

r/d\	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
F\	0	30	45	60	90	180	270
sin	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1
cos	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0
tg	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞	0	∞
ctg	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	∞	0

$x^n = ?$

x\ n	2	3	4	5
2	4	8	16	32
3	9	27	81	243
4	16	64	256	1024
5	25	125	625	3125
6	36	216	1296	7776
7	49	343	2401	
8	64	512	4096	
9	81	729	6561	
10	100	1000	10000	
11	121	1331		
12	144	1728		
13	169			
14	196			
15	225			
16	256			
17	289			
18	324			
19	361			
20	400			

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

$$1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \alpha}$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha) = -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg}(\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \pm \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \sin \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \alpha\right) = \mp \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\sin(k\pi + \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(k\pi + \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(k\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(k\pi + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}$$

$$\operatorname{cth} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(-x) = -\operatorname{sh} x$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(-x) = \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$\operatorname{th}(-x) = -\operatorname{th} x$$

$$\operatorname{cth}(-x) = -\operatorname{cth} x$$

$$\operatorname{ars} \operatorname{sh} x = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{arth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

EULERJEVE

FORMULE:

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

$$e^{k2\pi i} = 1; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$$

$$\sin x = -\operatorname{sh}(ix)$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \operatorname{ch}(ix)$$

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

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

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

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

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

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \pm \operatorname{ctg} \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \mp \beta)}{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}$$

$$z = a + bi$$

$$\bar{z} = a - bi$$

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

$$|z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

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

$$|z \cdot w| = |z| \cdot |w|$$

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

$$z \cdot w = \bar{z} \cdot \bar{w}$$

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

$$|z + w| \leq |z| + |w|$$

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

$$|z - w| \geq ||z| - |w||$$

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

$$z = a + bi$$

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

$$z = |z| \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \cdot \sin \varphi)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 2\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha - 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}$$

$$\varphi = \arctg \frac{b}{a} + k\pi \quad k = 0, 1, 2$$

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

$$a = 0, b > 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$a = 0, b < 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 3\alpha = \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg}^3 \alpha}{1 - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$a > 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} 3\alpha = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^3 \alpha - 3 \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 1}$$

$$a < 0, b = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \pi$$

$$z \cdot w = |z| \cdot |w| \cdot (\cos(\varphi + \varphi_R) + i \sin(\varphi + \varphi_R))$$

$$\frac{z}{w} = \frac{|z|}{|w|} \cdot (\cos(\varphi - \varphi_R) + i \sin(\varphi - \varphi_R))$$

$$z^+ = |z|^+ \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$z^n = |z|^n \cdot (\cos n\varphi + i \sin n\varphi)$$

$$x^n - z = 0$$

$$x_{k+1} = \sqrt[n]{z} \cdot (\cos \frac{\varphi + k2\pi}{n})$$

$$(k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x}) = 0$$

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

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\binom{r}{k} = \frac{r \cdot (r-1) \cdot (r-2) \dots}{k!}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

$$\operatorname{PRAŠTEVILA}: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97$$

$$\pi \approx 3,1416 \approx \frac{22}{7}$$

$$\pi^2 \approx 9,8696$$

$$e \approx 2,71828$$

$$\sqrt{2} \approx 1,4142$$

$$\sqrt{3} \approx 1,7321$$

$$\sqrt{5} \approx 2,2361$$

$$\sqrt{7} \approx 2,6458$$

$$\sqrt{11} \approx 3,3166$$

$$\sqrt{13} \approx 3,6056$$

$$\sqrt{19} \approx 4,3589$$

$$\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1,2599$$

$$\sqrt[3]{3} \approx 1,4422$$

$$\sqrt[3]{5} \approx 1,7100$$

$$\sqrt[3]{7} \approx 1,9129$$

$$\ln 2 \approx 0,6931$$

$$\log 2 \approx 0,3010$$

$$\log e \approx 0,4323$$

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

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

NEDOLOČENI IZRAZI:

$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}, \frac{0}{0}, \infty \cdot 0, \infty - \infty, 1^\infty$$

DIVERGENTNE VRSTE:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$

KONVERGENTNE VRSTE:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^k} \quad k > 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^k} \quad k > 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} aq^n \quad |q| < 1, a \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$\operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} -1; & x < 0 \\ 0; & x = 0 \\ 1; & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

D: in obnašanje na robovih; ničle; f(0); f' (intervali naraščanja in padanja, ekstremi); f'' (intervali konveksnosti in konkavnosti, prevoji)

KANDIDATI ZA EKSTREME:

- ničle f'

- krajišča intervala

- točke, kjer f ni odvedljiva

$$f(x) = g(x) \text{ na } I$$

$$f'(x) = g'(x) \implies f(x) = g(x) + C$$

$$f(a+h) \approx f(a) + f'(a) \cdot h$$

$$(kx + n)' = k$$

$$(C)' = 0$$

$$(C \cdot f)'(x) = C \cdot f'(x)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \right)'(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i'(x)$$

$$(x^n)' = n \cdot x^{n-1}; n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a; a > 0$$

$$(a^x)^{(n)} = a^x \cdot \ln^n a; a > 0$$

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

$$x = e^{\ln x}$$

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

$$(\ln x)^{(n)} = \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(f \pm g)'(x) = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$(f \cdot g)'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g} \right)'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}; g(x) \neq 0$$

T: Vsaka odvedljiva funkcija je zvezna.

T: f in g sta odvedljivi funkciji. $(g \circ f)'(x) = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}; u = g(x), y = f(u)$$

T: f je odvedljiva in bijektivna. Potem je f⁻¹ tudi odvedljiva in velja:

$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

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

NEDOLOČENI INTEGRAL:

$$F(x) = \int f(x) dx \iff f(x) = F'(x)$$

$$G(x) = F(x) + C \iff G'(x) = F'(x) \iff G(x) = F(x) + C$$

$$\int (f \pm g) dx = \int f dx \pm \int g dx$$

$$\int C \cdot f dx = C \cdot \int f dx$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \quad \text{PEI}$$

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

$$\int \frac{f'}{f} dx = \ln |f| + C$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C; n \neq -1$$

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

$$\int a^{kx} dx = \frac{a^x}{k \cdot \ln a} + C$$

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

$$\int e^{kx} dx = \frac{1}{k} e^x + C$$

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$$

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^2+k} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{p^{(n)}(x)}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx = q^{(n-1)}(x) \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c} + C$$

$$\int \frac{Ax+B}{(x^2+px+q)^n} dx = \frac{T^{(2n-3)}(x)}{(x^2+px+q)^{n+1}} + \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+px+q)^{n+1}}$$

$$\int \frac{S^{(m)}(x)}{(x-k)^n \sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}, m < n; x-k = \frac{1}{t}$$

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

DOLOČENI INTEGRAL:
RIEMANNOVA VSOTA:

$$S_p(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad ; \xi_i \in [x_i, x_{i-1}]$$

DELITEV ALI PARTICIJA INTERVALA [a,b]: končna množica točk

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{i-1} < x_i < \dots < x_n = b$$

$$\Delta_i x = x_i - x_{i-1}$$

$$\Delta_p = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \Delta_i x$$

D: RIEMANNOV INTEGRAL: Število I je limita Riemannovih vsot:

$$I = \lim_{\Delta_p \rightarrow 0} S_p(f) \iff (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\Delta_p < \delta \implies |S_p(f) - I| < \epsilon)$$

Če limita Riemannovih vsot $S_p(f)$ obstaja, pravimo, da je f na intervalu $[a, b]$ integrabilna v Riemannovem smislu.

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\Delta_p \rightarrow 0} S_p(f)$$

I: Vsaka zvezna funkcija $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je integrabilna. To velja tudi za funkcije, ki so nezvezne v končno ali števno neskončno mnogo točkah.

$$\int_a^b (f(x) \pm g(x)) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b C \cdot f(x) dx = C \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \quad a < c$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = -\int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

T: $a \leq b; f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Če je $f(x) \leq g(x)$, potem je

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \quad b \geq a \implies$$

$$\implies m(b-a) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq M(b-a)$$

T: Če je $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ zvezna,

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b]: \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

IZREK O POVPREČNI VREDNOSTI: Na intervalu $[a, b]$ obstaja taka točka ξ , da velja,

$$\text{da je } f(\xi) = c \quad f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$T: \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \quad a \leq b$$

OSNOVNI IZREK INTEGRALSKEGA RAČUNA: Če je f zvezna funkcija, je njen

$$\text{določeni integral } F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx \text{ odvedljiva funkcija zgornje}$$

$$\text{meje } r \text{ in velja: } F'(t) = f(t)$$

P: (DRUGI OSNOVNI IZREK INTEGRALSKEGA RAČUNA): Če je

$$G'(x) = f(x) \quad \forall x \text{ je}$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = G(x) \Big|_a^b = G(b) - G(a)$$

$$\int_a^b u dv = uv \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v du$$

T: Če je $\varphi: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ monotona odvedljiva funkcija in f zvezna, potem velja

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt \quad \text{če je}$$

$$\varphi(\alpha) = a \text{ in } \varphi(\beta) = b$$

D: IZLIMITIRANI INTEGRALI:

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{Če limita}$$

obstaja, pravimo, da je integral konvergenten, če pa ne, je divergenten.

$$\int_a^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^r} = \frac{a}{r-1} \quad r > 1$$

$$D: \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{Integral}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ je absolutno konvergenten, če je konvergenten}$$

$$\text{integral } \int_a^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$$

T: Vsak absolutno konvergenten integral je konvergenten.

T: Če je $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$ in je integral

$$\int_a^{\infty} g(x) dx \text{ konvergenten, potem je integral}$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ absolutno konvergenten.}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}} \quad \alpha > 1 \implies \exists \text{ konverg}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}} \quad \alpha \leq 1 \implies \exists \text{ nekonver}$$

$$\int_a^{a+1} \frac{dx}{(x-a)^{\alpha}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha < 1 \implies \exists \text{ konv} \\ \alpha \geq 1 \implies \exists \text{ nekonv} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \exists \wedge 0 \leq g(x) \leq f(x) =$$

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \exists \wedge 0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x) =$$

TRAPEZNA FORMULA:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = h \left(\frac{f(x_0)}{2} + f(x_1) + \dots \right)$$

SIMPSONOVA FORMULA:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{h}{3} (f(a) + 4f(a+h) + 2f(a+2h) + \dots + 4f(a+(n-1)h) + f(b))$$

PLOŠČINA MED KRIVULJAMA:

$$S = \int (f(x) - g(x)) dx, f(x) \geq g(x)$$

$$\text{DOLŽINA KRIVULJE: } s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx$$

$$\text{PROSTORNINA VRTENINE: } V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

POVRŠINA VRTENINE:

$$S_{pl} = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1+f'(x)^2} dx$$

$$\text{TEŽIŠČE RAVNINSKEGA LIKA: } x_T = \frac{1}{S} \int_a^b xy dx$$

$$y_T = \frac{1}{2S} \int_a^b y^2 dx$$

PAPPUSOVI IZREKI:

$$S = 2\pi y_T s = 2\pi \int_a^b y \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx \quad \text{Površi}$$

na vrtenine, ki nastane, ko se ravninska krivulja zavrti okrog osi, ki je ne seka, je enaka produktu dolžine krivulje in poti, ki jo pri vrtenju opiše težišče te krivulje.

$$V = 2\pi y_T S = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx \quad \text{Prostornina vrtenine, ki}$$

nastane, ko se ravninski lik zavrti okrog osi, ki ga ne seka, je enaka produktu ploščine tega lika in poti, ki jo pri vrtenju opiše težišče.

$$\|r\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\| \alpha r \| = |\alpha| \cdot \|r\|$$

$$\alpha r = (\alpha x, \alpha y, \alpha z)$$

$$a + b = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3)$$

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

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

$$\forall a \exists (-a): a + (-a) = 0$$

$$\alpha(a + b) = \alpha a + \alpha b$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)a = \alpha a + \beta a$$

$$(\alpha \beta)a = \alpha(\beta a)$$

$$1a = a$$

$$0a = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\|r\|} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y}{\|r\|} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{\|r\|}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{\|r\|^2}$$

α, β, γ sta KOLINEARNA

$$\iff \alpha a = \beta b$$

α, β, γ sta KOPLANARNI

$$\iff \alpha a + \beta b + \gamma c = 0$$

D: Linearna kombinacija vektorjev a_1, \dots, a_n je vsak vektor

oblike $\alpha_1 a_1 + \dots + \alpha_n a_n$ ($\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$) . Vektor 0

je vedno linearna kombinacija vektorjev. **Trivialna linearna kombinacija:** Vsi koeficienti v kombinaciji so 0.

D: Vektorji a_1, \dots, a_n so LINEARNO NEODVISNI, če iz

$$\alpha_1 a_1 + \dots + \alpha_n a_n = 0 \text{ sledi } \alpha_i = 0$$

D: a in b sta linearno neodvisna

$$\iff \alpha a + \beta b = 0 \implies \alpha = \beta = 0$$

ENACĀBA PREMICE:

$$r = r_0 + t \cdot s$$

$$(x, y, z) = (x_0, y_0, z_0) + t(a, b, c)$$

ENACĀBA RAVNINE:

$$r = r_0 + \alpha a + \beta b$$

$$ax + by + cz = d \quad d = r \cdot n \quad n = (a, b, c)$$

skozi tri točke:

$$r_A = a = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \quad r_B = b = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$r_C = c = (c_1, c_2, c_3) \quad d = (x, y, z)$$

$$(d - a, b - a, c - a) = \begin{vmatrix} x - a_1 & y - a_2 & z - a_3 \\ b_1 - a_1 & b_2 - a_2 & b_3 - a_3 \\ c_1 - a_1 & c_2 - a_2 & c_3 - a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

RAZDALJA TOČKE OD PREMICE:

$$d(T, p) = \frac{\|s \times (r_1 - r_0)\|}{\|s\|}$$

RAZDALJA TOČKE OD RAVNINE:

$$D(T_1, \mathcal{P}) = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + cz_1 - d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

RAZDALJA MED DVEMA PREMICAMA: vzporednici

$$p: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_p + t\vec{s} \quad q: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_q + t\vec{s}$$

$$d(p, q) = \frac{\| \vec{s} \times (\vec{r}_p - \vec{r}_q) \|}{\| \vec{s} \|^2}$$

mimobežnici

$$p: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_p + t\vec{s}_p \quad q: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_q + t\vec{s}_q$$

$$d(p, q) = \frac{\| (\vec{r}_p - \vec{r}_q) \cdot \vec{s}_p \times \vec{s}_q \|}{\| \vec{s}_p \times \vec{s}_q \|^2}$$

SKALARNI PRODUKT:

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{b} = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \cos \varphi = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \text{proj}_{\vec{a}} \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3$$

$$\vec{a} \circ (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \circ \vec{b} + \vec{a} \circ \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} \circ (\beta \vec{b}) = \beta \vec{a} \circ \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{b} = \vec{b} \circ \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{a} = \|\vec{a}\|^2 \geq 0$$

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{b} = 0 \iff \vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$$

VEKTORSKI PRODUKT:

$$\|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}\| = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{b}\| \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_1 + \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_2 + \vec{a} \times \vec{b}_3$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\beta \vec{b}) = \beta \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$(\alpha \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = \alpha \vec{a} \times \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -(\vec{b} \times \vec{a})$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) + (\vec{a} \times \vec{c})$$

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = (\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) + (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = 0 \iff \vec{a} \parallel \vec{b}$$

MEŠANI PRODUKT:

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \circ \vec{c}$$

$$V_{\text{parallelepiped}} = |(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})|$$

$$V_{\text{piramida}} = \frac{1}{6} |(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})|$$

$$\vec{a} \circ (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \circ \vec{c}$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = -(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{b}) = -(\vec{b}, \vec{a}, \vec{c}) = -(\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{b}, \vec{c}, \vec{a}) = (\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b})$$

$$(\alpha \vec{a}, \beta \vec{b}, \gamma \vec{c}) = \alpha \beta \gamma (\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

$$(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) + (\vec{a}_2, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

$$(\alpha \vec{a}_1 + \alpha \vec{a}_2, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = \alpha (\vec{a}_1, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) + \alpha (\vec{a}_2, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

Trije vektorji so koplarni, ko je njihov mešani produkt enak 0.

VEČKRATNI PRODUKTI:

dvojni vektorski produkt:

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = (\vec{a} \circ \vec{c}) \vec{b} - (\vec{b} \circ \vec{c}) \vec{a}$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} \neq \vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})$$

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} + (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) \times \vec{a} + (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) \times \vec{b} = 0$$

Lagrangeova identiteta:

$$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \circ (\vec{c} \times \vec{d}) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \circ \vec{c} & \vec{a} \circ \vec{d} \\ \vec{b} \circ \vec{c} & \vec{b} \circ \vec{d} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a} \circ \vec{c} \vec{d} - \vec{a} \circ \vec{d} \vec{c} = \|\vec{a}\|^2 \|\vec{b}\|^2 - (\vec{a} \circ \vec{b})^2$$

D: Realen VEKTORSKI PROSTOR V je neprazna množica V (njeni elementi so vektorji), opremljena z operacijama seštevanja in množenja s skalarjem, ki zadoščata naslednjim pogojem:

$$\forall u, v, w \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w} = \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w})$$

$$\exists \vec{0} \in V: \vec{u} + \vec{0} = \vec{u} = \vec{0} + \vec{u}$$

$$\exists (-\vec{u}): \vec{u} + (-\vec{u}) = \vec{0} = (-\vec{u}) + \vec{u}$$

$$\vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$$

$$\alpha(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = \alpha\vec{u} + \alpha\vec{v}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta)\vec{u} = \alpha\vec{u} + \beta\vec{u}$$

$$1 \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{u}$$

D: Podmnožica U vektorskega prostora (v. pr.) V je VEKTORSKI PODPROSTOR, če je v. pr. za isti operaciji kot V.

T: Neprazna podmnožica U v. pr. V je vektorski podprostor (v. podpr.)

$$\iff \vec{u}, \vec{v} \in U \iff \vec{u} + \vec{v} \in U \text{ in } \alpha \vec{u} \in U$$

T:

$$\forall \vec{v} \in V: \vec{0} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad -\vec{v} = (-1) \cdot \vec{v}$$

T: Če je U v. podpr. V, potem je

$$\forall \vec{u}_i \in U, \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} \implies \alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{u}_n \in U$$

D: Podmnožica S v v. pr. V je OGRODJE, če je [S] = V. To

pomeni, da se mora dati vsak vektor iz V izraziti kot linearna kombinacija vektorjev iz S.

D: Končna množica S = {a₁, ..., a_n} je LINEARNO NEODVISNA, če iz

$$\alpha_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \vec{a}_n = \vec{0} \implies \alpha_i = 0.$$

Če je S linearno neodvisna, je linearno neodvisna tudi vsaka njena neprazna podmnožica.

D: LINEARNA LUPINA podmnožice S v v. pr. V je množica vseh linearnih kombinacij vektorjev iz S.

$$[S] = \{ \lambda_1 \vec{s}_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \vec{s}_n : \vec{s}_i \in S, \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$$S = \{ \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_n \} \implies [S] = \{ \lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_n \vec{a}_n \}$$

T: [S] je v. podpr. v V. [S] ⊇ S, če je U v. podpr. V in

$$U \supseteq S \implies U \supseteq [S].$$

D: Neskončna množica v v. pr. V je linearno neodvisna, če je linearno neodvisna vsaka njena končna podmnožica.

D: Podmnožica B v v. pr. V je BAZA, če je ogrodje in je linearno neodvisna hkrati.

I: V vsakem v. pr. (razen 0) obstaja baza.

D: V. pr. V je končno razsežen, če ima kako končno ogrodje.

$$S = \{ \vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_n \}$$

L: Če je S ogrodje v. pr. V in T taka podmnožica V, da lahko vsak vektor iz S izrazimo kot linearno kombinacijo vektorjev iz T, potem je tudi T ogrodje.

L: Če je A linearno neodvisna, S pa ogrodje v v. pr. V, je

$$|A| \leq |S|$$

I: Vsak končno razsežen v. pr. V (V ≠ 0) ima bazo; vse baze

imajo enako moč in vsako linearno neodvisno podmnožico A ⊆ V

lahko dopolnimo do baze.

D: DIMENZIJA ALI RAZSEŽNOST, dim V, v. pr. V je moč baze.

T: Če je {a₁, ..., a_n} linearno neodvisna množica v n-

razsežnem v. pr., je baza.

D: Skalarni produkt na realnem v. pr. V je predpis, ki vsakemu urejenemu

paru (a, b) vektorjev iz V priredi realno število ⟨a, b⟩, pri čemer

morajo biti izpolnjeni naslednji pogoji:

$$\forall \vec{a}, \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{b} \in V, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle \alpha \vec{a}_1 + \beta \vec{a}_2, \vec{b} \rangle = \alpha \langle \vec{a}_1, \vec{b} \rangle + \beta \langle \vec{a}_2, \vec{b} \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = \langle \vec{b}, \vec{a} \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{a}, \vec{a} \rangle \geq 0 \quad \langle \vec{a}, \vec{a} \rangle = 0 \implies \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

D: NORMA ALI DOŽINA VEKTORJA a v v. pr. V s skalarnim produktom

je $\|\vec{a}\| = \sqrt{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{a} \rangle}$.

$$\|\vec{a} + \vec{b}\| \leq \|\vec{a}\| + \|\vec{b}\| \quad \text{trikotniška neenakost}$$

$$\|\vec{a}\| \geq 0, \quad \|\vec{a}\| = 0 \implies \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$\|\alpha \vec{a}\| = |\alpha| \|\vec{a}\|$$

L (Schwarz, Cauchy, Bunjakovski):

$$|\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle| \leq \|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\| \quad \text{Enakost velja, če sta vektorja linearno odvisna.}$$

D: KOT MED VEKTORJEMA $\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V, \vec{a}, \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$ je

tisti kot $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$, ki zadošča pogoj:

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle}{\|\vec{a}\| \|\vec{b}\|} \quad \text{Če je } a=0 \text{ ali } b=0 \text{ pravimo, da sta}$$

vektorja pravokotna.

D: Vektorja a in b v evklidskem prostoru sta ORTOGONALNA ALI

PRAVOKOTNA, če je $\langle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \rangle = 0$.

Množica vektorjev je ORTOGONALNA, če sta poljubna dva različna vektorja v njej ortogonalna. Množica je ORTONORMIRANA, če je ortogonalna in imajo vsi njeni vektorji dožino 1.

GRAM-SCHMIDTOV POSTOPEK: Postopek, po katerem dobimo ortogonalno ali ortonormirano bazo s popravljanjem vektorjev iz pr.

$$\lambda_{\vec{a}} = \frac{\langle \vec{x}_a, \vec{y}_b \rangle}{\langle \vec{y}_b, \vec{y}_b \rangle}$$

I: V vsakem evklidskem prostoru $V \neq 0$ obstaja ortonormirana baza.

D: KOMPLEKSNI VEKTORSKI PROSTOR je množica V, opremljena z

operacijama seštevanja in množenja. Veljajo enaki pogoji kot za realni v. pr.

D: Unitarni prostor je kompleksno končno razsežen v. pr., opremljen s skalarnim produktom. Skalarni produkt je predpis, ki vsakemu paru vektorjev

$\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in V$ priredi kompleksno število $\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle$. Pri tem mora

veljati:

$$\langle \alpha \vec{u}_1 + \beta \vec{u}_2, \vec{v} \rangle = \alpha \langle \vec{u}_1, \vec{v} \rangle + \beta \langle \vec{u}_2, \vec{v} \rangle$$

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle = \overline{\langle \vec{v}, \vec{u} \rangle}$$

$$\langle \vec{u}, \vec{u} \rangle \geq 0 \quad \langle \vec{u}, \vec{u} \rangle = 0 \iff \vec{u} = \vec{0}$$

$$\|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{\langle \vec{u}, \vec{u} \rangle} \quad |\langle \vec{u}, \vec{v} \rangle| \leq \|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\|$$

D: Realna matrika velikosti m x n, M_{m,n}, je tabela oblike

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = [a_{ij}]$$

Stolpec: M_{i,n}, Vrstica: M_{1,n}, Kvadratna matrika: M_{n,n}=M_n

$$\text{Diagonalna matrika: } \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Identična matrika: } I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Skalarna}$$

matrika: A = αI. Zgornja trikotna n x n matrika (podobno

$$\text{spodnja: } \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & e_{ij} & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad e_{ij} =$$

A, B ∈ M_{m,n}

$$A + B = [a_{ij}] + [b_{ij}] = [a_{ij} + b_{ij}] \in M_{m,n}$$

$$\alpha A = \alpha [a_{ij}] = [\alpha a_{ij}] \in M_{m,n}$$

T: M_{m,n} je za zgoraj definirani operaciji vekt. pr. z dim(m·n)

$$\text{Baza: } A = [a_{ij}] = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} E_{ij} \quad \text{Ogrodje:}$$

$$\{E_{ij} : i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n\}$$

Transponirana matrika matrike A je tista matrika, ki ima na mestu ij tisti element matrike A, ki je v nje na mestu ji.

$$A^T = [a_{ji}] \iff A = [a_{ij}]$$

D:

$$A \in M_{i,j}, B \in M_{n,p}$$

$$AB = [a_{ij}] [b_{jk}] = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_{j2} \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} b_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} b_{j2} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} b_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} b_{j2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB \neq BA$$

$$(AB)C = A(BC)$$

$$(A+B)C = AC + BC \quad A(B+C) = A$$

$$(\alpha A)B = \alpha(AB) = A(\alpha B)$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$