

דף נוסחאות אינפי 2

אלגברה:	נגזרות:
<p style="text-align: center;">נוסחאות הכפל:</p> $(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$ $(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$ $(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$ <p style="text-align: center;">נוסחאות פירוק לגורמים:</p> $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$ <p style="text-align: center;">תכונות של לוגריתמים:</p> $\log_a(x \cdot y) = \log_a x + \log_a y$ $\log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$ $\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$ $\log_a(x^k) = k \cdot \log_a x$ $\log_{(a^k)} x = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \log_a x$	<p style="text-align: center;">כללי גזירה:</p> $[f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$ $[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$ $\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$ $[f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ <p style="text-align: center;">נוסחאות גזירה:</p> $(x^n)' = n x^{n-1}$ $(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$ $(e^x)' = e^x$ $(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a} = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$ $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ $(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
<p style="text-align: center;">נוסחאות אינטגרציה:</p> $\int 0 dx = C, \quad \int 1 dx = x + C$ $\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad \alpha \neq -1$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$ $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C, \quad \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C, \quad \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$ $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \quad 0 < a \neq 1, \quad \int e^x dx = e^x + C$ $\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C, \quad a > 0$ $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C, \quad a > 0$	<p style="text-align: center;">טריגונומטריה:</p> $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ $\tan \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}, \quad \cot \theta = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta}$ $\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta, \quad \sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta$ $\tan(-\theta) = -\tan \theta$ $\sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta, \quad \cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta$ $\tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan \theta$ $\sin(\pi + \theta) = -\sin \theta, \quad \cos(\pi + \theta) = -\cos \theta$ $\tan(\pi + \theta) = \tan \theta$ $\sin \theta = \sin(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$ $\cos \theta = \cos(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$ $\tan \theta = \tan(\theta \pm n\pi)$ $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$ $\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1, \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$ $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$

פיתוחי מקלורן:

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

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

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

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

$$\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}; \quad [-1, 1]$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}; \quad (-1, 1]$$