

Granice funkcji:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{arctg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{a}{x}\right)^x = e^a \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} = \log_a e$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

Dla $a > 1$

$$\log_a 0 \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a \infty \rightarrow \infty$$

Dla $a < 1$

$$\log_a 0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a \infty \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\ln 0 \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\ln 1 = 0$$

$$\ln e = 1$$

$$\ln \infty \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\sqrt[b]{x^a} = x^{\frac{a}{b}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^a} = x^{-a}$$

Suma ciągu geometrycznego:

$$S_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{1 - q^n}{1 - q}$$

Suma ciągu arytmetycznego:

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n$$

$$a^\infty = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{dla } a > 1 \\ 1 & \text{dla } a = 1 \\ 0 & \text{dla } |a| < 1 \end{cases}$$

Symbole nieoznaczone:

$$\left[\frac{0}{0}\right], \left[\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right], [\infty - \infty], [0 \cdot \infty], [1^\infty], [0^0], [0^0]$$

Symbole oznaczone:

$$[\infty \cdot \infty] = \infty; \left[\frac{a}{\infty}\right] = 0; \left[\frac{a}{0}\right] = \pm \infty; [\infty^a] = \infty; [\infty^\infty] = \infty$$

Podstawienie trygonometryczne:

$$\sqrt{1 - y^2} = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(t)} = \cos(t)$$

$$y = \sin(t) \quad dy = \cos(t) dt$$

$$\sqrt{1 + y^2} = \sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(t)} = \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2(t) + \sin^2(t)}{\cos^2(t)}} = \frac{1}{\cos(t)} \quad y = \operatorname{tg}(t) \quad dy = \frac{1}{\cos^2(t)} dt$$

$$\sqrt{y^2 - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2(t)} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2(t)}{\cos^2(t)}} = \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos(t)} \quad y = \frac{1}{\cos(t)} \quad dy = \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos^2(t)} dt$$

Podstawienia Eulera:

Jeśli $a > 0$

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = t - \sqrt{ax}$$

Jeśli $c > 0$

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = xt + \sqrt{c}$$

jeśli wielomian ma rzeczywiste miejsca zerowe u, v :

$$\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} = t(x - u)$$

Cos x w nieparzystej potęgę

$$t = \sin x, dx = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \cos x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

Sin x w nieparzystej potęgę

$$t = \cos x, dx = -\frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}, \sin x = \sqrt{1-t^2}$$

Metoda współczynników nieoznaczonych Lagrange'a:

$$\int \frac{W_n(x)}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx = Q_{n-1}(x) \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} + \alpha \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c}} dx$$

Podstawienie uniwersalne:

$$\int F(\sin x, \cos x) dx \quad \int F(\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x, \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \\ \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \\ \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{2dt}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \operatorname{tg} x \\ \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} \\ \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1+t^2} \\ \sin x \cos x = \frac{t}{1+t^2} \\ dx = \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \end{cases}$$

Pochodne:

$$\text{Definicja pochodnej: } f'(x_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x}$$

$$1. (C)' = 0$$

$$2. (x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$3. (x)' = 1$$

$$4. \left(\frac{a}{x}\right)' = -\frac{a}{x^2}$$

$$5. (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$6. (a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$7. (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$8. (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$9. (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$10. (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$11. (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$12. (\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$13. (\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$14. (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$15. (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$16. (\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$17. (\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$1. [f(x) + g(x)]' = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

$$2. [f(x) - g(x)]' = f'(x) - g'(x)$$

$$3. [a \cdot f(x)]' = a \cdot f'(x)$$

$$4. [f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$5. \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

Całki:

$$1. \int dx = x + C$$

$$2. \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$3. \int x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$5. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$6. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$7. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$8. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$9. \int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$10. \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$12. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

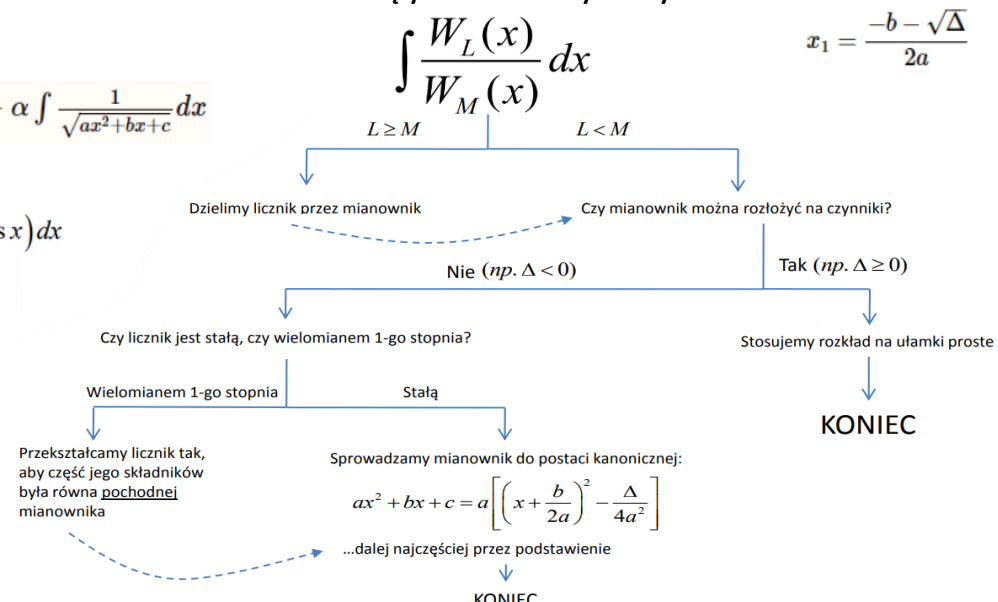
$$13. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + q}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + q}| + C$$

Schemat rozwiązywania całek wymiernych:



Twierdzenie Taylora:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \dots + \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(n-1)!}(x - x_0)^{n-1} + \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n \quad R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(c)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

Styczna: $y - y_0 = f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

Normalna: $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0)$

Przybliżenie: $f(x_0 + \Delta x) \approx f'(x_0)\Delta x + f(x_0)$

Reguła de l'Hospitala: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$

Twierdzenie Lagrange'a: $f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}, \quad c \in (a, b)$

Definicja Heinego: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = g \Leftrightarrow \forall_{x_n \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = g$

Trygonometria:

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°
	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$(\text{arc}) \sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$(\text{arc}) \cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
$(\text{arc}) \operatorname{tg} x$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞
$(\text{arc}) \operatorname{ctg} x$	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0

$$\begin{array}{ll} \sin(-x) = -\sin x & \arcsin(-x) = -\arcsin x \\ \cos(-x) = \cos x & \arccos(-x) = \pi - \arccos x \\ \operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x & \operatorname{arctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{arctg} x \\ \operatorname{ctg}(-x) = -\operatorname{ctg} x & \operatorname{arcctg}(-x) = \pi - \operatorname{arcctg} x \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

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

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

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

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \quad \cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \quad \cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

Asymptota pionowa:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^{\pm}} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

Asymptota pozioma:

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

Asymptota ukośna:

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} (f(x) - ax) = b \end{cases}$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

