

高等数学公式手册

二〇〇六年七月

导数公式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\operatorname{tg} x)' &= \sec^2 x & (\arcsin x)' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 (\operatorname{ctg} x)' &= -\csc^2 x & (\arccos x)' &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 (\sec x)' &= \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x & (\operatorname{arctg} x)' &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\
 (\csc x)' &= -\csc x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x & (\operatorname{arcctg} x)' &= -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \\
 (a^x)' &= a^x \ln a \\
 (\log_a x)' &= \frac{1}{x \ln a}
 \end{aligned}$$

基本积分表:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \operatorname{tg} x dx &= -\ln |\cos x| + C & \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} &= \int \sec^2 x dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C \\
 \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx &= \ln |\sin x| + C & \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} &= \int \csc^2 x dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C \\
 \int \sec x dx &= \ln |\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C & \int \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x dx &= \sec x + C \\
 \int \csc x dx &= \ln |\csc x - \operatorname{ctg} x| + C & \int \csc x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x dx &= -\csc x + C \\
 \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} &= \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C & \int a^x dx &= \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \\
 \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} &= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C & \int \operatorname{sh} x dx &= \operatorname{ch} x + C \\
 \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} &= \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{a+x}{a-x} + C & \int \operatorname{ch} x dx &= \operatorname{sh} x + C \\
 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} &= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \\
 \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C \\
 \int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + C \\
 \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

三角函数的有理式积分:

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

一些初等函数:

$$\text{双曲正弦: } shx = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\text{双曲余弦: } chx = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\text{双曲正切: } thx = \frac{shx}{chx} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

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

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

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

两个重要极限:

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

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

三角函数公式:

• 诱导公式:

函数 角 A	sin	cos	tg	ctg
$-\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$
$90^\circ - \alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$
$90^\circ + \alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$
$180^\circ - \alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$
$180^\circ + \alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$
$270^\circ - \alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$
$270^\circ + \alpha$	$-\cos\alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$
$360^\circ - \alpha$	$-\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$-\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$-\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$
$360^\circ + \alpha$	$\sin\alpha$	$\cos\alpha$	$\operatorname{tg}\alpha$	$\operatorname{ctg}\alpha$

• 和差角公式:

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

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

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

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

• 和差化积公式:

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

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

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

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

• 倍角公式:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• 半角公式:

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

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

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

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

• 正弦定理: $\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$

• 余弦定理: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos C$

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

$$\operatorname{arctg} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arcctg} x$$

高阶导数公式——莱布尼兹 (Leibniz) 公式:

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

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

中值定理与导数应用:

拉格朗日中值定理: $f(b) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(b - a)$

柯西中值定理: $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{F(b) - F(a)} = \frac{f'(\xi)}{F'(\xi)}$

当 $F(x) = x$ 时, 柯西中值定理就是拉格朗日中值定理。

曲率:

弧微分公式: $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$, 其中 $y' = \tan \alpha$

平均曲率: $\bar{K} = \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right|$ $\Delta \alpha$: 从M点到M'点, 切线斜率的倾角变化量; Δs : MM' 弧长。

M点的曲率: $K = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \left| \frac{\Delta \alpha}{\Delta s} \right| = \left| \frac{d\alpha}{ds} \right| = \frac{|y''|}{\sqrt{(1 + y'^2)^3}}$.

直线: $K = 0$;

半径为 a 的圆: $K = \frac{1}{a}$.

定积分的近似计算:

矩形法: $\int_a^b f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (y_0 + y_1 + \cdots + y_{n-1})$

梯形法: $\int_a^b f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n} \left[\frac{1}{2} (y_0 + y_n) + y_1 + \cdots + y_{n-1} \right]$

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

定积分应用相关公式:

功: $W = F \cdot s$

水压力: $F = p \cdot A$

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

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

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

空间解析几何和向量代数:

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

向量在轴上的投影: $\text{Pr } j_u \overrightarrow{AB} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \cos \varphi$, φ 是 \overrightarrow{AB} 与 u 轴的夹角。

$$\text{Pr } j_u (\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2) = \text{Pr } j_u \vec{a}_1 + \text{Pr } j_u \vec{a}_2$$

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

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

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

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

代表平行六面体的体积。

平面的方程:

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

2、一般方程: $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$

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

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

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

二次曲面:

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

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

3、双曲面:

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

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

多元函数微分法及应用

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

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

多元复合函数的求导法:

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

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

当 $u = u(x, y)$, $v = v(x, y)$ 时,

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

隐函数的求导公式:

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

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

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

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

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

微分法在几何上的应用:

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

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

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

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

$$1、\text{过此点的法向量: } \vec{n} = \{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0), F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)\}$$

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

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

方向导数与梯度:

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

其中 φ 为 x 轴到方向 l 的转角。

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

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

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

多元函数的极值及其求法:

设 $f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 令: $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A$, $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B$, $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$

则: $\begin{cases} AC - B^2 > 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} A < 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{ 为极大值} \\ A > 0, (x_0, y_0) \text{ 为极小值} \end{cases} \\ AC - B^2 < 0 \text{ 时, } & \text{无极值} \\ AC - B^2 = 0 \text{ 时, } & \text{不确定} \end{cases}$

重积分及其应用:

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

$$\text{曲面 } z = f(x, y) \text{ 的面积 } A = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$\text{平面薄片的重心: } \bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\iint_D x \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\iint_D y \rho(x, y) d\sigma}{\iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma}$$

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

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

$$F_x = f \iint_D \frac{\rho(x, y) x d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad F_y = f \iint_D \frac{\rho(x, y) y d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad F_z = -fa \iint_D \frac{\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

柱面坐标和球面坐标:

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

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

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

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} F(r, \varphi, \theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{r(\varphi, \theta)} F(r, \varphi, \theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$\text{重心: } \bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} x \rho dv, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} y \rho dv, \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} z \rho dv, \quad \text{其中 } M = \bar{x} = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv$$

$$\text{转动惯量: } I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \rho dv, \quad I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + z^2) \rho dv, \quad I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho dv$$

曲线积分:

第一类曲线积分 (对弧长的曲线积分):

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

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

第二类曲线积分（对坐标的曲线积分）：

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

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

两类曲线积分之间的关系： $\int_L Pdx + Qdy = \int_L (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta)ds$ ，其中 α 和 β 分别为 L 上积分起止点处切向量的方向角。

$$\text{格林公式: } \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy \quad \text{格林公式: } \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy$$

$$\text{当 } P = -y, Q = x, \text{ 即: } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2 \text{ 时, 得到 } D \text{ 的面积: } A = \iint_D dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L xdy - ydx$$

·平面上曲线积分与路径无关的条件：

1、 G 是一个单连通区域；

2、 $P(x, y)$, $Q(x, y)$ 在 G 内具有一阶连续偏导数，且 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 。注意奇点，如 $(0,0)$ ，应

减去对此奇点的积分，注意方向相反！

·二元函数的全微分求积：

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

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

曲面积分：

$$\text{对面积的曲面积分: } \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z)ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} f[x, y, z(x, y)]\sqrt{1 + z_x^2(x, y) + z_y^2(x, y)}dxdy$$

$$\text{对坐标的曲面积分: } \iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z)dydz + Q(x, y, z)dzdx + R(x, y, z)dxdy, \text{ 其中:}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z)dxdy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x, y, z(x, y)]dxdy, \text{ 取曲面的上侧时取正号;}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z)dydz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} P[x(y, z), y, z]dydz, \text{ 取曲面的前侧时取正号;}$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} Q(x, y, z)dzdx = \pm \iint_{D_{zx}} Q[x, y(z, x), z]dzdx, \text{ 取曲面的右侧时取正号.}$$

$$\text{两类曲面积分之间的关系: } \iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma)ds$$

高斯公式：

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

高斯公式的物理意义 —— 通量与散度：

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

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

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

斯托克斯公式——曲线积分与曲面积分的关系：

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dydz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dzdx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

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

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

$$\text{旋度: } \operatorname{rot} \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{向量场 } \vec{A} \text{ 沿有向闭曲线 } \Gamma \text{ 的环流量: } \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{t} ds$$

常数项级数：

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

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

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

级数审敛法:

1、正项级数的审敛法——根植审敛法（柯西判别法）：

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

2、比值审敛法:

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

3、定义法:

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

交错级数 $u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + \cdots$ (或 $-u_1 + u_2 - u_3 + \cdots, u_n > 0$) 的审敛法——莱布尼兹定理:

如果交错级数满足 $\begin{cases} u_n \geq u_{n+1} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \end{cases}$, 那么级数收敛且其和 $s \leq u_1$, 其余项 r_n 的绝对值 $|r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$ 。

绝对收敛与条件收敛:

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

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

如果(2)收敛, 则(1)肯定收敛, 且称为绝对收敛级数;

如果(2)发散, 而(1)收敛, 则称(1)为条件收敛级数。

调和级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 而 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 收敛;

级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛;

p 级数: $\sum \frac{1}{n^p} \begin{cases} p \leq 1 \text{ 时发散} \\ p > 1 \text{ 时收敛} \end{cases}$

幂级数:

$$1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots+x^n+\cdots \begin{cases} |x|<1 \text{ 时, 收敛于 } \frac{1}{1-x} \\ |x|\geq 1 \text{ 时, 发散} \end{cases}$$

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

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

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

函数展开成幂级数:

函数展开成泰勒级数: $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \cdots$

余项: $R_n = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1}$, $f(x)$ 可以展开成泰勒级数的充要条件是: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$

$x_0 = 0$ 时即为麦克劳林公式: $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \cdots$

一些函数展开成幂级数:

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

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + \cdots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty)$$

欧拉公式:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} \cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2} \end{cases}$$

三角级数:

$$f(t) = A_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin(n\omega t + \varphi_n) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

其中, $a_0 = aA_0$, $a_n = A_n \sin \varphi_n$, $b_n = A_n \cos \varphi_n$, $\omega t = x$ 。

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

傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad \text{周期} = 2\pi$$

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

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \\ \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{24} \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (\text{相加}) \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad (\text{相减}) \end{array} \right.$$

正弦级数: $a_n = 0$, $b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$ $n=1, 2, 3, \cdots$ $f(x) = \sum b_n \sin nx$ 是奇函数

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

周期为 $2l$ 的周期函数的傅立叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}), \quad \text{周期} = 2l$$

$$\text{其中} \begin{cases} a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n=0, 1, 2, \cdots) \\ b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx & (n=1, 2, 3, \cdots) \end{cases}$$

微分方程的相关概念:

一阶微分方程: $y' = f(x, y)$ 或 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$

可分离变量的微分方程: 一阶微分方程可以化为 $g(y)dy = f(x)dx$ 的形式, 解法:

$\int g(y)dy = \int f(x)dx$ 得: $G(y) = F(x) + C$ 称为隐式通解。

齐次方程: 一阶微分方程可以写成 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y) = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, 即写成 $\frac{y}{x}$ 的函数, 解法:

设 $u = \frac{y}{x}$, 则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$, $u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u)$, $\therefore \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\varphi(u) - u}$ 分离变量, 积分后将 $\frac{y}{x}$ 代替 u ,

即得齐次方程通解。

一阶线性微分方程:

1、一阶线性微分方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } Q(x) = 0 \text{ 时, 为齐次方程, } y = Ce^{-\int P(x)dx} \\ \text{当 } Q(x) \neq 0 \text{ 时, 为非齐次方程, } y = \left(\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right) e^{-\int P(x)dx} \end{array} \right.$

2、贝努力方程: $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)y^n, (n \neq 0, 1)$

全微分方程:

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

$du(x, y) = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$, 其中: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P(x, y), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q(x, y)$

$\therefore u(x, y) = C$ 应该是该全微分方程的通解。

二阶微分方程:

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

二阶常系数齐次线性微分方程及其解法:

(*) $y'' + py' + qy = 0$, 其中 p, q 为常数;

求解步骤:

1、写出特征方程: $(\Delta)r^2 + pr + q = 0$, 其中 r^2 , r 的系数及常数项恰好是(*)式中 y'', y', y 的系数;

2、求出(Δ)式的两个根 r_1, r_2

3、根据 r_1, r_2 的不同情况, 按下表写出(*)式的通解:

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

二阶常系数非齐次线性微分方程

$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$, p, q 为常数

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

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