

Matematika képletgyűjtemény

A2 Építőmérnök BSc képzés, 1. zh anyaga

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

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

$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$\sinh 2x = 2 \sinh x \cosh x$$

$$\cosh 2x = \cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x$$

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

$$\sinh^2 x = \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2}$$

Differenciálási szabályok:

$$(cf(x))' = c f'(x), \text{ ahol } c \text{ egy konstans}$$

$$(f(x) \pm g(x))' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

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

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

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

Integrálási szabályok:

$$\int cf(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx, \text{ ahol } c \text{ egy konstans}$$

$$\int(f(x) \pm g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$$

$$\int f(x)dx + c \Rightarrow \int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{F(ax+b)}{a} + c$$

$$\int f^\alpha(x)f'(x)dx = \frac{f^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c, \text{ ha } \alpha \neq -1$$

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

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

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

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

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

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

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$$

$$(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$(\operatorname{arcosh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$(\operatorname{artanh} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$(\operatorname{arcoth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{artanh} \frac{x}{a} + c, & \text{ha } \left|\frac{x}{a}\right| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcoth} \frac{x}{a} + c, & \text{ha } \left|\frac{x}{a}\right| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

Az $f(x)$ függvény $x = a$ helyen vett Taylor-sora:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

Nevezetes függvények Maclaurin-sora ($a = 0$):

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots, \text{ ha } -1 < x < 1$$

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots, \text{ ha } -1 < x < 1$$

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

A 2π szerint periodikus $f(x)$ függvény Fourier-sora:

$$a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx),$$

ahol

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx, \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos kx dx, \\ b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin kx dx. \end{aligned}$$

A T szerint periodikus $f(x)$ függvény Fourier-sora:

$$a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos \frac{2k\pi x}{T} + b_k \sin \frac{2k\pi x}{T}),$$

ahol

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx, \\ a_k &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cos \frac{2k\pi x}{T} dx \\ b_k &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \sin \frac{2k\pi x}{T} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Páros, T szerint periodikus $f(x)$ függvény Fourier-sora:

$$a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos \frac{2k\pi x}{T},$$

ahol

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(x) dx, \\ a_k &= \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(x) \cos \frac{2k\pi x}{T} dx \end{aligned}$$

Páratlan, T szerint periodikus $f(x)$ függvény Fourier-sora:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k \sin \frac{2k\pi x}{T},$$

ahol

$$b_k = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{T/2} f(x) \sin \frac{2k\pi x}{T} dx.$$

A $T \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ tartományon lévő $\rho(x, y)$ sűrűségfüggvényű vékony lemez tömeg és nyomatékképletei:

Tömeg: $M = \iint_T \rho(x, y) dA$

Forgatónyomaték:

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \iint_T y \rho(x, y) dA \\ M_y &= \iint_T x \rho(x, y) dA \end{aligned}$$

Tömegközéppont: $\underline{s} = (s_x, s_y)$,

$$s_x = \frac{M_y}{M}, s_y = \frac{M_x}{M}$$

A $z = f(x, y)$, $(x, y) \in T$ felület felszíne:

$$F = \iint_T \sqrt{1 + (f'_x)^2 + (f'_y)^2} dA$$

A $\rho(x, y, z)$ sűrűségfüggvényű $T \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ tartomány tömeg és nyomatékképletei:

Tömeg: $M = \iiint_T \rho(x, y, z) dV$

Statikai nyomatékok:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{yz} &= \iiint_T x \rho(x, y, z) dV \\ M_{xz} &= \iiint_T y \rho(x, y, z) dV \\ M_{xy} &= \iiint_T z \rho(x, y, z) dV \end{aligned}$$

Tömegközéppont: $\underline{s} = (s_x, s_y, s_z)$,

$$s_x = \frac{M_{yz}}{M}, s_y = \frac{M_{xz}}{M}, s_z = \frac{M_{xy}}{M}$$

Tehetetlenségi nyomatékok:

$$I_x = \iiint (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$$

$$I_y = \iiint (x^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$$

$$I_z = \iiint (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$$