



- 两脚和公式

### Sum

$$\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y,$$

$$\cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y,$$

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}.$$

### Difference

$$\sin(x - y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y,$$

$$\cos(x - y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y,$$

$$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}.$$

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\sin(x + y)}{\cos(x + y)} = \frac{\sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)}{\cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)} \xrightarrow{\text{分式同除以}\cos(x)\cos(y)} \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

令  $y = x$ , 得到倍角正切:  $\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$

### 倍角公式 h3

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$$

$$= \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \xrightarrow{\text{分式上下同除以}\cos^2 x} \frac{2\tan x}{\tan^2 x + 1}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} = \frac{\frac{2\sin x \cos x}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}} = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

### 降幂(升角)公式 h3

积分公式的推导中使用的比较多

$$1. \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$2. \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$3. 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 - \cos x$$

$$4. 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 1 + \cos x$$

$$5. \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos x)$$

$$6. \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos x)$$

$$7. \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$$

$$8. \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

9.

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \frac{x}{2} &= \frac{\sin(\frac{x}{2})}{\cos(\frac{x}{2})} \\ &= \text{分式上下同时乘以} \sin(\frac{x}{2}) \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos x)}{\frac{1}{2} \sin x} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \\ &= \csc x - \cot x \end{aligned}$$

降角升幂 h3

- $1 - \cos x = 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$

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

相关导数&积分 h3

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$-\cos x + C$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$\sin x + C$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$	$-\ln \cos x  + C$
$\csc x$	$-\csc x \cot x$	$-\ln \csc x + \cot x  + C$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$	$\ln \sec x + \tan x  + C$
$\cot x$	$-\csc^2 x = -1 - \cot^2 x$	$\ln \sin x  + C$

阶乘 h2

$$\begin{aligned}
 0! &= 1 & 4! &= 24 \\
 1! &= 1 & 5! &= 120 \\
 2! &= 2 & 6! &= 720 \\
 3! &= 6 & 7! &= 5040
 \end{aligned}$$

## 排列组合 h2

★  $n$ 选 $m$ 排列数

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n^m &= n(n-1) \cdots (n-(m-1)) \\
 &= n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+1) \\
 &= \prod_{k=0}^{m-1} (n-k) \\
 &= \frac{n!}{(n-m)!} \\
 C_n^m &= \frac{1}{m!} \frac{n!}{(n-m)!}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 关于(连续逐项的)累加和累乘的总项数

$$\prod_{k=d}^{k=u} exp$$

$$\sum_{k=d}^{k=u} exp$$

总项数为上界与下界之差 + 1, 即:

$$items = d - u + 1$$

某些情况下, 我们首先知道的是  $items$ , 以及  $d$  &  $u$  中的一个, 就可以利用上面等式进行计算  
注意, 无论表达式  $exp$  是怎样的, 上述等式总是成立

## 重要极限 h2

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

- 更有用的推广形式:

通常  $\phi(x) \rightarrow 0$  和  $\begin{cases} x \rightarrow 0 \\ x \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$  中的一个等价

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-(-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 1}{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)^{-x}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{a}ab} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{a}}\right)^{ab} = e^{ab}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx+c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^c = e^{ab} \cdot 1^c = e^{ab} \cdot 1 = e^{ab}$$

- 更一般的:(对于  $1^\infty$  型的极限)

- 有时,需要使用分离常数的技巧将函数的形式转换为  $(1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)}$  的形式,例如:  
 $\left(\frac{x+1}{x-3}\right)^x$

- 判断指定过程的极限时  $1^\infty$  型的
- 计算  $A = \lim(\alpha(x)\beta(x))$
- 得到结果  $\lim f(x) = e^A$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim(1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} &= e^A \\ &= \lim(1 + \alpha(x))^{\frac{1}{\alpha(x)}\alpha(x)\beta(x)} \\ &= \lim\left(\left(1 + \alpha(x)\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha(x)}}\right)^{\alpha(x)\beta(x)} \\ &\quad \text{记 } A = \lim \alpha(x)\beta(x); \\ &\quad \text{则 } \lim(1 + \alpha(x))^{\beta(x)} = e^A \end{aligned}$$

上面的  $1^\infty$  型极限都可以用  $e^A$  法来计算

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$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{x} x = -1 \\ A_2 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{x} bx = ab \\ A_3 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{x} (bx + c) = ab \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \log_a x \\
 f'(x) &= (\log_a x)' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(x+h) - \log_a(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a\left(\frac{x+h}{x}\right)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \log_a(x+h) \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \log_a\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{h}} \\
 &\text{记 } g(h) = \log_a\left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{h}} \\
 (\log_a x)' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h); g(h) \text{ 的自变量是 } h(g(h) \text{ 将 } x \text{ 看作常量})
 \end{aligned}$$

第二重要极限的推广公式得到:  $A = \frac{h}{x} \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{x}$

所以对于  $u = \phi(h) = \left(1 + \frac{h}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{h}}$ ;

$$u_0 = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} u = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

又由复合函数的极限运算法则:  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} g(h) = \lim_{u \rightarrow u_0} \log_a u = \log_a u_0 = \log_a e^{\frac{1}{x}}$

根据换底公式得到  $(\log_a x)' = \log_a e^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{\ln a} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\ln a}$

## 等价无穷小 h2

- [math证明常用等价无穷小&泰勒展开&案例&代换xuchaixin1375的博客-CSDN博客\\_等价无穷小替换公式证明](#)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &\sim \sin x \sim \tan x \sim \arcsin x \sim \arctan x \sim \ln(1+x) \sim e^x - 1, \\
 (1+x)^a - 1 &\sim ax, \quad 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad a^x - 1 \sim x \ln a, \\
 x - \sin x &\sim \frac{1}{6}x^3, \quad \tan x - x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3, \quad x - \ln(1+x) \sim \frac{1}{2}x^2, \\
 \arcsin x - x &\sim \frac{1}{6}x^3, \quad x - \arctan x \sim \frac{1}{3}x^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 代换原则 h3

- 总的来说,代换之后,不可以相互抵消(产生最高阶无穷小0)

(1) 乘除关系可以换

$$\text{若 } \alpha \sim \alpha_1, \beta \sim \beta_1, \text{ 则 } \lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta} = \lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = \lim \frac{\alpha}{\beta_1} = \lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta}.$$

(2) 加减关系在一定条件下可以换

$$\text{若 } \alpha \sim \alpha_1, \beta \sim \beta_1, \text{ 且 } \lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = A \neq 1, \text{ 则 } \alpha - \beta \sim \alpha_1 - \beta_1.$$

$$\text{若 } \alpha \sim \alpha_1, \beta \sim \beta_1, \text{ 且 } \lim \frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1} = A \neq -1, \text{ 则 } \alpha + \beta \sim \alpha_1 + \beta_1.$$

## 微分导数 h2

### 1. 基本初等函数的导数公式

$$(1) (C)' = 0;$$

$$(2) (x^a)' = ax^{a-1};$$

$$(3) (a^x)' = a^x \ln a;$$

$$(4) (e^x)' = e^x;$$

$$(5) (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a};$$

$$(6) (\ln |x|)' = \frac{1}{x};$$

$$(7) (\sin x)' = \cos x;$$

$$(8) (\cos x)' = -\sin x;$$

$$(9) (\tan x)' = \sec^2 x;$$

$$(10) (\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x;$$

$$(11) (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x;$$

$$(12) (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x;$$

$$(13) (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(14) (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(15) (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2};$$

$$(16) (\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

## 高阶导数 h3

## 2. 常用的高阶导数公式

$$(1) (\sin x)^{(n)} = \sin\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$(2) (\cos x)^{(n)} = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

$$(3) (u \pm v)^{(n)} = u^{(n)} \pm v^{(n)};$$

$$(4) (uv)^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k u^{(k)} v^{(n-k)}.$$

### 高阶导数的求法 [编辑]

一般来说，高阶导数的计算和导数一样，可以按照定义逐步求出。同时，高阶导数也有求导法则：

- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(u \pm v) = \frac{d^n}{dx^n}u \pm \frac{d^n}{dx^n}v$
- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(Cu) = C \frac{d^n}{dx^n}u$
- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(u \cdot v) = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \frac{d^{n-k}}{dx^{n-k}}u \frac{d^k}{dx^k}v$  (莱布尼兹公式) [2]:134

因此，可以利用已知的高阶导数求导法则，通过四则运算，变量代换等方法，求出 $n$ 阶导数。一些常见的有规律的高阶导数的公式如下：

- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}x^\alpha = x^{\alpha-n} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1}(\alpha - k)$
- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \frac{1}{x} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$
- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \ln x = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$

- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}e^x = e^x$
- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}a^x = a^x \cdot \ln^n a \ (a > 0)$

- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \sin(kx + b) = k^n \sin\left(kx + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$
- $\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \cos(kx + b) = k^n \cos\left(kx + b + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$

$$\frac{d^n}{dx}x^a = a(a-1)\cdots(a-(n-1))x^{a-n}$$

$$= x^{(a-n)} \prod_{k=0}^{n-1} (a-k)$$

令 $a = -1$ ，可以得到 $\frac{1}{x}$ 的 $n$ 阶导数公式



$$\frac{d}{dx} x^a = ax^{a-1}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} x^{-1} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}} = (-1)^n n! \cdot x^{-(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \ln x = \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} x^{-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \cdot x^{-n}$$

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \ln(x+a) = (\ln(x+a))^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! (x+a)^{-n}$$

$$y = \ln(x+a)$$

$$y^{(1)} = \frac{1}{x+a} = (x+a)^{-1}$$

$$y^{(2)} = (-1)(x+a)^{-2}$$

$$y^{(3)} = (-1)(-2)(x+a)^{-3}$$

$$\vdots \dots$$

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! (x+a)^{-n}$$

$$\text{notation: } p = n-1$$

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^p p! (x+a)^{-n}$$

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## 泰勒(maclaurin)展开 h2

- 通常的,基于通用的taylor(maclaurin)通项公式,记忆不同函数的展开通项即可
  - 考察的项数通常不会超过4项,因此k=1,2,3,4带入即可得到展开式的前几项,并且表达能力强

- $e^x$

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} x^k + o(x^k)$$

- $\sin x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin x &= \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\sin(i\frac{\pi}{2})}{i!} x^i \quad \underline{\text{过滤掉值为恒为0的项,重新编号}k} \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + o(x^{2k+1}) \quad \star(k \in N^*) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} + o(x^{2k-1}) \quad \text{变体}(k \in N^+) \\
 &\quad \text{令 } p = 2k - 1; q = 2k, \text{ 则 :} \\
 \sin x &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{x^p}{p!} + o(x^p)
 \end{aligned}$$

•  $\cos x$

结合任意函数的maclaurin通项,可以看出,  $\sin(0 + k\frac{\pi}{2})$  的取值周期为  $T = [0, 1, 0, -1]$ ; 将系数0对应的项过滤掉, 得到符号周期  $T = [1, -1]$ , 因此, 从  $\sum_{k=0}^n$  的过程中, 有如下规律

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos x &= \sum_{i=0}^m \frac{\cos(i\frac{\pi}{2})}{i!} x^i \quad \underline{\text{过滤掉值为恒为0的项,重新编号}k} = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + o(x^{2k}) \\
 &\quad \text{令 } q = 2k, \text{ 则 : } \cos x = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \frac{x^q}{q!} + o(x^q)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n);$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1});$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} + o(x^{2n});$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots + x^n + o(x^n);$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - \cdots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n);$$

$$\textcircled{6} \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + o(x^n);$$

$$\textcircled{7} (1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n);$$

$$\textcircled{8} \arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \cdots + \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} + o(x^{2n+1}).$$

分母是相应的幂指数的阶乘

- $\begin{cases} \sin x \text{ 的展开是 } 1, 3, 5, \dots \text{ 次幂} \\ \cos x \text{ 的展开是 } 0, 2, 4, \dots \text{ 次幂} \end{cases}$

- 第7个其实就是二项式定理啦

- 第八个比较麻烦,  $\arctan x$  的高阶导数不那么好求(数学归纳法)

- 它的通项和  $\sin x$  的展开式十分相似, 除了分母少了一个阶乘号, 几乎一样

几个常用的泰勒公式

$$(1) e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n).$$

$$(2) \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + o(x^{2n-1}).$$

$$(3) \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n}).$$

$$(4) \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n).$$

$$(5) (1+x)^a = 1 + ax + \frac{a(a-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{a(a-1)\cdots(a-n+1)}{n!} x^n + o(x^n).$$

几个常用的泰勒公式(拉格朗日型余项)

$$(1) e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{e^{\theta x}}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1};$$

$$(2) \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + (-1)^n \frac{\cos(\theta x)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1};$$

$$(3) \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\cos(\theta x)}{(2n+2)!} x^{2n+2};$$

$$(4) \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta x)^{n+1}};$$

$$(5) (1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)(\alpha-n)}{(n+1)!} (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n-1} x^{n+1}.$$

(以上  $\theta$  满足  $\theta \in (0,1)$ )

**定理 (罗尔定理)** 如果  $f(x)$  满足以下条件:

- (1) 在闭区间  $[a,b]$  上连续,
- (2) 在开区间  $(a,b)$  内可导,
- (3)  $f(a) = f(b)$ ,

则在  $(a,b)$  内至少存在一点  $\xi$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) = 0$ .

**定理 (拉格朗日中值定理)** 如果  $f(x)$  满足以下条件:

- (1) 在闭区间  $[a,b]$  上连续,
- (2) 在开区间  $(a,b)$  内可导,

则在  $(a,b)$  内至少存在一点  $\xi$ , 使得

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b-a).$$

**推论** 如果在  $(a,b)$  内恒有  $f'(x) = 0$ , 则在  $(a,b)$  内  $f(x)$  为常数.

**定理 (柯西中值定理)** 如果  $f(x), F(x)$  满足以下条件:

- (1) 在闭区间  $[a,b]$  上连续,
  - (2) 在开区间  $(a,b)$  内可导, 且  $F'(x)$  在  $(a,b)$  内每一点处均不为零,
- 则在  $(a,b)$  内至少存在一点  $\xi$ , 使得

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}.$$

**定理 (皮亚诺型余项泰勒公式)**

如果  $f(x)$  在点  $x_0$  有直至  $n$  阶的导数, 则有



$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x-x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(x_0)(x-x_0)^n + o[(x-x_0)^n],$$

常称  $R_n(x) = o[(x-x_0)^n]$  为皮亚诺型余项. 若  $x_0 = 0$ , 则得麦克劳林公式:

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}f^{(n)}(0)x^n + o(x^n).$$

## 积分 h2

$$(1) \int 0 dx = C;$$

$$(2) \int x^\alpha dx = \frac{1}{\alpha+1}x^{\alpha+1} + C \quad (\alpha \neq -1);$$

$$(3) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C;$$

$$(4) \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1);$$

$$(5) \int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$(6) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C;$$

$$(7) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C;$$

$$(8) \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C;$$

$$(9) \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C;$$

$$(10) \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C;$$

$$(11) \int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C;$$

$$(12) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C;$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C;$$

$$(14) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C;$$

$$(16) \int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C;$$

$$(17) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C; \quad (18) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C;$$

$$(19) \int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C; \quad (20) \int \csc x dx = -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C.$$

$$\int \tan x dx = \ln |\sec x| + C$$

$$\int \cot x dx = -\ln |\csc x| + C = \ln |\sin x| + C$$