

Formelblad

Trigonometriska formler

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maclaurinserier

$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \cdots + \frac{x^k}{k!} + \cdots \quad \text{f\"or alla } x$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{2k!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k}}{(2k)!} + \cdots \quad \text{f\"or alla } x$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = \frac{x^1}{1!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots + (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} + \cdots \quad \text{f\"or alla } x$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \cdots + (-1)^k \frac{x^k}{k} + \cdots \quad \text{n\"ar } |x| < 1$$

$$\arctan x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + (-1)^k \frac{x^{2k+1}}{2k+1} + \cdots \quad \text{n\"ar } |x| < 1$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k = 1 + \alpha x + \binom{\alpha}{2} x^2 + \cdots + \binom{\alpha}{k} x^k + \cdots \quad \text{n\"ar } |x| < 1$$

Lapalcetransformen

R\"akneregler		Transformer	
$f(t)$	$\tilde{f}(s)$	$f(t)$	$\tilde{f}(s)$
$f'(t)$	$s\tilde{f}(s) - f(0)$	1	$\frac{1}{s}$
$f^{(n)}(t)$	$s^n \tilde{f}(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \cdots - s f^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0)$	t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \tilde{f}^{(n)}(s)$	e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
$(f * g)(t)$	$\tilde{f}(s) \tilde{g}(s)$	$\cos bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + b^2}$
$f(t+p) = f(t)$ f\"or alla t	$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-ps}} \int_0^p f(t) e^{-st} dt$	$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2 + b^2}$
$u(t-a)f(t-a)$ d\"ar $a > 0$	$e^{-as} \tilde{f}(s)$		
$e^{at} f(t)$	$\tilde{f}(s-a)$		