



$u=1+x^2 \cdot du=2x dx$ (odvod u) = $i \cdot x dx$ Kompleksna števila $(a+bI) \mp (c+dI) = (a \mp c) + (b \mp d)I$ $(a+bI) * (c+dI) = (ac-bd) + (ad+bc)I$ $I^1 = I; I^2 = -1; I^3 = -I; I^4 = 1$ $z = a+bI; w = c+dI$ $\dot{z} = a-bI$ - konjugirano število $ z = \dot{z} = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ - absolutna vrednost $\frac{z}{w} = \frac{z \dot{w}}{w \dot{w}} = \frac{z * \dot{w}}{c^2+d^2}$ $z^{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{1}{y} (a+bI)^x$	$(x+3+2)^{4x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (1+2)^{x^2 * e^{x-1}} \rightarrow 2e^{-1+x} + e^{-1+x} x$ <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>30</td> <td>45</td> <td>60</td> <td>90</td> <td>180</td> <td>270</td> <td>360</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0π</td> <td>π/6</td> <td>π/4</td> <td>π/3</td> <td>π/2</td> <td>π</td> <td>3π/2</td> <td>2π</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sin</td> <td>0</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>√2/2</td> <td>√3/2</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cos</td> <td>1</td> <td>√3/2</td> <td>√2/2</td> <td>1/2</td> <td>0</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		0	30	45	60	90	180	270	360		0π	π/6	π/4	π/3	π/2	π	3π/2	2π	Sin	0	1/2	√2/2	√3/2	1	0	-1	0	Cos	1	√3/2	√2/2	1/2	0	-1	0	1
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$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \dot{c} = c * \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \dot{c} = c * \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \dot{c} = c * \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)$	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C (konst)</td> <td>0</td> <td>x^n</td> <td>$n * x^{n-1}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>1</td> <td>$a * x^n$</td> <td>$an * x^{n-1}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cx</td> <td>C</td> <td>\sqrt{x}</td> <td>$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>$\frac{1}{x}$</td> <td>$\frac{-1}{x^2}$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{n\sqrt{x}^{n-1}}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>$\frac{1}{x^n}$</td> <td>$\frac{-n}{x^{n+1}}$</td> <td>$\ln x$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>a^x</td> <td>$a^x * \ln$</td> <td>$\frac{1}{x * \ln a}$</td> </tr> </table>	C (konst)	0	x^n	$n * x^{n-1}$	x	1	$a * x^n$	$an * x^{n-1}$	Cx	C	\sqrt{x}	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$		$\frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{-1}{x^2}$	$\frac{1}{n\sqrt{x}^{n-1}}$		$\frac{1}{x^n}$	$\frac{-n}{x^{n+1}}$	$\ln x$		a^x	$a^x * \ln$	$\frac{1}{x * \ln a}$												
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$\frac{(f+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ Odvod konst $y' = 0$																																					

Osnovni integrali: $\int dx = x + C$ $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$ $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ $\int e^{n*x} dx = \frac{e^{n*x}}{n} + C$ $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	$2 \pm 2ab + b^2$ $3 \pm 3a^2 b + 3a b^2 \pm$ $\frac{m}{n}$ $\frac{m}{n}$ ϵ
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Določen integral: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(x) \Big _a^b = F(b) - F(a)$ $\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$	Tangenta na krivuljo v točki $(x, f(x))$
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$x^2 e^{-x}$; gor: $x * e^{(2x-1)}$
 $x * e^{-x}$ - prezrcaljena modra čez