Trigonometriska formler

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

En primitiv funktion

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

Maclaurinutvecklingar

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \ldots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} e^{\xi}$$
$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \ldots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \cos \xi$$
$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \ldots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cos \xi$$
$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \ldots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(1+\xi^2)}$$
$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} \ldots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\xi)^{n+1}}$$
$$(1+x)^{\alpha} = 1 + \alpha x + \binom{\alpha}{2} x^2 + \binom{\alpha}{3} x^3 + \ldots + \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n + \binom{\alpha}{n+1} x^{n+1} (1+\xi)^{\alpha-n-1}$$

I alla utvecklingarna är ξ är ett tal mellan 0 och x.

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\ldots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!}$$