

**חוקי בסיס במתמטיקה**

$$ax^2 + bx + c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$\sqrt{a} = a^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{\sqrt{x^n}} = \sqrt{x^{\frac{n}{2}}} = x^{\frac{n}{4}}$$

$$(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$$

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$a^{-1} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$|x| < a \implies |x| = x, -x \implies \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ -x < x < a \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x - 2 \\ x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-1 \leq \sin(x) \leq 1$$

$$-1 \leq \cos(x) \leq 1$$

$$\tan x \neq (\pi/2) + k\pi$$

$$\cot x \neq \pi k$$

**משוואת הישר**

1. משוואת הישר ששיפועו m במקודה  $(x_1, y_1)$  :  $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$

**משוואת משיק:**

שיפוע משיק לפונקציה  $f(x)$  :  $m = f'(x_0)$  ;  $y = mx + n$

**בעיות קיצון:**

להישוב מינימום או מקסימום  $f'(x) = 0$

ואז  $f'' < 0 \implies \max, f'' > 0 \implies \min$

**זהויות טריגונומטריות**

$$\sin(-\alpha) = -\sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(-\alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\tan(-\alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\cot(-\alpha) = -\cot \alpha$$

$$\sin(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\tan(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \cot \alpha$$

$$\cot(\pi/2 - \alpha) = \tan \alpha$$

$$\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha$$

$$\cot(\pi - \alpha) = -\cot \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha = \sin \alpha / \cos \alpha$$

$$\tan \alpha \cdot \cot \alpha = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \alpha = 1 / \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \alpha = 1 / \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2(x/2)$$

$$1 + \cos x = 2 \cos^2(x/2)$$

$$\sin x = 2 \sin(x/2) \cos(x/2)$$

$$\cos x = \cos^2(x/2) - \sin^2(x/2)$$

$$\sin(2\alpha) = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$\cos(2\alpha) = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

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

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

$$\tan(2\alpha) = 2 \tan \alpha / (1 - \tan^2 \alpha)$$

$$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = 2 \sin(a/2 + \beta/2) \cos(a/2 - \beta/2)$$

$$\sin \alpha - \sin \beta = 2 \sin(a/2 - \beta/2) \cos(a/2 + \beta/2)$$

$$\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos(a/2 + \beta/2) \cos(a/2 - \beta/2)$$

$$\cos \alpha - \cos \beta = -2 \sin(a/2 + \beta/2) \sin(a/2 - \beta/2)$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta = 1/2 (\sin(a + \beta) + \sin(a - \beta))$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = 1/2 (\cos(a - \beta) - \cos(a + \beta))$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta = 1/2 (\cos(a + \beta) + \cos(a - \beta))$$

$$\sin(a + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(a - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(a + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(a - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\tan(a + \beta) = (\tan \alpha + \tan \beta) / (1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$$

$$\tan(a - \beta) = (\tan \alpha - \tan \beta) / (1 + \tan \alpha \tan \beta)$$

$$\tan(a + \beta) - \tan \alpha - \tan \beta = \tan(a + \beta) \tan \alpha \tan \beta$$

$$\sec x = \sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \operatorname{csc} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

**נגזרות מיידיות**

$$\sin' x = \cos x \quad ; \quad \cos' x = -\sin x$$

$$\sin'(ax) = a(\cos ax) \quad ; \quad \cos'(ax) = a(-\sin ax)$$

$$\tan'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \tan^2 x \quad ; \quad \cot'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x \quad ; \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(f(x)g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + g'(x)f(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - g'(x)f(x)}{g(x)^2}$$

$$(\sin x)^n = n(\sin x)^{n-1} \cdot \cos x$$

$$(\ln x)^n = n(\ln x)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right)$$

$$(\sqrt{f(x)})' = (f(x)^{1/2})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} f'(x)$$

**אינטגרלים מיידים**

$$\int x^n = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + c$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \sin(ax+b) dx = -\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \cos(ax+b) + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

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

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

$$\int e^x = e^x + c$$

$$\int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b} + c$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

$$\int \frac{A}{x-a} dx = A \ln|x-a| + C$$

$$\int \frac{A}{(x-a)^n} dx = A \cdot \frac{1}{1-n} (x-a)^{1-n} + C$$