Площадь поверхности $\iint_D \sqrt{1+{f_x'}^2+{f_y'}^2}dxdy$

Криволинейный интеграл 1 рода

 $\int_{L} f(x,y,z)dS = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x(t),y(t),z(t)) \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t) + z'^{2}(t)} dt; \int_{L} f(x,y)dS = \int_{A}^{B} f(x,g(x)) \sqrt{1 + g'^{2}(x)} dx$

Криволинейный интеграл 2 рода

 $\int_{L} \vec{A} d\vec{r} = \int_{L} (f(x, y, z) dx + g(x, y, z) dy + h(x, y, z) dz) = \int_{L} (f(x, y, z) \cos \alpha + g(x, y, z) \cos \beta + h(x, y, z) \cos \gamma) dS = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (f(x(t), y(t), z(t))x'(t) + g(x, y, z) \cos \beta) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (f(x(t), y(t), z(t))x'(t) + g(x, y, z) \cos \beta) dx + g(x, y, z) \cos \beta$

 $g(x(t),y(t),z(t))y'(t) + h(x(t),y(t),z(t))z'(t))dt; \int_{L} (f(x,y,z)dx + g(x,y,z)dy) = \int_{a}^{b} (f(x,y(x)) + g(x,y(x))y'(x))dx$

Формула Грина $\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \oint_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy$; $S_D = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial D} -y dx + x dy$ Интеграл Пуассона $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$

Поверхностный интеграл 1 рода

$$\iint_{K} f(x, y, z) dq = \iint_{D} f(x, y, g(x, y)) \sqrt{g_{x}^{\prime 2}(P_{i}) + g_{y}^{\prime 2}(P_{i}) + 1} dx dy$$

Поверхностный интеграл 1 рода

 $\iint_{K} f(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_{K} f(x, y, z) \cos \gamma \, dq$

Градиент $grad\ U(x,y,z) = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\vec{i} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\vec{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\vec{k}$

Дивергенция $div\ ec{A}\equiv rac{\partial A_x}{\partial x}+rac{\partial A_y}{\partial y}+rac{\dot{\partial} A_z}{\partial z}$; $div\ ec{A}=
abla ec{A}$

Оператор Набла $\nabla = \vec{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{k} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$; $\nabla U = grad\ U$. $rot\ grad\ U = 0$, $div\ rot\ \vec{A} = 0$, $div\ grad\ U = \Delta U = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$ — оператор Лапласа, $grad\ div\ \vec{A} = \nabla(\nabla \vec{A})$, $rot\ rot\ \vec{A} = grad\ div\ \vec{A} - \Delta \vec{A}$.

Формула Гаусса-Остроградского $\iint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = \oiint_{K} P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy$, причем интегрирование ведется по внешней нормали. $\oiint_{S} A_{n} dS = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\nabla \vec{A} \right) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} div \, \vec{A} \, dx dy dz$

 $A_z z' dt = \oint_L A_x dx + A_y dy + A_z dz; \coprod = \oint_L A_x dx + A_y dy + A_z dz = \oint_L \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \right) dt$

 $\left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x}\right) dxdz + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y}\right) dxdy$

 $\text{POTOP} \quad rot \ \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{t} & \vec{J} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_x & A_y & A_z \end{vmatrix} = \vec{t} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{J} \left(\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} \right); \ \mathbf{II} = \mathbf{I} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} \right)$

 $\oint_{L} A_{x}dx + A_{y}dy + A_{z}dz = \iint_{S} (rot \vec{A})\vec{n}dq$

Формула Стокса
$$\iint_K \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy =$$

 $\oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz$, направление по правилу правой руки

$$e^{x} = 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{1}{2!}x^{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}x^{n}; R = \infty$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \frac{x^{5}}{5!} - \frac{x^{7}}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}; R = \infty$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{4}}{4!} - \frac{x^{6}}{6!} + \frac{x^{8}}{8!} - \dots + (-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}. R = \infty$$

$$(1 + x)^{m} = 1 + \frac{mx}{1!} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^{2} + \dots + \frac{m(m-1)\dots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^{n} + \dots; R \in [-1; 1]$$

$$\ln(1 + x) = \frac{1 + x}{1!} - \frac{1!x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{2!x^{3}}{3!} - \frac{3!x^{4}}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n-1)!x^{n}}{n!} = x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{4}}{4} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n}}{n}; R \in (-1; 1]$$

Коэффициенты Фурье

 $a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx$; $a_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \cos \frac{\pi kx}{l} dx$; $b_k = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) \sin \frac{\pi kx}{l} dx$; $f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx$ $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos \frac{\pi kx}{l} + b_k \sin \frac{\pi kx}{l}; f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(c_n e^{inx} + \overline{c_n} e^{-inx} \right); \overline{c_n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\cos nx + \overline{c_n} e^{-inx}) dx$ $i\sin nx)f(x)dx=c_{-n}$. В результате имеем ряд Фурье в комплексной форме f(x)= $\frac{1}{2}\sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty}c_ne^{inx}$.

Преобразование Фурье

$$A(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos \alpha t \, dt \, , B(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \alpha t \, dt \, ; f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} d\alpha \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cos \alpha t \, dt \cos \alpha x + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \alpha t \, dt \sin \alpha x \right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} d\alpha (A(\alpha) \cos \alpha x + B(\alpha) \sin \alpha x)$$

Косинус-преобразование

$$F(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cos \alpha t \, dt \, (A(\alpha)); f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} F(\alpha) \cos \alpha t \, d\alpha$$

Синус-преобразование

$$F(\alpha) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \sin \alpha t \, dt \, (B(\alpha)), f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} F(\alpha) \sin \alpha t \, d\alpha.$$

Преобразование Фурье в комплексной форме
$$f(x)=rac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{i\alpha x}d\alpha\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(t)e^{-i\alpha t}dt$$