left(x\right) \neq 0 \\ \exists \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f^{'}\left(x\right)}{F^{'}\left(x\right)}, or \, quip \, \infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f\left(x\right)}{F\left(x\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{f^{'}\left(x\right)}{F^{'}\left(x\right)}$$

3.3 泰勒公式

if
$$x = x_0 \exists f^{(n)}(x_0)$$
 使得
$$f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$
 then $\exists U(x_0) \ \forall x \in U(x_0)$ 使得
$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$
 其中 $R_n(x) = o((x - x_0)^n)$ (佩亚诺余项, $x_0 = x$ 麦克劳林)

if
$$x = x_0 \exists f^{(n+1)}(x_0)$$
 使得
$$f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$
 then $\exists U(x_0) \ \forall x \in U(x_0)$ 使得
$$f(x) = P_n(x) + R_n(x)$$

$$= f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x)$$
 其中 $R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}, \xi \in (x_0, x)$ (拉格朗日余项, $x_0 = x$ 麦克劳林)

3.4 函数单调性与曲线凹凸性

3.4.1 函数单调性的判定法

[a,b] 连续, (a,b) 可导 if $x\in(a,b)$, $f^{'}(x)\geqslant0$, 有限点取等号 then y=f(x) 在 [a,b] 单增 if $x\in(a,b)$, $f^{'}(x)\leqslant0$, 有限点取等号 then y=f(x) 在 [a,b] 单減 驻点与无定义点

3.4.2 曲线的凹凸性与拐点

$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a,b]$ 连续, 在 (a,b) 一阶导, 二阶导 $if \quad x \in (a,b) \quad f^{''}(x) > 0$, then $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 内图像凹 $if \quad x \in (a,b) \quad f^{''}(x) < 0$, then $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 内图像凸

f''(x) = 0点 and f''(x) 不存在点, 点两侧异号为拐点

3.5 函数的极值与最大值最小值

函数的极值及其求法

f(x) $x \in \mathring{U}(x_0)$, if $\forall x \in \mathring{U}(x_0)$ $f(x) < f(x_0)$, then $f(x_0)$ 是函数f(x) 的一个极大值 f(x) $x \in \mathring{U}(x_0)$, if $\forall x \in \mathring{U}(x_0)$ $f(x) > f(x_0)$, then $f(x_0)$ 是函数f(x) 的一个极小值

if f(x) 在 x_0 处可导, 取得极值, then f'(x) = 0

 $f(x) 在 x_0$ 处连续 $\dot{f} \quad x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0) \,, f^{'}(x) > 0 \quad x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta) \,, f^{'}(x) < 0, then \quad f(x) \, 在 x_0$ 处取得极大值 $\dot{f} \quad x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0) \,, f^{'}(x) < 0 \quad x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta) \,, f^{'}(x) > 0, then \quad f(x) \, 在 x_0$ 处取得极小值 $\dot{f} \quad x \in \mathring{U}(x_0, \delta) \,, f^{'}(x) \, \text{ 的符号保持不变}, then \quad f(x) \, 在 x_0$ 处没有极值

f'(x) = 0点 and f'(x) 不存在点, 点两侧异号为极值点

f(x) 在 x_0 处具有二阶导数, $f'(x_0) = 0$, $f''(x_0) \neq 0$ if f''(x) < 0, then f(x) 在 x_0 处取得极大值 if f''(x) < 0, then f(x) 在 x_0 处取得极大值

最大值最小值问题

驻点值 $a_{0,1,2,...,n}$, 不可导点值 $b_{0,1,2,...,n}$, 端点值 $f(a),f(b) \rightarrow MAX = max\{a,b,f(a),f(b)\}$ $MIN = min\{a,b,f(a),f(b)\}$

3.6 函数图像的绘制

$$f'(x) = 0, f''(x) = 0$$
点, 水平, 铅锤

3.7 曲率

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta x} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\stackrel{\frown}{MM'}}{|MM'|}\right) \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \to x} \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \sqrt{1 \cdot \left[1 + {y'}^2\right]}$$

曲率及计算公司

$$\overline{K} = \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right|$$

$$K = \lim_{\Delta s \to 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right|$$

$$=\frac{\left|\frac{d\alpha}{dx}\right|}{\frac{ds}{dx}} = \frac{\left|y''\right|}{1+{y'}^2}/\sqrt{1+{y'}^2} = \begin{bmatrix} & & & \\$$

曲率圆与曲率半径

$$\rho = \frac{1}{K}$$

$$\rho - \overline{K}$$
曲率中心的计算公式 新屈线与渐伸线
曲率中心 $D(\alpha, \beta)$

$$\begin{cases}
\alpha = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''_y} \\
\beta = y + \frac{1+y}{y''}
\end{cases}$$

3.8 方程近似解

二分法

 $\left[a,b\right]$ 连续, $f\left(a\right)\cdot f\left(b\right)<0,$ ∃一个实根 $\xi\in\left(a,b\right),\xi_{n}=\frac{a+b}{2}$

切线法

$$\begin{split} &f\left(a\right)\cdot f\left(b\right)<0,x\in\left[a,b\right]f^{'}\left(x\right)f^{''}\left(x\right)$$
保持定号 \rightarrow 3实根 $\xi\in\left[a,b\right]$ $x_{0}=\text{a or b},f\left(x_{0}\right)\cdot f^{''}\left(x\right)>0,x_{n}$ 为过 x_{n-1} 的 切线与 x轴交点, $x_{n+1}=x_{n}-\frac{f\left(x_{n}\right)}{f^{'}\left(x_{n}\right)}$

割线法

初始值 $x_0, x_1, x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{x_n - x_{n-1}}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})} \cdot f(x_n)$

4 不定积分

4.1 不定积分的概念与性质

原函数与不定积分的概念

if $\forall x \in I, F^{'}(x) = f(x), dF(x) = f(x) dx, then$ F(x) 为f(x) 在区间I原函数 if $x \in I, f(x)$ 连续, then \exists 可导函数 $F(x), \forall x \in I, F^{'}(x) = f(x)$ 连续函数一定有原函数

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$
不定积分
$$\begin{cases} \int & \text{积分符号} \\ f(x) & \text{被积函数} \\ f(x) dx & \text{被积表达式} \\ x & \text{积分变量} \end{cases}$$

基本积分表

•••

不定积分的性质

$$\int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$
$$\int kf(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$$

4.2 积分换元法

第一类换元法

 $if \quad F^{'}\left(\mu\right)=f\left(\mu\right), \mu=\varphi\left(x\right)$ 可导, then $\int f\left[\varphi\left(x\right)\right]\varphi^{'}\left(x\right)dx=\left[\int f\left(\mu\right)d\mu\right]_{u=\varphi\left(x\right)}$

第二类换元法

 $if \quad x=\varphi\left(t\right) \text{ 单调可导}, \varphi\left(t\right)\neq0, f\left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]\varphi^{'}\left(t\right)$ 具有原函数, then $\int f\left(x\right)dx=\left[\int f\left(\varphi\left(t\right)\right)\varphi^{'}\left(t\right)dt\right]_{t=\varphi^{-1}\left(x\right)}$

4.3 分部积分法

$$\int uv^{'}dx=uv-\int u^{'}vdx\rightarrow \int udv=uv-\int uvdu$$

4.4 有理函数的积分

有理函数的积分

两多项式的商 $\frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ 称为有理函数,有理分式 P(x)次数小于Q(x)真分式,否则假分式 假分式 = 多项式 + 真分式

可化为有理函数的积分举例

$$\sin x = \frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$
$$\cos x = \frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$$

4.5 积分表的使用

...

5 定积分

5.1 定积分的概念与性质

5.1.1 定积分的概念与性质

曲边梯形的面积

$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \Delta x_{i} (\lambda = \max \{\Delta x_{1}, \Delta x_{2}, \cdots, \Delta x_{n}\}, \Delta x_{n} = x_{n} - x_{n-1})$$

变速直线运动的路程

$$A \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} v(\tau_{i}) \Delta t_{i}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v(\tau_{i}) \Delta t_{i} (\lambda = \max \{\Delta t_{1}, \Delta t_{2}, \cdots, \Delta t_{n}\}, \Delta t_{n} = t_{n} - t_{n-1})$$

5.1.2 定积分的定义

$$\int_{a}^{b} f\left\{x\right\} dx = I = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(\xi_{i}\right) \Delta x_{i} \begin{cases} f\left[x\right] 被积函数 \\ f\left[x\right] dx被积表达式 \\ x积分变量 \\ a积分下限 \\ b积分上限 \\ \left[a,b\right] 积分区间 \end{cases}$$

和式 (积分和) $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 极限存在时,极限I只与f[x],[a,b]有关

积分和存在, 函数f(x) 可积

[a,b]连, [a,b]可积

[a,b]有界,有限个间断点,[a,b]可积

5.1.3 定积分的近似计算

5.1.4 定积分的性质

$$b = a, \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = 0; \quad a > b, \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = -\int_b^a f(x) \, dx$$
 a, b 常数, $\int_a^b \left[af(x) + bg(x) \right] \, dx = a \int_a^b f(x) \, dx + b \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$
 $a < c < b, \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \int_a^c f(x) \, dx + \int_c^b f(x) \, dx$ 我分区间可加 $\int_a^b 1 \, dx = \int_a^b dx = b - a$
 $if \quad x \in [a,b], f(x) \ge 0, then \quad \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \ge 0$
 $if \quad x \in [a,b], f(x) \le g(x), then \quad \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \le \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$
 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right| \le \int_a^b |f(x)| \, dx$
 $m < f(x) < M, m(b-a) < \int_a^b f(x) \, dx < M(b-a)$
 $if \quad f(x) \stackrel{\sim}{=} [a,b], f(x) \stackrel{\sim}{=} [a,$

5.2 微积分基本公式

5.2.1 变速直线运动中位置函数与速度函数

$$F'(x) = f(x), \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

5.2.2 积分上限的函数及其导数

$$if$$
 $f(x)$ $[a,b]$, then $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在 $[a,b]$ 可导, $\Phi'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \cdot \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$ if $f(x)$ $[a,b]$, then $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上的原函数

5.2.3 牛顿-莱布尼兹

$$if \quad x \in [a,b], F^{'}(x) = f(x), \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$
 微积分基本公式

5.3 定积分的换元法和分部积分法

5.3.1 定积分的换元法

$$\varphi(\alpha) = a, \varphi(\beta) = b,$$

$$f(x) \, \text{在} [a, b] \, \text{连续}, if \qquad \varphi(x) \, \text{在} [a, b] \, \text{具有连续导数}, then \qquad \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)] \, \varphi'(t) \, dt$$

$$R_\varphi = [a, b]$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f \left[\varphi \left(x\right)\right] \varphi' \left(x\right) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f \left(t\right) dt$$

5.3.2 定积分的分布积分法

$$\int_{a}^{b} uv' dx = [a, b]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} u' v dx \qquad \int_{a}^{b} u dv = [a, b]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v du$$

5.4 反常积分

5.4.1 无穷限的反常积分

无穷限的反常积分
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{a}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx=\lim_{t\to\infty}\int_{a}^{t}f\left(x\right)dx=\lim_{t\to+\infty}F\left(t\right)-F\left(a\right)=I_{1} \\ \left(\text{极限存在则收敛}\right) \\ F^{'}\left(x\right)=f\left(x\right) \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-\infty}^{b}f\left(x\right)dx=\lim_{t\to-\infty}\int_{t}^{b}f\left(x\right)dx=F\left(b\right)-\lim_{t\to-\infty}F\left(t\right)=I_{2} \\ \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx=\lim_{t\to-\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{0}f\left(x\right)dx+\lim_{t\to+\infty}\int_{0}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx=\lim_{t\to+\infty}F\left(t\right)-\lim_{t\to-\infty}F\left(t\right)=I_{2}+I_{2} \end{array} \right.$$

5.4.2 无界函数的反常积分

$$if \qquad f\left(x\right)$$
在 a 的任一领域无界
$$x \in U\left(a,\delta\right), \forall \delta > 0, M > 0, f\left(x\right) > M \qquad , then \quad a称为f\left(x\right)$$
 瑕点, $f\left(x\right)$ 积分称为瑕积分
$$\text{ 无界函数的反常积分} \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x\right) dx = \lim_{t \to b^{-}} \int_{a}^{t} f\left(x\right) dx = \lim_{t \to b^{-}} F\left(t\right) - F\left(a\right) \quad x \in [a,b) \\ \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x\right) dx = \lim_{t \to a^{+}} \int_{t}^{b} f\left(x\right) dx = F\left(b\right) - \lim_{t \to a^{+}} F\left(t\right) \quad x \in (a,b] \\ \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x\right) dx = \lim_{t \to a^{+}} \int_{t}^{c} f\left(x\right) dx + \lim_{t \to b^{-}} \int_{c}^{t} f\left(x\right) dx = \lim_{t \to b^{-}} F\left(t\right) - \lim_{t \to a^{+}} F\left(t\right) \quad x \in (a,b) \end{array} \right.$$

5.5.1 无穷限反常积分的审敛法

$$f\left(x
ight)$$
 在 $\left[a,+\infty
ight)$ 连续, $f\left(x
ight)\geqslant0,$ if $F\left(x
ight)=\int_{a}^{x}f\left(t
ight)dt$ 在 $\left[a,+\infty
ight)$ 有上界, then $\int_{a}^{+\infty}f\left(x
ight)dx$ 收敛

$$f(x),g(x)$$
 在 $[a,+\infty)$ 连续, $0 \le f(x) \le g(x)$ if $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) \, dx$ 收敛, $then$ $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx$ 收敛 if $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx$ 发散, $then$ $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) \, dx$ 发散

$$f\left(x\right)$$
在 $\left[a,+\infty\right)\left(a>0\right)$ 连续,
$$f\left(x\right)\geqslant0$$
 if $\exists M>0,p>1,f\left(x\right)\leqslant\frac{M}{x^{p}}\left(a\leqslant x<+\infty\right), then \int_{a}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx$ 收敛 if $\exists N>0,p\leqslant1,f\left(x\right)\geqslant\frac{N}{x^{p}}\left(a\leqslant x<+\infty\right), then \int_{a}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx$ 发散

$$f\left(x\right)$$
在 $\left[a,+\infty\right)$ 连续, $f\left(x\right)\geqslant0$
$$if \quad \exists p>1, \lim_{x\to+\infty}x^{p}f\left(x\right)=c<+\infty, then \quad \int_{a}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx$$
收敛
$$if \quad \exists p\leqslant1, \lim_{x\to+\infty}x^{p}f\left(x\right)=d>0 \left(or+\infty\right), then \quad \int_{a}^{+\infty}f\left(x\right)dx$$
 散

$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 连续, if $\int_{a}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 收敛, $then$ $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 绝对收敛

5.5.2 无界函数反常积分的审敛法

$$f\left(x\right)$$
 在 $\left(a,b\right]$ 连续,
$$f\left(x\right)\geqslant0, x=a$$
 为函数瑕点
$$if \quad \exists M>0, p<1, f\left(x\right)\leqslant\frac{M}{(x-a)^{p}}\left(a\leqslant x<+\infty\right), then \quad \int_{a}^{b}f\left(x\right)dx$$
 收敛
$$if \quad \exists N>0, p\geqslant1, f\left(x\right)\geqslant\frac{N}{(x-a)^{p}}\left(a\leqslant x<+\infty\right), then \quad \int_{a}^{b}f\left(x\right)dx$$
 发散

$$f\left(x\right)$$
在 $\left(a,b\right]$ 连续, $f\left(x\right)\geqslant0, x=a$ 为函数瑕点
$$if \quad \exists 0< p<1, \lim_{x\to a^{+}}\left(x-a\right)^{p}f\left(x\right)=c<+\infty, then \quad \int_{a}^{b}f\left(x\right)dx$$
收敛
$$if \quad \exists p\geqslant1, \lim_{x\to a^{+}}\left(x-a\right)^{p}f\left(x\right)=d>0 \ (or+\infty) \ , then \quad \int_{a}^{b}f\left(x\right)dx$$
 散散

5.5.3 Γ

$$\begin{split} &\Gamma\left(s\right)=\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx\\ &\Gamma\left(s+1\right)=s\Gamma\left(s\right)\left(分部积分法\right)\\ &\Gamma\left(1\right)=1,\Gamma\left(n+1\right)=n!\\ &\lim_{s\to0^{+}}\Gamma\left(s\right)=\lim_{s\to0^{+}}\frac{\Gamma\left(1+s\right)}{s}=+\infty\\ &\Gamma\left(s\right)\Gamma\left(1-s\right)=\frac{\pi}{\sin\pi s}\left(0< s<1, 余元公式\right),\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\sqrt{\pi}\\ &\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-x}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}dx\xrightarrow{\frac{x=u^{2}}{2}}\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-u^{2}}\left(u^{2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}d\left(u^{2}\right)=2\int_{0}^{\infty}e^{-u^{2}}du \end{split}$$

6 定积分的应用

6.1 定积分的元素法

$$A \approx \sum f(x) dx$$

= $\lim \sum f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

6.2 定积分在几何学上的应用

6.2.1 平面图形

直角坐标

矩形面积
$$A = xy$$

$$A = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_c^d f(y) dy$$
极坐标
扇形面积 $A = \frac{1}{2}R^2\theta$

$$A = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho(\theta)\right]^2 d\theta$$

6.2.2 体积

旋转体体积

$$V = \int_a^b \pi [f(x)]^2 dx$$

平行截面积已知的立体体积
 $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx = \int_c^d A(y) dy$

6.2.3 平面曲线的弧长

$$if \exists \sum_{i=1}^{n} |M_{i-1}^{i}|$$
 极限存在, then 极限称为 \widehat{AB} 的弧长
 光滑曲线弧是可求长的
$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^{2} + (dy)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\varphi'(t) dt)^{2} + (\psi'(t) dt)^{2}} = \sqrt{\varphi'(t)^{2} + \psi'(t)^{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{[(\rho' \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta) dt]^{2} + [(\rho' \sin \theta + \rho \cos \theta) dt]^{2}} = \sqrt{(\rho)^{2} + (\rho')^{2}} dt$$

6.3 定积分在物理学上的应用

6.3.1 变力沿直线做功

$$W = F \cdot s$$
$$= \frac{kq^2}{r^2} dr$$

6.3.2 水压力

$$\begin{split} p &= \rho g h, P &= p \cdot A \\ &= \rho g x \cdot 2 \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx \end{split}$$

6.3.3 引力

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$
$$= G \frac{m_1 \mu dy}{a^2 + y^2}$$

7 微分方程

7.1 基本概念

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \\ x = 1, y = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = 2x + 1$$

函數,函數導數,自變量關臣的方程微分方程

最高階導數的階數微分方程的階

$$F(x, y', ..., y^{(n)}) = 0$$
 一般形式

函數微分方程的解

函數含常數,常數個數同階數微分方程的通解

確定常數的通解微分方程的通解

7.2 可分離變量的微分方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow dy = 2xdx \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^2} = 2xdx \Rightarrow$$

$$g(y) dy = f(x) dx \Rightarrow y = \varphi(x)$$

$$G(y) = F(x) + C \Rightarrow y = \Phi(x)$$

7.3 齊次方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ax + by + c}{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}$$

7.4 一階匠性微分方程

 $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$ 關於函數,函數導數是一次方程一階**E性微分方程**

$$Q(x) = 0$$
 時齊次方程

$$y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx}$$
 齊次通解, 設 $C = \mu(x)$

$$\mu(x) = \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C_2$$

$$y = \left(\int Q(x) e^{\int P(x) dx} dx + C_2\right) e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$
 非齊次通解

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+P\left(x\right) y=Q\left(x\right) y^{n}$$
 伯努利方程

$$\frac{dy}{dx}y^{-n} + P(x)yy^{-n} = Q(x) \underbrace{z = y^{1-n}, z' = (1-n)y^{-n}\frac{dy}{dx}\frac{z'}{(1-n)}}_{} + P(x)z = Q(x)$$
一階臣性微分方程

7.5 可降階的高階微分方程

$$\begin{array}{ll} y^{(n)} = f\left(x\right) & \Rightarrow & y^{(n-1)} = \int f\left(x\right) \, dx \\ y^{''} = f\left(x,y^{'}\right) & \underbrace{y^{'} = p,y^{''} = p^{'}}_{dy} \quad p^{'} = f\left(x,p\right) \\ y^{''} = f\left(y,y^{'}\right) & \underbrace{y^{'} = p,y^{''} = p\frac{dp}{dy}}_{dy} \quad p\frac{dp}{dy} = f\left(y,p\right) & \underbrace{p = y \cdot = \varphi\left(y,c_{1}\right)}_{dy} \end{array}$$

7.6 高階性微分方程

二阶微分方程

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = f(x)$$

解的结构

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$
 是解

$$y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$
 无关特解是通解 $y = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x) + \cdots + C_n y_n(x)$ 无关特解是通解 $y = Y(x) + y^*(x)$ 齐次通,非齐特,非齐通

$$\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = f_{1}(x) + f_{2}(x)$$

 $y = y_1^*(x) + y_2^*(x)$ 特解,特解,特解

常数变易法

$$Y(x) = C_{1}y_{1}(x) + C_{2}y_{2}(x)$$

$$Y(x) = v_{1}(x)y_{1}(x) + v_{2}(x)y_{2}(x)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{1}v'_{1} + y_{2}v'_{2} = 0 \\ y'_{1}v'_{1} + y'_{2}v'_{2} = f \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} y_{1} & y_{2} & 0 \\ y'_{1} & y'_{2} & f \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{W = y_{1}y'_{2} - y'_{1}y_{2}}_{V_{2}} \begin{cases} v'_{1} = -\frac{y_{2}f}{W} \\ v'_{2} = \frac{y_{1}f}{W} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} v_{1} = -\int \frac{y_{2}f}{W} dx + c_{1} \\ v_{2} = \int \frac{y_{1}f}{W} dx + c_{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} v_{1}y_{1} = \left(-\int \frac{y_{2}f}{W} dx + c_{1}\right)y_{1} \\ v_{2}y_{2} = \left(\int \frac{y_{1}f}{W} dx + c_{2}\right)y_{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow Y(x) = c_{1}y_{1} + c_{2}y_{2} - y_{1}\int \frac{y_{2}f}{W} dx + y_{2}\int \frac{y_{1}f}{W} dx$$

7.7 常系数齐次线性微分方程

7.8 常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$$\begin{split} y^{''} + py^{'} + qy &= f\left(x\right) \\ p_{m}\left(x\right) &= a_{0}x^{m} + a_{1}x^{m-1} + \dots + a_{m} \\ \begin{cases} e^{\theta i} &= \cos\left(\theta\right) + i\sin\left(\theta\right) \\ e^{-\theta i} &= \cos\left(\theta\right) - i\sin\left(\theta\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(\theta\right) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(e^{\theta i} + e^{-\theta i}\right) \\ \sin\left(\theta\right) &= \frac{1}{2i}\left(e^{\theta i} - e^{-\theta i}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\left(\omega x\right)P &= \frac{P}{2}\left(e^{\omega x i} + e^{-\omega x i}\right) \\ \sin\left(\omega x\right)Q &= \frac{Q}{2i}\left(e^{\omega x i} - e^{-\omega x i}\right) \end{cases} \\ \text{函数 (多项式) 共轭, 倒数共轭; 两对共轭, 乘积共轭;} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} P_m(x) \qquad R'' x + (2\lambda + p) R' x + (\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q) R(x) = p_m(x)$$

$$y^* = x^k P_m(x) e^{\lambda x}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} \left[\left(\frac{P}{2} + \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{\omega x i} + \left(\frac{P}{2} - \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{-\omega x i} \right]$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{P}{2} + \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{\lambda x + \omega x i} + \left(\frac{P}{2} - \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{\lambda x - \omega x i}$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{P}{2} + \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{(\lambda + \omega i)x} + \left(\frac{P}{2} - \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{(\lambda - \omega i)x}$$

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{P}{2} + \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{(\lambda + \omega i)x} + \left(\frac{P}{2} - \frac{Q}{2i} \right) e^{(\lambda - \omega i)x}$$

$$f(x) = P_1 e^{(\lambda + \omega i)x} + Q_2 e^{(\lambda - \omega i)x} (P_1, Q_2 + \mathbb{H})$$

$$f(x) = e^{\lambda x} \left[P_l(x) \cos(\omega x) + Q_n(x) \sin(\omega x) \right] \qquad y_1^* = x^k R_m e^{(\lambda + \omega i)x} (m = \max \{ P_l, Q_n \})$$

$$y_2^* = x^k \overline{R_m} e^{(\lambda - \omega i)x}$$

$$y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left(R_m e^{\omega x i} + \overline{R_m} e^{-\omega x i} \right)$$

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left[R_m (\cos(\omega x) + i \sin(\omega x)) + \overline{R_m} (\cos(\omega x) - i \sin(\omega x)) \right]$$

$$y^* = x^k e^{\lambda x} \left(R_m^{(1)} \cos(\omega x) + R_m^{(2)} \sin(\omega x) \right)$$

7.9 欧拉方程

$$x^{n}y^{(n)} + p^{1}x^{n-1}y^{(n)} + \dots + p^{n-1}xy' + p^{n}y = f(x)$$

$$x = e^{t}, t = \ln x$$

$$\begin{cases} xy' = Dy \\ x^{2}y'' = (D^{2} - D)y \\ x^{3}y''' = (D^{3} - 3D^{2} + 2D)y \\ \dots \\ x^{k}y^{(k)} = (D^{n} + c_{1}D^{n-1} + \dots + C_{n-1}D)y \end{cases}$$

7.10 常系数线性微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - x = e^t, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + y = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\label{eq:delta} \mbox{$\stackrel{1}{\bowtie}$} \frac{d}{dt} \mbox{$\stackrel{1}{\gg}$} D \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (D^2 - 1) \, x + Dy = e^t \\ Dx + (D^2 + 1) \, y = 0 \end{cases}$$

8 向量代数与空间解析几何

8.1 向量及其线性运算

8.1.1 向量的概念

大小, 方向, **向量**, \overrightarrow{AB}

与起点无关, 自由向量

向量的大小,**向量的模**, $\left|\overrightarrow{AB}\right|$,单位向量,零向量

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = a, \overrightarrow{OB} = b, \angle AOB < \pi$$
向量夹角, $\widehat{a,b} = 0$ or $\pi, a = b$ 平行, 同起点共线 $= \frac{\pi}{2}, a = b$ 垂直

8.1.2 向量的运算

向量的加减法

c = a + b三角形法则

$$a+b=b+a$$
交换

$$(a+b)+c=a+(b+c) 分配$$

$$a - b = a + (-b)$$
 负向量

$$|a \pm b| < |a| + |b|$$

向量与数的乘法

$$|\lambda a| = |\lambda| |a|$$

$$\lambda (\mu a) = \mu (\lambda a) = (\lambda \mu) a$$

$$|\lambda (\mu a)| = |\mu (\lambda a)| = |(\lambda \mu) a| = |\lambda \mu| |a|$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) a = \lambda a + \mu a, \lambda (a + b) = \lambda a + \lambda b$$

$$a \neq 0, a//b \Leftrightarrow \exists$$
唯一实数 $\lambda, b = \lambda a$

空间直角坐标系

[O; i, j, k] 右手规则, 卦限

 $\overrightarrow{OM} = r = xi + yj + zk$ 坐标式分解, 分向量, r = (x, y, z), M(x, y, z) 坐标, $r \to M$ 关于O向径

利用坐标向量的线性运算

$$a = (a_x, a_y, a_z), b = (b_x, b_y, b_z) \begin{cases} a+b = (a_x + b_x, a_y + b_y, a_z + b_z) \\ a-b = (a_x - b_x, a_y - b_y, a_z - b_z) \\ \lambda a = (\lambda a_x, \lambda a_y, \lambda a_z) \end{cases}$$

向量的模, 方向角, 投影

向量的模与两点间的距离

$$r = (x, y, z), |r| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

 $A = (x_1, y_1, z_1), B = (x_2, y_2, z_2), |AB| = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$

方向角与方向余弦

r与三条坐标轴的夹角 α , β , γ 称为r的方向角

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{|r|} (x, y, z), \cos * 方向余弦$$

向量在轴上的投影

$$\begin{cases} (a)_u = |a|\cos\varphi \\ (a+b)_u = (a)_u + (b)_u = |a|\cos\varphi + |b|\cos\varphi \\ (\lambda a)_u = \lambda (a)_u \end{cases}$$

8.2 数量积 向量积 混合积

8.2.1 兩向量的数量积

$$a \cdot b = |a| |b| \cos \theta$$
數量積
$$\begin{cases} a \cdot a = |a|^2 \\ a, b \neq 0, a \cdot b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a \perp b \\ a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$
交下
$$(a+b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c$$
分配
$$(\lambda a) \cdot b = \lambda (a \cdot b)$$
結合
$$a = (a_x, a_y, a_z) \Rightarrow cos \theta = \frac{a \cdot b}{|a| |b|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} + \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$$

8.2.2 兩向量的向量积

$$|c| = |a| |b| \sin \theta$$

$$c = a \times b$$
 向量積
$$\begin{cases} a \times a = 0 \\ a, b \neq 0, a \times b = 0 \Leftrightarrow a//b \\ a \times b = -b \times a \\ (a+b) \times c = a \times c + b \times c \\ (\lambda a) \times b = a \times (\lambda b) = \lambda (a \times b) \end{cases}$$

$$a \times b = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y, a_z b_x - a_x b_z, a_x b_y - a_y b_x)$$

$$a = (a_x, a_y, a_z)$$

$$b = (b_x, b_y, b_z) \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$$

8.2.3 向量的混合积

8.3 平面及其方程

8.3.1 曲面方程与空间曲线方程的概念

$$F(x,y,z)=0$$
, 曲面 S 上点满足方程,不在曲面 S 上点不满足方程 \Rightarrow 曲面 S 的方程
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(x,y,z)=0 \\ G(x,y,z)=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$
 曲线 C 的方程

8.3.2 平面的点法式方程

8.3.3 平面的一般方程

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$
平面的一般方程
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$
平面的截距式方程

8.3.4 平面的夹角

平面法向量的夹角, 平面的夹角 $\left(0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\Pi_{1}, n_{1} = (A_{1}, B_{1}, C_{1}), \Pi_{2}, n_{2} = (A_{2}, B_{2}, C_{2}), \cos \theta = \left| \widehat{(n_{1}, n_{2})} \right| = \frac{|A_{1}A_{2} + B_{1}B_{2} + C_{1}C_{2}|}{\sqrt{A_{1}^{2} + B_{1}^{2} + C_{1}^{2}} \sqrt{A_{2}^{2} + B_{2}^{2} + C_{2}^{2}}} \text{ Fin \mathfrak{F} }$$

$$d = \left| \overrightarrow{P_{1}P_{0}} \right| \left| \cos \theta \right|$$

$$= \frac{|P_{1}P_{0} \times n|}{|n|}$$

$$= \frac{|A(x_{0} - x) + B(y_{0} - y) + C(z_{0} - z)|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{|Ax_{0} + By_{0} + Cz_{0} + D|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}}$$

8.4 空间直线及其方程

8.4.1 空间直线的一般方程

$$\begin{cases} A_1x + B_1y + C_1z + D_1 = 0 \\ A_2x + B_2y + C_2z + D_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

8.4.2 空间直线的对称式方程与参数方程

向量平行直线,直线的方向向量

$$\overrightarrow{M_oM} = (x - x_0, y - y_0, z - z_0)$$

$$S = (m, n, p)$$

$$\frac{x - x_0}{m} = \frac{y - y_0}{n} = \frac{z - z_0}{p} = t,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x_0 + mt \\ y = y_0 + nt \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = y_0 + nt \\ z = z_0 + pt \end{cases}$$

8.4.3 两直线夹角

$$L_{1}, s_{1} = \left(A_{1}, B_{1}, C_{1}\right), L_{2}, s_{2} = \left(A_{2}, B_{2}, C_{2}\right), \cos\theta = \left|\left(\widehat{s_{1}}, \widehat{s_{2}}\right)\right| = \frac{|A_{1}A_{2} + B_{1}B_{2} + C_{1}C_{2}|}{\sqrt{A_{1}^{2} + B_{1}^{2} + C_{1}^{2}}\sqrt{A_{2}^{2} + B_{2}^{2} + C_{2}^{2}}} \underline{\mathbf{1}} \mathbf{\xi} \mathbf{\xi} \mathbf{\hat{\mu}}$$

8.4.4 直线与平面夹角

直线和投影直线的夹角,直线与平面夹角

$$\varphi = \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - (\overline{s}, \overline{n}) \right|$$

$$s = (m, n, p)$$

$$n = (A, B, C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \varphi = \frac{|Am + Bn + Cp|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}}$$

$$\frac{A}{m} = \frac{B}{n} = \frac{C}{p}$$
垂直

8.4.5 例

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 z + D_1 = 0 & I \\ A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 z + D_2 = 0 & II \end{array} \right\} L \\ \Rightarrow A_1 x + B_1 y + C_1 z + D_1 + \lambda \left(A_2 x + B_2 y + C_2 z + D_2 \right) = 0$$
过 L 平面束,不含 II

8.5 曲面及其方程

8.5.1 曲面研究的基本问题

轨迹到方程, 方程到形状
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$
球面 $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = R^2$ 球面 $Ax^2 + Ay^2 + Az^2 + Dx + Ey + Fz + G = 0$ 一般球面

8.5.2 旋转曲面

平面上曲线绕直线旋转一周,母线,轴,旋转曲面
$$f\left(y,z\right)=0\Rightarrow f\left(\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2},z\right)=0$$
圆台 相交直线 L 绕 R 旋转一周,交点顶点,夹角 $\left(0<\alpha<\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 半顶角
$$z^2=a^2\left(x^2+y^2\right)$$
圆锥
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{z^2}{b^2}=1$$
双曲线
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2}{a^2}-\frac{z^2}{b^2}=1$$
单叶双曲面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{\left(z^2+y^2\right)^2}{b^2}=1$$
双叶双曲面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{\left(z^2+y^2\right)^2}{b^2}=1$$
双叶双曲面

8.5.3 柱面

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$
圆柱面, 准线 (定曲线), 母线
$$y^2 = ax$$
抛物柱面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
椭圆柱面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$
双曲柱面

8.5.4 二次曲面九

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z^2$$
椭圆锥面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$$
椭圆抛物面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$$
双曲抛物面
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
椭球面

8.6 空间曲线及其方程

8.6.1 空间曲线一般方程

$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

8.6.2 空间曲线参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta \\ y = a\cos\theta & \text{with } y, 2\pi b \text{with } z = b\theta \end{cases}$$

空间曲线参数方程

$$\Gamma \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \varphi\left(t\right) \\ y = \psi\left(t\right) \\ z = \omega\left(t\right) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{\left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]^{2} + \left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]^{2}} \cos\theta \\ y = \sqrt{\left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]^{2} + \left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]^{2}} \sin\theta z = \omega\left(t\right), \end{array} \right. \right.$$

$$\Gamma \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = a \sin \varphi \\ y = 0 \\ z = a \cos \varphi \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{\left[a \sin \varphi\right]^2 + \left[0\right]^2} \cos \theta = a \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \sqrt{\left[a \sin \varphi\right]^2 + \left[0\right]^2} \sin \theta = a \sin \varphi \sin \theta \end{array} \right.$$
 \$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2} \text{ fin } \text{\$\text{\$\psi}\$ in } \theta = a \sin \varphi \sin \theta\$

8.6.3 空间曲线在坐标面投影

$$H\left(x,y\right)=0$$
 投影柱面
$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} H\left(x,y
ight)=0 \\ z=0 \end{array}
ight.$$
 投影曲线

多元函数微分及其应用

9.1 多元函数的基本概念

9.1.1 平面點集 *n 維空間

平面點集

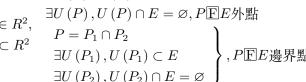
 R^2 坐標平面

$$C = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 < r^2 \}$$
 平面點集

$$U(P_0,\delta) = \{P|PP_0 < \delta\}$$
 鄰域

$$P \in \mathbb{R}^2$$
, $\exists U(P), U(P) \cap E = \emptyset, P$ EE外點
$$E \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \qquad P = P_1 \cap P_2$$

$$\exists U(P_1), U(P_1) \subset E \qquad , P$$
EE邊界點



E邊界點的全體, \mathbf{E} E邊界點, ∂E

 $\forall \delta > 0, \mathring{U}(P, \delta)$ [E總有 E中的點, P] E 聚點 (E)點和邊界)

開集, Γ 點; 閉集, $\partial E \subset E$; 連通集, 任意點連 Γ 仍在集合;

區域, 連通開集; 閉區域, 區域和邊界;

有界集, $\forall E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, if $\exists r > 0, E \subset U(O,r)$, then 有界集; 無界集, 不是有界集

n 維空間

$$R^{n} = \{(x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n}) | x_{i} \in R, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n\} = x 集合$$

$$x + y = (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$x = (x_{1}, x_{2}, \cdots, x_{n}) \in R^{n}$$

$$y = (y_{1}, y_{2}, \cdots, y_{n}) \in R^{n}$$

$$a = (a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots, a_{n}) \in R^{n}$$

$$\lambda \in R$$

$$\lambda \in R$$

$$R^{n} + \text{Eleman}$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

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$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} + y_{1}, x_{2} + y_{2}, \cdots, x_{n} + y_{n})$$

$$\lambda (x_{1} +$$

定義E性預算的集合, n 維空間

9.1.2 多元函數的概念

$$D \subset R^2$$
, 映射 $f: D \to R$, 稱臣二元函數,
$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} D$$
定義域
$$z, y \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \mathbb{R} \mathbb{E} z = f\left(x,y\right), (x,y) \in D \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} Z \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ z \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} & \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} & \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E} \\ \mathbb{E} \otimes \mathbb{E}$$

 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,映射 $f: D \to \mathbb{R}$,稱 \mathbb{E} n元函數 $(n \geq 2$ 多元函數),

記 $Ez = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{x}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in D$

多元函數 $\mu = f(\mathbf{x})$,有意義的變元 \mathbf{x} 的點集,自然定義域

空間點集 $\{(x, y, z) | z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}$, 二元函數z = f(x, y)的圖形

9.1.3 多元函數的極限

$$f\left(x,y\right)$$
 定義域 D ,
$$P_{0}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)$$
 是 D 聚點
$$if \quad \exists A,\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \\ when 點 P\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) \in D \cap \mathring{U}\left(P_{0},\delta\right), \\ |f\left(P\right) - A| = |f\left(x,y\right) - A| < \varepsilon \quad \text{then} \quad A$$
稱臣函數 $f\left(x,y\right)$ 在 $\left(x,y\right) \rightarrow \left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)$ 極限,
$$|f\left(P\right) - A| = |f\left(x,y\right) - A| < \varepsilon$$

任意方向趨近

9.1.4 多元函數的連續性

$$f(P) = f(x,y)$$
 定義域 $D, P_0(x_0, y_0)$ $\mathbb{E}D$ 聚點, $P_0 \in D$, $\begin{cases} if & \lim_{(x,y) \to (x_0, y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0), \\ then & f(x,y) \in P_0(x_0, y_0) \end{cases}$ 連續

f(x,y) 定義域D,D 匠每一點都是聚點, f(x,y) 在D 匠每一點連續, f(x,y) 在D 下連續

f(x,y) 定義域 $D, P_0(x_0, y_0)$ $\mathbb{E}D$ 聚點, if f(x,y) 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 不連續, then $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ $\mathbb{E}f(x,y)$ 間斷點 常數,不同自變量的一元基本初等函數,有限次四則運算和復合運算,**多元初等函數**

一切多元初等函數在**定義區域**(定義域 \mathbb{P} 的區域或閉區域)連續 $\rightarrow \lim_{P \rightarrow P_0} f(P) = f(P_0)$

有界閉區域 D, 多元連續函數, D 上有界, 取得最大值, 最小值 (最值)

性質 有界閉區域 D, 多元連續函數, 能取得介於最大值和最小值間的任何值 (介值)

有界閉區域 D, 多元連續函數, D 上一致連續 (一致連續)

9.2 偏導數

9.2.1 偏導數的定義及其計算法

$$f(x,y), P_0(x_0, y_0), (x,y) \in U(P_0, \delta),$$

$$when \quad y = y_0, x = x_0 + \Delta x,$$
函數增量 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)$

$$then \quad A \mathbb{E} f(x,y) \stackrel{\cdot}{\text{E}} (x_0, y_0) \stackrel{\cdot}{\text{M}} x \text{ 的偏導數},$$

$$\mathbb{E} \mathbb{E} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x = x_0 \\ y = y_0}}, f_x(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x = x_0 \\ y = y_0}} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} \\
\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x = x_0 \\ y = y_0}} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}
\end{cases}$$

 $f_x(x,y), f_y(x,y)$ 偏導函數, 偏導數

偏導數記號匠整體,不能看成微分的商

(一元可導連) 各偏導存在,不一定連續

9.2.2 高階偏導數

$$z = \begin{cases} f\left(x,y\right) \text{ 的偏导数} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_{x}\left(x,y\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_{y}\left(x,y\right), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = f_{xx}\left(x,y\right), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{yx}\left(x,y\right) \text{ (混合偏导数)} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial x} = f_{xy}\left(x,y\right) \text{ (混合偏导数)} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial y} = f_{xy}\left(x,y\right) \text{ (混合偏导数)} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = f_{yy}\left(x,y\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} if & f\left(x,y\right)$$
的二阶偏导数, $\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y}$ 在 D 连续, then $\quad (x,y)\in D\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y\partial x}=\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y}$
$$z=\ln\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}, \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}}=0\\ u=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}}, \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial z^{2}}=0 \end{array} \right\}$$
拉普拉斯方程

9.3 全微分

9.3.1 全微分定義

$$\begin{cases} f(x + \Delta x, y) - f(x, y) \approx f_x(x, y) \Delta x \\ f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y) \approx f_y(x, y) \Delta y \end{cases}$$
 偏增量,偏微分
$$\Delta z = f(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)$$
 全增量

$$if \qquad \Delta z = f\left(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y\right) - f\left(x, y\right) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o\left(\rho\right),$$
 then
$$\rho = \sqrt{\left(\Delta x\right)^2 + \left(\Delta y\right)^2}, A, B$$
不依赖 $\Delta x, \Delta y$
$$f\left(x, y\right)$$
 在 $\left(x, y\right)$ 可微分,
$$A\Delta x + B\Delta y,$$
 称为函数
$$f\left(x, y\right)$$
 全微分,
$$C = A\Delta x + B\Delta y$$

多元函数在区域 D 内个点处都可微分,函数在 D 内可微分

多元函数在点 P 可微分,函数在该点连续

if f(x,y) 在点 (x,y) 可微分, then 函数 fx,y在点 (x,y) 偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 必存在 函数 f(x,y) 在点 (x,y) 全微分 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$ z = f(x,y) 的偏導數 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 在點 (x,y) 連續, 函數在該點可微分 微分 E加原 E, u = (x,y,z), $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$

9.3.2 全微分在近似計算中的應用

$$g = \frac{4\pi^2 l}{T^2}, \Delta g \leqslant 4\pi^2 \left(\frac{1}{T^2}\delta_l + \frac{2l}{T^3}\delta_T\right)$$

9.4 多元復合函數的求導法則

$$if \begin{array}{l} u = \varphi \left(t \right), v = \psi \left(t \right), \text{在t可導}, \\ z = f \left(u, v \right)$$
 在(u, v) 具有連續偏導
$$\text{(then is a section of the section of t$$

$$if \quad u=\varphi\left(t\right), v=\psi\left(t\right), w=\omega\left(t\right), \\ \overleftarrow{at} \ \overrightarrow{\ni}, z=f\left(\varphi\left(t\right), then \quad \psi\left(t\right)+\omega\left(t\right)\right), \\ \frac{dz}{dt}=\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\frac{du}{dt}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\frac{dv}{dt}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial w}\frac{dw}{dt}$$

$$u = \varphi(x,y), v = \psi(x,y),$$
 復合函數 $z = f(\varphi(x,y), \psi(x,y))$ 在 (x,y) 點兩偏導都存在,且
if 在 (x,y) 具有對 x,y 的偏導數, ,then
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$z = f(u,v)$$
 在 (u,v) 具有連續偏導
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial u}$$

$$if \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \varphi \left({x,y} \right), v = \psi \left({x,y} \right), w = \omega \left({x,y} \right), \\ \dot{a}t \left({x,y} \right) \underset{\rightarrow}{\mathbb{E}} \underset{\rightarrow}{\mathbb{E}}$$

$$ifz = f(u, x, y) = f[\varphi(x, y), x, y] f(x, y) f(x, y)$$

$$f'_{1} = f_{u}(u, v)$$

$$f'_{2} = f_{v}(u, v)$$

$$f(u, v), f'_{11} = f_{uu}(u, v)$$

$$f'_{12} = f_{uv}(u, v)$$

$$f'_{21} = f_{vu}(u, v)$$

$$f'_{22} = f_{vv}(u, v)$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

$$z = f(u, v) = f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)),$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dy$$

9.5 隱函數求導公式

9.5.1 一個方程

$$\begin{split} &P_0\left(x_0,y_0\right),(x,y)\in U\left(P_0,\delta\right) \text{ 時} &F\left(x,y\right)=0, \text{在 }(x,y)\in U\left(P_0,\delta\right) \text{ 時},\\ &if &F\left(x,y\right) \text{ 具有連續偏導}, &then 能確定唯一連續,連續導數的函數 $y=f\left(x\right),\\ &F\left(x_0,y_0\right)=0, F_y\left(x_0,y_0\right)\neq 0 &y_0=f\left(x_0\right),\frac{dy}{dx}=-\frac{F(x)}{F(y)} \end{split}$
$$P_0\left(x_0,y_0,z_0\right),(x,y,z)\in U\left(P_0,\delta\right) \text{ 時} &F\left(x,y,z\right)=0, \text{在 }(x,y,z)\in U\left(P_0,\delta\right) \text{ 時},\\ &if &F\left(x,y,z\right) \text{ 具有連續偏導}, &then 能確定唯一連續,連續導數的函數 $z=f\left(x,y\right),\\ &F\left(x_0,y_0,z_0\right)=0, F_z\left(x_0,y_0,z_0\right)\neq 0 &z_0=f\left(x_0,y_0\right),\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=-\frac{F(x)}{F(z)},\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-\frac{F(y)}{F(z)} \end{split}$$$$$

9.5.2 方程組的情形

$$F\left(x,y,u,v\right)=0, G\left(x,y,u,v\right)=0,$$
在 $\left(x,y,u,v\right)=0$, 在 $\left(x,y,u,v\right)\in U\left(P_0,\delta\right)$ 時, 能確定唯一組連續,連續偏導數的函數, $F\left(x,y,u,v\right),G\left(x,y,u,v\right)$ 具有連續偏導, $u=f\left(x,y\right),v=f\left(x,y\right)$ $u=f\left(x,y\right)$ $u=f\left(x,y\right)$

9.6 多元函数微分学的几何应用

9.6.1 一元向量值函数及其导数

$$\begin{split} \Gamma \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \varphi\left(t\right), \\ y = \psi\left(t\right), & t \in [\alpha, \beta] \\ z = \omega\left(t\right) \end{array} \right. \\ & \overrightarrow{\text{fil}}r = xi + yj + zk, f\left(t\right) = \varphi\left(t\right)i + \psi\left(t\right)j + \omega\left(t\right)k, \\ r = f\left(t\right), t \in [\alpha, \beta] \end{split}$$

數集 $D \subset R$,映射 $f: D \to R^n$ 臣一元向量值函數,記臣 $r = f(t), t \in D$ $t \in U(t_0)$,向量值函数f(t), if $\exists r_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, when$ $0 < |t - t_0| < \delta, |f(t) - r_0| < \varepsilon, then$ $\lim_{t \to t_0} f(t) = r_0$ $t \in u(t_0)$,向量值函数f(t), if $\lim_{t \to t_0} f(t) = f(t_0), f(t)$ 在 t_0 连续 $t \in D$,,向量值函数f(t), if $D_1 \subset D, D_1$ 内每点连续, D_1 上连续 极限向量为r = f(t)

 $t \in U(t_0)$,向量值函数f(t),if $\exists \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{f(t_0 + \Delta t) - f(t_0)}{\Delta t}$,then 在 t_0 导数或导向量, 记为 $f'(t_0)$, $\frac{dr}{dt}|_{t=t_0}$

$$f^{'}\left(t_{0}\right)=f_{1}^{'}\left(t_{0}\right)i+f_{2}^{'}\left(t_{0}\right)j+f_{3}^{'}\left(t_{0}\right)k$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}C=0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[cu\left(t\right)\right]=cu^{'}\left(t\right)$$
 向量值函数 $u\left(t\right),v\left(t\right),$ 数量值函数 $\varphi\left(t\right)\Rightarrow\frac{d}{dt}\left[u\left(t\right)\pm v\left(t\right)\right]=u^{'}\left(t\right)+v^{'}\left(t\right)$
$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[u\left(t\right)\cdot v\left(t\right)\right]=\varphi^{'}\left(t\right)v\left(t\right)+\varphi\left(t\right)v^{'}\left(t\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[u\left(t\right)\cdot v\left(t\right)\right]=u^{'}\left(t\right)\cdot v\left(t\right)+u\left(t\right)\cdot v^{'}\left(t\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[u\left(t\right)\times v\left(t\right)\right]=u^{'}\left(t\right)\times v\left(t\right)+u\left(t\right)\times v^{'}\left(t\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left[u\left(t\right)\times v\left(t\right)\right]=u^{'}\left(t\right)\times v\left(t\right)+u\left(t\right)\times v^{'}\left(t\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}u\left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]=\varphi^{'}\left(t\right)u^{'}\left[\varphi\left(t\right)\right]$$

 $f'(t_0) = \lim_{t \to t_0} \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t}$ 与曲线相切

9.6.2 空间曲线的切线与法平面

$$\Gamma\left\{\begin{array}{l} x=\varphi\left(t\right),\\ y=\psi\left(t\right),\\ z=\omega\left(t\right),\\ z=\omega\left(t\right),\\ \end{array}\right. \quad t\in\left[\alpha,\beta\right]\Rightarrow\frac{x-x_{0}}{\varphi'\left(t\right)}=\frac{y-y_{0}}{\varphi'\left(t\right)}=\frac{z-z_{0}}{\omega'\left(t\right)}\\ z=\omega\left(t\right),\\ \Gamma\left\{\begin{array}{l} y=\psi\left(x\right),\\ z=\omega\left(x\right),\\ \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow\left\{\begin{array}{l} x=x,\\ y=\psi\left(x\right),\\ z=\omega\left(x\right),\\ \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x=x_{0}\\ y=\psi\left(x\right),\\ z=\omega\left(x\right),\\ \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x=x_{0}\\ y=\psi\left(x\right),\\ z=\omega\left(x\right),\\ \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} x=x_{0}\\ y=\psi\left(x\right),\\ y=\psi\left(x$$

9.6.3 曲面的切平面与法线

$$\sum F(x,y,z) = 0$$
任意曲线 Γ

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t), \\ y = \psi(t), & (\alpha < t < \beta), \\ z = \omega(t), \end{cases}$$

$$t = t_0 对应M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$$
曲线 Γ 在曲面 Σ 上,过M点
$$F[\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)] = 0,$$

$$F_x|_M \varphi'(t_0) + F_y|_M \psi'(t_0) + F_z|_M \omega'(t_0)$$

$$= (F_x|_M, F_z|_M, F_z|_M) \cdot (\varphi'(t_0), \psi'(t_0), \omega'(t_0))$$

$$= n \cdot s = 0,$$

任一过M曲线切线垂直过M向量n, 切线共面, 称为曲面切平面

$$F_x|_M = f_x\left(x_0,y_0\right), F_y|_M = f_y\left(x_0,y_0\right), F_z|_M = -1$$

$$i\exists K = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1}, \cos\gamma > 0,$$

$$z = f\left(x,y\right) \Rightarrow F\left(x,y,z\right) = f\left(x,y\right) - z = 0 \Rightarrow \quad \not \exists \ |\alpha\} \not \boxtimes \left(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma\right) = \left(\frac{-f_x}{K},\frac{-f_y}{K},\frac{1}{K}\right)$$

$$f_x\left(x_0,y_0\right)\left(x-x_0\right) + f_y\left(x_0,y_0\right)\left(y-y_0\right) - \left(z-z_0\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{(x-x_0)}{f_x(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{(y-y_0)}{f_y(x_0,y_0)} = \frac{(z-z_0)}{-1}$$

 $\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} F_{x}|_{M}\left(x-x_{0}\right)+F_{z}|_{M}\left(y-y_{0}\right)+F_{z}|_{M}\left(z-z_{0}\right)=0\\ \frac{(x-x_{0})}{F_{x}|_{M}}=\frac{(y-y_{0})}{F_{x}|_{M}}=\frac{(z-z_{0})}{F_{x}|_{M}} \end{array}$

9.7 方向导数与梯度

9.7.1 方向导数

单位向量
$$e_l = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$$
,
$$\exists (x_0, y_0)$$
 射线 $l \begin{cases} x = x_0 + t \cos \alpha \\ y = y_0 + t \cos \beta \end{cases}$ $(t \ge 0)$, $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(x_0 + t \cos \alpha, y_0 + t \cos \beta) - f(x_0, y_0)}{t}$
$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$f(x, y)$$
 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微分,该点任意方向,方向导数存在, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0, y_0)} = f_x(x_0, y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0, y_0) \cos \beta$

f(x,y) 在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 可微分,该点任意方向,方向导数存在, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}|_{(x_0,y_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0)\cos\beta$ $f(x,y,z), \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0,z_0)\cos\alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0,z_0)\cos\beta + f_z(x_0,y_0,z_0)\cos\gamma$

9.7.2 梯度

 $f\left(x,y\right),D$ 内连续偏导数, $\forall P_{0}\in D,\mathbf{grad}f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=\Delta f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=f_{x}|_{P_{0}}i+f_{y}|_{p_{0}}j$, 梯度, $\Delta=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}i+\frac{\partial}{\partial y}j$ 向量微分算子

$$f(x,y) 在 (x_0,y_0) 可微分,$$

单位向量 $e_l = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$
,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}|_{(x_0,y_0)} = f_x(x_0,y_0) \cos \alpha + f_y(x_0,y_0) \cos \beta$$
$$= \mathbf{grad} f(x_0,y_0) \cdot e_l$$
$$= |\mathbf{grad} f(x_0,y_0)| \cos \theta, \theta = (\mathbf{grad} \widehat{f(x_0,y_0)}, e_l)$$

曲面
$$\sum z = f(x,y)$$
, 等值线 $Lf(x,y) = 0$, $P_0(x_0,y_0)$,
$$\exists k = \sqrt{f_x^2(x_0,t_0) + f_y^2(x_0,y_0)},$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} & \text{单位法向量} n = \frac{1}{k} \left(f_x|_p, f_y|_p \right) \\ & = \frac{\Delta f(x_0,y_0)}{|\Delta f(x_0,y_0)|} \\ \Delta f\left(x_0,y_0 \right) = |\Delta f\left(x_0,y_0 \right)| \, n = \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} n \\ & \text{梯度} = \text{梯度的模 梯度的方向} \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{grad}f = \Delta f = f_x|_{P_0}i + f_y|_{P_0}j + f_z|_{P_0}k,$$
 $f\left(x,y,z\right),G$ 内连续偏导数, $P_0\left(x_0,y_0,z_0\right)$,等值面 $f\left(x,y,z\right) = c$ 等值面法线方向 n

空间区域G $\forall M \in G \rightarrow$ 数量f(M),G内数量场空间区域G $\forall M \in G \rightarrow$ 向量f(M),G内向量场 if F(M)是f(M)的梯度 then f(M)势函数,F(M)势场 $\frac{m}{r}$ 引力势, $\mathbf{grad} \frac{m}{r}$ 引力场

9.8 多元函数的极值及其求法

9.8.1 多元函数的极值及最大值最小值

$$if \quad \exists U\left(P_{0}\right)\subset D, \forall\left(x,y\right)\neq P_{0}, f\left(x,y\right)< f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right), then \quad 极大值f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)$$

$$D,z=f\left(x,y\right), P_{0}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)\in D, \quad if \quad \exists U\left(P_{0}\right)\subset D, \forall\left(x,y\right)\neq P_{0}, f\left(x,y\right)> f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right), then \quad 极小值f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)$$
 极大值,极小值统称极值
$$if \quad z=f\left(x,y\right)\triangleq \left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) \neq 0, f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) \neq 0, f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0$$

$$if \quad f_{x}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0, then \quad \Xi_{\triangle}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)$$

$$f_{x}\left(x_{0},y_{0},z_{0}\right)=0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0},z_{0}\right)=0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0},z_{0}\right)=0$$

$$z=f\left(x,y\right)\triangleq \left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) \neq 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$z=f\left(x,y\right)\triangleq \left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) \Rightarrow 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$z=f\left(x,y\right)\triangleq \left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)\Rightarrow 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$z=f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)\Rightarrow 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$z=f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)\Rightarrow 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$z=f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)\Rightarrow 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)=0 \Rightarrow$$

9.8.2 条件极值 拉格朗日数乘法

无条件极值,条件极值;条件极值到无条件极值

$$(x_{o},y_{0})$$
 的某邻域内 $z = f(x,y)$, $\varphi(x,y)$, 有连续一阶导数 $\varphi(x,y) = 0$ (条件) $\rightarrow y = \varphi(x)$, $z = f(x,\varphi(x))$ (函数)
$$L(x,y) = f(x,y) + \lambda \varphi(x,y) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_{x}(x_{0},y_{0}) + f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0}) \frac{dy}{dx}|_{x=x_{0}} = 0 \\ f_{x}(x_{0},y_{0}) - f_{y}(x_{0},y_{0}) \frac{\varphi_{x}(x_{0},y_{0})}{\varphi_{y}(x_{0},y_{0})} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 拉格朗日函数 L , 拉格朗日承子人 $\varphi(x_{0},y_{0}) = 0$ $\varphi(x_{0},y_{0}) = 0$ $\varphi(x_{0},y_{0}) = 0$ $\varphi(x_{0},y_{0}) = 0$ $\varphi(x_{0},y_{0},x_{0}) = 0$ $\varphi(x_{0},y_{0},x_{0},x_{0}) = 0$

9.8.3 二元函数的泰勒公式

$$z = f(x,y)$$
在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 某邻域内连续,
$$f(x_0+h,y_0+k) = f(x_0,y_0) + \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(x_0,y_0)$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2!} \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 f(x_0,y_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f(x_0,y_0)$$
$$\frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{n+1} f(x_0+\theta h,y_0+\theta k) \quad (0<\theta<1)$$

证明:
$$\Phi(t) = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) \ (0 \le t \le 1)$$

$$\Phi^{(n)}(t) = \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^n f(x_0 + ht, y_0 + kt)$$

$$\Phi(t) = \Phi(0) + \Phi'(0) + \frac{1}{2}\Phi''(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}\Phi^{(n)}(0) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\Phi^{(n+1)}(\theta t) \ (0 < \theta < 1) \ (0)$$

$$\Phi(1) = \Phi(0) + \Phi'(0) + \frac{1}{2}\Phi''(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}\Phi^{(n)}(0) + \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\Phi^{(n+1)}(\theta) \ (0 < \theta < 1) \ (0)$$

$$n = 0 \text{ Br} f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) - f(x_0, y_0) = hf_x(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k) + kf_y(x_0 + \theta h, y_0 + \theta k)$$

$$f(x, y), (x, y) \in D, f_x(x, y) \equiv 0, f_y(x, y) \equiv 0, f(x, y) = c$$

9.8.4 极值充分证明

$$\begin{split} \Delta f &= f\left(x,y\right) - f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) \\ &= \left[h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right] f\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \left[h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right]^{2} f\left(x_{0} + \theta h, y_{0} + \theta k\right) \\ &f_{x}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) = 0, f_{y}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) = 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right]^{2} f\left(x_{0} + \theta h, y_{0} + \theta k\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(h^{2}f_{xx} + 2hkf_{xy} + k^{2}f_{yy}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2f_{xx}} \left(h^{2}f_{xx}^{2} + 2hkf_{xy}f_{xx} + k^{2}f_{xy}^{2} - k^{2}f_{xy}^{2} + k^{2}f_{yy}f_{xx}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2f_{xx}} \left[\left(hf_{xx} + kf_{xy}\right)^{2} + k^{2}\left(f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^{2}\right)\right] \\ A &= f_{xx}, C &= f_{yy}, B = f_{xy} \\ AC - B^{2} &> 0 \\ A &= 0, f\left(x, y\right) > f\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right), \\ A &= f_{xy}, \\ AC - B^{2} &= 0 \\ A &= C = 0, k = h, \\ A &= f_{xy}, \\ A &= C = 0, k = h, \\ A &= f_{xy}, \\ A &= C = 0, k = h, \\ A &= f_{xy}, \\$$

9.8.5 最小二乘法

 y_i 数据 $\Rightarrow f(t) = at + b$ 线性经验公式 $M = \sum [y_i - f(t_i)]^2 = \sum [y_i - (at_i + b)]^2$ 偏差平方和, M 最小为条件选择常数 a,b 的方法,最小二乘法 \sqrt{M} 均方误差

非线性到线性
$$M_{min}(a,b)$$
 \Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases}
M_{a}(a,b) = 0 \\
M_{b}(a,b) = 0 \\
\frac{\partial M}{\partial a} = -2t_{i} \sum [y_{i} - (at_{i} + b)] = 0 \\
\frac{\partial M}{\partial b} = -2 \sum [y_{i} - (at_{i} + b)] = 0 \\
\sum t_{i}y_{i} - a \sum t_{i}^{2} - b \sum y_{i} = 0 \\
\sum y_{i} - a \sum t_{i}y_{i} - bn = 0
\end{cases}
\Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases}
a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \sum t_{i}y_{i} & \sum y_{i} \\ \sum t_{i}y_{i} & n \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \sum t_{i}^{2} & \sum t_{i}y_{i} \\ \sum t_{i}y_{i} & n \end{vmatrix}} \\
b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \sum t_{i}^{2} & \sum t_{i}y_{i} \\ \sum t_{i}y_{i} & \sum y_{i} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \sum t_{i}^{2} & \sum y_{i} \\ \sum t_{i}y_{i} & n \end{vmatrix}}$$

10 重积分

10.1 二重积分的概念与性质

10.1.1 二重积分的概念

曲顶柱体的体积

10.1.2 二重积分的性质

$$\begin{split} \int\!\!\int_{D}\left[\alpha f+\beta g\right]d\sigma &=\alpha\int\!\!\int_{D}fd\sigma+\beta\int\!\!\int_{D}gd\sigma\\ \int\!\!\int_{D}fd\sigma &=\int\!\!\int_{D_{1}}fd\sigma+\int\!\!\int_{D_{2}}fd\sigma\\ \int\!\!\int_{D}1\cdot d\sigma &=\int\!\!\int_{D}\cdot d\sigma=\sigma\\ \int\!\!\int_{D}fd\sigma\leqslant\int\!\!\int_{D}gd\sigma,f\leqslant g\\ m\sigma\leqslant\int\!\!\int_{D}fd\sigma\leqslant M\sigma,m\leqslant f\leqslant M\\ \int\!\!\int_{D}fd\sigma &=f\left(\xi,\eta\right)\sigma\quad \left(\xi,\eta\right)\in D \end{split}$$

10.2 二重积分的计算法

10.2.1 直角坐标计算二重积分

$$x \mathbb{E} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} D: \varphi_{1}\left(x\right) \leqslant y \leqslant \varphi_{1}\left(x\right), a \leqslant x \leqslant b \\ A\left(x_{0}\right) = \int_{\varphi_{1}\left(x_{0}\right)}^{\varphi_{2}\left(x_{0}\right)} f\left(x_{0}, y\right) dy \\ V = \int_{a}^{b} A\left(x\right) dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{\varphi_{1}\left(x\right)}^{\varphi_{2}\left(x\right)} f\left(x, y\right) dy \right] dx = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{\varphi_{1}\left(x\right)}^{\varphi_{2}\left(x\right)} f\left(x, y\right) dy = \iint_{D} f\left(x, y\right) d\sigma \\ D: \psi_{1}\left(y\right) \leqslant x \leqslant \psi_{1}\left(y\right), a \leqslant y \leqslant b \\ A\left(y_{0}\right) = \int_{\psi_{1}\left(y_{0}\right)}^{\psi_{2}\left(y_{0}\right)} f\left(x, y_{0}\right) dx \\ V = \int_{a}^{b} A\left(y\right) dy = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{\psi_{1}\left(y\right)}^{\psi_{2}\left(y\right)} f\left(x, y\right) dx \right] dy = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{\psi_{1}\left(y\right)}^{\psi_{2}\left(y\right)} f\left(x, y\right) dx = \iint_{D} f\left(x, y\right) d\sigma \\ 非 x # y 型, 分割积分面 \end{array} \right.$$

10.2.2 极坐标计算二重积分

$$\begin{split} S_{\widehat{\mathbb{M}}} &= \frac{r^2 \theta}{2} \\ \Delta \sigma &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(r + \Delta r \right)^2 - r^2 \right] \Delta \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta r^2 + 2r \Delta r \right] \Delta \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\Delta r + 2r \right] \Delta r \Delta \theta = \overline{r} \Delta r \Delta \theta \\ \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum f \left(\xi_i, \eta_i \right) \Delta \sigma_i &= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum f \left(\overline{r} \cos \overline{\theta}, \overline{r} \sin \overline{\theta} \right) \overline{r} \Delta r \Delta \theta \\ \iint_D f \left(x, y \right) d\sigma &= \iint_D f \left(x, y \right) dx dy = \iint_D f \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta \right) r dr d\theta \\ \iint_D f \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta \right) r dr d\theta &= \int_a^b \left[\int_{\varphi_1(\theta)}^{\varphi_2(\theta)} f \left(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta \right) r dr \right] d\theta \\ \sigma &= \iint_D r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \left[\varphi_2 \left(\theta \right)^2 - \varphi_1 \left(\theta \right)^2 \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \varphi_2 \left(\theta \right)^2 d\theta \end{split}$$

10.2.3 二重积分换元法

三重积分 10.3

10.3.1 三重积分的概念

$$f(x,y,z)$$
,有界闭区域 Ω , 分割成 $\Delta v_1, \Delta v_2, \cdots, \Delta v_n$, $\Rightarrow \iiint_D f(x,y,z) \, dv = \iiint_D f(x,y,z) \, dx dy dz = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \, \Delta v_i$

10.3.2 三重积分的计算

利用直角坐标系计算

$$\begin{split} F\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right) &= \int_{z_{1}\left(x_{0},y_{0}\right)}^{z_{2}\left(x,y_{0}\right)} f\left(x_{0},y_{0},z\right) dz \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} F\left(x,y\right) d\sigma = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[\int_{z_{1}\left(x,y\right)}^{z_{2}\left(x,y\right)} f\left(x,y,z\right) dz \right] d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{y_{1}\left(x\right)}^{y_{2}\left(x\right)} dy \int_{z_{1}\left(x,y\right)}^{z_{2}\left(x,y\right)} f\left(x,y,z\right) dz \\ &= \int_{c_{1}}^{c_{2}} dz \iint_{D_{z}} f\left(x,y,z\right) dx dy \end{split}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dr d\theta dz$$

 $dv = rdrd\theta dz$

利用球面坐标计算

$$\begin{cases} x = OP\cos\theta = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta \\ y = OP\sin\theta = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta \\ z = r\cos\varphi \end{cases} \qquad \iiint_{\Omega} f\left(x,y,z\right) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} f\left(r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, r\cos\varphi\right) r^2\sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \\ dv = r^2\sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \end{cases}$$

10.4 重积分的应用

曲面的面积

曲面
$$S: z = f(x, y)$$

$$|(f_x, f_y, -1) \cdot (0, 0, 1)| = 1 = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + -1^2} \cdot 1 \cdot \cos \theta,$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + (-1)^2}}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dA} = \cos \theta, \sum_{A=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sigma_A}{A} = \cos \theta, dA = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} d\sigma$$

* 利用曲面的参数方程求曲面的面积

$$\begin{cases} x = x (u, v) \\ y = y (u, v) \quad (u, v) \in D \\ z = z (u, v) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A = \iint_D \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv \\ E = x_u^2 + y_u^2 + z_u^2 \\ F = x_u x_v + y_u y_v + z_u z_v \end{cases}$$
$$G = x_v^2 + y_v^2 + z_v^2$$

质心

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \sum_{\substack{\sum m_i x_i \\ \sum m_i}} dM_y = x\mu(x,y) d\sigma, M_y = \iint_D x\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$dM_x = y\mu(x,y) d\sigma, M_x = \iint_D y\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$dM_x = y\mu(x,y) d\sigma, M_x = \iint_D y\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$dM_x = y\mu(x,y) d\sigma, M_x = \iint_D y\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$dM_x = y\mu(x,y) d\sigma, M_x = \iint_D y\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$\overline{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\iint_D x\mu(x,y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \mu(x,y) d\sigma} \frac{\mu(x,y) = c}{A = \iint_D d\sigma} \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint_D y\mu(x,y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \mu(x,y) d\sigma} \frac{\mu(x,y) = c}{A = \iint_D d\sigma} \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y\mu(x,y) d\sigma$$

$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho\left(x,y,z\right) dv, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \overline{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho\left(x,y,z\right) dv, \\ \overline{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} y \rho\left(x,y,z\right) dv, \\ \overline{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho\left(x,y,z\right) dv, \end{array} \right.$$

转动惯量

$$I_{x} = \sum y_{i}^{2} m_{i},$$

$$I_{y} = \sum x_{i}^{2} m_{i}$$

$$I_{y} = \iint_{D} y^{2} \mu(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$I_{y} = \iint_{D} x^{2} \mu(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$I_{y} = \iint_{D} x^{2} \mu(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$I_{y} = \iiint_{D} x^{2} \mu(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$I_{y} = \iiint_{D} (x^{2} + z^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) dv$$

$$I_{z} = \iiint_{D} (x^{2} + z^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) dv$$

$$I_{z} = \iiint_{D} (y^{2} + x^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) dv$$

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$$I_{z} = \iint_{D} (y^{2} + x^{2}) \rho(x, y, z) dv$$

$$I_{z} = \iint_{D} ($$

10.5 含参变量的积分

$$f\left(x,y\right),R=\left[a,b\right]\times\left[c,d\right]=\left\{\left[x,y\right]|x\in\left[a,b\right],y\in\left[c,d\right]\right\}$$

$$\varphi\left(x\right)=\int_{c}^{d}f\left(x,y\right)dy\quad\left(a\leqslant x\leqslant b\right)$$
 含参数变量积分
$$f\left(x,y\right)$$
 在R连续, $\varphi\left(x\right)$ 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 连续
$$f\left(x,y\right)$$
 在R连续, $\int_{a}^{b}dx\int_{c}^{d}f\left(x,y\right)dy=\int_{c}^{d}dy\int_{a}^{b}f\left(x,y\right)dx$
$$f\left(x,y\right),f_{x}\left(x,y\right)$$
 在R连续, $\varphi\left(x\right)$ 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 可微, $\varphi'\left(x\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\int_{c}^{d}f\left(x,y\right)dy=\int_{c}^{d}f_{x}\left(x,y\right)dy$
$$\Phi\left(x\right)=\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)}f\left(x,y\right)dy\quad\left(a\leqslant x\leqslant b\right)$$
 含参数变量积分
$$f\left(x,y\right)$$
 在R连续, $\alpha\left(x\right)$, $\beta\left(x\right)$ 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 连续,
$$f\left(x,y\right)$$
, $f_{x}\left(x,y\right)$ 在R连续, $\alpha\left(x\right)$, $\beta\left(x\right)$ 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 可微, $c\leqslant\alpha\left(x\right)$, $\beta\left(x\right)$ $\leqslant d$ $\Phi\left(x\right)$ 在 $\left[a,b\right]$ 可微,
$$\Phi'\left(x\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)}f\left(x,y\right)dy=\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)}f_{x}\left(x,y\right)dy+f\left[x,\beta\left(x\right)\right]\beta'\left(x\right)-f\left[x,\alpha\left(x\right)\right]\alpha'\left(x\right)$$

11 曲线积分与曲面积分

11.1 对弧长的曲线积分

11.1.1 对弧长的曲线积分的概念与性质

曲柄构件的质量

11.1.2 对弧长的曲线积分的计算法

$$f(x,y)$$
在曲线L连续
$$L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) & t \in [\alpha, \beta] \\ y = \psi(t) & t \in [\alpha, \beta] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \int_{L} f(x,y) \, ds = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum f(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t)} \Delta t_{i}$$

$$\varphi(t), \psi(t), \overleftarrow{\alpha}[\alpha, \beta] \underbrace{\text{Exy}}_{\text{opt}} \text{ if } f = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t)} dt$$

$$\varphi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t) \neq 0$$

$$y = \psi(x) \to \begin{cases} x = \varphi(x) = x \\ y = \psi(x) \end{cases} \to \sqrt{\varphi'^{2}(x) + \psi'^{2}(x)} = \sqrt{1 + \psi'^{2}(x)}$$

$$x = \varphi(y) \to \begin{cases} x = \varphi(y) \\ y = \psi(y) = y \end{cases} \to \sqrt{\varphi'^{2}(y) + \psi'^{2}(y)} = \sqrt{1 + \varphi'^{2}(y)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) & t \in [\alpha, \beta] \to \int_{\Gamma} f(x, y, z) \, ds = \int_{\Gamma} f(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t) + \omega'^{2}(t)} dt \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$$

11.2 对坐标的曲线积分

11.2.1 对坐标的曲线积分的概念与性质

变力沿曲线所作的功

$$\begin{split} W &= \sum \Delta W \approx \sum \left[P\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i}\right) \Delta x_{i} + Q\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i}\right) \Delta y_{i} \right] \\ &= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum \left[P\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i}\right) \Delta x_{i} + Q\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i}\right) \Delta y_{i} \right] \\ &\mathbf{F}\left(x,y\right) = \left(P\left(x,y,z\right),Q\left(x,y,z\right) \right) \\ &\mathbf{A}\left(x,y,z\right) = \left(P\left(x,y,z\right),Q\left(x,y,z\right),R\left(x,y,z\right) \right) \\ &d\mathbf{r_{2}} = \left(dx,dy \right) \\ &d\mathbf{r_{3}} = \left(dx,dy,dz \right) \\ \int_{L} \alpha \mathbf{F_{1}} + \beta \mathbf{F_{2}} \cdot d\mathbf{r_{2}} = \alpha \int_{L} \mathbf{F_{1}} \cdot d\mathbf{r_{2}} + \beta \int_{L} \mathbf{F_{2}} \cdot d\mathbf{r_{2}} \\ \int_{L} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r_{2}} = \int_{L_{1}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r_{2}} + \int_{L_{2}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r_{2}} \\ \int_{L} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -\int_{L^{-}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \end{split}$$

11.2.2 对坐标的曲线积分的计算法

$$P(x,y), Q(x,y) 在 L 连续$$

$$L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi' + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi' \right] dt \\ \varphi(t), \psi(t) \times \left[\alpha, \beta \right] \times \left[\varphi'^{2}(t) + \psi'^{2}(t) \neq 0 \right] \\ x = \varphi(y) \rightarrow L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(y) \\ y = y \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(y), y) \varphi'(y) + Q(\varphi(y), y) \right] dy \\ y = \psi(x) \rightarrow L: \begin{cases} x = x \\ y = \psi(x) \end{cases} \rightarrow \int_{L} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left[P(x, \psi(x)) + Q(x, \psi(x)) \psi'(x) \right] dx \end{cases}$$

$$\Gamma: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \rightarrow \int_{\Gamma} (P, Q, R) \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \int_{\Gamma} P \varphi' + Q \psi' + R \omega' dt \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}$$

11.2.3 两类曲线积分的关系

$$L: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x = \varphi \left(t \right) \\ y = \psi \left(t \right) \\ \vdots \\ \exists k = \sqrt{{\varphi'}^{'2} \left(t \right) + {\psi'}^{'2} \left(t \right)} \\ \exists \ln \left[\left(\cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta \right) \right] ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left[P \varphi' + Q \psi' \right] dt \\ \exists \int_{L} \left[P \varphi' + Q \psi' \right] dt \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds \\ \exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds$$

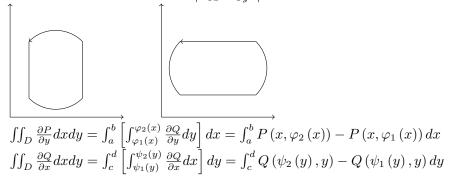
$$\exists \int_{L} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) ds$$

11.3 格林公式及其应用

11.3.1 格林公式

D 内任意封闭曲线所围部分都属于 D, **单连通**, 非单连通**复连通** 边界曲线正向, 左边是 D

$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = -\iint_{D} \begin{vmatrix} P & Q \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \oint_{L} P dx + Q dy$$



11.3.2 平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件

区域 G 内任意点 A,B,任意 A 到 B 曲线,

if $\int_{L_1} Pdx + Qdy = \int_{L_2} Pdx + Qdy$, then 曲线积分 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在 G 内与路径无关, $\oint_{L_1-L_2} Pdx + Qdy = 0$ if 单连通区域G,P,Q在 G 内连续一阶偏导数, then 曲线积分 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在 G 内与**路径无关** $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 奇点

11.3.3 二元函数的全微分求积

单连通区域 G, P(x,y), Q(x,y) 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏, Fdx + Qdy 在 G 内为某一函数 $\mu(x,y)$ 的全微分 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ 曲线积分 $\int_L Pdx + Qdy$ 在 G 内与路径无关 $\Leftrightarrow \exists \mu(x,y), du = Pdx + Qdy$

全微分方程

微分方程 P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = 0 左端是某函数 $\mu(x,y)$ 全微分, **全微分方程**

11.3.4 曲线积分的基本定理

曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ 在区域 G 内与积分路径无关,向量场 \mathbf{F} 为保守场

F(x,y) = (P(x,y) + Q(x,y)) 是区域 G 内向量场,P(x,y), Q(x,y) 在 G 内连续,且存在数量函数使得 $F = \nabla f$, 则曲线积分 $\int_L \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ 在 G 内与路径无关,且 $\int_L \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(B) - f(A)$ **曲线积分基本公式**

11.4 对面积的曲面积分

11.4.1 对面积的曲面积分的概念与性质

光滑曲面 Σ , 函数 f(x,y,z) 在 Σ 有界,任意分割 n 小块 ΔS_i , 无关面分法,点取法,极限 $\lim_{\lambda\to 0} \sum f(\xi_i,\eta_i,\zeta_i) \Delta S_i = \iint_{\Sigma} f(x,y,z) dS$ 第一类曲面积分

11.4.2 对面积的曲面积分的计算法

曲面
$$\Sigma: z = z(x,y), n = (-z_x, -z_y, 1) = \left(\frac{-z_x}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}}, \frac{-z_y}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}}\right)$$

$$|n \cdot (1,0,0)| = \frac{z_x}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}} = \cos \alpha \quad \Delta S_i \cos \alpha = (\Delta \sigma_i)_{yz} \quad \Delta S_i = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} (\Delta \sigma_i)_{yz}$$

$$|n \cdot (0,1,0)| = \frac{z_y}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}} = \cos \beta \quad \Delta S_i \cos \beta = (\Delta \sigma_i)_{xz} \quad \Delta S_i = \frac{1}{\cos \beta} (\Delta \sigma_i)_{xz}$$

$$|n \cdot (0,0,1)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1}} = \cos \gamma \quad \Delta S_i \cos \gamma = (\Delta \sigma_i)_{xy} \quad \Delta S_i = \frac{1}{\cos \gamma} (\Delta \sigma_i)_{xy}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \frac{1}{\cos \gamma} (\Delta \sigma_i)_{xy}$$

$$\int_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, (x, y)] \sqrt{z_x^2 + z_y^2 + 1} dx dy$$

11.5 对坐标的曲面积分

11.5.1 对坐标的曲面积分的概念与性质

$$\Delta S \text{ 单位法向量 n }, n \cdot (0,0,1) = \cos \gamma \Rightarrow \Delta S \text{在} x O y \text{ 面投影 } (\Delta S)_{xy} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (\Delta \sigma)_{xy} \,, & \cos \gamma > 0 \\ - (\Delta \sigma)_{xy} \,, & \cos \gamma < 0 \\ 0, & \cos \gamma = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

流向曲面一侧的流量

 $Av \cdot n$

 ΔS_i 在xOy面投影为 $(\Delta S_i)_{xy}$

光滑有向曲面 Σ , 函数 R(x,y,z) 在 Σ 有界,任意分割 Σ 为 ΔS_i , ΔS_i 在xOz面投影为 $(\Delta S_i)_{xz}$

 ΔS_i 在yOz面投影为 $(\Delta S_i)_{yz}$

第二类曲面积分,函数在有向面上对坐标轴 x,y(x,z/y,z) 的积分
$$\begin{cases} \iint_{\Sigma} R\left(x,y,z\right) dxdy = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} R\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i},\zeta_{i}\right) \left(\Delta S_{i}\right)_{xy} \\ \iint_{\Sigma} Q\left(x,y,z\right) dxdz = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} Q\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i},\zeta_{i}\right) \left(\Delta S_{i}\right)_{xz} \\ \iint_{\Sigma} P\left(x,y,z\right) dydz = \lim_{\lambda \to 0} P\left(\xi_{i},\eta_{i},\zeta_{i}\right) \left(\Delta S_{i}\right)_{yz} \\ \iint_{\Sigma} \left(P,Q,R\right) \cdot \left(dydz,dxdz,dxdy\right) = \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} \left(P,Q,R\right) \cdot \left(dydz,dxdz,dxdy\right) + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} \left(P,Q,R\right) \cdot \left(dydz,dxdz,dxdy\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (P, Q, R) \cdot (dydz, dxdz, dxdy) = -\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} (P, Q, R) \cdot (dydz, dxdz, dxdy)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} P dy dz = -\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} P dx dz = -\iint_{\Sigma} P dx dz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma^{-}} P dx dy = -\iint_{\Sigma} P dx dy$$

11.5.2 对坐标的曲面积分的计算法

$$\Sigma:z=z\left(x,y\right),\left(\Delta S_{i}\right)_{xy}=\pm\left(\Delta\sigma\right)_{xy},\iint_{\Sigma}R\left(x,y,z\right)dxdy=\pm\iint_{D_{xy}}R\left(x,y,z\left(x,y\right)\right)dxdy$$

11.5.3 两类曲面积分之间的关系

$$\Sigma: z = z(x,y), \Sigma 法向量 \mathbf{n} = \left(\frac{-z_x}{|n|}, \frac{-z_y}{|n|}, \frac{1}{|n|}\right) = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (P, Q, R) \cdot (dydz, dxdz, dxdy) = \iint_{\Sigma} (P, Q, R) \cdot (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{A}_n dS$$

$$d\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{n} dS$$
 有向曲面元

11.6 高斯公式 通量与散度

11.6.1 高斯公式

空间闭区域 Ω 由分片光滑闭曲面 (有向,曲面外侧) Σ 组成,P(x,y,z),Q(x,y,z),R(x,y,z) 在 Ω 上有一阶连续偏导数, Σ 方向余弦 $n=(\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma)$ 则

$$\iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(dy dz, dx dz, dx dy \right) = \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(P, Q, R \right) \cdot \left(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma \right) dS$$

$$\begin{split} \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dv &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left\{ \int_{z_{1}(x,y)}^{z_{2}(x,y)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz \right\} dx dy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \left\{ R\left(x,y,z_{2}\right) - R\left(x,y,z_{1}\right) \right\} dx dy \\ \oiint_{\Sigma} R\left(x,y,z\right) dx dy &= \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} R dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} R dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{3}} R dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma_{1}} R\left(x,y,z\right) dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} R\left(x,y,z\right) dx dy + 0 \\ &= -\iint_{D_{xy}} R\left(x,y,z_{1}\right) dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} R\left(x,y,z_{2}\right) dx dy \end{split} \Rightarrow \begin{split} \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} dv &= \oiint_{\Sigma} P dy dz \\ &\Rightarrow \iint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} dv = \oiint_{\Sigma} Q dx dz \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} R dx dy + \iint_{\Sigma_{2}} R\left(x,y,z_{1}\right) dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} R\left(x,y,z_{2}\right) dx dy \end{split}$$

函数 $u\left(x,y,z\right),v\left(x,y,z\right)$ 在闭区域 Ω 上具有一二阶连续偏导数,则 $\iint_{\Omega}u\Delta v dx dy dz=$ $\iint_{\Sigma}u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}dS-\iiint_{\Omega}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)$ 格林第一公式, Σ 为闭区域 Ω 边界曲面, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 为函数 $v\left(x,y,z\right)$ 沿 Σ 外法线方向的方向导数, $\Delta=\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ 称为拉普拉斯算子

$$\iint_{\Sigma} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} u \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) dS
= \iint_{\Sigma} \left[\left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \cos \beta + \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \cos \gamma \right] dS
= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \right] dx dy dz
= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[u \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + u \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} + u \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right] dx dy dz
= \iiint_{\Omega} \left[u \Delta v + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} dx dy dz \right]
= \iiint_{\Omega} u \Delta v dx dy dz + \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

11.6.2 沿任意闭曲面的曲面积分为零的条件

空间区域 G,G 内任意闭曲面所围区域完全属于 G, 空间二维单连通

空间区域 G,G 内任意闭曲线总可以张成 (做曲面) 完全属于 G, 空间一维单连通

二维单连通区域 G,若 P,Q,R, 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数,则曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy$ 在 G 内 与选取曲面选取无关,只与边界曲线有关 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$

11.6.3 通量与散度

向量场 $\mathbf{A}(x,y,z) = (P,Q,R)$ 有向曲面 Σ ,法向量 \mathbf{n}

通量 $\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$

選重
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dv = \iint_{\Sigma} v_n dS$$
 速度场 $v(x, y, z) = (P, Q, R)$
$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dv = \frac{1}{V} \iint_{\Sigma} v_n dS$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) |_{(\xi, \eta, \zeta)} = \frac{1}{V} \iint_{\Sigma} v_n dS \quad (\xi, \eta, \zeta) \in \Omega$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \qquad = \lim_{\Omega \to M} \frac{1}{V} \iint_{\Sigma} v_n dS = \operatorname{div} v(M) = \Delta \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

速度场v在点M的通量密度,源头强度**散度**

div V 处处为零,无源场

散度体积分,通量面积分

斯托克斯公式 * 环流量与旋度 11.7

11.7.1 斯托克斯公式

分段光滑空间有向闭曲线 Γ , Γ 张成分片光滑有向曲面 Σ , 符合右手定则若 P,Q,R 在曲面 Σ 上具有一阶连续偏导 数,则 $\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dx dz + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$

曲面
$$\Sigma : z = z(x,y)$$
, 法向量 $n = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \left(-\frac{z_x}{|n|}, -\frac{z_y}{|n|} \frac{1}{|n|}\right)$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} dz dx - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dy dx = \iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \cos \gamma\right) dS$$

$$= \frac{\cos \beta = -f_y \cos \gamma}{-\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} f_y + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \cos \gamma dS}$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xy}} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} f_y + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

$$= -\iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} dz dy = \oint_{\Gamma} Q dy$$
$$\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} dy dz - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} dx dz = \oint_{\Gamma} R dz$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dxdz & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} dS = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & 1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & 0 \\ P & Q & 0 \end{vmatrix} dS = \oint_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy$$

11.7.2 空间曲线积分与路径无关的条件

一维单连通区域 G, 若函数 P,Q,R 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数,

则曲线积分
$$\int_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$
 在 G 内与路径无关 \Leftrightarrow
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \end{cases}$$

一维单连通区域 G, 若函数 P,Q,R 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数,

则囲线积分
$$\int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$$
 在 G 内与路径尤关 \Leftrightarrow $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \end{array}\right\}$
註单连通区域 G,若函数 P,Q,R 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数,
$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} \\ u(x,y,z) = \int_{(x_0,y_0,z_0)}^{(x,y,z)} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz \\ = \int_{x_0}^{x} Pdx + \int_{y_0}^{y} Qdy + \int_{z_0}^{z} Rdz \end{array}\right.$$

11.7.3 环流量与旋度

向量场 ${\bf A}=(P,Q,R),$ 分段光滑有向闭曲线 $\Gamma,$ 单位切向量 τ , 则 $\oint_{\Gamma} {\bf A} \cdot \tau ds$ 称为 A 沿 τ **环流量**

$$\mathbf{rot} \ \mathbf{A} = \Delta \times \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$
 旋度

旋度处处为零,**无旋场**

无旋,无源,**调和场**

 Σ 单位法向量 $n = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$

$$\mathbf{rot} \ \mathbf{A} \cdot n = \Delta \times \mathbf{A} \cdot n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{rot} \ \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \oint_{\Gamma} \mathbf{A} \cdot \tau ds$$

旋度通量,环流量



$$r = \overrightarrow{OM}, \omega = (0, 0, w), v = \omega \times r, v = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 0 & 0 & w \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (-wy, wx, 0), \mathbf{rot} \ \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -wy & wx & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (0, 0, 2w) = 2\omega$$

12无穷级数

12.1常数项级数的概念和性质

12.1.1 数项级数的概念

数列 $\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots + \mu_n, \dots$, 表达式 $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \dots + \mu_n + \dots$ 称为 (常数项) 无穷级数, 简称 (常数项) 级数, 记为 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \dots + \mu_n + \dots$, 第 n 项 μ_n 叫做级数的一般项

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i = \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots + \mu_n$$
 级数部分和

新数列 $\{S_n\}$ $S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_n, \ldots$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = s \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i$ 收敛, $s = \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 + \cdots + \mu_n + \ldots$ 无穷级数 $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i$,无穷级数的部分和数列 $\{S_n\}$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \infty($ 不存在 $) \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i$ 发散

$$r_n = s - S_n = S_{n+1} + S_{n+2} + \dots$$
 余项
$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} aq^i = a + aq + aq^2 + \dots + aq^i + \dots$$
 等比级数,
$$S_n = a + aq + \dots + aq^{n-1} = \frac{a - aq^n}{1 - q}$$
 部分和数列
$$|q| \geqslant 1,$$
 发散,
$$|q| \leqslant 1,$$
 收敛
$$S_n = S_1 + (S_2 - S_1) + \dots + (S_n - S_{n-1}) + \dots = S_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i$$

12.1.2 收敛级数的基本性质

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
 收敛于 s, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k\mu_n$ 收敛于 s, 和为 ks, 数乘同敛散

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 分别收敛于 s 与 σ , 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\mu_n \pm v_n)$ 也收敛, 和为 $s \pm \sigma$, 收敛和收敛 级数中去掉,加上,改变有限项,不会改变级数的收敛性

级数
$$\sum_{\substack{n=1 \ \infty}} \mu_n$$
 收敛于 s,任意项加括号组成的级数仍收敛,和为 s,括号发散源发散

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
 收敛于 s(必要条件),一般项趋近 0,即 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \mu_n = 0$

调和级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$
 发散

12.1.3 柯西审敛原理

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, when \quad n > N, \forall p \in Z^+, |\mu_{n+1} + \mu_{n+2} + \dots + \mu_{n+p}| < \varepsilon$

常数项级数审敛法 12.2

12.2.1正项级数及其审敛法

各项是正数或零的级数正项级数

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
 收敛于 $s \Leftrightarrow$ 部分和数列 $\{S_n\}$ 有界

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n, \mu_n \leqslant v_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 收敛; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$$
,存在正整数 N, $\mu_n \leqslant kv_n (n > N, k > 0), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 收敛; $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 发散, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
, $if \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\mu_n}{v_n} = l$, $\{0 \leqslant l < \infty\}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 收敛 $if \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\mu_n}{v_n} = l$, $\{l > 0, +\infty\}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n$ 发散, 则, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 发散 $if \rho > 1$ ($= \infty$) 发散 (不可能收敛)

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n, \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\mu_{n+1}}{\mu_n} = \rho, if \quad \rho < 1$$
收敛
$$if \quad \rho = 1$$
可能收敛

 $when \quad \rho < 1, \forall \rho + \varepsilon = r < 1, \exists m, when \quad n \geqslant m, \frac{\mu_{n+1}}{\mu_n} = \rho < \rho + \varepsilon = r < 1, \mu_{n+1} < r\mu_n, \mu_{n+k} < r^k\mu_n$ 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^k \mu_n$ 收敛,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_{n+k}$ 收敛

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_{n+k} + \sum_{n=1}^{k} \mu_n \text{ plows } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_{n+k} \text{ loops, } 3\text{ some } 4\text{ plows}$$

$$n=1$$
 $n=1$ $n=$

when
$$\rho < 1, \mu_n < r^n (r < 1),$$
级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 收敛

正项级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
, $if \lim_{n \to \infty} n^p \mu_n = \frac{\mu_n}{\frac{1}{n^p}} = l$, $\{0 \leqslant l < \infty, p > 1\}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 收敛 if $\lim_{n \to \infty} n \mu_n = \frac{\mu_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = l$, $\{l > 0, \infty\}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 发散 μ_n

12.2.2 交错级数审敛法

各项正负交错,可以写成
$$\mu_1 - \mu_2 + \mu_3 - \mu_4 + \dots$$
, 其中 $\mu_n > 0$ $-\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3 + \mu_4 - \dots$,

各项正负交错,可以写成
$$\frac{\mu_1 - \mu_2 + \mu_3 - \mu_4 + \dots,}{-\mu_1 + \mu_2 - \mu_3 + \mu_4 - \dots,} \quad \text{其中 } \mu_n > 0$$
 交错级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
 满足条件:
$$\frac{(1)}{(2)} \quad \mu_n \geqslant \mu_{n+1} \left(n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \right) }{(2)}$$
 ,那么级数收敛,其和 $s \leqslant \mu_1$,余项绝对值 $|r_n| \leqslant \mu_{n+1}$

12.2.3 绝对收敛与条件收敛

级数
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$$
, 正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\mu_n|$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 绝对收敛 正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\mu_n|$ 发散,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 条件收敛 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 绝对收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mu_n$ 必定收敛 $v_n = \frac{1}{2} (\mu_n + |\mu_n|)$

12.2.4 绝对收敛级数的性质

绝对收敛级数经改变项位置后构成的级数也收敛,且与原级数有相同的和 $S_n^* \leqslant S_m \leqslant s, \mu_n = 2v_n - |\mu_n|$ 级数 $\sum \mu_n, \sum v_n$ 绝对收敛, 和分别为 s, σ , 所有项的可能乘积 $\mu_i v_i$

柯西乘积 (级数)
$$\mu_1 v_1 + (\mu_1 v_2 + \mu_2 v_1) + \cdots + (\mu_1 v_n + \mu_2 v_{n-1} + \cdots + \mu_n v_1) + \cdots$$
 绝对收敛,和为 $s\sigma$ $\mu_1 v_1 + (\mu_1 v_2 + \mu_2 v_2 + \mu_2 v_1) + (\mu_1 v_3 + \mu_2 v_3 + \mu_3 v_2 + \mu_3 v_1) + \cdots = (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \cdots + \mu_n) \cdot (v_1 + v_2 + \cdots + v_n)$

12.3幂级数

12.3.1函数项级数的概念

区间 I 上函数列 $\mu_1(x), \mu_2(x), \mu_3(x), \dots, \mu_n(x), \dots$ 表达式 $\mu_1(x) + \mu_2(x) + \mu_3(x) + \dots + \mu_n(x) + \dots$, 区间 I 上的 (函数项) 无穷级数, (函数项) 级数 对于每个确定值 $x_0 \in I$, $\mu_1(x_0) + \mu_2(x_0) + \mu_3(x_0) + \cdots + \mu_n(x_0) + \cdots$ 常数项级数,收敛点 x_0 $S(x) = \mu_1(x) + \mu_2(x) + \mu_3(x) + \dots + \mu_n(x) + \dots$, 和函数 部分和 $S_n(x)$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n(x) = S(x)$, 余项 $r_n(x) = S(x) - S_n(x)$, $\lim_{n\to\infty} r_n(x) = 0$

12.3.2 幂级数及其收敛性

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \dots + a_n x^n + \dots$$
 幂级数
$$\text{幂级数} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \frac{x = x_0, \text{幂级数收敛}, if}{x = x_0, \text{幂级数发散}, if} |x| < |x_0|, \text{幂级数绝对收敛}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n x_0^n = 0 \Rightarrow |a_n x_0^n| \leqslant M \Rightarrow |a_n x^n| = |a_n x_0^n| \cdot \left| \frac{x}{x_0} \right|^n$$

|x| < R, 幂级数绝对收敛

幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 不是一点收敛,也不是整个数轴收敛, $\exists R > 0$,|x| > R,幂级数发散 $|x| = \pm R$, 幂级数可能收敛

12.3.3 幂级数的运算

幂级数
$$\frac{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots}{b_0 + a_1x + b_2x^2 + \dots + b_nx^n + \dots}$$
 加減 $(a_0 \pm b_0) + (a_1 \pm b_1)x + (a_2 \pm b_2)x^2 + \dots + (a_n \pm b_n)x^n + \dots$ 区间取小 乘 $(a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots) \cdot (b_0 + a_1x + b_2x^2 + \dots + b_nx^n + \dots)$ $a_0b_0 + (a_0b_1 + a_1b_0)x + (a_0b_2 + a_1b_1 + a_2b_0)x^2 + \dots + (a_0b_n + a_1b_{n-1} + \dots + a_nb_0)x^n + \dots$ 区间取小 幂级数的柯西乘积

除
$$\frac{a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+\cdots+a_nx^n+\cdots}{b_0+a_1x+b_2x^2+\cdots+b_nx^n+\cdots}=c_0+c_1x+c_2x^2+\cdots+c_nx^n+\cdots$$
 区间取小 $a_0=c_0b_0$ $a_1=c_0b_1+c_1b_0$ 解得 $c_0,c_1,c_2,\cdots,c_n,\cdots$

幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的和函数 $S_n(x)$ 在收敛域 I 上连续

幂级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$
 的和函数 $S_n(x)$ 在收敛域 I 上可积,所得收敛同半径
$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n t^n \right] dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^x a_n t^n dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (x \in I)$$
 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的和函数 $S_n(x)$ 在收敛域 I 上可导,所得收敛同半径

$$S^{'}(x) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n\right)^{'} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(a_n x^n\right)^{'} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} \left(x \in I\right)$$
幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的和函数 $S_n\left(x\right)$ 在收敛域 I 上具有任意阶导数

12.4 函数展开成幂级数

$$\begin{split} f\left(x\right) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}\left(x_0\right) \left(x-x_0\right)^n, x \in U\left(x_0\right) \, \text{ 泰勒级数} \left(\, \text{极限}\right), \, \, \text{ 泰勒展开式} \\ \text{函数} \, f\left(x\right) \, \dot{\alpha} \, U\left(x_0\right) \, \text{內具有各阶导数}, \, f\left(x\right) \, \dot{\text{能展开成泰勒级数}} \, \Leftrightarrow \, \text{永项满是} \, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_n\left(x\right) = 0 \\ f\left(x\right) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}\left(0\right) \left(x-0\right)^n, x \in U\left(0\right) \, \dot{\text{麦克劳林级数}} \left(\, \text{极限}\right), \, \, \, \dot{\text{麦克劳林RHT}} \, \\ \sin^n x \, &= \sin\left(x+n\pi\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^n, \left(-\infty < x < \infty\right) \\ \sin x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}, \left(-\infty < x < \infty\right) \\ \frac{1}{x+1} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n x^n, \left(-1 < x < 1\right) \\ \exists \text{ 日阳展开, } \, \dot{\text{云β}} \, \dot{\text{得RH}} \, \dot{\text{H}} \\ \left(1+x\right)^m &= 1+mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \dots, \left(-1 < x < 1\right) \, \exists \text{ 可展开式} \\ \left(1+x\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} x^n}{n!} + \dots = \frac{\prod(3-2n)}{(2n)!!} x^n, \left(-1 < x < 1\right) \, \exists \text{ 可展开式} \\ \left(1+x\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{2!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2}}{n!} x^n + \dots = \frac{\prod(1-2n)}{(2n)!!} x^n, \left(-1 < x < 1\right) \, \exists \text{ 可展开式} \\ F\left(x\right) &= \left(1+x\right)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{n!} x^2 + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!} x^{n-1} \dots \right] \\ x^F\left(x\right) &= m \left[1 + \frac{m-1}{1} x + \dots + \frac{(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + \frac{*1(m-n)}{n!} x^n + \frac{*1}{(n-1)!} x^n + \dots \right] \\ \vdots \\ \text{证明:} & \frac{(1+x)F'\left(x\right) = m}{(1+x)F'\left(x\right) = m} \left[1 + mx + \frac{*(m-n+1)}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + \frac{*1(m-n)}{(n-1)!} x^n + \frac{*1}{(n-1)!} x^n + \dots \right] \\ \left(1+x\right)F'\left(x\right) &= m \left[1 + mx + \frac{m*}{(n-1)!} x^{n-1} + \frac{m*}{n!} x^n + \dots \right] = mF\left(x\right) \\ \varphi\left(x\right) &= \frac{F(x)}{(1+x)^m}, \varphi\left(0\right) = F\left(0\right) = 1 \\ \varphi'\left(x\right) &= \frac{F'(x)(1+x)^m - m(1+x)^{m-1} F(x)}{(1+x)^{2m}} = \frac{(1+x)^{m-1} \left[(1+x)F'\left(x\right) - mF(x)\right]}{(1+x)^{2m}} = 0 \\ \varphi\left(x\right) &= 1, F\left(x\right) = (1+x)^m \end{aligned}$$

12.5 函数的幂级数展开应用

12.5.1 近似计算

12.5.2 微分方程的幂级数解法

$$\frac{dy}{dx}=f\left(x,y
ight),y=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_{n}x^{n}$$
 $y^{''}+P\left(x
ight)y^{'}+Q\left(x
ight)y=0,P,Q$ 定义域内可展开为幂级数,方程解形如 $y=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_{n}x^{n}$

12.5.3 欧拉公式

$$\begin{cases} \cos y = \frac{e^{yi} + e^{-yi}}{2} \\ \sin y = \frac{e^{yi} - e^{-yi}}{2i} \end{cases}$$
 妖拉公式

12.6 函数项级数的一致收敛性及一致收敛函数的基本性质

12.6.1 函数项级数的一致收敛性

$$x + (-x + x^2) + (-x^2 + x^3) + \dots + (-x^{n-1} + x^n) + \dots \quad s(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} s_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, 0 \leqslant x < 1 \\ 1, x = 1 \end{cases}$$
函数项级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在区间 I 收敛于 $s(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall x_0 \in I$, 数项级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x_0)$ 收敛于 $s(x_0)$ $\forall \varepsilon, x_0 \in I, \exists N(\varepsilon, x_0), when \quad n > N, |r_n(x_0)| = \left|\sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} u_i(x_0)\right| < \varepsilon$ 函数项级数收敛 $\forall \varepsilon, x_0 \in I, \exists N(\varepsilon), when \quad n > N, |r_n(x_0)| = \left|\sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} u_i(x_0)\right| < \varepsilon$ 函数项级数 $-$ 致收敛 函数项级数 $-$ 致收敛 函数项级数 $-$ 数数项级数 $-$ 函数项级数 $-$ 数数项级数 $-$ 数收敛

12.6.2 一致收敛级数的基本性质

在区间 I,级数
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n(x)$$
 一致收敛于 $s(x)$,各项 $u_n(x)$ 连续, $s(x)$ 在区间 I 连续在区间 I,级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n(x)$ 一致收敛于 $s(x)$,各项 $u_n(x)$ 连续,级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n(x)$ 可逐项积分
$$\int_{x_0}^x s(x)\,dx = \int_{x_0}^x u_1(x)\,dx + \int_{x_0}^x u_2(x)\,dx + \cdots + \int_{x_0}^x u_n(x)\,dx + \ldots (x_0 < x \in I)$$
 右端级数在区间 I 一致收敛在区间 I,级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n(x)$ 收敛于 $s(x)$,各项 $u_n(x)$ 具有连续导数 $u_n'(x)$,级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n'(x)$ 一致收敛,则级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n(x)$ 一致收敛,且可逐项求导
$$s'(x) = u_1'(x) + u_2'(x) + \cdots + u_n'(x) + \ldots$$
 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_nx^n$ 的收敛半径 R>0,在闭区间 $I \in (-R,R)$,幂级数一致收敛

幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径 R>0, 在闭区间 $I \in (-R, R)$ 其和函数可导,级数可逐项求导

 $s'(x) = (\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n x^{n-1}$ 右端级数与原级数同收敛半径

12.7 傅里叶级数

三角函数组成的函数项级数 (三角级数)

12.7.1 三角级数 三角函数的正交性

A振幅 $y = A\sin\left(\omega t + \varphi\right)$ ω角频率 φ 初相 $f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n)$ $= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cdot \left[\sin(n\omega t) \cos(\varphi_n) + \cos(n\omega t) \sin(\varphi_n) \right]$ 谐波分析 $= A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[A_n \cdot \cos \left(\varphi_n \right) \sin \left(n\omega t \right) + A_n \cdot \sin \left(\varphi_n \right) \cos \left(n\omega t \right) \right]$ $= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \sin\left(n\omega t\right) + b_n \cos\left(n\omega t\right) \right)$ $\frac{\omega = \frac{\pi}{l}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \sin\left(n\frac{\pi}{l}t\right) + b_n \cos\left(n\frac{\pi}{l}t\right) \right], (T = 2l)$ A_0 直流分量 $A_1 \sin (\omega t + \varphi_1)$ 一次谐波 (基波) $\frac{dt=x}{2} = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \sin(nx) + b_n \cos(nx) \right], (T=2\pi)$ 三角函数系 $1,\sin x,\cos x,\sin 2x,\cos 2x,\ldots,\sin nx,\cos nx,\ldots$ 任意两函数乘积在区间 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上积分为零 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots)$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx dx = 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cos nx dx = 0 \quad (k, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos nx dx = 0 \quad (k, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k \neq n)$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \cos nx dx = 0 \quad (k, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k \neq n)$ $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 1^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2(nx)^2 dx = \pi, \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(nx)^2 dx = \pi$

12.7.2 函数展开成傅里叶级数

$$f\left(x\right) = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] dx \\ = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin\left(nx\right) dx\right] \\ = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} dx \\ = \pi a_{0} \\ f\left(x\right) \sin\left(kx\right) = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \sin\left(kx\right) + \sin\left(kx\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(kx\right) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \sin\left(kx\right) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin\left(kx\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] dx \\ = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \sin\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] dx \\ = b_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin\left(kx\right) \sin\left(kx\right) dx \\ = \pi b_{k} \\ f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) = \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \cos\left(kx\right) + \cos\left(kx\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] dx \\ = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right) + b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right)\right] dx \\ = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\alpha_{0}}{2} \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \cos\left(nx\right) dx + b_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos\left(kx\right) \sin\left(nx\right) dx \right] \\ = a_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(kx\right) dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left($$

12.7.3 正弦级数和余弦级数

$$f\left(x\right), 是奇函数 \qquad \begin{array}{l} a_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx = 0 \\ b_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(kx\right) dx \end{array} \qquad f\left(x\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{n} \sin\left(nx\right), \text{正弦级数} \\ f\left(x\right), \text{是偶函数} \qquad \begin{array}{l} a_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx \\ b_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(kx\right) dx \end{array} \qquad f\left(x\right) = \frac{a_{0}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} \cos\left(nx\right), \text{条弦级数} \\ \text{以扩广函数为奇函数}, \text{扩展定义域的过程}, 葡延拓 } f\left(x\right) \neq 0, \text{则规定} f\left(x\right) = 0 \\ \text{以扩广函数为偶函数}, \text{扩展定义域的过程}, 偶延拓 \\ |x| = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^{2}} \cos\left(2k-1\right) x \left(-\infty < x < +\infty\right) \\ x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^{2}} \\ \delta = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{3^{2}} + \frac{1}{4^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n^{2}} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} \qquad \delta_{2} = \frac{1}{4} \delta = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi^{2}}{6} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{24} \\ \delta_{2} = \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{4^{2}} + \frac{1}{6^{2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2}} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} \qquad \delta_{3} = \delta_{1}, \delta = \frac{4}{3} \delta_{1}, \delta = \frac{4}{3} \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{6} \\ \delta_{3} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{2}} + \frac{1}{3^{2}} - \frac{1}{4^{2}} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^{2}} + \cdots \qquad \delta_{3} = \delta_{1} - \delta_{2} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} - \frac{\pi^{2}}{24} = \frac{\pi^{2}}{12} \end{array}$$

12.7.4 一般周期函数的傅里叶级数

周期为 2l 的周期函数 f(x) 满足收敛条件,傅里叶级数展开式为

$$f\left(x\right) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \right]$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) dx$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx$$

$$f\left(x\right)$$
是奇函数
$$a_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx = 0$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx$$

$$f\left(x\right)$$
是偶函数
$$a_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx$$

$$b_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx = 0$$
证明
$$z = \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

12.7.5 傅里叶级数的复数形式

$$\begin{split} f\left(x\right) &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) + b_n \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cos\alpha + b_n \sin\alpha \right] \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \frac{e^{i\alpha} + e^{-i\alpha}}{2} + b_n \frac{e^{i\alpha} - e^{-i\alpha}}{2i} \right] \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n + b_n i}{2} e^{i\alpha} + \frac{a_n - b_n i}{2} e^{-i\alpha} \right] \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n + b_n i}{2} e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} + \frac{a_n + b_n i}{2} e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} \right] \\ &= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[c_n e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} + c_{-n} e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} \right] \\ &= c_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[c_n e^{-i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} + c_{-n} e^{i\frac{n\pi x}{l}} \right] \\ &= c_k \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\frac{k\pi x}{l}} \quad (k = \cdots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \\ c_0 &= \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) dx \\ c_n &= \frac{a_n - b_n i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{l} \cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx - \frac{1}{li} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) \left[\cos\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) e^{-\frac{n\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \\ c_{-n} &= \frac{a_n + b_n i}{2} = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) e^{-\frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \\ c_k &= \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^{l} f\left(x\right) e^{-\frac{k\pi x}{l}} dx \quad (k = \cdots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots) \end{split}$$