

# 高等数学公式

导数公式:

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

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

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cdot \cot x$$

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

$$(x^x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$$

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

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

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

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

$$(\operatorname{arc cot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(thx)' = \frac{1}{ch^2}$$

基本积分表:

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \frac{a+x}{a-x} + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \cdot \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cdot \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int shx dx = chx + C$$

$$\int chx dx = shx + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + C$$

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}) + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}| + C$$

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

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:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**三角函数公式:**

• **和差化积公式:**

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

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

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

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

**两个重要极限:**

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

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

• **积化和差公式:**

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

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

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

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

• **和差角公式:**

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

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

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

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

• **万能公式、正切代换、其他公式:**

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

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

$$\tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1, \quad \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1$$

$$|\sin x| < |x| < |\tan x|$$

• 倍角公式:

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

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \quad \sin 3\alpha = 3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha$$

$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{\cot^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \cot \alpha} \quad \cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$$

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

• 半角公式:

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

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

$$\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha} \quad \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

• 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:  $\arcsin x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos x \quad \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arc} \cot x$

高阶导数公式——莱布尼兹 (Leibniz) 公式:

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

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

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;  $\Delta s$ :  $MM'$  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:  $\int_a^b f(x) \approx \frac{b-a}{n}(y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1})$

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

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

**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:  $\text{Pr } j_u \overrightarrow{AB} = |\overrightarrow{AB}| \cdot \cos \varphi$ ,  $\varphi$ 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,

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

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

向量的混合积:  $[\vec{a}\vec{b}\vec{c}] = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \\ c_x & c_y & c_z \end{vmatrix} = |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| \cdot |\vec{c}| \cos \alpha$ ,  $\alpha$ 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:  $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}+\frac{z}{c}=1$

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

空间直线的方程:  $\frac{x-x_0}{m} = \frac{y-y_0}{n} = \frac{z-z_0}{p} = t$ , 其中  $\vec{s} = \{m, n, p\}$ ; 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、椭球面:  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

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

3、双曲面:

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

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

**多元函数微分法及应用:**

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

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:

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

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

当  $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$  时,

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

隐函数的求导公式:

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

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

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

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

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

**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、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、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、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:**

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

其中  $\varphi$  为  $x$  轴到方向  $l$  的转角。

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

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:  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) = A$ ,  $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = B$ ,  $f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) = C$

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

**重积分及其应用:**

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

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

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

平面薄片的转动惯量: 对于  $x$  轴  $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) d\sigma$ , 对于  $y$  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:  $F(r, \theta, z) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z)$

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

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

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

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



**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:  $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$ , ( $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ ), 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:  $\int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_L (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds$ , 其中 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 分别为 $L$ 上积分起止点处切向量的方向角。

格林公式:  $\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy$  格林公式:  $\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy$

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

·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,  $P dx + Q dy$  才是二元函数  $u(x, y)$  的全微分, 其中:

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

**曲面积分:**

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

对坐标的曲面积分：
$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy,$$
 其中：

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

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

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

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

### 高斯公式：

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

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...

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

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

### 斯托克斯公式——曲线积分与曲面积分的关系：

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

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

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

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

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

**常数项级数:**

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

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

调和级数:  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$  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）：

设:  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n}$ , 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:

设:  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n}$ , 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:

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

交错级数  $u_1 - u_2 + u_3 - u_4 + \dots$  (或  $-u_1 + u_2 - u_3 + \dots, u_n > 0$ ) 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)  $u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n + \dots$ , 其中  $u_n$  为任意实数;

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

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:**

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

对于级数(3)  $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_nx^n + \dots$ , 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:  $f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x-x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \dots$

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:  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n + \dots$

**一些函数展开成幂级数:**

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

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

**欧拉公式:**

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

**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,  $a_0 = 2A_0$ ,  $a_n = A_n \sin \varphi_n$ ,  $b_n = A_n \cos \varphi_n$ ,  $\omega t = x$ 。

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

**傅立叶级数:**

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

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

$$1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \left/ \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad (\text{相加})$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{24} \quad \left/ \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad (\text{相减})$$

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

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

**周期为  $2l$  的周期函数的傅立叶级数:**

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

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

**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:

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

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

设  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , 则  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u + x \frac{du}{dx}$ ,  $u + \frac{du}{dx} = \varphi(u)$ ,  $\therefore \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{du}{\varphi(u) - u}$  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:

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

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

**二阶微分方程:**

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

**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  $(\Delta)$  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:**

## 高等数学公式

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$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$ ,  $p, q$ 为常数

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

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

**其他公式:**