

# Całki, wzory trygonometryczne, szeregi. Energetyka.

## Lista całek funkcji elementarnych

(Tam, gdzie jest  $a$ , zakładamy  $a > 0$ , w 5. dodatkowo  $a \neq 1$ .)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1. $\int 0 dx = C,$   | 7. $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C,$   | 13. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C,$        |
| 2. $\int x^r dx = \frac{x^{r+1}}{r+1} + C$ ( $r \neq -1$ ), | 8. $\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C,$                          | 14. $\int \operatorname{sh} x = \operatorname{ch} x + C,$                |
| 3. $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln  x  + C,$                       | 9. $\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C,$                            | 15. $\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C,$             |
| 4. $\int e^x dx = e^x + C,$                                 | 10. $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C,$                           | 16. $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C,$ |
| 5. $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C,$                   | 11. $\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C,$ | 17. $\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C,$   |
| 6. $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C,$                          | 12. $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C,$                                 | 18. $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \ln  f(x)  + C.$                          |

## Przydatne wzory trygonometryczne

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x,$  | 4. $\sin ax \cos bx = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x],$ |
| 2. $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x,$  | 5. $\sin ax \sin bx = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(a-b)x - \cos(a+b)x],$ |
| 3. $\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}, \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2},$ | 6. $\cos ax \cos bx = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(a+b)x + \cos(a-b)x].$ |

## Ważne całki z niewymiernościami

- $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + k}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + k}| + C;$
- $\int \sqrt{x^2 + k} dx = \frac{1}{2}[x\sqrt{x^2 + k} + k \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 + k}|] + C;$
- $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}[x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a}] + C.$

## Szeregi Maclaurina niektórych funkcji elementarnych i ich przedziały zbieżności

- $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots, \quad \text{dla } x \in (-1, 1),$
- $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots, \quad \text{dla } x \in \mathbb{R},$
- $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{(2n+1)} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots, \quad \text{dla } x \in \mathbb{R},$
- $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, \quad \text{dla } x \in \mathbb{R},$
- $\operatorname{sh} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{(2n+1)}}{(2n+1)!} = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots, \quad \text{dla } x \in \mathbb{R},$
- $\operatorname{ch} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots, \quad \text{dla } x \in \mathbb{R}.$