

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cos(k\pi \pm \alpha) = \mp \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sin(k2\pi \pm \alpha) = \pm \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(k2\pi \pm \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(C)' = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T: 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'(x₀) dx

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P: (DRUGI OSNOVNI IZREK INTEGRALSKEGA RAČUNA): Če je $G'(x) = f(x)$, 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 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt$, če je

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

t/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

PLOSKOVNI INTEGRALI

PLOSKOVNI INTEGRAL SKALARNEGA POLJA:

skalarno polje $\varphi: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $\varphi = \varphi(x, y, z)$, $\vec{r} = (x, y, z) = \vec{r}(u, v)$, $(u, v) \in D$, $P: z = z(x, y)$, $\vec{r}_u = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial u}$, $\vec{r}_v = \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial v}$

$$E = \vec{r}_u \circ \vec{r}_u$$

$$F = \vec{r}_u \circ \vec{r}_v \quad \iint_P \varphi(x, y, z) dS = \iint_D \varphi(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$$

$$G = \vec{r}_v \circ \vec{r}_v$$

Površina ploskve: $S = \iint_P dS$

Masa ploskve: $m = \iint_P \rho dS$

Težišče ploskve: $x_T = \frac{1}{m} \iint_P x \rho dS$, $y_T = \frac{1}{m} \iint_P y \rho dS$, $z_T = \frac{1}{m} \iint_P z \rho dS$

Sferične koordinate:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi & \vec{r}_x &= (a \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi, a \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, a \cos \vartheta) & E &= a^2 \sin^2 \vartheta & \sqrt{EG - F^2} &= a^2 \sin \vartheta & (\vartheta \in [0, \pi]) \\ y &= a \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi & \vec{r}_y &= (-a \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi, a \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi, a \sin \vartheta) & F &= 0 \\ z &= a \cos \vartheta & \vec{r}_z &= (-a \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi, a \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi, 0) & G &= a^2 & \vec{r}_\varphi \circ \vec{r}_\vartheta &= -a^2 \cdot (\sin^2 \vartheta \cos \varphi \sin^2 \vartheta \sin \varphi) \end{aligned}$$

D: Koordinate, pri katerih je $F = 0$, so ORTOGONALNE.

PLOSKOVNI INTEGRAL VEKTORSKEGA POLJA:

$$P : \vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v), (u, v) \in D, \text{ vektorsko polje } F : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, F = (P, Q, R)$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{\|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\|} \quad \iint_P F \circ \vec{n} \cdot dS = \iint_P P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy = (\pm) \iint_D F \circ (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v) du dv = (\pm) \iint_D (F, \vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v) du dv$$

D: Ploskev z zvezno spreminjajočim se normalnim enotskim vektorskim poljem imenujemo **ORIENTIRANA PLOSKEV**.

D: **DIVERGENCA POLJA:** $F = (P, Q, R), \text{ div } F = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$

GAUSSOV IZREK: Naj bo Ω območje v prostoru, omejeno s končno mnogo sklenjenimi ploskvami, ki se dajo parametrizirati z odseki zvezno odvedljivimi funkcijami. Na vsaki robni ploskvi izberemo \vec{n} ,

ki kaže ven iz telesa. Naj bo F zvezno odvedljivo vektorsko polje, definirano za Ω . Potem velja: $\iint_{\partial\Omega} F \circ d\vec{S} = \iiint_{\Omega} \text{div } F \cdot dV$.

D: **ROTOR:** $F = (P, Q, R), \text{ rot } F = \nabla \times F = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right)$

T: Vektorsko polje F na \mathbb{R}^3 je potencialno $\Leftrightarrow \text{rot } F = 0$.

STOKESOV IZREK: Naj bo P orientirana odsekoma zvezno odvedljiva ploskev z zveznim enotskim normalnim poljem N in \mathcal{D} sestavljen iz končno mnogo odseki zvezno odvedljivih krivulj,

usmerjenih v skladu z orientacijo ploskve. Naj bo F zvezno odvedljivo vektorsko polje v okolici ploskve P . Potem velja: $\oint_{\mathcal{D}} F \circ d\vec{r} = \iint_P \text{rot } F \circ d\vec{S}$.

DIFERENCIALNE ENAČBE

D: **RED** diferencialne enačbe je red najvišjega odvoda, ki nastopa v enačbi. **REŠITEV** pa so vse take funkcije, ki zadoščajo enačbi.

DIFERENCIALNE ENAČBE 1. REDA: $f(x, y, y') = 0$

1. **z ločljivima spremenljivkama:** $y' = \frac{F(x)}{G(y)} \Leftrightarrow \int G(y) dy = \int F(x) dx$

2. **homogena:** $y' = f(x, y)$ $u = \frac{y}{x} \Leftrightarrow y = xu, y' = u + xu' \rightarrow$ enačba z ločljivima spremenljivkama

$f(x, y)$ je **HOMOGENA FUNKCIJA** $\Leftrightarrow f(tx, ty) = f(x, y)$.

3. **skoraj homogena:** $y' = f\left(\frac{a_1x + b_1y + c_1}{a_2x + b_2y + c_2}\right)$ a) premiči se sekata v točki (x_0, y_0) : nove koordinate:

$u = x - x_0, v = y - y_0 \Leftrightarrow y' = v' = \frac{dv}{du} = f\left(\frac{a_1u + b_1v}{a_2u + b_2v}\right) \rightarrow$ homogena enačba;

b) premiči sta vzporedni $\Leftrightarrow (a_1, b_1) = k(a_2, b_2)$: nova funkcija: $z(x) = a_1x + b_1y \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{z' - a_1}{b_1} = f\left(\frac{z + c_1}{kz + c_2}\right) \rightarrow$ enačba z ločljivima

spremenljivkama

4. **linearna:** $y' + p(x)y = f(x)$ a) rešimo homogeni del $y' + p(x)y = 0$, b) variiramo konstanto

5. **Bernoullijeva enačba:** $y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$ $\Leftrightarrow z = y^{1-n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{z'}{1-n} = p(x)z + q(x)$ \rightarrow linearna enačba

6. **Lagrangeova:** $y' = f(\alpha y + \beta x) + \gamma$ $\Leftrightarrow y' = \varphi(t)_{(t=\alpha y + \beta x)}$ $y = \alpha^{-1}t, x = \alpha^{-1}t$

I: **EULERJEVA METODA:** Naj bo f zvezna funkcija na $P = (a, b) \times (c, d)$ in $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ tudi zvezna. Potem za $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in P \exists$ funkcija

$y = y(x) : y' = f(x, y), y_0 = y(x_0)$. Funkcija $y = y(x)$ obstaja v splošnem le za $x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$ zaneke δ . Če je

$P = (a, b) \times (c, d)$ in $\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) \right| \leq M \forall (x, y) \in P$, potem je $y = y(x)$ definirana na celotnem intervalu $[a, b]$.

LINEARNE DIFERENCIALNE ENAČBE 2. REDA: $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = f(x)$

IZREK O EKSISTENCI IN ENOLIČNOSTI: Na bodo a, b in f zvezne funkcije na intervalu $[a, b], x_0 \in [a, b]$ in $y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Potem \exists rešitev enačbe

$a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = f(x)$, ki zadošča pogoju $y(x_0) = y_0$ in $y'(x_0) = z_0$. Ta rešitev je definirana na celotnem intervalu $[a, b]$

T: Vsako rešitev y enačbe $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = f(x)$ lahko izrazimo kot vsoto $y = y_P + y_H$, kjer je y_P partikularna rešitev te enačbe, y_H pa rešitev homogene enačbe $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = 0$.

D: Dve funkciji y_1 in y_2 sta **LINEARNO NEODVISNI**, če nobena od njiju ni konstanten mnogokratnik druge.

I: Če sta y_1 in y_2 linearno neodvisni rešitvi homogene enačbe $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = 0$, potem lahko vsako rešitev y te enačbe izrazimo v obliki

$y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$, $C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$. Množica vseh rešitev homogene linearne diferencialne enačbe 2. reda je dvorazsežen vektorski prostor.

1. **homogena:** $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = 0$ \Leftrightarrow determinanta Wronskega: $W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_1' \\ y_2 & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$, Liouvillova formula: $W(x) = e^{-\int \frac{b(x)}{a(x)} dx}$;

$$C'(x) = \frac{W(x)}{y_2^2}, y_2 = C(x) \cdot y_1$$

T: Če je v eni točki $W(x_0) = 0$, potem je $W(x) = 0$ za $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. (Takrat sta rešitvi linearno odvisni.)

2. **s konstantnimi koeficienti:** $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ \Leftrightarrow karakteristična enačba: $a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$; a)

$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 \wedge \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{\lambda_1 x}, y_2 = e^{\lambda_2 x}$; b) $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{\lambda x}, y_2 = x e^{\lambda x}$;

c) $\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \cos \beta x, y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \sin \beta x$.

3. **nehomogena:** $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = f(x)$ \Leftrightarrow a) rešimo homogeni del $a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = 0$, b) rešimo sistem

$$C_1'(x) \cdot y_1 + C_2'(x) \cdot y_2 = 0$$

$$C_1'(x) \cdot y_1' + C_2'(x) \cdot y_2' = f(x)$$

4. **enačba oblike:** $ay'' + by' + cy = f_n(x) \cdot e^{\lambda x}$ (n - stopnja polinoma f) \Leftrightarrow a) rešimo homogeni del $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$, b) izračunamo partikularno rešitev y

nastavkom: $y_p = g_n(x) \cdot x^k \cdot e^{\lambda x}$ (k - število, kolikokrat se ponovi rešitev $y = \lambda x, k = 0, 1, 2$; q je splošni polinom stopnje n)

5. **Eulerjeva:** $x^2 y'' + p x y' + q y = 0$ $\Leftrightarrow x = e^t, y' = \dot{y} \cdot e^{-t}, y'' = (\ddot{y} - \dot{y}) \cdot e^{-2t}$ \rightarrow homogena enačba s konstantnimi koeficienti

DIFERENCIALNE ENAČBE VIŠJEGA REDA: $f(x, y, y', y'', \dots) = 0$

1. **ki jim lahko znižamo red:** $f(x, y^{(k)}, y^{(k-1)}, \dots) = 0$ \Leftrightarrow nova funkcija: $z = y^{(k)}$ $\rightarrow f(x, z, z', \dots) = 0$

2. **kjer x ne nastopa:** $f(y, y', y'', \dots) = 0$ \Leftrightarrow nova neodvisna spremenljivka: y ; nova funkcija:

$$y' =: z(y), y'' = z'z', y''' = z^2 z'' + z z'^2 \rightarrow f(y, z, z', z^2 z'' + z z'^2, \dots) = 0$$