

## Derivace a integrace

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Funkce  $f : y = f(x)$

$$f'(x)$$

Základní jsou vzorce s šedým pozadím

$$(af(x))' = af'(x)$$

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

$$[f(x)g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)d$$

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

derivace složené funkce

Pravidla

$$y = k \text{ (konstanta)}$$

$$(k)' = 0$$

$$y = x^n, n \in N \dots$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{x} \right)' = (x^{-1})' = -x^{-2} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$$

$$y = e^x$$

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

$$y = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$y = \sin x$$

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

$$y = \cos x$$

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

$$y = \operatorname{tg} x$$

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

$$y = \cot gx$$

$$(\cot gx)' = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\cos^{-2} x)' = 2 \cos^{-3} x \sin x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(\sin^{-2} x)' = 2 \sin^{-3} x \cos x$$

$$y = \arctg x$$

$$(\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$y = \arcsin x$$

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

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)' = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c$$

$$\int af(x)dx = a \int f(x)dx$$

$$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + c$$

Na integraci jiných operací musíme použít metody: per partes nebo substituční

$$\int kdx = kx + c$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + c$$

$$\int \cot gx dx = \ln|\sin x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot gx + c$$

integrujeme metodou per partes

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

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

### Goniometrické vzorce

$$\operatorname{tg} x \cot g x = 1,$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2},$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1,$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}.$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x,$$

### Mocniny:

1.  $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$  např.:  $(a^2 \cdot a^3 = a^5)$
2.  $\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$  např.:  $a^5/a^3 = a^2$
3.  $\frac{a^n}{a^n} = a^0 \Rightarrow a^0 = 1$
4.  $\frac{1}{a^n} = \frac{a^0}{a^n} = a^{0-n}$  např.:  $1/a^3 = a^{-3}$
5.  $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$  např.:  $(a^2)^3 = a^6$
6.  $(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$  např.:  $(a \cdot b)^2 = a^2 \cdot b^2$
7.  $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$  např.:  $(a/b)^2 = a^2/b^2$
8.  $a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a^n}$  např.:  $a^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{a^2}$

### Vzorce zkráceného násobení:

1.  $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$
2.  $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$
3.  $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$
4.  $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$
5.  $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$
6.  $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$
7.  $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

### Základní limity:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = e^k, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{k} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$$

### Logaritmy:

1.  $\ln e = 1$
2.  $\ln 1 = 0$
3.  $\ln x + \ln y = \ln(xy)$
4.  $\ln x - \ln y = \ln \frac{x}{y}$
5.  $\ln x^y = y \ln x$  např.:  $\ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$
6.  $e^{\ln A} = A$  např.:  $e^{\ln x} = x$

### Počítání s nekonečnem

$$\infty + \infty = \infty, \quad \infty \cdot \infty = \infty, \quad \infty^\infty = \infty$$

$$\frac{a}{\infty} = 0, \quad \frac{a}{-\infty} = 0, \quad \frac{a}{0} = \pm\infty, \quad \frac{0}{a} = 0$$

Diferenciál:  $dy = y' dx$ ,

Totální diferenciál:

$$df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy, \text{ resp. } dz = z'_x dx + z'_y dy,$$

Taylorův rozvoj (polynom) funkce  $f(x)$  v okolí bodu  $a$ .

$$T_n(f, a, x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n$$

$$T_n(f, 0, x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$$

Derivace implicitní funkce  $F(x, y)=0$ :  $y' = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}$ , resp.  $y' = -\frac{f'_x}{f'_y}$ .

Tečná rovina:  $z = z_0 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(C)(x-x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(C)(y-y_0)$

### Odmocniny:

1.  $\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = (a \cdot b)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$
2.  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}{b^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$
3.  $\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$
4.  $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$

Definiční obory elementárních funkcí:

$$y = \ln x, x > 0,$$

$$y = \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0,$$

$$y = \arcsin x, -1 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$y = \arccos x, -1 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0.$$