Cheatsheet di Analisi Matematica

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Limiti Notevoli — Sostituire x con f(x) per ottenere lo stesso risultato

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan(x)}{x} = 0 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\alpha^x - 1}{x} = \ln(\alpha) \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{\alpha}{x})^{nx} = e^{n\alpha}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(1+x)^{\alpha} - 1}{x} = \alpha \qquad \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e^{n\alpha}$$

Derivate e integrali di funzioni elementari

	Derivata $\frac{d}{dx}x = 1$	Integrale $\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$	
x^n	$\frac{d}{dx}x^n = n x^{n-1}$	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$	
$\sin(x)$	$\frac{d}{dx}\sin(x) = \cos(x)$	$\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x) + c$	
$\cos(x)$	$\frac{d}{dx}\cos(x) = -\sin(x)$	$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x) + c$	
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(x) + c$	
ln(x)	$\frac{d}{dx}\ln(x) = \frac{1}{x}$	$\int \ln(x) dx = x(\ln(x) - 1) + c (per)$	parti)
$\frac{d}{dx}\tan(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\arctan(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\arcsin(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\arccos(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Integrali – Regole di integrazione

Integrale per parti

 $\int f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \, dx = F(g(x)) + c$

 $\int f(x) \cdot q(x) \, dx = F(x)q(x) - \int F(x) \cdot q'(x) \, dx$

Derivate – Regole di derivazione

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x) \cdot g(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

Differenziali – Soluzioni generali

$$\begin{aligned} & y' = a(x) \cdot y + b(x) \\ & \Rightarrow y = e^{A(x)} \cdot \int e^{-A(x)} \cdot b(x) \, dx + c \\ & \text{con } A(x) = \int a(x) \, dx \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} & y'' + ay' + by = 0 \, Di \, secondo \, grado \, \lambda^2 + a\lambda + b = 0 \, \rightarrow \\ & \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \\ & \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \in R \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x} \\ & \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in R \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + x c_2 e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ & \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{f(y(x))} \, dx = \int a(x) \, dx \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{aligned} & \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in R \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + x c_2 e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ & \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in R \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + x c_2 e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ & \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \in R \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + x c_2 e^{\lambda_1 x} \\ & \Rightarrow y(x) = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos(\beta x) + c_2 \sin(\beta x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1 \quad \sin(2x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x) \qquad \cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) \quad \tan(2x) = \frac{2 \tan(x)}{1 - \tan^2(x)} \end{aligned}$$

Studio di funzione

1. Insieme di definizione

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) \neq 0$$

$$\log_a(f(x)) \Rightarrow f(x) > 0$$

$$\sqrt[n]{f(x)} \Rightarrow f(x) \ge 0$$
 per n pari

$$\arcsin(f(x)) \, oppure \, \arccos(f(x)) \Rightarrow -1 \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

2. Asintoti

Orizzontali

Verticali

Obliqui

y(x) = mx + q asintoto obliquo se

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) = l \neq \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x\to\pm\infty}\frac{f(x)}{x}=m\neq\infty,0$$

 x_0 punto di discontinuità

$$\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} f(x) - mx = q$$

3. Derivate e segno

$$f'(x) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

$$f'(x_0) \ge 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)$$
 crescente

$$f'(x_0) \le 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)$$
 decrescente

$$x_0$$
 angoloso se $f'_+(x_0) \neq f'_-(x_0)$ finiti

$$x_0$$
 angoloso se $f'_+(x_0) \neq f'_-(x_0)$ finiti x_0 cuspide se $f'_+(x_0) = \pm \infty \land f'_-(x_0) = \mp \infty$

$$x_0$$
 minimo se $f(x)$ decrescente $\to x_0 \to$ crescente

$$x_0$$
 massimo se $f(x)$ crescente $\to x_0 \to$ decrescente

$$f''(x_0) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)$$
 convessa $f''(x_0) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0)$ concava

$$x_0$$
 flesso se $f''(x_0) = 0$

$$\mathbf{Valori}_{\mathbf{d}\mathbf{i}} \, \sin \, \mathbf{e} \, \cos$$

Angolosincos
$$0 = 2\pi = 360$$
 0 1 $30 = \frac{\pi}{6}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $45 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $60 = \frac{\pi}{3}$ $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $90 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 1 0 $180 = \pi$ 0 -1 $270 = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ -1 0

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} e^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} e^x = 0^+$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln(x) = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln(x) = +\infty$$