

Nevezetes sorozathatárértékek

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n &= 0 & \text{ha } |q| < 1 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q^n n^k &= 0 & \text{ha } |q| < 1 \text{ és } k \in \mathbb{N} \\ n^k \ll e^n \ll n! \ll n^n & & \text{amint } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ ha } k \in \mathbb{N} \\ & & \text{ahol } a_n \ll b_n \text{ azt jelenti, hogy } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

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

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)]$$

$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)]$$

$$\sin x \sin y = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) - \cos(x-y)]$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

$$\cosh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x + 1}{2}, \quad \sinh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2}$$

Deriváltak

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$$

$$(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(\operatorname{ar sinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

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

$$(\operatorname{ar tanh} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{ar coth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

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

$$(\operatorname{arc cot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

Nevezetes függvényhatárértékek

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} &= 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} &= 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{1/x} &= e \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a(1+x)}{x} &= \frac{1}{\ln a} & \text{ha } a > 0 \text{ és } a \neq 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} &= \ln a & \text{ha } a > 0 \text{ és } a \neq 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^\mu - 1}{x} &= \mu & \text{ahol } \mu \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Differenciálási szabályok

$$(cu)' = cu' \quad (c \text{ konstans})$$

$$(u+v)' = u' + v'$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = \frac{df}{dq} \frac{dq}{dx}$$

Integrálási szabályok

$$\int c f dx = c \int f dx \quad (c \text{ konstans})$$

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

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + c$$

ahol F az f primitív függvénye

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

ahol F az f primitív függvénye

$$\int f^\alpha f' dx = \frac{f^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c, \text{ ha } \alpha \neq -1$$

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

$$\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx$$

Nevezetes helyettesítések

$$R(e^x) \quad e^x = t$$

$$R(\sqrt{ax+b}) \quad \sqrt{ax+b} = t$$

$$R\left(\frac{\sqrt{ax+b}}{\sqrt{cx+d}}\right) \quad \frac{\sqrt{ax+b}}{\sqrt{cx+d}} = t$$

$$R(\sin x, \cos x) \quad \sin x, \cos x, \tan x, \tan \frac{x}{2} = t$$

$$R(x, \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) \quad x = a \sin t, \quad x = a \cos t$$

$$R(x, \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) \quad x = a \sinh t$$

$$R(x, \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) \quad x = a \cosh t$$

Integrálok

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + c$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \operatorname{ar sinh} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \operatorname{ar cosh} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{ar tanh} \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad \text{ha } \left|\frac{x}{a}\right| < 1$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{ar coth} \frac{x}{a} + c, \quad \text{ha } \left|\frac{x}{a}\right| > 1$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c$$

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

Integrálás alkalmazásai

Terület: $T = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y(t) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} r^2(\varphi) d\varphi$

Síkgörbe ívhossza: $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} \sqrt{r^2(\varphi) + \left(\frac{dr(\varphi)}{d\varphi}\right)^2} d\varphi$

Forgástest térfogata: $V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx = \pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y^2(t) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} dt$

Forgástest felszíne: $A = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = 2\pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y(t) \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx(t)}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy(t)}{dt}\right)^2} dt$

Síkidom súlypontjának koordinátái: $x_s = \frac{\int_a^b x f(x) dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$, $y_s = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx}{\int_a^b f(x) dx}$

Vektortér (V vektortér, ha minden $\underline{u}, \underline{v}, \underline{w} \in V$ és $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$ esetén teljesülnek az alábbiak)

$\underline{u} + \underline{v} \in V$	$\lambda \underline{u} \in V$
$\underline{u} + \underline{v} = \underline{v} + \underline{u}$	$(\lambda\mu)\underline{u} = \lambda(\mu\underline{u})$
$(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) + \underline{w} = \underline{u} + (\underline{v} + \underline{w})$	$1 \in \mathbb{R}$ -re $1\underline{u} = \underline{u}$
létezik $\underline{0} \in V$, hogy $\underline{u} + \underline{0} = \underline{u}$	$(\lambda + \mu)\underline{u} = \lambda\underline{u} + \mu\underline{u}$
minden $\underline{u} \in V$ -hez létezik $-\underline{u} \in V$, hogy $\underline{u} + (-\underline{u}) = \underline{0}$	$\lambda(\underline{u} + \underline{v}) = \lambda\underline{u} + \lambda\underline{v}$

Determináns

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} |A_{ij}|$$

ahol $|A_{ij}|$ az a_{ij} elem sorának és oszlopának elhagyásával kapott aldetermináns.

Az $\underline{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$ és $\underline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$ \mathbb{R}^3 -beli vektorok vektoriális szorzata $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \underline{i} & \underline{j} & \underline{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 \\ -a_1b_3 + a_3b_1 \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Az $\underline{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$, $\underline{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$ és $\underline{c} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix}$ \mathbb{R}^3 -beli vektorok vegyesszorzata $\underline{a} \underline{b} \underline{c} = (\underline{a} \times \underline{b}) \underline{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$.

Mátrix inverze

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}(A)}{\det(A)} \quad \text{ahol } \text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} |A_{11}| & -|A_{12}| & \dots & (-1)^{1+n}|A_{1n}| \\ -|A_{21}| & |A_{22}| & \dots & (-1)^{2+n}|A_{2n}| \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (-1)^{n+1}|A_{n1}| & (-1)^{n+2}|A_{n2}| & \dots & (-1)^{2n}|A_{nn}| \end{bmatrix}^T$$

Koordinátageometria

A \underline{v} vektor felbontása az \underline{u} vektorral párhuzamos és arra merőleges komponensekre:

$$\underline{v} = \underline{v}_p + \underline{v}_m, \text{ ahol } \underline{v}_p \parallel \underline{u} \text{ és } \underline{v}_m \perp \underline{u}, \text{ akkor } \underline{v}_p = \frac{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{u} \rangle}{\|\underline{u}\|^2} \underline{u} \text{ és } \underline{v}_m = \underline{v} - \frac{\langle \underline{v}, \underline{u} \rangle}{\|\underline{u}\|^2} \underline{u}.$$

Az (x_1, y_1, z_1) és (x_2, y_2, z_2) pontok távolsága \mathbb{R}^3 -ben $\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$.

Az (x_1, y_1, z_1) pont és az $n_1(x - x_0) + n_2(y - y_0) + n_3(z - z_0) = 0$ egyenletű sík előjeles távolsága $\frac{n_1(x_1 - x_0) + n_2(y_1 - y_0) + n_3(z_1 - z_0)}{\sqrt{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2}}$.