

Številске vrste

- (1) **D'Alembertov kriterij:** $D_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ $a_n > 0$ in
 (2) **Cauchyjev kriterij:** $D_n = \sqrt[n]{a_n}$ $a_n \geq 0$:
 a) $\exists q < 1$ da za $\forall n \geq n_0$ velja $D_n \leq q \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergira
 b) $\forall n \geq n_0$ velja $D_n \geq 1 \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergira
 c) $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} D_n = D$: $D < 1$ konvergira; $D > 1$ divergira; $D = 1$ ne vemo
 (3) **Raabejev kriterij:** $R_n = n(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1)$ $a_n > 0$:
 a) $\forall R_n$ za $n \geq n_0$ velja $R_n \geq r > r \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergira
 b) $\forall R_n$ za $n \geq n_0$ velja $R_n \leq 1 \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergira
 c) $\exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = R$: $R > 1$ konvergira, $R < 1$ divergira, $R = 1$ ne vemo
 (4) **Leibnizov kriterij:** Naj bo $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$, $\text{sign}(a_{n+1}) = -\text{sign}(a_n)$;
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergira

vrsta konvergira **absolutno** \implies vrsta konvergira

Funkcijska zaporedja in vrste

naj bo $f_n : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zaporedje funkcij, ki konvergirajo proti $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 f_n konvergira proti f **po točkah**, če

$$\forall x \in I \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$$

f_n konvergira proti f **enakomerno**, če

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N} \exists \mathbb{N} : \forall n \geq n_0 \quad \sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

- a) zaporedje f_n konvergira enakomerno h f
 $\implies f_n$ konvergira po točkah h f
 b) zaporedje **zveznih funkcij** f_n konvergira enakomerno h f
 \implies je f zvezna
 c) zaporedje **zveznih funkcij** $f_n : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ konvergira enakomerno f
 $\implies \int_a^x f_n(t) dt$ konvergira enakomerno h $\int_a^x f(t) dt$
 d) zaporedje **odvedljivih funkcij** f_n konvergira po točkah h f in
 zaporedje odvodov konvergira enakomerno na I
 \implies je f odvedljiva in f'_n konvergira enakomerno h f'

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ konvergira **po točkah**, če za $\forall x \in I \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ konvergentna. Vrsta konvergira **enakomerno**, če zaporedje delnih vsot konvergira enakomerno, oz. če za $\forall \varepsilon < 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ da za $\forall N \geq n_0$ velja:

$$\sup_{x \in I} \left| \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} f_n(x) \right| < \varepsilon$$

- a) vrsta konvergira enakomerno na $I \implies$ vrsta konvergira po točkah na I in členi vrste enakomerno na I konvergirajo k 0
 b) vrsta **zveznih funkcij** konvergira enakomerno na $I \implies$ vsota vrste zvezna funkcija na I in:

$$\int_a^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(t) dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^x f_n(t) dt$$

- c) vrsta **zvezno odvedljivih funkcij** $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ konvergira po točkah na I in $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x)$ konvergira enakomerno na $I \implies f(x)$ odvedljiva in:

$$f'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x) \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x)$$

Weierstrassov kriterij:

naj velja (zaporedja):

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq c_n \quad \forall x \in I \quad \& \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$$

potem f_n **enakomerno** konvergira k $f(x)$.

naj velja (vrste):

$$f_n(x) \leq c_n \quad \forall x \in I$$

in vrsta $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ naj konvergira, potem $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ **enakomerno** konvergira.

Potenčne vrste

(1) naj bo $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ potenčna vrsta. $\exists R \in [0, \infty)$ da je vrsta absolutno konvergentna na $x \in (x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ in divergentna na $x \in (-\infty, x_0 - R) \cup (x_0 + R, \infty)$. Konvergenca v točkah $x_0 \pm R$ odvisna od posamezne vrste. Vsota potenčne vrste je **zvezna** funkcija na $(-R, R)$. Velja:

a) $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right|$, če limita \exists .

b) $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$, če limita \exists .

c) **Cauchy-Hadamard:** $\frac{1}{R} = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$

(2) na potenčni vrsti lahko uporabimo tudi kvocienti ali korenski kriterij in ugotovimo za katere $x \in \mathbb{R}$ konvergira.

(3) naj bo $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ potenčna vrsta, ozn. z $f(x)$. Velja:

a) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$ konvergira **enakomerno** na $[x_0 - r, x_0 + r]$ za $r < R$.

b) f **zvezna** na $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$; f konvergira v $x_0 \pm R \implies f$ zvezna v $x_0 \pm R$.

c) f **odvedljiva** na $(x_0 - R, x_0 + R)$ in na tem intervalu velja:

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n (x-x_0)^{n-1}$$

d) f **integrabilna** in velja:

$$\int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{x_0}^x a_n (t-x_0)^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} (x-x_0)^{n+1}$$

Taylorjeva vrsta

naj bo f gladka funkcija v okolici U točke x_0 . Funkciji priredimo potenco vrsto, ki ji pravimo **Taylorjeva vrsta**:

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

velja:

(1) za $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ in $\forall x \in U$ velja enakost:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n + R_N(x)$$

(2) za ostanek velja:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R_N(x)}{(x-x_0)^N} = 0, \quad R_N(x) = \frac{f^{(N+1)}(\xi)}{(N+1)!} (x-x_0)^{N+1}$$

za nek ξ med x in x_0 .

(3) če za $\forall x \in U$ velja $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$, potem na U velja:

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

in pravimo, da f **analitična** na U .

Uporabne vrste

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \cos(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ \sinh(x) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ e^x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots & x \in \mathbb{R} \\ (1+x)^\alpha &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} x^2 \dots & x \in (-1, 1) \\ \frac{1}{1-x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 \dots & x \in (-1, 1) \\ \ln(1+x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \dots & x \in (-1, 1] \\ \ln(1-x) &= - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n} = -x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \dots & x \in [-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

Opomba: $\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-(n-1))}{n!}$

diferencialna enačba z ločljivimi spremenljivkami:

$$g(y)y' = f(x)$$

naj bo $G(y) = \int g(y) dy$ in $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$. Z odvajanjem lahko preverimo, da je $G(y) = F(x) + C$ splošna rešitev začetne d.e., ali pa pišemo $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$, kar vstavimo v $g(y)y' = f(x)$ in dobimo $g(y)dy = f(x)dx$ in nato integriramo.

homogena diferencialna enačba:

$$y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

Uvedemo novo funkcijo $v(x) = \frac{y}{x}$, od koder dobimo $y = xv \implies y' = xv' + v$, vstavimo v začetno enačbo in dobimo $xv' + v = f(v) \implies$

$\frac{v'}{f(v)-v} = \frac{1}{x}$, tj. d.e. z ločljivimi spremenljivkami.

linearna diferencialna enačba:

$$p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x)$$

najprej rešimo homogeno $py' + qy = 0 \implies \frac{y'}{y} = -\frac{q}{p} \implies$

$\ln|y| = -\int \frac{q}{p} dx + C$ in dobimo $|y| = e^C e^{-\int \frac{q}{p} dx} \implies y = D e^{-\int \frac{q}{p} dx}$, torej homogeni del ima rešitev $y_H = D y_1$. Sedaj pa opravimo t.i. variacijo konstante, vzamemo nastavek $y_P = D(x) y_1(x)$, kar vstavimo v originalno enačbo $p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x)$ in določimo funkcijo $D(x)$.

Bernoullijeva diferencialna enačba:

$$p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x)y^\alpha$$

kjer $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$. Če $\alpha = 0$, enačba linearna, če $\alpha = 1$ enačba z ločljivimi spremenljivkami, drugače delimo z y^α in dobimo $p(x)y'y^{-\alpha} + q(x)y^{1-\alpha} = r(x)$. Uvedemo $z = y^{1-\alpha} \implies z' = (1-\alpha)y'y^{-\alpha}$ in vstavimo v zgornjo enačbo $\frac{pz'}{1-\alpha} + qz = r$, kar je linearna d.e.

eksaktna diferencialna enačba:

$$P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy = 0$$

pišimo $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$, dobimo $P + Qy' = 0$. Naj bo y rešitev enačbe, potem je $(1, y')$ tangenti na graf funkcije, in velja $(P, Q) \cdot (1, y') = 0$, torej so rešitve krivulje, pravokotne na vektorsko polje (P, Q) . Opazimo, če je $u(x, y)$ taka, da je $\text{grad}(u)$ enak (P, Q) , potem je rešitev enačbe $u(x, y) = C$:

1) denimo $P_y = Q_x$, potem $\exists u$, da je $\text{grad}(u) = (P, Q)$.

2) denimo $P_y \neq Q_x$. Potem \exists t.i. integrirajoči množitelj μ , da je $(\mu P)_y = (\mu Q)_x$.

Tabela odvodov

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
x^n	nx^{n-1}	a^x	$a^x \ln(a)$	e^x	e^x
$\frac{1}{x^n}$	$-\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$	$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\log_a x$	$\frac{1}{x \ln a}$
$\csc x$	$-\cot(x) \csc(x)$	$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$\tan x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$\sec x$	$\tan(x) \sec(x)$	$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\cot x$	$-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$\sin^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\cos^{-1} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\tan^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$	$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$	$\tanh x$	$\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$
$\sinh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$	$\cosh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\tanh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$

Znane limite

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} a^x = 0, |a| < 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^x = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[x]{x} = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^{mx} = e^{mk} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + kx\right)^{\frac{m}{x}} = e^{mk} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

nedoločene oblike

$$\frac{0}{0} (L.H.), \frac{\infty}{\infty} (L.H.), 0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty, 0^0, 1^\infty, \infty^0$$

prevladujoči členi

$$n^n \gg n! \gg q^n (|q| > 1) \gg n^a (a > 0) \gg \ln(n)^a (a > 0)$$

Tabela integralov

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$	$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$	$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$
x^n	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (n \neq -1)$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x $	e^x	e^x
$\sin x$	$-\cos x$	$\cos x$	$\sin x$	a^x	$\frac{a^x}{\ln(a)}$
$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\tan x$	$\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$-\cot x$	$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\sinh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan x$
$\sec x \tan x$	$\sec x$	$\csc x \cot x$	$-\csc x$	$\tan x$	$\ln \sec x $

per partes $\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int g(x)f'(x)dx$

racionalne funkcije $\int \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} dx$

če je $st(q(x)) \leq st(p(x))$: (1) polinoma delimo, (2) $q(x)$ razdelimo na linearne in kvadratne faktorje, (3) izraz pod integralom razcepimo na parcialne ulomke, (4) integriramo vsakega zase

kotne funkcije $\int \cos^m x \sin^n x dx$

če je eno od števil m, n liho, uporabimo tisti člen za t substitucijo če sta obe **sodi**, jih nadomestimo z identiteto polovičnih kotov

Enačba tangente in normale

Tangenta: $Y - y = y'(X - x)$ **Normala:** $Y - y = -\frac{1}{y'}(X - x)$

Nekaj pomembnih vrst

$$\sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{n^3}{3} + \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{6}$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^n q^k = \frac{q^m - q^{n+1}}{1-q} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{q}{1-q}, |q| < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=m}^n k q^k = \frac{q^m - q^{n+1}}{1-q} \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^k = \frac{q}{(1-q)^2}, |q| < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n q^k = \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q} \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} q^k = \frac{1}{1-q}, |q| < 1$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!} = e^z \quad \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k \frac{z^k}{k!} = ze^z \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$$

Izrazi

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

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

$$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$$

$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + \dots + b^{n-1})$$

$$(a + b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k \quad \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$1 + a^{2n+1} = (1 + a)(1 - a + \dots - a^{2n-1} + a^{2n})$$

Potence, koreni, logaritmi

$$a^n a^m = a^{n+m} \quad a^n b^n = (ab)^n \quad (a^n)^m = a^{nm} \quad a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

$$\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m} \quad \frac{a^n}{b^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n \quad a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n} \quad ab^{-n} = \frac{a}{b^n}$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n \quad \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} \quad \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab} \quad a^{\frac{m}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^m}$$

$$(-a)^{2n} = a^{2n} \quad \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b} = \sqrt[n]{ab} \quad (-a)^{2n+1} = -a^{2n+1}$$

$$\log_a x^n = n \log_a x \quad \log_b x = \frac{\log_a x}{\log_a b} \quad \log_a y = x \iff a^x = y$$

$$\log_a(xy) = \log_a(x) + \log_a(y) \quad \log_a\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a(x) - \log_a(y)$$

Kompleksna števila

$$\alpha = a + bi \quad \bar{\alpha} = a - bi \quad \alpha\beta = (ac - bd) + (ad + bc)i$$

$$a = \frac{\alpha + \bar{\alpha}}{2} \quad b = \frac{\alpha - \bar{\alpha}}{2i} \quad \frac{\beta}{\alpha} = \frac{\beta\bar{\alpha}}{|\alpha|^2} \quad \alpha\bar{\alpha} = |\alpha|^2$$

$$|\alpha| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \arg(\alpha) = \text{atan2}(a, b)$$

$$\alpha^n = |\alpha|^n e^{in\varphi} \quad \alpha\beta = |\alpha||\beta| e^{i(\varphi(\alpha) + \varphi(\beta))}$$

$$\alpha^n = |\alpha|^n (\cos(n\varphi) + i \sin(n\varphi)) \quad \alpha^n = |\alpha|^n e^{i(n\varphi)}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\alpha} = \sqrt[n]{|\alpha|} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) \right)$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\alpha} = \sqrt[n]{|\alpha|} e^{i\left(\frac{\varphi}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right)} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots,n-1$$

Kvadratna funkcija

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad f(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2)$$

$$f(x) = a(x - p)^2 + q \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

teme T(p,q): $p = -\frac{b}{2a} \quad q = -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a}$

Stožnice

parabola $(y - q)^2 = \pm 2a(x - p) \quad d(T, \Pi) = \frac{|ax+by+cz-d|}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}}$

krožnica $(y - q)^2 = \pm 2a(x - p) \quad \vec{p} \cdot \vec{q} = |\vec{p}||\vec{q}|\cos\theta$

elipsa $\frac{(x-p)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-q)^2}{b^2} = 1$

hiperbola $\frac{(x-p)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-q)^2}{b^2} = \pm 1$

Obsegi, površine, volumni

tip	obseg	površina	tip	površina	volumen
krog	$2\pi r$	πr^2	krogla	$4\pi r^2$	$\frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$
enak.trik.	$3a$	$\frac{a^2\sqrt{3}}{4}$	tetraeder	$a^2\sqrt{3}$	$\frac{a^3\sqrt{2}}{12}$
trapez	$a+b+c+d$	$\frac{a+c}{2}h$	valj	$2\pi r(r+h)$	$\pi r^2 h$
deltoid	$2a + 2b$	$abs \sin \alpha$	stožec	$2\pi r(r+s)$	$\frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$

* $h = \text{height}, s = \text{slant}$

Kotne funkcije

	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°					
	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	S/L
$\sin \alpha$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	+	+	-	-	L
$\cos \alpha$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	+	-	-	+	S
$\tan \alpha$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	+	-	+	-	L
$\cot \alpha$	-	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	+	-	+	-	L

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{N}{H} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{P}{H} \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{N}{P} \quad \cot \alpha = \frac{P}{N}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha} = 1 + \cot^2 \alpha \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \tan^2 \alpha$$

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

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \alpha)} \quad \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 - \cos \alpha \quad 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = 1 + \cos \alpha$$

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

$$\sin 3\alpha = 3 \sin \alpha - 4 \sin^3 \alpha \quad \cos 3\alpha = 4 \cos^3 \alpha - 3 \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

$$\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha \pm \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

Hiperbolične funkcije

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{2e^x} = \frac{1 - e^{-2x}}{2e^{-x}}$$

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

$$\sinh^{-1} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\cosh^{-1} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \quad x \geq 1$$

$$\tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\coth^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) \quad |x| > 1$$

$$\cosh x + \sinh x = e^x \quad \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\cosh x - \sinh x = e^{-x}$$

*ident. kotnih funkcij, vendar se pri $\sinh(x)$ * $\sinh(y)$ obrne predznak

Krožne funkcije

$$\sin^{-1} x \quad D_f = [-1,1] \quad Z_f = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\cos^{-1} x \quad D_f = [-1,1] \quad Z_f = [0, \pi]$$

$$\tan^{-1} x \quad D_f = (-\infty, \infty) \quad Z_f = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\cot^{-1} x \quad D_f = (-\infty, \infty) \quad Z_f = (0, \pi)$$

$$\sec^{-1} x \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \quad Z_f = \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$$

$$\csc^{-1} x \quad D_f = (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty) \quad Z_f = \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$