

# 高等数学公式篇

·平方关系:

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

$$\tan^2(\alpha) + 1 = \sec^2(\alpha)$$

$$\cot^2(\alpha) + 1 = \csc^2(\alpha)$$

·积的关系:

$$\sin\alpha = \tan\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha$$

$$\cos\alpha = \cot\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha$$

$$\tan\alpha = \sin\alpha \cdot \sec\alpha$$

$$\cot\alpha = \cos\alpha \cdot \csc\alpha$$

$$\sec\alpha = \tan\alpha \cdot \csc\alpha$$

$$\csc\alpha = \sec\alpha \cdot \cot\alpha$$

·倒数关系:

$$\tan\alpha \cdot \cot\alpha = 1$$

$$\sin\alpha \cdot \csc\alpha = 1$$

$$\cos\alpha \cdot \sec\alpha = 1$$

·两角和与差的三角函数:

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta$$

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

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$$

$$\tan(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \cdot \tan\beta}$$

·辅助角公式:

$$A\sin\alpha + B\cos\alpha = (A^2 + B^2)^{1/2} \sin(\alpha + t), \text{ 其中}$$

$$\sin t = B / (A^2 + B^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\cos t = A / (A^2 + B^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\tan t = B/A$$

$$A\sin\alpha + B\cos\alpha = (A^2 + B^2)^{1/2} \cos(\alpha - t), \tan t = A/B$$

·倍角公式:

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\alpha = 2 / (\tan\alpha + \cot\alpha)$$

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

$$\tan(2\alpha) = 2\tan\alpha / [1 - \tan^2(\alpha)]$$

·半角公式:

$$\sin(\alpha/2) = \pm \sqrt{(1 - \cos\alpha)/2}$$

$$\cos(\alpha/2) = \pm \sqrt{(1 + \cos\alpha)/2}$$

$$\tan(\alpha/2) = \pm \sqrt{(1 - \cos\alpha)/(1 + \cos\alpha)} = \sin\alpha / (1 + \cos\alpha) = (1 - \cos\alpha) / \sin\alpha$$

·降幂公式

$$\sin^2(\alpha) = (1 - \cos(2\alpha)) / 2 = \text{versin}(2\alpha) / 2$$

$$\cos^2(\alpha) = (1 + \cos(2\alpha))/2 = \text{covers}(2\alpha)/2$$

$$\tan^2(\alpha) = (1 - \cos(2\alpha))/(1 + \cos(2\alpha))$$

·万能公式:

$$\sin\alpha = 2\tan(\alpha/2)/[1 + \tan^2(\alpha/2)]$$

$$\cos\alpha = [1 - \tan^2(\alpha/2)]/[1 + \tan^2(\alpha/2)]$$

$$\tan\alpha = 2\tan(\alpha/2)/[1 - \tan^2(\alpha/2)]$$

·积化和差公式:

$$\sin\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = (1/2)[\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\cos\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = (1/2)[\sin(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\cos\alpha \cdot \cos\beta = (1/2)[\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

$$\sin\alpha \cdot \sin\beta = -(1/2)[\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - \beta)]$$

·和差化积公式:

$$\sin\alpha + \sin\beta = 2\sin[(\alpha + \beta)/2]\cos[(\alpha - \beta)/2]$$

$$\sin\alpha - \sin\beta = 2\cos[(\alpha + \beta)/2]\sin[(\alpha - \beta)/2]$$

$$\cos\alpha + \cos\beta = 2\cos[(\alpha + \beta)/2]\cos[(\alpha - \beta)/2]$$

$$\cos\alpha - \cos\beta = -2\sin[(\alpha + \beta)/2]\sin[(\alpha - \beta)/2]$$

·推导公式

$$\tan\alpha + \cot\alpha = 2/\sin 2\alpha$$

$$\tan\alpha - \cot\alpha = -2\cot 2\alpha$$

$$1 + \cos 2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha$$

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

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

部分高等内容

[编辑本段]

·高等代数中三角函数的指数表示(由泰勒级数易得):

$$\sin x = [e^{ix} - e^{-ix}]/(2i) \quad \cos x = [e^{ix} + e^{-ix}]/2 \quad \tan x = [e^{ix} - e^{-ix}]/[ie^{ix} + ie^{-ix}]$$

泰勒展开有无穷级数,  $e^z = \exp(z) = 1 + z/1! + z^2/2! + z^3/3! + z^4/4! + \dots + z^n/n! + \dots$

此时三角函数定义域已推广至整个复数集。

·三角函数作为微分方程的解:

对于微分方程组  $y' = -y''; y = y''''$ , 有通解  $Q$ , 可证明

$Q = A\sin x + B\cos x$ , 因此也可以从此出发定义三角函数。

补充: 由相应的指数表示我们可以定义一种类似的函数——双曲函数, 其拥有很多与三角函数的类似的性质, 二者相映成趣。

导数公式:

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \sec^2 x$$

$$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\operatorname{csc}^2 x$$

$$(\sec x)' = \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$(\operatorname{csc} x)' = -\operatorname{csc} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

基本积分表:

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \operatorname{tg} x| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csc} x dx = \ln|\operatorname{csc} x - \operatorname{ctg} x| + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csc} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x dx = -\operatorname{csc} x + C$$

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

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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

• 倍角公式:

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

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

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

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

• 半角公式:

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

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

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

两个重要极限:

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

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

• 和差化积公式:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

高阶导数公式——莱布尼兹 (Leibniz) 公式:

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

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

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  $y' = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$

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

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

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

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:**

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

在点  $M$  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:**

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

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

**重积分及其应用:**

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

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

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

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

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： $\begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases}$  ( $\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$ )，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：

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

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： $\iiint_{\Omega} \operatorname{div} \vec{A} dv = \oiint_{\Sigma} A_n ds$

## 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:  $\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$

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

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:  $1 + q + q^2 + \cdots + q^{n-1} = \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}$

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:

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/517144165054010005>