

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = \arctan x \qquad \int \frac{1}{1-x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2} \log \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| \qquad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \arcsin x \qquad \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}}dx = \log \left| x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right|$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^a - 1}{x} = a \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx} = \frac{a}{b} \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0 \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1 \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{bx} = e^{ab} \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)^x = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+ax)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e^a \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\log a} \qquad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log a$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{n!} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \log(1+x) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \quad \text{for } |x| < 1 \qquad \frac{x^m}{1-x} = \sum_{n \geq m} x^n \quad \text{for } |x| < 1 \qquad (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{n}{\alpha} x^n \quad \binom{n}{\alpha} = \frac{n!}{\alpha!(n-\alpha)!}, |x| < 1, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3 - \frac{5}{128}x^4 + o(x^5) \qquad \sqrt[3]{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{81}x^3 - \frac{10}{243}x^4 + o(x^5) \qquad \sin x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \cos x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\arcsin x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(2n)!}{4^n(n!)^2(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \quad \text{for } |x| < 1 \qquad \arctan x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad \text{for } |x| < 1 \qquad \sinh x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \qquad \cosh x = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Calcolo potenziale (Integrazione lungo poligonal)} \quad U(x,y,z) = \int_{x_0}^x F_1(t,y_0,z_0)dt + \int_{y_0}^y F_2(x,t,z_0)dt + \int_{z_0}^z F_3(x,y,t)dt$$

$$\text{Formula Gauss-Green: } D \text{ dominio regolare del piano, } \bar{F}(x,y) = (P(x,y), Q(x,y)) \qquad \int_{\partial + D} \bar{F} \cdot \bar{ds} = \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy \qquad \int_{\partial + D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy$$

$$\text{Calcolo delle aree con Gauss-Green: se } Q_x(x,y) - P_y(x,y) = 1 \qquad \int_{\partial + D} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D 1 dx dy = Area(D) = \int_{\partial + D} -y dx = \int_{\partial + D} x dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial + D} (-y dx + x dy)$$

$$\text{Superficie: semplice se per } (u,v) \text{ e } (u',v') \in D \quad \bar{r}(u,v) = \bar{r}(u',v') \Rightarrow (u,v) = (u',v') \qquad \text{regolare se } \bar{r}_u(u,v) \times \bar{r}_v(u,v) = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{Teorema di Stokes: } \bar{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3), S = \bar{r} : D \text{ (dominio regolare del piano)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \qquad \int_S \bar{\nabla} \times \bar{F} \cdot \bar{n} \, dS = \int_{\bar{r}(\partial + D)} \bar{F} \cdot \bar{ds}$$

$$\text{Teorema della divergenza: } \bar{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3) : A \text{ (aperto)} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3. \, C \subset A \qquad \iint_{\partial D} \bar{F} \cdot \bar{n}_e \, dS = \iiint_C \bar{\nabla} \cdot \bar{F} \, dx dy dz$$

$$(+) (x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2) \qquad (\cdot) (x_1, y_1) \cdot (x_2, y_2) = (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2, x_1y_2 + x_2y_1) \qquad z = a + ib = \rho(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = \rho e^{i\theta} \qquad |Re(z)|, |Im(z)| \leq |z| \leq |Re(z)| + |Im(z)|$$

$$|z^k| = |z|^k \qquad \left| \frac{z}{w} \right| = \frac{|z|}{|w|} \qquad |z \cdot w| = |z||w|$$

$$\text{Serie telescopica:} \qquad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{N+1} = 1 \qquad \sum_{n \geq 1} \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \log(N+1) - \log(1) = +\infty \qquad \alpha_0 + \sum_{n \geq 1} (\alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1})$$

$$\text{Serie geometrica:} \qquad \sum_{n \geq 0} q^n \qquad i) \, |q| < 1 \text{ converge con somma } \frac{1}{1-q} \qquad ii) \, |q| > 1 \vee q = 1 \text{ diverge} \qquad iii) \, |q| = 1 \wedge q \neq 1 \text{ indeterminata}$$

$$\text{Serie armonica generalizzata:} \qquad \sum_{n \geq 1} n^{-\alpha} \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \qquad i) \, \alpha > 1 \text{ converge} \qquad ii) \, \alpha \leq 1 \text{ diverge}$$

$$\text{Serie di Leibniz} \qquad \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n b_n \quad : \quad b_n > 0 \quad \wedge \quad b_{n+1} < b_n \quad \wedge \quad b_n \rightarrow 0 \, (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow \text{la serie converge semplicemente e inoltre} \quad \left| \sum_{n \geq 0} (-1)^n b_n - \sum_{n=0}^N (-1)^n b_n \right| \leq b_{N+1}$$

$$\text{Condizione necessaria (ma non sufficiente) affinch\`e } \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ converga:} \qquad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\text{- Criterio del confronto} \quad S_1 = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \wedge S_2 = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n : \forall n \geq n_0 0 \leq a_n \leq b_n \Rightarrow \qquad i) \, S_1 \text{ divergente} \Rightarrow S_2 \text{ divergente} \qquad ii) \, S_2 \text{ convergente} \Rightarrow S_1 \text{ convergente}$$

$$\text{- Criterio del confronto asintotico} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \wedge \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n : a_n, b_n > 0 \Rightarrow \qquad i) \, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \in \mathbb{R} \wedge \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \text{ conv.} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ conv.} \qquad ii) \, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \in \bar{\mathbb{R}}_{\neq 0} \wedge \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \text{ div.} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ div.}$$

$$(\text{corollario}) \quad iii) \, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} \in \mathbb{R}_{\neq 0} \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \wedge \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \text{ hanno lo stesso carattere}$$

$$\text{- Criterio del rapporto (corollario)} \quad \{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R} : \forall n a_n > 0 \wedge l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \Rightarrow \qquad i) \, l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ div.} \qquad ii) \, l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ conv.} \qquad iii) \, l = 1 \text{ non posso dire nulla}$$

$$\text{- Criterio della radice (corollario)} \quad \{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R} : \forall n a_n > 0 \wedge l = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} \Rightarrow \qquad i) \, l > 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ div.} \qquad ii) \, l < 1 \Rightarrow \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ conv.} \qquad iii) \, l = 1 \text{ non posso dire nulla}$$

$$\text{- Criterio di Maclaurin} \quad \forall n \, a_n = f(n) \wedge f \text{ non \`e crescente} \Rightarrow \qquad \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ e } \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ hanno lo stesso carattere e inoltre } \sum_{n \geq 2} a_n \leq \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{n \geq 1} a_n$$

$$\text{Somma tra serie e prodotto per uno scalare} \quad S = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ e } T = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \text{ entrambe convergenti} \Rightarrow \qquad i) \, \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \quad \lambda S = \sum_{n \geq 0} (\lambda a_n) \qquad ii) \, S + T = \sum_{n \geq 0} (a_n + b_n)$$

$$\text{Prodotto tra serie (secondo Cauchy)} \quad S = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \text{ e } T = \sum_{n \geq 0} b_n \quad c_n := \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k b_{n-k} \Rightarrow \qquad S \cdot T = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n$$