


<div>СВ-ВА СТЕПЕНЕЙ</div> <div><math display="block">a^1 = a; a^0 = 1; a^x = \sqrt[x]{a};</math><math display="block">2\sqrt[4]{2x} =  a ^{2x} =  a ^{\frac{x}{2}} = \sqrt[4]{a^x}</math><math display="block">2x + \sqrt[4]{2x+1} = a; \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^x = \frac{a^x}{b^x}</math><math display="block">\sqrt[n]{a^n} = \sqrt[n]{a}; a^n \times a^m = a^{(n+m)}</math><math display="block">\sqrt[n]{a^x} = \sqrt[n]{a}; \frac{a^x}{a^n} = a^{(x-n)}</math><math display="block">\sqrt[n]{ab} = \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b}; (ab)^x = a^x b^x</math><math display="block">\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}; \left(a^x\right)^n = a^{(x \times n)}</math><math display="block">a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}; a^{\log_a b} = b</math></div>	<div>ОСНОВ. Ф-ЛЫ ТРИГОНОМ.</div> <div><math display="block">\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}; \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}; \tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b}</math><math display="block">\sin \beta = \frac{b}{c}; \cos \beta = \frac{a}{c}; \tan \beta = \frac{b}{a}</math><math display="block">1^\circ = \frac{\pi}{180} \text{ рад.}; 1 \text{ рад.} \approx 57^\circ;</math><math display="block">Nppa. = \frac{180^\circ}{\pi} n; \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \alpha^\circ = \alpha</math><math display="block">\sin(-x) = -\sin x; \sin(x+2\pi k) = \sin x</math><math display="block">\cos(-x) = \cos x; \cos(x+2\pi k) = \cos x</math><math display="block">\tan(-x) = -\tan x; \tan(x+2\pi k) = \tan x</math><math display="block">\cot(-x) = -\cot x; \cot(x+2\pi k) = \cot x</math><math display="block">\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1; \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}; \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}</math><math display="block">\sec \alpha = 1/\cos \alpha; \csc \alpha = 1/\sin \alpha; \tan \alpha + \cot \alpha = 1</math><math display="block">1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1/\cos^2 \alpha; 1 + \cos^2 \alpha = 1/\sin^2 \alpha</math></div>	<div>ТРИГОНОМЕТРИЯ:</div> <div><div>Ф-лы суммы и разности.<math display="block">\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}</math><math display="block">\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}</math><math display="block">\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}</math><math display="block">\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}</math><math display="block">\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}</math></div><div>Ф-лы двойного угла.<math display="block">\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha; \tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}</math><math display="block">\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1</math></div><div>Формулы сложения<math display="block">\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta</math><math display="block">\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta</math><math display="block">\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}</math></div><div>ф-лы понижения степен.<math display="block">\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1 - \cos 2\alpha}{2}; \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}</math></div><div>Формулы произведения.<math display="block">\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]</math><math display="block">\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]</math><math display="block">\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)]</math><math display="block">\tan \alpha \tan \beta = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{\cot \alpha + \cot \beta}</math></div></div>	<div>ФУН-КЦИИ</div> <div><table><tr><th></th><th>30</th><th>45</th><th>60</th><th>90</th><th>180</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>0</td><td><math>\frac{\pi}{6}</math></td><td><math>\frac{\pi}{4}</math></td><td><math>\frac{\pi}{3}</math></td><td><math>\frac{\pi}{2}</math></td></tr><tr><td>sin</td><td>0</td><td><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td><td><math>\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}</math></td><td><math>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math></td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>cos</td><td>1</td><td><math>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}</math></td><td><math>\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}</math></td><td><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>tan</td><td>0</td><td><math>\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}</math></td><td>1</td><td><math>\sqrt{3}</math></td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>cot</td><td>-</td><td><math>\sqrt{3}</math></td><td>1</td><td><math>\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}</math></td><td>-</td></tr></table><p>cos + - - + cot + - - - sin + - - - tan + - + -</p></div>		30	45	60	90	180		0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	tan	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	cot	-	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	-
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<div>ЛОГАРИФМ <math>\log_a b = x; a^x = b; \sqrt[n]{b} = a(b, 0)</math></div> <div><math display="block">a^{\log_a b} = b; 10^{\lg b} = b; e^{\ln b} = b; \log_a a = 1; \log_a 1 = 0; \ln e = 1; \ln 1 = 0;</math><math display="block">\lg 10^n = n; \lg 10^{-n} = -n; \log_c(ab) = \log_c a + \log_c b; \log_a b^c = c \log_a b</math><math display="block">\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a}; \log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}; \log_c \left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log_c a - \log_c b; \log_a b = \log_a k b^k</math><math display="block">\log_a^n b = \frac{1}{n} \log_a b; \log_a^n b^m = \frac{m}{n} \log_a b; -\log_a b = \log_a b^{-1} = \log_a \frac{1}{b}</math><math display="block">\frac{1}{n} \log_a b = \log_a b^{\frac{1}{n}} = \log_a \sqrt[n]{b}; \lg e \approx 0,4343; \ln 10 \approx 2,3</math></div>	<div>Частн.случ.</div> <div><math display="block">\sin x = 0 \rightarrow x = \pi</math><math display="block">\cos x = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi</math><math display="block">\sin x = 1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi</math><math display="block">\cos x = 1 \rightarrow x = 2\pi</math><math display="block">\sin x = -1 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi</math><math display="block">\cos x = -1 \rightarrow x = \pi + 2\pi</math></div> <div>Ф-ции половинного аргумента<math display="block">\left  \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right  = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}; \left  \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right  = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}</math><math display="block">\left  \tan \frac{\alpha}{2} \right  = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}; \left  \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \right  = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}}</math><math display="block">\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}; \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}</math><math display="block">\tan \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}; \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}</math></div>	<div>ПРАВИЛА ДИФЕРЕНЦИРОВАНИЯ</div> <div><p><math>(C)' = 0, C - const; (uv)' = u'v + v'u; (cu)' = c(u)'</math></p><p><math>(x)' = 1, x - arg; (u+v+w)' = u' + v' + w'; \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2}</math></p><p><math>\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}; \left(\frac{c}{u}\right)' = \frac{c(u)'}{u^2}; \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)' = \frac{1}{c}(u)'</math></p><p>если <math>\begin{cases} x=x(t) \\ y=y(t) \end{cases} \rightarrow y_x = \frac{y_t}{x_t} \Rightarrow</math></p><math display="block">y'_x = \frac{1}{x'_y}</math></div>																																					
<div>Производная сложной функции если <math>y = y(u), u = u(x) \rightarrow y'_x = y'_u \times u'_x</math> если <math>u = u(x), \rightarrow du = u' dx</math></div>																																							
<div>Ф-лы сокр. умнож-я, квадратное ур-ние.</div> <div><math display="block">ax^2 + bx + c = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)</math><p>где <math>x_1, x_2</math> - корни уравнения <math>D = b^2 - 4ac</math></p><math display="block">ax^2 + bx + c = 0; D &gt; 0 \rightarrow \text{корня } 2, x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}</math><math display="block">a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b) D = 0 \rightarrow \text{корень } 1, x = \frac{b}{2a}</math><p><math>(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2 D(0 \rightarrow \text{нет корней};</math></p><math display="block">(a \pm b)^3 = a^3 \pm 3a^2b + 3ab^2 \pm b^3</math><math display="block">a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)</math><math display="block">x^2 + bx + c = 0 \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - c};</math><math display="block">ax^2 + c = 0 \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{c}{a}};</math><math display="block">ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}; x_1 x_2 = \frac{c}{a}</math><math display="block">x^2 + bx + c = 0 \rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = -bx, x_1 x_2 = c</math></div>	<div>ОБРАТНЫЕ ТРИГОН. Ф-ЦИИ</div> <div><math display="block">\arcsin a = \alpha \leftrightarrow \sin \alpha = a \leftrightarrow \arctan a = \alpha</math><math display="block">\alpha \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]; a \in [-1; 1]; \alpha \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right); a \in \mathbb{Z}</math><p><math>a) \sin(\arcsin a) = a, \leftrightarrow a \in [-1; 1]</math></p><p><math>b) \arcsin(\sin \alpha) = \alpha, \leftrightarrow \alpha \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right]</math></p><p><math>c) \arcsin(-a) = -\arcsin a</math></p><p><math>d) \sin: a) 0, \alpha \in 1 \text{ чет.}; a) 0, \alpha \in 4 \text{ чет.}</math> <math>\tan: a \geq 0, \alpha \in 1 \text{ чет.}; a) 0, \alpha \in 4 \text{ чет.}</math></p><math display="block">\arccos b = \beta \leftrightarrow \cos \beta = b \leftrightarrow \arccot b = \beta</math><p><math>b \in [-1; 1]; \beta \in [0; \pi]; b \in \mathbb{Z}; \beta \in (0, \pi)</math></p><p><math>a) \cos(\arccos b) = b, \leftrightarrow b \in [-1; 1]</math></p><p><math>b) \arccos(\cos \beta) = \beta, \leftrightarrow \beta \in [0; \pi]</math></p><p><math>c) \arccos(-b) = \pi - \arccos b</math></p><p><math>d) \arccot \arccos \left. \begin{matrix} b \geq 0, \beta \in 1 \text{ чет.}; b &lt; 0, \beta \in 2 \text{ чет.} \end{matrix} \right\}</math></p></div>	<div>ТАБЛИЦА ИНТЕГРАЛОВ.</div> <div><p>1) <math>\int du = u + c</math></p><p>2) <math>\int u^a du = \frac{u^{a+1}}{a+1} + c, (a \neq -1)</math></p><p>3) <math>\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = 2\sqrt{u} + c</math></p><p>4) <math>\int \frac{du}{u^2} = -\frac{1}{u} + c</math></p><p>5) <math>\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln u + c</math></p><p>6) <math>\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + c</math></p><p>7) <math>\int e^u du = e^u + c</math></p><p>8) <math>\int \cos u du = \sin u + c</math></p><p>9) <math>\int \sin u du = -\cos u + c</math></p><p>10) <math>\int \frac{du}{\sin^2 u} = -\cot u + c</math></p><p>11) <math>\int \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \tan u + c</math></p><p>12) <math>\int \frac{du}{u^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} + c</math></p><p>13) <math>\int \frac{du}{u^2 + 1} = \arctan u + c</math></p><p>14) <math>\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \arcsin \frac{u}{a} + c</math></p><p>15) <math>\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} = \arcsin u + c</math></p><p>16) <math>\int \frac{du}{u^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left  \frac{u-a}{u+a} \right  + c</math></p><p>17) <math>\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left  \frac{a+u}{a-u} \right  + c</math></p><p>18) <math>\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln \left  u + \sqrt{u^2 \pm a^2} \right  + c</math></p><p>19) <math>\int \frac{du}{\sin u} = \ln \left  \tan \frac{u}{2} \right  + c</math></p><p>20) <math>\int \frac{du}{\cos u} = \ln \left  \tan \left( \frac{u}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right  + c</math></p><p>21) <math>\int \tan u du = -\ln  \cos u  + c</math></p><p>22) <math>\int \cot u du = \ln  \sin u  + c</math></p></div> <div>5) Интегралы вида:<math display="block">\int R(\tan x) dx, z = \tan x, \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1, \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x - 1</math>6) Метод отщепления: <math>\int \sin^{2n+1} x \times \cos^m x dx = \int \sin^{2n} x \times \cos^m x \times \sin x \times dx = -\int (1 - \cos^2 x)^n \cos^m x d(\cos x)</math>7) Универс-я подстановка для <math>\int R(\sin x, \cos x) dx</math>:<math display="block">\tan \frac{x}{2} = t, \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}; x = 2 \arctan t; dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2}</math>8) Ф-ы пониж-я порядка: <math>\sin x + \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2x</math><math display="block">\sin^2 x = \dots, \cos^2 x = \dots</math>9) Ф. преобр-ия произведен. в сумму.10) Интегр. иррац-тей. Алгеб. постанов.</div> <div><math display="block">\int R\left(x, \sqrt{\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}}\right) dx, \Rightarrow \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = t^n</math><math display="block">\int R\left(x, \sqrt[n]{ax+b}\right) dx, \Rightarrow ax + b = t^n</math></div>	<div>ф-лы диферин-ия (производная)</div> <div><table><tr><td><math>(x^a)' = ax^{a-1}</math></td><td><math>(u^a)' = au^{a-1}u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}</math></td><td><math>(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\sqrt[n]{x})' = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}</math></td><td><math>(\sqrt[n]{u})' = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}}u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(a^x)' = a^x \ln a</math></td><td><math>(a^u)' = a^u \ln a u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(e^x)' = e^x</math></td><td><math>(e^u)' = e^u u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}</math></td><td><math>(\log_a u)' = \frac{1}{u \ln a} u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}</math></td><td><math>(\ln u)' = \frac{1}{u} u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\sin x)' = \cos x</math></td><td><math>(\sin u)' = \cos u u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\cos x)' = -\sin x</math></td><td><math>(\cos u)' = -\sin u u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}</math></td><td><math>(\tan u)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}</math></td><td><math>(\cot u)' = \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}</math></td><td><math>(\arcsin u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}</math></td><td><math>(\arccos u)' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}</math></td><td><math>(\arctan u)' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} u'</math></td></tr><tr><td><math>(\text{arccot } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}</math></td><td><math>(\text{arccot } u)' = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} u'</math></td></tr></table></div> <div>11) Тригонометрическая подстановка. Вид интеграла Подстановка Треуг.</div> <div><math display="block">\int R\left(x, \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}\right) dx \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = a \tan t, \\ dx = \frac{adt}{\cos^2 t}, \\ \sqrt{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{a}{\cos t} \end{matrix} \right\} \tan t = \frac{x}{a}</math><math display="block">\int R\left(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\right) dx \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = a \sin t, \\ dx = a \cos t dt, \\ \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos t \end{matrix} \right\} \sin t = \frac{x}{a}</math><math display="block">\int R\left(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}\right) dx \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = \frac{a}{\cos t}, \\ dx = \frac{a \sin t dt}{\cos^2 t}, \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan t \end{matrix} \right\} \cos t = \frac{a}{x}</math></div>	$(x^a)' = ax^{a-1}$	$(u^a)' = au^{a-1}u'$	$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}}u'$	$(\sqrt[n]{x})' = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$	$(\sqrt[n]{u})' = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}}u'$	$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$	$(a^u)' = a^u \ln a u'$	$(e^x)' = e^x$	$(e^u)' = e^u u'$	$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$	$(\log_a u)' = \frac{1}{u \ln a} u'$	$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$	$(\ln u)' = \frac{1}{u} u'$	$(\sin x)' = \cos x$	$(\sin u)' = \cos u u'$	$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$	$(\cos u)' = -\sin u u'$	$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$(\tan u)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} u'$	$(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$(\cot u)' = \frac{1}{\sin^2 u} u'$	$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$(\arcsin u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$(\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$(\arccos u)' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$(\arctan u)' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} u'$	$(\text{arccot } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$(\text{arccot } u)' = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} u'$						
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$(\arccos x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$(\arccos u)' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$																																						
$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$(\arctan u)' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} u'$																																						
$(\text{arccot } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$(\text{arccot } u)' = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} u'$																																						
<div><math>y = 0, S = \int_a^b f(x) dx</math></div> <div><math>x = 0, S = \int_c^d \varphi(x) dx</math></div>	<div><math>S = \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) dx</math></div> <div><math>S = \int_c^d (f(y) - \varphi(y)) dy</math></div>	<div>V тела через S попереч. сечения<math display="block">V = \int_a^b S(x) dx</math></div>	<div>V тела вращен. кривол. трапец.<math display="block">V = \pi \times \int_a^b f^2(x) dx</math></div>	<div>Длина дуги кривой заданной: параметрами</div> <div>ур-ем: <math>y = f(x), a \leq x \leq b</math> <math>x = x(t), y = y(t)</math></div> <div><math display="block">S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx</math><math display="block">S = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt</math></div>	<div>S кривол. сектора в полярных координ.</div> <div><math display="block">S = \frac{1}{2} \times \int_\alpha^\beta r^2(\varphi) d\varphi</math></div>																																		