Odvodi

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
x^n	nx^{n-1}
a^x	$a^x \ln(a)$
e^x	e^x
$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\tan x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$\cot x$	$-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$\arcsin x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\arccos x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\arctan x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\operatorname{sh} x$	$\operatorname{ch} x$
$\operatorname{ch} x$	$-\operatorname{sh} x$
$\operatorname{th} x$	$\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$
$\operatorname{cth} x$	$-\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$
$\operatorname{arsh} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$
$\operatorname{arth} x$	$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$

Integrali

$f(x)$	$\int f(x)dx$
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (n \neq -1)$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln \lvert x \rvert$
e^x	e^x
$\sin x$	$-\cos x$
$\cos x$	$\sin x$
$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\tan x$
$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$-\cot x$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arcsin x$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln \left\lvert x + \sqrt{x^2+1} \right\rvert$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan x$

Per Partes

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x)dx$$

$$\int udv = uv - \int vdu$$

Racionalne funkcije

$\int \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}dx$, $\quad p(x)$, $q(x)$ sta polinoma

1. Če je $st(p(x)) <= st(p(x))$ polinoma delimo
2. $q(x)$ razdelimo na linearne in kvadratne faktorje
3. Izraz pod integralom razcepimo na parcialne ulomke
   $\frac{p(x)}{q(x)} = \left[\frac{A_1}{x-a_1} + \cdots + \frac{A_{n_1}}{(x-a_1)^{n_1}}\right] + \cdots + \left[\frac{Z_1}{x-a_k} + \cdots + \frac{Z_{n_k}}{(x-a_k)^{n_k}}\right] + \left[\frac{\alpha_1 x+\beta_1}{x^2+b_1x+c_1} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_{m_1}x+\beta_{m_1}}{(x^2+b_1x+c_1)^{m_1}}\right] + \cdots + \left[\frac{\varphi_1 x+\omega_1}{x^2+b_lx+c_l} + \cdots + \frac{\varphi_{m_l}x+\omega_{m_l}}{(x^2+b_lx+c_l)^{m_l}}\right]$
4. Integriramo vsakega zase

$$k \geq 2 \qquad st(p(x)) \leq 2k-1$$

$$st(q(x)) \leq 2k-3 \qquad (ax^2+bx+c) \qquad \text{nerazcepen v } \mathbb{R}$$

$$I = \int \frac{p(x)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^k} = \int \frac{Ax+B}{ax^2+bx+c} + \frac{q(x)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{k-1}}$$

A,B, $q(x)$ poiščemo tako da enačbo odvajamo.

Korenske funkcije

1. $\int f(\sqrt{ax+b})dx \qquad t = \sqrt{ax+b}$
2. $\int f(\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c})dx$

   a $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$ ga prevedemo na oblike:
   - Če je $a < 0 : \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x$
   - Če je $a > 0 : \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+c}} = \ln \left\lvert x + \sqrt{x^2+c} \right\rvert$

   b $\int \frac{p(x)}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} = q(x)\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + A \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$
   $st(p(x)) - 1 = st(q(x))$ $\quad$ A, q(x) poiščemo z odvanjanjem

Kotne funkcije

1.

$$\int \sin(ax)\sin(bx)dx = \int -\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos(a+b)x - \cos(a-b)x\right]dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{sin(a-b)x}{(a-b)} - \frac{sin(a+b)x}{(a+b)}\right]$$

$$\int \cos(ax)\cos(bx)dx = \int \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos(a+b)x + \cos(a-b)x\right]dx \ldots$$

$$\int \sin(ax)\cos(bx)dx = \int \frac{1}{2}\left[\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x\right]dx \ldots$$

2. $\int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx$

   (a) Eno od stevil m,n je liho (npr. $m = 2k+1$)

$$\int \cos^{2k} x \cos x \sin^n x dx = \int t^n (1-t^2)^k dt$$

$$t = \sin x \quad dt = \cos x dx$$

$$cos^{2k} x = (cos^2 x)^k = (1-t^2)^k$$

   (b) m, n sta oba soda, $m = 2m_1$,$n = 2n_1$

$$\int \cos^{2m_1} x \sin^{2n_1} x dx = \int (\cos^2 x)^{m_1} (\sin^2 x)^{n_1} dx =$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}\right)^{m_1} \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\right)^{n_1} =$$

$$= \text{vsota integralov oblike} \int \cos^k 2x dx$$

   kjer je $k \leq m_1 + n_1 = \frac{1}{2}(m+n) < m+1$
   Ce je k lih gremo po 1 tocki
   Ce je k sod ponovimo postopek

   (c) $\int R(\cos x, \sin x)dx$ ($R\ldots$ racinonalni izraz)

$$t = \tan\frac{x}{2} \qquad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{t^2+1}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{2t}{t^2+1} \qquad dx = \frac{2}{t^2+1}dt$$

$$t = \tan x \qquad \cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2+1}}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} \qquad dx = \frac{dt}{t^2+1}$$

Uporaba integralov

1. Ploscina ravnisnkih likov
2. Dolzina krivulj

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2}dx$$

3. Prostornina vrtenine

$$V = \pi \int_a^b f(x)^2 dx$$

4. Povrsina vrtenine

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x)\sqrt{1+f(x)^2}dx$$

5. Tezisce ravninskih likov

$$M_x = \varphi g \int_a^b \frac{f(x)^2}{2} dx \quad \text{navor}$$
$$M_y = \varphi g \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$
$$x_T = \frac{\int_a^b x f(x) dx}{P} \quad \text{tezisce}$$
$$y_T = \frac{\int_a^b \frac{f(x)^2}{2} dx}{2P} = \frac{V}{2\pi P}$$
$$V = 2\pi y_T P \quad \text{Guldinovo pravilo}$$
$$2\pi y_T \ldots \text{pot, ki jo pri vrtenju opise tezisce} \quad P \ldots \text{Ploscina}$$

6. Tezisce ravninskih krivulj

$$M_x = \varphi g \int_a^b f(x)\sqrt{1 + f(x)^2} dx = g\varphi s y_T$$
$$y_T = \frac{1}{s} \int_a^b f(x)\sqrt{1 + f(x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{s}\frac{S}{2\pi}$$
$$S = 2\pi y_T s \quad \text{Guldinovo pravilo}$$

Numericna integracija

1. Trapezna metoda

$$I = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{y_i + y_{i+1}}{2} \frac{b-a}{4} = \frac{b-a}{2n}(y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \cdots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n)$$
$$|R_n| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} \max_{x\in[a,b]} \left|f''(x)\right| \quad \text{napaka}$$

2. Simpsonova metoda
   Izberemo $2n$ delilnih tock in na vsakem intervalu ploscino aproks. z kvad. parabolo.

$$x_i = a + i\frac{b-a}{2n}$$
$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \doteq \frac{b-a}{6n}(y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + 4y_3 + 2y_4 + \cdots +$$
$$+4y_{2n-1} + y_{2n})$$
$$|R_n| \leq \frac{(b-a)^5}{2880n^4} \max_{x\in[a,b]} \left|f^{(4)}(x)\right| \quad \text{napaka}$$

Izlimitirani integrali

1. f ni omejena v krajiscih a ALI b

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c\to a} \int_c^b f(x) dx \quad \text{enako za b}$$

2. f ni omejena v krajiscih a IN b

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx = \lim_{d\to a} \int_d^c f(x) dx + \lim_{e\to b} \int_c^e f(x) dx$$

3. f ni omejena v krajiscu $c \in [a,b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_c^a f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx = \lim_{d\to -c} \int_d^a f(x) dx + \lim_{e\to c} \int_b^e f(x) dx$$

4. Ena od mej gre v neskoncnost

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{b\to\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a\to -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty = \int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^\infty$$

Konvergenca integralov

$$\int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{(x-a)^s} dx \quad f(x)\text{je zvezdna na}[a,b]$$

- ce je $s < 1$ => integral konvergira
- ce je $s \geq 1$ in $f(a) = 0$ => integral divergira

$$\int_a^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x^s} dx \quad f(x)\text{je zvezdna in omejena na}[a,b]$$

- ce je $s > 1$ => integral konvergira
- ce je $s \leq 1$ in $|f(a)| \geq m > 0$ za vse x od nekje naprej => integral divergira

Pazi

$$\int \text{soda funkcija} = \text{liha funkcija} \qquad \int \text{liha funkcija} = \text{soda funkcija}$$
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_\beta^\alpha f(g(t))g'(t) dt$$
$$x = g(t) \quad \text{za monotone funkcije} \quad \alpha = g(a) \quad \beta = g(b)$$

Kotne funkcije

Adicijski izreki

$$\sin x \pm yele \sin x \cos y \pm \sin y \cos x$$
$$\cos x \mp y = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$
$$\tan x \pm y = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

Faktorizacija

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2\sin\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$
$$\sin x - \sin y = 2\sin\frac{x-y}{2}\cos\frac{x+y}{2}$$
$$\cos x + \cos y = 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$
$$\cos x - \cos y = 2\sin\frac{x-y}{2}\sin\frac{x+y}{2}$$

Razclenevanje

$$\sin x \sin y = -\frac{1}{2}\left(\cos(x+y) - \cos(x-y)\right)$$
$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)\right)$$
$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}\left(\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)\right)$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} \qquad \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$