

דף נוסחאות / מתמטיקה לפיזיקאיםטריגונומטריה

1. $\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$
2. $\cos 2\alpha = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$
3. $\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$
4. $\sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$
5. $\tan(\alpha \pm \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta}{1 \mp \tan \alpha \tan \beta}$
6. $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}$
7. $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$
8. $\cos \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) + \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$
9. $\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$
10. $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$
11. $\sin \alpha \pm \sin \beta = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}\right)$
12. $\sin \alpha \cos \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha - \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta)]$
13. $\tan \alpha \pm \tan \beta = \frac{\sin(\alpha \pm \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}$
14. $1 + \tan^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha$
15. $1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha$
16. $\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \alpha)$
17. $\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \alpha)$
18. $\tan^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}$
19. $\sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha$
20. $\sin^6 \alpha + \cos^6 \alpha = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2\alpha$
21. $\cosh^2 \alpha - \sinh^2 \alpha = 1$
22. $1 - \tanh^2 \alpha = \operatorname{cosh}^{-2} \alpha$
23. $\coth^2 \alpha - 1 = \sinh^2 \alpha$

דיפרנציאלים

1. $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$
2. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$
3. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$
4. $\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{tg} x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
5. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
6. $\frac{d}{dx}(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
7. $\frac{d}{dx}(\arccos x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
8. $\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arctg} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
9. $\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arc} \cot x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
10. $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$
11. $\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln a$
12. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$
13. $\frac{d}{dx}(f \cdot g) = \frac{df}{dx} g + f \frac{dg}{dx}$

$$14. \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f}{g} \right) = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$$

$$15. [R(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^{\frac{m}{n}} = R^{\frac{m}{n}} \left[\cos(\theta + 2\pi k) \frac{m}{n} + i \sin(\theta + 2\pi k) \frac{m}{n} \right]$$

אינטגרלים

$$1. \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, \quad n \neq -1$$

$$2. \int x^{-1} dx = \ln x + c$$

$$3. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$4. \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$5. \int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + c$$

$$6. \int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + c$$

$$7. \int \csc h^2 x dx = -\coth x + c$$

$$8. \int \sec h^2 x dx = \tanh x + c$$

$$9. \int \tanh x dx = \ln \cosh x + c$$

$$10. \int \coth x dx = \ln \sinh x + c$$

$$11. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$12. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$13. \int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$$

$$14. \int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$$

$$15. \int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x + c$$

$$16. \int \cot x dx = \ln \sin x + c$$

$$17. \int \csc x dx = \ln \tan \frac{x}{2} + c$$

$$18. \int \sec x dx = \ln(\tan x + \sec x) + c$$

$$19. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a} \right) + c$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$21. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$22. \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc} \sec \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$23. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + c$$

$$24. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}) + c$$

הצבות

$$1. a^2 - b^2 x^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{b} \sin \theta \quad 2. a^2 + b^2 x^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{b} \tan \theta \quad 3. b^2 x^2 - a^2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{b} \sec \theta$$

דיפרנציאל שלם:

$$dz = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy \quad z = f(x, y)$$

תנאי הכרחי לנקודות קיצוניות:

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} < 0$$

נוסחת השרשרת:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \quad z = f(x, y), \quad x = x(s, t), \quad y = y(s, t)$$