

高等数学下册公式大全

第八章 向量代数与空间解析几何

两点间距离公式：

$$|M_1 - M_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2},$$

$$\vec{a} = (a_x, a_y, a_z) = a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}; \quad \vec{b} = (b_x, b_y, b_z) = b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{a} \pm \vec{b} = (a_x \pm b_x, a_y \pm b_y, a_z \pm b_z); \quad \lambda \vec{a} = (\lambda a_x, \lambda a_y, \lambda a_z)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a_x}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{a_x}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}},$$

方向余弦： $\cos \beta = \frac{a_y}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{a_y}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}},$ 单位向量： $\vec{e}_a = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{a_z}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{a_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2}}$$

数量积： $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = a^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \Rightarrow \vec{i} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{k} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{i} = 0, \quad \vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

夹角余弦： $\cos(\vec{a}, \vec{b}) = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z}{\sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2 + a_z^2} \sqrt{b_x^2 + b_y^2 + b_z^2}}$

向量积： $\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = (a_y b_z - a_z b_y) \vec{i} + (a_z b_x - a_x b_z) \vec{j} + (a_x b_y - a_y b_x) \vec{k} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_x & a_y & a_z \\ b_x & b_y & b_z \end{vmatrix}$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

空间位置关系： $\vec{a} \parallel \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow (\exists \alpha, \beta) \alpha \vec{a} + \beta \vec{b} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \frac{b_x}{a_x} = \frac{b_y}{a_y} = \frac{b_z}{a_z}$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_x b_x + a_y b_y + a_z b_z = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

平面的方程：点法式： $A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) + C(z - z_0) = 0;$

一般式： $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0;$



截距式: $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1.$

两平面的夹角: $\cos \theta = \frac{|\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2|}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{A_1 A_2 + B_1 B_2 + C_1 C_2}{\sqrt{A_1^2 + B_1^2 + C_1^2} \sqrt{A_2^2 + B_2^2 + C_2^2}}$

点到平面的距离: $d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

直线与平面的夹角: $\sin \varphi = \frac{|\vec{n} \cdot \vec{s}|}{|\vec{n}| |\vec{s}|} = \frac{|Am + Bn_2 + Cp|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} \sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}}$

球面: $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = R^2$

椭圆柱面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$; 双曲柱面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$; 抛物柱面: $x^2 = 2py$

旋转曲面: 圆柱面: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$; 圆锥面: $z^2 = b^2(x^2 + y^2)$; 双叶双曲面:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2 + z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

单叶双曲面: $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$; 旋转椭球面: $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$; 旋转抛物面:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2pz$$

二次曲面:

椭球面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$

抛物面: 椭圆抛物面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$; 双曲抛物面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = z$

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

椭圆锥面: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$

第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

一、偏导数定义:



$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(x_0, y_0)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x, y_0) \Big|_{x=x_0} = f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_x(x, y) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$$

二、微分:

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f_x(x, y)\Delta x - f_y(x, y)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{可微, 偏导连续} \Rightarrow \text{可微} \Rightarrow \text{连续+偏导存在,}$$

全微分: $dz = f_x(x, y)dx + f_y(x, y)dy$

三、隐函数求导:

$$1^\circ F(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow y = f(x) \text{ 且 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

$$2^\circ F(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow z = f(x, y) \text{ 且}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$$

四、曲线的切线和法平面

$$1、\text{曲线方程 } L: \begin{cases} x = \varphi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \\ z = \omega(t) \end{cases}, \text{切线: } \frac{x-x_0}{\varphi'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{\psi'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{\omega'(t_0)}, \text{法平面:}$$

$$\varphi'(t_0)(x-x_0) + \psi'(t_0)(y-y_0) + \omega'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

$$2、\text{曲线方程 } L: \begin{cases} y = y(x) \\ z = z(x) \end{cases}, \text{切线: } \frac{x-x_0}{1} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(x_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'(x_0)}, \text{法平面:}$$

$$(x-x_0) + y'(x_0)(y-y_0) + z'(x_0)(z-z_0) = 0$$

五、曲面的切平面和法线

$$1、\text{曲面方程: } F(x, y, z) = 0, \text{法向量: } \vec{n} = \pm \{F_x, F_y, F_z\}_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)}, \text{切平面:}$$

$$F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y-y_0) + F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z-z_0) = 0, \text{法线:}$$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{F_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)}$$

$$2、\text{曲面方程: } z = f(x, y), \text{切平面}$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x-x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y-y_0) - (z-z_0) = 0,$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-x_0}{f_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{f_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}$$



六、方向导数: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\bigg|_{M_0} = f_x\big|_{M_0} \cos \alpha + f_y\big|_{M_0} \cos \beta + f_z\big|_{M_0} \cos \gamma = \text{梯度向量点乘单位向量}$

量

梯度: $\text{grad} u\big|_{M_0} = \{f_x, f_y, f_z\}_{M_0}$

第十章: 重积分

一、二重积分:

直角坐标: $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(x, y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{\alpha_1(y)}^{\alpha_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$

极坐标: $\iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_\alpha^\beta d\theta \int_{\alpha_1(\theta)}^{\alpha_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho$

二、三重积分:

1、直角坐标系: 先一后二法: $\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV = \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz$

先二后一法: $\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz \iint_{D(z)} f(x, y, z) dx dy$

2、柱面坐标系:
$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \quad dv = r dr d\theta dz, \\ z = z. \end{cases}$$

$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV = \int_\alpha^\beta d\theta \int_{\rho_1(\theta)}^{\rho_2(\theta)} dr \int_{z_1(\rho, \theta)}^{z_2(\rho, \theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta, z) \rho dz$

柱面坐标=极坐标+竖坐标

3*、球面坐标系:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \quad dv = r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta, \\ z = r \cos \varphi. \end{cases}$$

$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_\alpha^\beta d\theta \int_{\alpha_1(\theta)}^{\alpha_2(\theta)} d\varphi \int_{r_1(\theta, \varphi)}^{r_2(\theta, \varphi)} f(r \sin \varphi \cos \theta, r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, r \cos \varphi) r^2 \sin \varphi dr$

二、重积分的应用:

1、体积: $V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} [z_2(x, y) - z_1(x, y)] dx dy$

2、曲面 $\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$ 面积: $S = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + f_x'^2(x, y) + f_y'^2(x, y)} dx dy$



3、质量: $M = \iint_D \rho(x, y) d\sigma$ 或 $M = \iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dv$

4、质心 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iint_D x\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{M}, \bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y\rho(x, y) d\sigma}{M} \text{ 或}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} x\mu(x, y, z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dv}, \bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} y\mu(x, y, z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dv}, \bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_{\Omega} z\mu(x, y, z) dv}{\iiint_{\Omega} \mu(x, y, z) dv}$$

5、转动惯量: $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) d\sigma, I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho(x, y) d\sigma, I_o = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y) d\sigma$

或 $I_x = \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2 + z^2) \mu(x, y, z) dv, I_y = \iiint_{\Omega} (z^2 + x^2) \mu(x, y, z) dv$

$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \mu(x, y, z) dv, I_o = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \mu(x, y, z) dv$

第十一章: 曲线积分和曲面积分

一、第一类曲线积分 (对弧长的曲线积分):

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt = \int_a^b f(x, y(t)) \sqrt{1 + y'^2(t)} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b f(\rho(t) \cos \theta, \rho(t) \sin \theta) \sqrt{\rho'^2(t) + \rho^2(t)} d\theta$$

$$\int_L f(x, y, z) ds = \int_a^b f(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)) \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t) + \omega'^2(t)} dt$$

二、第二类曲线积分 (对坐标的曲线积分):

1、计算公式:

$$\int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_L [P(x, y) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y) \cos \beta] ds$$

$$= \int_a^b [P(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t)) \psi'(t)] dt$$

2、格林公式:

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = \oint_{\partial D} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta) ds$$

三、第一类曲面积分:

$$\Sigma: z = z(x, y): \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + Z_x^2 + Z_y^2} dx dy$$

四、第二类曲面积分:

1、计算公式:



$$\iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}(x, y, z) d\vec{S} = \iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz + Q(x, y, z) dzdx + R(x, y, z) dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \vec{e}_n dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma \text{上侧}} R(x, y, z) dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x, y, z(x, y)] dxdy; \quad \iint_{\Sigma \text{下侧}} R(x, y, z) dxdy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} R[x, y, z(x, y)] dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dydz = \pm \iint_{D_{yz}} p(x(y, z), y, z) dydz; \quad \iint_{\Sigma} Q(x, y, z) dzdx = \pm \iint_{D_{zx}} p(x, y(z, x), z) dzdx$$

2、投影转化法:

$$\Sigma: z = z(x, y), \quad dydz = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \gamma} dxdy = -z'_x dxdy, \quad dzdx = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \gamma} dxdy = -z'_y dxdy$$

$$\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0, \quad dydz = \frac{F'_x}{F'_z} dxdy, \quad dzdx = \frac{F'_y}{F'_z} dxdy$$

3、高斯公式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$$

$$= \pm \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dV. \quad (\Sigma \text{为} \partial\Omega \text{外侧时取+; } \Sigma \text{为} \partial\Omega \text{内侧时取-})$$

第十一章 无穷级数

一、常数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$

$$1、\text{常用级数: 等比级数/几何级数: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n \begin{cases} \text{收} = \frac{1}{1-q} & |q| < 1 \\ \text{发} & |q| \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$p\text{级数: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p} \begin{cases} \text{收} & p > 1 \\ \text{发} & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}; \quad \text{交错} p\text{级数: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^p} \text{收敛} \begin{cases} \text{绝对收敛} & p > 1 \\ \text{条件收敛} & 0 < p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

2、正项级数: $u_n \geq 0$

基本定理: 收敛 \Leftrightarrow 部分和有上届 $s_n < \sigma$

比较审敛法: 大收小收, 小发大发

比较审敛法的极限形式: 同阶: 同收同发; 低阶: 同收; 高阶: 同发

$$\text{比值/根值审敛法: } \rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \quad (\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} < 1, \text{收敛} \\ > 1, \text{发散} \\ = 1, \text{失效} \end{cases}$$



3、交错级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n u_n (u_n \geq 0)$

莱布尼茨审敛法: $\begin{cases} u_{n+1} \leq u_n \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 级数收敛, $s \leq u_1, |r_n| \leq u_{n+1}$

绝对收敛: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 条件收敛: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 发散, 发散

4、任意项级数:

利用定义: 部分和有极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \begin{cases} s, & \text{收敛;} \\ \infty, & \text{发散;} \end{cases}$

利用收敛的必要条件: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 发散;

利用正项级数 (比值/根植) 审敛法:

$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right|$ ($\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|}$) $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} < 1, & \text{绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \text{收敛} \\ > 1, & \text{绝对值发散} \Rightarrow \text{发散} \\ = 1, & \text{失效} \end{cases}$

二、幂级数: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)^n$

1、收敛半径: $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$ ($\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$) $\Rightarrow R = \begin{cases} 1/\rho, & 0 < \rho < \infty \\ 0, & \rho = \infty \\ \infty, & \rho = 0 \end{cases}$

2、常用等式:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} (|x| < 1), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{x}{1-x} (|x| < 1), \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n = \frac{1}{1+x} (|x| < 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -\ln(1-x) \quad (-1 \leq x < 1), \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = \ln(1+x) \quad (-1 < x \leq 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad (|x| < 1)$$



$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots; \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

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

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots; \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + \cdots; \quad x \in (-1, 1]$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n$$

$$= 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \cdots; \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

3、泰勒展开:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{n!} f^{(n)}(x_0), \quad R_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!} (x-x_0)^{n+1}, \quad (\xi \in (x_0, x))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$$

三、傅里叶级数: $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

$$1、T = 2\pi: f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) = S(x),$$

($x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 且 $x \neq$ 间断点)

其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$); $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$).

(间断点处, $S(x) = \frac{f(x^-) + f(x^+)}{2}$)

若 $f(x)$ 为奇函数 \Rightarrow 正弦级数 ($a_n = 0, b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$)

若 $f(x)$ 为偶函数 \Rightarrow 余弦级数 ($b_n = 0, a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$)

$$2、T = 2l: f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}), \quad (x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \text{且 } x \neq \text{间断点})$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$); $b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$).



3、非周期函数 $f(x)$,

(1) $x \in [-l, l]$: $f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{周期延拓}} F(x) \text{展开} \rightarrow \text{限制}$

$$f(x) = S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) (x \in (-l, l))$$

$$(x = \pm l \text{时}, S(x) = \frac{f(-l^+) + f(l)}{2})$$

(2) $x \in [0, l]$: $f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{奇延拓, 偶延拓}} \xrightarrow{\text{周期延拓}} F(x) \text{展开} \rightarrow \text{限制}$

$$\text{奇延拓: } f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, (x \in (0, l));$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \quad (x=0 \text{或} l \text{时}, S(x) = 0);$$

$$\text{偶延拓: } f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} (x \in [0, l])$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots), \text{端点处不间断。}$$

