

## 高等数学简明公式

### 第一章 初等数学

#### 一、初等代数

##### 1. 乘法公式与因式分解

$$1. (a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$$

$$2. (a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$$

$$3. a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$4. (a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$$

$$5. a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

6.

$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2}b + a^{n-3}b^2 + \dots + ab^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

$$2. \text{比例 } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$(1) \text{ 合比定理 } \frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d}$$

$$(2) \text{ 分比定理 } \frac{a-b}{b} = \frac{c-d}{d}$$

(3) 合分比定理

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{c+d}{c-d}$$

$$(4) \text{ 若 } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}, \text{ 则令 } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = t \text{ 于是 } \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f} = \frac{a+c+e}{b+d+f}$$

$$(5) \text{ 若 } y \text{ 与 } x \text{ 成正比, 则 } y = kx \text{ (} k \text{ 为比例系数)}$$

$$(6) \text{ 若 } y \text{ 与 } x \text{ 成反比, 则 } y = \frac{k}{x} \text{ (} k \text{ 为比例系数)}$$

##### 3. 不等式

$$(1) \text{ 设 } a > b > 0, n > 0, \text{ 则 } a^n > b^n$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } a > b > 0, n \text{ 为正整数, 则 } \sqrt[n]{a} > \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$(3) \text{ 设 } \frac{a}{b} < \frac{c}{d}, \text{ 则 } \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a+c}{b+d} < \frac{c}{d}$$

(4) 非负数的算术平均值不小于其几何平均值, 即

$$\frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab},$$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{3} \geq \sqrt[3]{abc},$$

$$\frac{a_1+a_2+a_3+\dots+a_n}{n} \geq \sqrt[n]{a_1a_2a_3\cdots a_n}$$

(5) 绝对值不等式

$$1) |a+b| \leq |a|+|b|$$

$$2) |a-b| \leq |a|+|b|$$

$$3) |a-b| \geq |a|-|b|$$

$$4) -|a| \leq a \leq |a|$$

##### 4. 二次方程 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

$$(1) \text{ 根: } x_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$(2) \text{ 韦达定理: } x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}, x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$(3) \text{ 判别式 } \Delta = b^2 - 4ac \begin{cases} > 0, \text{ 方程有了两不等实根} \\ = 0, \text{ 方程有两相等实根} \\ < 0, \text{ 方程没有实根} \end{cases}$$

##### 5. 一元三次方程组的韦达定理:

若  $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$  的三个根分别为  $x_1$ 、 $x_2$ 、 $x_3$  则

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -p, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 + x_2 \cdot x_3 + x_3 \cdot x_1 = q, \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = -r$$

#### 6. 指数

$$\begin{aligned} (1) a^m \cdot a^n &= a^{m+n} & (2) a^m \div a^n &= a^{m-n} & (3) (a^m)^n &= a^{mn} \\ (4) (ab)^m &= a^m b^m & (5) \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m &= \frac{a^m}{b^m} & (6) a^{-m} &= \frac{1}{a^m} \end{aligned}$$

#### 7. 对数 $\log_a N, (a > 0, a \neq 1, N > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{对数恒等式 } N &= a^{\log_a N}, \text{ 更常用 } N = e^{\ln N} & (2) \log_a(MN) &= \log_a M + \log_a N \\ (3) \log_a\left(\frac{M}{N}\right) &= \log_a M - \log_a N & (4) \log_a(M^n) &= n \log_a M \\ (5) \log_a \sqrt[n]{M} &= \frac{1}{n} \log_a M & (6) \text{换底公式 } \log_a M &= \frac{\log_b M}{\log_b a} \\ (7) \log_a 1 &= 0 & (8) \log_a a &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

#### 8. 数列

##### (1) 等差数列

设  $a_1$  — 首项

$a_n$  — 通项

$d$  — 公差

$S_n$  — 前  $n$  项和

$$1) a_n = a_1 + (n-1)d$$

$$2) S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} n = na + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} d$$

$$3) \text{设 } a, b, c \text{ 成等差数列, 则等差数列中项 } b = \frac{1}{2}(a+c)$$

##### (2) 等比数列

设  $a_1$  — 首项

$q$  — 公比

$a_n$  — 通项, 则

$$1) \text{通项 } a_n = a_1 q^{n-1}$$

$$2) \text{前 } n \text{ 项和 } S_n = \frac{a_1(1-q^n)}{1-q} = \frac{a_1 - a_n q}{1-q}$$

##### (3) 常用的几种数列的和

$$1) \quad 1 + 2 + 3 + \cdots + n = \frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$$

2)

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \cdots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6}n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

$$3) \quad 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \cdots + n^3 = \left[\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)\right]^2$$

4)

$$1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 + \cdots + n(n+1) = \frac{1}{3}n(n+1)(n+2)$$

$$5) 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 + \cdots + n(n+1)(n+2) = \frac{1}{4}n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$$

9. 排列、组合与二项式定理

(1) 排列

$$P_n^m = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots [n-(m-1)]$$

$$(2) \text{ 全排列 } P_n^n = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = n!$$

(3) 组合

$$C_n^m = \frac{n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+1)}{m!} = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}$$

组合的性质:

$$1) C_n^m = C_n^{n-m} \quad 2) C_n^m = C_{n-1}^m + C_{n-1}^{m-1}$$

(4) 二项式定理

$$(a+b)^n = a^n + na^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}a^{n-2}b^2 + \cdots + \frac{n(n-1) \cdots [n-(k-1)]}{k!}a^{n-k}b^k + \cdots + b^n$$

## 二、平面几何

1. 图形面积

$$(1) \text{ 任意三角形 } S = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin C = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)} \text{ 其中 } s = \frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)$$

$$(2) \text{ 平行四边形 } S = bh = ab \sin \varphi$$

$$(3) \text{ 梯形 } S = \text{中位线} \times \text{高}$$

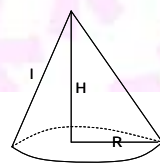
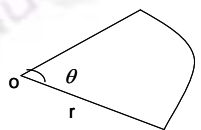
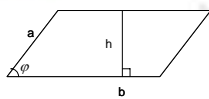
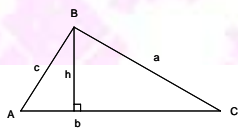
$$(4) \text{ 扇形 } S = \frac{1}{2}rl = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$$

2. 旋转体

(1) 圆柱 设  $R$  — 底圆半径,  $H$  — 柱高, 则

$$1) \text{ 侧面积 } S_{\text{侧}} = 2\pi RH, \quad 2) \text{ 全面积 } S_{\text{全}} = 2\pi R(H+R) \quad 3) \text{ 体积 } V = \pi R^2 H \quad (2) \text{ 圆锥}$$

$$(l = \sqrt{R^2 + H^2} \text{ 母线})$$

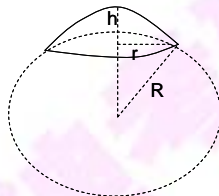


1) 侧面积  $S_{\text{侧}} = \pi R l$

2) 侧面积  $S_{\text{全}} = \pi R(l + R)$

3) 体积  $V = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 H$

(3) 球



设  $R$  — 半径,  $d$  — 直径, 则

1) 全 面 积

$$S_{\text{全}} = 4\pi R^2$$

2) 体积  $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$

(4) 球缺 (球被一个平面所截面得到的部分)

1) 面积  $S = 2\pi R H$  (不包括底面)

2) 体积  $V = \pi h^2 \left( R - \frac{h}{3} \right)$

3. 棱柱及棱锥: 设  $S$  — 底面半径,  $H$  — 高

(1) 棱柱体积  $V = SH$

(2) 棱锥体积  $V = \frac{1}{3} SH$

(3) 正棱锥侧面积  $A = \frac{1}{2} \times$

底面积  $\times$  母线长

### 三、平面三角

1. 三角函数间的关系

(1)  $\sin \alpha \sec \alpha = 1$  (2)  $\cos \alpha \csc \alpha = 1$  (3)  $\tan \alpha \cot \alpha = 1$

(4)  $\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$

(5)  $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha$  (6)  $1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha$  (7)  $\tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$

(8)  $\cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$

2. 倍角三角函数

(1)  $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$  (2)  $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$

(3)  $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$

(4)  $\cot 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \cot^2 \alpha}{2 \cot \alpha}$  (5)  $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}$  (6)  $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$

3. 三角函数的合差化积公式

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

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

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

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

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

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



$$(7) \cos \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)] \quad (8) \sin \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

#### 4. 边角关系

(1) 正弦定理:  $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$ ,  $R$  为外接圆半径

(2) 余弦定理

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A, \quad b^2 = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca \cos B,$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$$

#### 5. 反三角函数

恒等式

$$(1) \arcsin x \pm \arcsin y = \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} \pm y\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$(2) \arccos x \pm \arccos y = \arccos(xy \mp \sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)})$$

$$(3) \arctan x \pm \arctan y = \arctan\left(\frac{x \pm y}{1 \mp xy}\right)$$

$$(4) \arcsin x + \arccos x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(5) \arctan x + \operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$