# דף נוסחאות אינפי 2

#### נגזרות:

### כללי גזירה:

$$[f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^{2}(x)}$$

$$\left[f(\,g(\,x\,))\right]'=f'\big(g(\,x\,)\big)\cdot g'(\,x\,)$$

#### נוסחאות גזירה:

$$(x^n)' = n \ x^{n-1}$$

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

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

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

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

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

$$(sin x)' = cos x$$

$$(cos x)' = -sin x$$

$$(tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

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

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

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

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

# אלגברה:

#### נוסחאות הכפל:

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$
  
 $(a\pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$   
 $(a\pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3$ 

# נוסחאות פירוק לגורמים:

$$a^{3}-b^{3} = (a-b)(a^{2}+ab+b^{2})$$
  
 $a^{3}+b^{3} = (a+b)(a^{2}-ab+b^{2})$ 

# תכונות של לוגריתמים:

$$log_{a}(x \cdot y) = log_{a} x + log_{a} y$$

$$log_{a}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = log_{a} x - log_{a} y$$

$$log_{a} b = \frac{log_{c} b}{log_{c} a}$$

$$log_{a}(x^{k}) = k \cdot log_{a} x$$

$$log_{(a^{k})} x = \frac{1}{k} \cdot log_{a} x$$

#### נוסחאות אינטגרציה:

$$\int 0dx = C , \int 1dx = x + C$$

$$\int x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \quad \alpha \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C , \int \cos x dx = \sin x + + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C , \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

# :טריגונומטריה

$$sin^{2} \theta + cos^{2} \theta = 1$$

$$tan \theta = \frac{sin \theta}{cos \theta} , cot \theta = \frac{cos \theta}{sin \theta}$$

$$cos(-\theta) = cos \theta , sin(-\theta) = -sin \theta$$

$$tan(-\theta) = -tan \theta$$

$$sin(\pi - \theta) = sin \theta , cos(\pi - \theta) = -cos \theta$$

$$tan(\pi - \theta) = -tan \theta$$

$$sin(\pi + \theta) = -sin \theta , cos(\pi + \theta) = -cos \theta ,$$

$$tan(\pi + \theta) = tan \theta$$

$$sin \theta = sin(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$cos \theta = cos(\theta \pm 2n\pi)$$

$$tan \theta = tan(\theta \pm n\pi)$$

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

$$cos 2\alpha = cos^{2} \alpha - sin^{2} \alpha$$

$$cos 2\alpha = 2 cos^{2} \alpha - 1, cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 sin^{2} \alpha$$

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

# פיתוחי מקלורן:

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

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

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

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

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

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