

Wzory pomocnicze na 1 kolokwium z Analizy Matematycznej II

$\frac{\int dx}{(\cos x)^2} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$	$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+k} - \frac{1}{2} k \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+k}) + C$
$\frac{\int dx}{(\sin x)^2} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$	$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{ a } + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C$
$\frac{\int dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$	$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{ a } - \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C$
$\frac{\int dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+k}) + C$
$\frac{\int dx}{\sqrt{x^2+k}} = \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+k})$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{ a } + C$
$\int \frac{f'(x) dx}{f(x)} = \ln(f(x)) + C$	$S = 2 \prod_a^b \int f(x) \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} dx$
$\int \frac{f'(x) dx}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + C$	$V = \prod_a^b \int [f(x)]^2 dx; y=f(x); a \leq x \leq b$
$\int uv' = uv - \int u'v$	9. $f_{xy} = f_{yx}$ Tw. Schwarzta
$\int \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \int \frac{A dx}{x-x_0} + \int \frac{B dx}{x-x_1} + \int \frac{C dx}{(x-x_1)^2} + \dots + \int \frac{(Dx+E) dx}{x^2-1}$	$W(A) = \begin{vmatrix} f'_{xx} & \dots & f'_{xy} \\ f''_{xy} & & f''_{yy} \end{vmatrix}$ if $(f'_{xx} \& \& f''_{yy} > 0) \min = W(A)$; if $(f'_{xx} \& \& f''_{yy} < 0) \max = W(A)$;
$\int (\sin x)^n dx = \frac{-1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x * \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$	
$\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} x * \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx$	
$\int \sqrt{x^2+k} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+k} + \frac{1}{2} k \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+k}) + C$	