Formelblad för TMA044, 16/17

Trigonometri.

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan(x)+\tan(y)}{1-\tan(x)\tan(y)}$$

Integralkatalog

$$\int x^a\,dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C \quad , \quad a \neq -1$$

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

$$\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$$

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

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

$$\int \mathrm{e}^x\,dx = \mathrm{e}^x + C$$

$$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \quad , \quad 0 < a \neq 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{a}\arctan\frac{x}{a} + C \quad , \quad a \neq 0$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a-x^2}}\,dx = \arcsin\frac{x}{\sqrt{a}} + C \quad , \quad a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}}\,dx = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+a}| + C \quad , \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\int \sqrt{a-x^2}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{a-x^2} + \frac{a}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{\sqrt{a}} + C \quad , \quad a > 0$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+a}\,dx = \frac{1}{2}(x\sqrt{x^2+a} + a\ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+a}|) + C$$

Maclaurinutvecklingar

$$\mathrm{e}^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{k-1}\frac{x^{2k-1}}{(2k-1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{k}\frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\binom{\alpha}{k}x^k = 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!}x^2 + \dots, \qquad |x| < 1,$$

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k(k-1)\dots 1}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{k+1}\frac{x^k}{k} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \dots, \qquad -1 < x \leq 1$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{k-1}\frac{x^{2k-1}}{2k-1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots, \qquad |x| \leq 1$$

Övrigt

Masscentrum (x_T, y_T, z_T) för Ω ges av $x_T = \dfrac{\iiint_\Omega x\rho(x,y,z)\,dxdydz}{\iiint_\Omega \rho(x,y,z)\,dxdydz}$, analogt för y_T, z_T.

$\rho(x,y,z)$ är densiteten.