

Formulario analisi matematica

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Identità trigonometriche

$$\sin(\arctan(\alpha)) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}$$

$$\sin(\pi/2 \pm \alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(\pi/2 \mp \alpha) = \pm \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\sin(\pi \pm \alpha) = \mp \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(\pi \pm \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$$

$$\sin(3\pi/2 \pm \alpha) = -\cos(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(3\pi/2 \pm \alpha) = \pm \sin(\alpha)$$

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin(\alpha)$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\tan(2\alpha) = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$t = \tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin(\alpha) = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \cos(\alpha) = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$$

$$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \alpha}{2}}$$

$$\tan\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \alpha}{1+\cos \alpha}}$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\right)$$

Angoli notevoli

	cos	sin	tan
$\pi/6$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/3$
$\pi/3$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{3}$
$\pi/4$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1

Gerarchia infiniti

$$\log_a^\beta x < \sqrt{x} < x^\alpha < a^x < x! < x^x$$

Limiti notevoli $x \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1, \lim \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lim \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim \frac{\sinh x}{x} = \lim \frac{\tanh x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim \frac{\cosh x - 1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \frac{1}{\log(a)} \text{ con } (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$\lim \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \log(a), a > 0$$

$$\lim \frac{(1+x)^\alpha - 1}{x} = \alpha, \lim \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim \frac{\arctan x}{x} = 1, \lim \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$$

Limiti notevoli $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$$\lim(1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e, \lim \frac{\sin x}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim(1 + \frac{a}{x})^x = \lim_{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{y})^{ay} = e^a$$

$$\text{con } y = \frac{x}{a}$$

Differenziabilità in \mathbb{R}^n

1° formula dell'incremento finito $f(\bar{x} + h) - f(\bar{x}) = f'(\bar{x})h + o(|h|)$, $h \rightarrow 0$

differenziale ($df(\bar{x})$): $\varphi(h) = f'(\bar{x}) \cdot h$

formula del gradiente:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(\bar{x}) = \nabla f(\bar{x}) \cdot \bar{v}$$

derivata campo scalare f lungo

una curva γ : definito $\phi = f \circ \gamma$ al-

lora $\phi'(t) = \nabla f(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t)$

derivata campi vettoriali G, F

composti:

$$J(G \circ F)(\bar{x}) = JG(F(\bar{x})) \cdot JF(\bar{x})$$

\bar{x} è punto stazionario di f se $\nabla f(\bar{x}) = 0$

Punti di non derivabilità

$\nexists \lim \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x}$ nè sx nè dx \rightarrow no derivabile

$\nexists \lim \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x}$ ma \exists finiti dx e sx \rightarrow punto

angoloso

$\lim \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} = +\infty$ (o $-\infty$) \rightarrow punto a tan-

gente verticale

$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^\pm} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} = \pm\infty$ (o $\mp\infty$) \rightarrow cuspide

Asintoti obliqui

$$m = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

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

derivate

$$|f(x)| \xrightarrow{dx} \frac{f(x)}{|f(x)|} \cdot f'(x)$$

$$a^x \xrightarrow{dx} \log a \cdot a^x$$

$$\arctan x \xrightarrow{dx} \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\arcsin x \xrightarrow{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\arccos x \xrightarrow{dx} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\tan x \xrightarrow{dx} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

Integrali utili

$$\int \log x dx = x \log x - x$$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx = 1/2(x - \sin x \cos x)$$

$$\int \cos^2 x dx = 1/2(x + \sin x \cos x)$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \arctan(x/a)$$

$$\int x \cos x dx = x \sin x + \cos x$$

$$\int x \sin x dx = -x \cos x + \sin x$$

$$\int \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{8}x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) +$$

$$\frac{1}{32} \sin(4x)$$

$$\int \cos^4 x dx = \frac{1}{32}(12x + 8 \sin(2x) +$$

$$\sin(4x))$$

$$\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} +$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} +$$

$$\frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx$$

Sostituzioni furbe

• Con $\sin x, \cos x \rightarrow t = \tan(x/2)$

Valgono $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$

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

• Con $\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x, \tan x, \sin x \cos x$

$\rightarrow t = \tan x$ e vale $dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$$\frac{t^2}{1+t^2} = \sin^2 x; \frac{1}{1+t^2} = \cos^2 x$$

• se ho $\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}$

- $a > 0$ completo il \square fino $\sqrt{1-y^2}$ e

$t = \arcsin y$

- $a < 0$ completo il \square fino $\sqrt{y^2 \pm 1}$ e

$t = \sinh^{-1} y$ (se +), $t = \cosh^{-1} y$ (se -)

Sviluppi di Taylor $x \rightarrow 0$

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots + x^n/n! + o(x^n)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^5}{120} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} +$$

$$o(x^{2n+2})$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{24} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} +$$

$$o(x^{2n+1})$$

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots +$$

$$(-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n)$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2} x^2 + \dots +$$

$$\binom{\alpha}{n} x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \dots + \binom{1/2}{n} x^n +$$

$$o(x^n)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 + \dots + (-1)^n x^n + o(x^n)$$

$$\tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} + \frac{62x^9}{2835} + o(x^9)$$

Valgono per $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$

$$\sqrt{x^2 \pm x} \sim x$$

$$\tan^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x}$$

Algebra o-piccoli

$\varphi(x)o(x^n) = o(x^n)$ se φ è limitata

$$x^m o(x^n) = o(x^{n+m})$$

$$o(x^n)o(x^m) = o(x^{n+m})$$

$$o(x^n + o(x^n)) = o(x^n)$$

Serie

In genere vale $I_a \subseteq I_s \subseteq S$ con S do-

minio

Formula di stirling

$$\log n! = n \log n - n, n \rightarrow \infty$$

Binomio di Newton

$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

Serie armonica

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n^\alpha} = (\text{conv. se } \alpha > 1 \text{ div. se } \alpha \leq 1)$$

Serie geometrica

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} q^n = (\text{conv. se } |q| < 1 \text{ a } \frac{1}{1-q} \text{ div. se } |q| \geq 1)$$

$$\text{Vale sempre } |\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n| \leq \sum_{n \geq 0} |a_n|$$

Prodotto secondo Cauchy $\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n \cdot$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} b_n = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n, c_n =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$$

Teorema Cauchy-Hadamard

$$R = 1/L \text{ e } L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| =$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$$

$$\text{vale } D_R(z_0) \subseteq I_a \subseteq I_s \subseteq D_R(z_0)$$

Stima resto per serie segno alterno

$$|s_n(x) - s(x)| \leq |f_{n+1}(x)| \text{ con } s_n(x) =$$

