ANLIS Formelsammlung

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19. Januar 2023

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Funktionen, Ableitungen und Stammfunktionen

	Differenzieren →	
$F(x) = \int f(x) \mathrm{d}x$	f(x)	f'(x)
$cx + c_I$	c , $c \in \mathbb{R}$	0
$\frac{cx^2}{2} + c_I$	$c \cdot x$	с
$c \cdot \int f(x) \mathrm{d}x$	$c \cdot f(x)$	$c \cdot f'(x)$
$\int f(x) \mathrm{d}x \pm \int g(x) \mathrm{d}x$	$f(x) \pm g(x)$	$f'(x) \pm g'(x)$
$\frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c_l, \qquad \alpha \neq -1$	x^{α} , $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$	$\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
$\sum_{i=0}^{n} \left(\frac{c_k x^{k+1}}{k+1} \right) + c_I$	$\sum_{k=0}^{n} c_k x^k$	$\sum_{k=1}^{n} k c_k x^{k-1}$
$c^{x} + c_{I}$	e ^x	e^x
$-e^{-x}+c_I$	e ^{-x}	$-e^{-x}$
$\frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c_I$	a^x	$a^x \ln(a)$
$x \ln x - x + c_I$	ln x	$\frac{1}{x}$
$n(x) + c_I$	$\frac{1}{x}$, $x \neq 0$	$\frac{-1}{x^2}$
$\frac{x\ln(x) - x}{\ln(b)} + c_I$	$\log_b(x)$	$\frac{1}{x \ln(b)}$
	\sqrt{x}	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
$\frac{2}{3} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c_I}{x^{\frac{1}{n} + 1}} + c_I$	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\frac{1}{n^{n}\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$
$-\cos x + c_I$	sin <i>x</i>	cos x
$\operatorname{in} x + c_I$	cos x	— sin <i>x</i>
$-\ln(\cos(x)) + c_I$	tan x	$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$\arcsin(x) + \sqrt{-x^2 + 1} + c_I$	$\arcsin x, \qquad x \in [-1, 1]$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\arccos(x) - \sqrt{-x^2 + 1} + c_I$	$arccos x$, $x \in [-1, 1]$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$c\arctan\left(x\right) - \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(x^2 + 1\right) + c_I$	$\arctan x, \qquad x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\cosh(x) + c_I$	$\sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$	cosh x
$inh(x) + c_I$	$\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$	$\sinh x$
$n\left(\cosh\left(x\right)\right)+c_{I}$	tanh x	$1 - \tanh^2 x = \frac{1}{\cosh^2}$
$c \operatorname{arsinh}(x) - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + c_I$	$\operatorname{arsinh} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$arcosh(x) - \sqrt{x^2 - 1} + c_I$	$\operatorname{arcosh} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$x \operatorname{artanh}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(-x^2 + 1) + c_I$	$\operatorname{artanh} x, \qquad x \in [-1, 1]$	$\frac{1}{x^2 - 1}$

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Algebra

Brüche

$$\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{b} = \frac{a+c}{b} \qquad \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$$
$$a \div \frac{b}{c} = a \cdot \frac{c}{b} \qquad \frac{a/b}{c/d} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

Binomische Formeln

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

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2$$
$$(a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} \cdot b^k$$

Binominalkooefizienten

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

Quadratische Gleichungen

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{4} - q}$$

Potenzen

$$a^0=1$$
, 0^0 : undefiniert $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$, $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$ $(a^m)^n = a^{m \cdot n}$ $a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$, $a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a^n}$ $a^n \cdot b^n = (a \cdot b)^n$, $\frac{a^n}{b^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n$

$$a\sqrt[n]{x} \pm b\sqrt[n]{x} = (a \pm b)\sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{a \cdot b}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a \pm b} \neq \sqrt[n]{a} \pm \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$(\sqrt[n]{a})^{m} = \sqrt[n]{a^{m}}, \qquad \sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[m-n]{a}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}, \qquad \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{a\sqrt{b}}{b}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^{n}} = |a|$$

Logarithmen

$$\log_b a = x \iff b^x = a$$

$$\log_b b = 1, \quad \log_b 1 = 0$$

$$\log_b (m \cdot n) = \log_b m + \log_b n$$

$$\log_b \left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \log_b m - \log_b n$$

$$\log_b (m \pm n) \neq \log_b (m) \pm \log_b (n)$$

$$\log_b a^p = p \cdot \log_b a$$

$$\log_b \sqrt[n]{a} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \log_b a$$

Summen

$$\sum_{n=s}^{t} f(n) \pm \sum_{n=s}^{t} g(n) = \sum_{n=s}^{t} (f(n) \pm g(n))$$

$$\sum_{n=s}^{t} c \cdot f(n) = c \cdot \sum_{n=s}^{t} f(n)$$

$$\sum_{n=s}^{t} f(n) = \sum_{n=s+p}^{t+p} f(n-p)$$

$$\sum_{n=s}^{t} f(n) = \sum_{n=s}^{j} f(n) + \sum_{n=j+1}^{t} f(n)$$

Funktionen

Nullstellen & Ordinatenabschnitt

$$y_0 = f(x_0) = 0$$
 $y_s = f(0)$

Gerade Funktion

$$f(x)=f(-x)$$



Ungerade Funktion

$$f(x) = -f(-x)$$



Geradengleichung

$$y = mx + b \qquad ax + by + c = 0$$

Gerade durch $P_0(x_0; y_0)$ mit Steigung m $y = m \cdot (x - x_0) + y_0$

Gerade durch
$$P_0(x_0; y_0) \& P_1(x_1; y_1)$$

$$y = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0} \cdot (x - x_0) + y_0$$

Senkrechte Gerade auf y = mx + b

$$y = -\frac{1}{m} \cdot x + c$$

Senkrechte Gerade auf $y = m(x-x_0) + y_0$ & Schnittpunkt $P_0(x_0; y_0)$

$$y = -\frac{1}{m} \cdot (x - x_0) + y_0$$

Darstellung in Parameterform

$$\vec{\gamma}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}$$



Kartesisch zu Polarkoordinaten



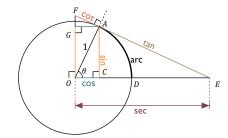




Polar- zu kartesischen Koordinaten

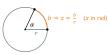
$$x = r \cdot \cos(\phi), \qquad y = r \cdot \sin(\phi)$$

Trigonometrie



Bogenmass

$$x = \frac{\alpha \cdot \pi}{180^{\circ}}$$



Trigonometrische Identitäten

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

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

$$1 + \tan^2(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$\tan(\arcsin(x)) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

Quadrant =
Intervall 0° < φ < 90° 90° < φ < 180° 180° < φ < 270° 270° < φ < 360°
Intervall sin (φ) 0° < φ < 90° + 90° < φ < 180° + 180° < φ < 270° - 270° < φ < 360° -

Additionstheoreme

$$\begin{split} &\sin(\alpha\pm\beta)=\sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta)\pm\cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)\\ &\cos(\alpha\pm\beta)=\cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta)\mp\sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)\\ &\tan(\alpha\pm\beta)=\frac{\sin(\alpha\pm\beta)}{\cos(\alpha\pm\beta)}=\frac{\tan(\alpha)\pm\tan(\beta)}{1\mp\tan(\alpha)\tan(\beta)} \end{split}$$

Doppelter Winkel

$$\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x) = \frac{2\tan(x)}{1 + \tan^2(x)}$$

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

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

Dreifacher Winkel

$$\sin(3x) = 3\sin(x) - 4\sin^3(x)$$

$$\cos(3x) = 4\cos^3(x) - 3\sin(x)$$

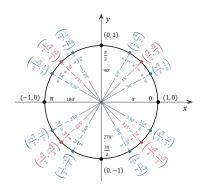
$$\tan(3x) = \frac{3\tan(x) - \tan^3(x)}{1 - 3\tan^2(x)}$$

Halber Winkel

$$\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{2}} \qquad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{2}} \qquad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

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



Vektorgeometrie

Vektoren (in \mathbb{R}^2)

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$$

$$\vec{n_a} = \begin{bmatrix} -a_y \\ a_x \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Normalenvektor auf \vec{a})

Vektoren (in \mathbb{R}^n)

$$\vec{e_a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|}$$
 (Einheitsvektor von \vec{a})

Skalarprodukt

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos(\theta) = \sum_{i=x,y,z} a_i b_i$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = (\vec{a})^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 \Rightarrow |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}\right)$$

Folgen und Reihen

Arithmetische Folge (AF)

$$a_{n} = a_{1} + d \cdot (n - 1)$$

$$a_{1} = a_{n} - d \cdot (n - 1)$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_{n} + d$$

$$d = a_{n} - a_{n-1} = \frac{a_{k} - a_{n}}{k - n}, \quad k > n$$

Arithmetische Reihe

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k = na_1 + \frac{d \cdot n \cdot (n-1)}{2} = \frac{n \cdot (a_1 + a_n)}{2}$$

(divergiert immer)

Geometrische Folge (GF)

$$a_{n} = a_{1} \cdot q^{n-1} \qquad a_{1} = \frac{a_{n}}{q^{n-1}}$$

$$a_{n+1} = a_{n} \cdot q$$

$$(a_{n-1})^{2} = a_{n-2} \cdot a_{n}$$

$$q = \frac{a_{n}}{a_{n-1}} = \sqrt[k-n]{\frac{a_{k}}{a_{n}}}, \quad k > n$$

Geometrische Reihe

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (a_1 \cdot q^k) = \frac{a_1 \cdot (1-q^n)}{1-q} \\ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_1 \cdot q^k) = \frac{a_1}{1-q}, \quad \text{falls } |q| < 1 \\ \text{(konvergiert für } |q| < 1) \end{split}$$

Potenzreihe

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (x-x_0)^k \\ R &= \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} \right| \text{ bzw. } R = \lim_{k \to \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[k]{a_k}} \\ a_k &: \text{ Koeffizienten, } x_0 \text{: Entwicklungspunkt, } R \text{: Konvergenzradius} \end{split}$$

Rechenregeln von Folgen

$$\lambda(a_n) = (\lambda a_n) = \lambda a_1, \lambda a_2, \dots, \lambda a_n, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a_n) + (b_n) = a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \dots, a_n + b_n$$

Konvergenzkriterien

$$\rho = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| \qquad \rho = \lim_{k \to \infty} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}$$

$$\rho < 1 \text{ konvergiert, } \rho > 1 \text{ divergiert, } \rho = 1 \text{ keine Aussage}$$

Leibnizkriterium für alternierende Reihen Nützliche Grenzwerte

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k a_k \quad \text{konvergiert, falls:}$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ((-1)^k a_k) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} ((-1)^k a_k) \right| \le a_n$$

Grenzwerte

Existenz eines Grenzwerts

$$L = \lim_{x \to a^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} f(x)$$

Rechenregeln

Für
$$\lim_{x \to n} f(x) = L_f$$
, $\lim_{x \to n} g(x) = L_g$:

$$\lim_{x \to n} c = c, \qquad \lim_{x \to n} x = r$$

$$\lim_{x \to n} c \cdot f(x) = c \cdot L_f$$

$$\lim_{x \to n} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = L_f \pm L_g$$

$$\lim_{x \to n} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = L_f \cdot L_g$$

$$\lim_{x \to n} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{L_f}{L_g}, \quad L_g \neq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to n} f(g(x)) = f\left(\lim_{x \to n} g(x)\right) = f(L_g)$$

für stetige Funktionen $f, g, z.B. e^x, \ln(x), \sin(x), \sqrt{x}, |x|, ...$

Rationale Funktionen $r(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$

Grad des Zähler-(n) und Nennerpolynoms (m) vergleichen, höchtgradiges Monom ausschlaggebend:

$$n < m: \lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \frac{x^n}{x^m} = 0$$

$$n=m$$
: $\lim_{x\to\pm\infty}\frac{ax^n}{bx^m}=\frac{a}{b}$ \Rightarrow Verhältniss Koeffizienten

$$n > m$$
: = $\lim_{x \to \pm \infty} \left(\frac{a}{b} x^{n-m} \right) \Rightarrow \infty \text{ oder } -\infty$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty^{\pm}} \frac{1}{n} = \pm \infty$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{n} \right)^n = e^{\alpha}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(n^k e^{-n} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^k}{e^n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a} = 1, \qquad (a > 0)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{{a_1}^n + ... + {a_p}^n} = \max(a_1 + ... + a_p)$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to \infty} \frac{\sin(c \cdot \theta)}{c \cdot \theta} = 0$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sin(c \cdot \theta)}{c \cdot \theta} = 1 = \lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{c \cdot \theta}{\sin(c \cdot \theta)}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos(c \cdot \theta)}{c \cdot \theta} = 0$$

Squeezing-Theorem

$$g(x) \le f(x) \le h(x)$$
 und $\lim_{x \to c} g(x) = \lim_{x \to c} h(x) = L$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to c} f(x) = L$

Regel von de l'Hôpital $(0/0, \infty/\infty \text{ etc...})$

$$L = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$0 \cdot \infty : f(x)g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{g(x)}}$$

$$0^0, \infty^0, 1^\infty : f(x)^{g(x)} \rightarrow g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))$$

Differentialrechnung

Stetigkeit

$$\lim_{x \to a^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = f(a) \quad dx = \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta y \approx dy$$

Differenzierbarkeit

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

Tangentengleichung

$$y_t = t(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

Ableitungsregeln

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u+v) = u'+v'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u \cdot v) = u'v+uv'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u \cdot v \cdot w) = u'vw+uv'w+uvw'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{u'v-uv'}{v^2}$$

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

Implizite Ableitung

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}F(x,y(x))=0$$

gliedweise Ableiten, $y \Rightarrow$ Funktion von x, anschliessend nach v' auflösen

Logarithmische Ableitung

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\,\ln(f(x)) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

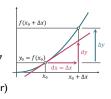
Linearisierung

$$y_0 + \Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x)$$

$$dy = f'(x_0) dx$$

$$dx = \Delta x \Rightarrow \Delta y \approx dy$$

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y}, \text{ (relativer Fehler)}$$



Rechenregeln Differentiale

$$d[c] = 0$$

$$d[cf] = c \cdot df$$

$$d[f \pm g] = df \pm dg$$

$$d[f \cdot g] = df \cdot g + f \cdot dg$$

$$d\left[\frac{f}{g}\right] = \frac{df \cdot g - f \cdot dg}{g^2}$$

Ableitung von Kurven mit Polarkoordina-

$$x(\phi) = r(\phi)\cos(\phi), \quad y(\phi) = r(\phi)\sin(\phi)$$

$$y'(x) = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\phi}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\phi}} = \frac{\dot{r}(\phi)\sin(\phi) + r(\phi)\cos(\phi)}{\dot{r}(\phi)\cos(\phi) - r(\phi)\sin(\phi)}$$

Ableitung von Kurven in Parameterdarstellung (Tangentialvektor)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \vec{x}(t) = \vec{\dot{x}}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}(t) \\ \dot{y}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\,f(x)=\frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}}$$

 \downarrow für f(x) mit dem gleichen Graphen wie $\vec{x}(t)$ Steigung Tangente Steigung Tangentialvektor

Schnittwinkel von zwei Kurven

$$\tan(\phi) = \frac{f'(x_0) - g'(x_0)}{1 + f'(x_0)g'(x_0)}$$



Krümmung κ und Krümmungsradius ρ

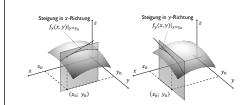
$$\kappa(x) = \frac{f''(x)}{\left(\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2}\right)^3}, \quad \rho(x) = \frac{1}{|\kappa(x)|}$$

Normale $\vec{n}(x) = \begin{vmatrix} -y'(x) \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$

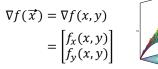
Krümmungskreismittelpunkt

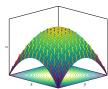
 $\vec{x}_{\mathsf{M}}(x) = \vec{x}(x) + \frac{1}{\kappa(x)} \cdot \frac{\vec{n}(x)}{|\vec{n}(x)|}$

Mehrdimensionale Differentialrechnung



Gradient





Richtungsableitung

$$\begin{split} D_{\overrightarrow{e}}f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) &= \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{f(\overrightarrow{x_0} + t \cdot \overrightarrow{e}) - f(\overrightarrow{x_0})}{t} \\ D_{\overrightarrow{e}}f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) &= \nabla f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) \cdot \overrightarrow{e} = \left| \nabla f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) \right| \cdot \cos(\phi) \end{split}$$

Jacobi-Matrix

$$\mathbf{J}_{f}(\overrightarrow{x_{k}}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{1}}{\partial x_{n}} \\ \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial F_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial x_{n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial x_{2}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_{n}}{\partial x_{n}} \end{bmatrix} \quad F_{1}, \dots, F_{n}$$

Totales Differential

$$df = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_i$$
$$\Delta f \approx df = f_x(a, b) dx$$

$$\vec{x}_{M}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{M}(x) \\ y_{M}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x - y'(x) \cdot \frac{1 + (y'(x))^{2}}{y''(x)} \\ y(x) + \frac{1 + (y'(x))^{2}}{y''(x)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta f \approx df = f_{x}(a, b) dx + f_{y}(a, b) dy$$

$$\Delta f = \Delta z = f(a + dx, b dy) - f(a, b)$$

$$\Delta f = \Delta z = f(a + \mathrm{d}x, b\,\mathrm{d}y) - f(a, b)$$

Linearisierung/Tangentialebene

$$f(x,y) \approx L(x,y)$$

$$= f(a,b) + f_x(a,b)(x-a) + f_y(a,b)(y-b)$$

$$f(\overrightarrow{x}) \approx L(\overrightarrow{x_0}) = f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) + \nabla f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{x} - \overrightarrow{x_0})$$

Tangenten an Konturlinien

$$\nabla f(\vec{x_0}) \cdot (\vec{x} - \vec{x_0}) = 0$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0) = 0$$

Tangentialebene an Konturflächen

$$\nabla f(\overrightarrow{x_0}) \cdot (\overrightarrow{x} - \overrightarrow{x_0}) = 0$$

$$f_x(x_0, y_0, z_0)(x - x_0) + f_y(x_0, y_0, z_0)(y - y_0) + f_z(x_0, y_0, z_0)(z - z_0) = 0$$

Matrizen

Matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,j} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i,1} & \cdots & a_{i,j} & \cdots & a_{i,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m,1} & \cdots & a_{m,j} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Determinanten

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

Cramersche Regel

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{smallmatrix} \right] & \mathrm{adj}(\mathbf{A}) = \left[\begin{smallmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{smallmatrix} \right] \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \, \mathrm{adj}(\mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

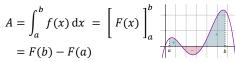
Integralrechnung



$$F'(x) = f(x)$$

$$F_1(x) - F_2(x) = c, \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Bestimmtes Integral



Unbestimmtes Integral

$$\int f(t) dt = F(t) + c_I = I(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

Wichtig: $+c_I$ nicht vergessen

Fundamentalsatz der Infinitesimalrechnung

$$I(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt = F(x) + c_{I}$$

$$\Rightarrow I'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt = f(x)$$

Rechenregeln

$$\int_{a}^{b} c \cdot f(x) dx = c \cdot \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \pm \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x) dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \left[\int f(u) du \right]_{\substack{u=g(x) \\ du=g'(x)dx}}^{u=g(x)}$$

$$\int f(g(x))g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(u) du$$

CHAPTER I. FORMELN

x-Substitution

$$\int f(x) dx = \left[\int f(\phi(t))\phi'(t) dt \right]_{\substack{t = \phi^{-1}(x) \\ dx = \phi'(t)dt}}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{\phi^{-1}(a)}^{\phi^{-1}(b)} f(\phi(t))\phi'(t) dt$$

Partielle Integration

$$\int u'(x)v(x) dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u(x)v'(x) dx$$

$$\int u(x)v'(x) dx = u(x)v(x) - \int u'(x)v(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b u'(x)v(x) dx = \left[u(x)v(x)\right]_a^b - \int_a^b u(x)v'(x) dx$$

Substitutionen

Integraltyp	Substitution
$\int f(ax+b)\mathrm{d}x$	$u = ax + b$ $dx = \frac{du}{a}$
$\int f(x) \cdot f'(x) \mathrm{d}x$	$u = f(x)$ $dx = \frac{du}{f'(x)}$
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \mathrm{d}x$	$u = f(x)$ $dx = \frac{du}{f'(x)}$
$\int f(x; \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \mathrm{d}x$	$x = a \cdot \sin(u)$ $dx = a \cdot \cos(u) du$ $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cdot \cos(u)$
$\int f(x; \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \mathrm{d}x$	$x = a \cdot \sinh(u)$ $dx = a \cdot \cosh(u) du$ $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = a \cdot \cosh(u)$
$\int f(x; \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \mathrm{d}x$	$x = a \cdot \cosh(u)$ $dx = a \cdot \sinh(u) du$ $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \cdot \sinh(u)$

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Mittelwerte

$$\bar{y}_{\text{linear}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$\bar{y}_{\text{quadratisch}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} [f(x)]^{2} dx}$$

Bogenlänge

$$L = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^{2}} dx$$

$$L = \int_{a}^{\beta} \sqrt{[r(\phi)]^{2} + [r'(\phi)]^{2}} d\phi$$

$$L = \int_{a}^{b} |\vec{\dot{x}}(t)| dt = \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{[\dot{x}(t)]^{2} + [\dot{y}(t)]^{2}} dt$$

$$Taylor-Reihe$$

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_{0})}{k!} \cdot (x - x_{0})^{k}$$
.....

Taylor-Polynom & -Reihe

Taylor-Polynom

$$T_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot (x - x_0)^k$$

Taylor-Reihe

$$T(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} \cdot (x - x_0)^k$$

Numerische Verfahren

Newton-Raphson

$$f(x_k) \approx 0, f(x_k) \ge f(x_{k+1})$$
$$x_{k+1} = x_k - \frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)}$$

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