

# Анализа 1

Таблица извода	Таблица интеграла
$c' = 0, \quad c = \text{const}$ $(x^a)' = ax^{a-1}, \quad a \neq 0$ $(\sin x)' = \cos x$ $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ $(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ $(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x$ $(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$ $(\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$ $(\operatorname{cth} x)' = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$ $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a, \quad a > 0$ $(e^x)' = e^x$ $(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, \quad a > 0, a \neq 1, x > 0$ $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}, \quad x > 0$ $(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad  x  < 1$ $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad  x  < 1$ $(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\int kdx = kx + C$ $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x  + C$ $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C, \quad a > 0, a \neq 1$ $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C, \quad a \neq 0$ $\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left  \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right  + C, \quad a \neq 0$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C, \quad  x  < a, a \neq 0$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} dx = \ln \left  x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right  + C,$

## Комплексна анализа

Таблица	Тејлоров ред																
<p>За све <math>z \in \mathbb{C}</math>, где су и лева и десна страна једнакости дефинисане, важе следеће једнакости:</p> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr><td><math>\sin(iz) = i \operatorname{sh} z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\cos(iz) = \operatorname{ch} z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{sh}(iz) = i \sin z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{ch}(iz) = \cos z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{tg}(iz) = i \operatorname{th} z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{th}(iz) = i \operatorname{tg} z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{ctg}(iz) = -i \operatorname{cth} z</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{cth}(iz) = -i \operatorname{ctg} z</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tbody> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arcsin} z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2})</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arccos} z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arctg} z = \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{i - z}{i + z} \right)</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arcctg} z = \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{z + i}{z - i} \right)</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arcsh} z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1})</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arcch} z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arcth} z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)</math></td></tr> <tr><td><math>\operatorname{Arccth} z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{z + 1}{z - 1} \right)</math></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$\sin(iz) = i \operatorname{sh} z$	$\cos(iz) = \operatorname{ch} z$	$\operatorname{sh}(iz) = i \sin z$	$\operatorname{ch}(iz) = \cos z$	$\operatorname{tg}(iz) = i \operatorname{th} z$	$\operatorname{th}(iz) = i \operatorname{tg} z$	$\operatorname{ctg}(iz) = -i \operatorname{cth} z$	$\operatorname{cth}(iz) = -i \operatorname{ctg} z$	$\operatorname{Arcsin} z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2})$	$\operatorname{Arccos} z = -i \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$	$\operatorname{Arctg} z = \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{i - z}{i + z} \right)$	$\operatorname{Arcctg} z = \frac{1}{2i} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{z + i}{z - i} \right)$	$\operatorname{Arcsh} z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1})$	$\operatorname{Arcch} z = \operatorname{Ln}(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1})$	$\operatorname{Arcth} z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{1 + z}{1 - z} \right)$	$\operatorname{Arccth} z = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} \left( \frac{z + 1}{z - 1} \right)$	<p><math>e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C};</math></p> <p><math>\sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C};</math></p> <p><math>\cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C};</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, \quad  z  &lt; 1;</math></p> <p><math>\operatorname{ln}(1+z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{z^n}{n}, \quad  z  &lt; 1;</math></p> <p><math>(1+z)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} z^n, \quad  z  &lt; 1,</math></p> <p>где је <math>\binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\cdots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}.</math></p>
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**Кошијева интегрална формула:** Ако је  $f$  аналитичка унутар и на позитивно оријентисаној простој затвореној контури  $\Gamma$  и ако је  $z$  унутар  $\Gamma$ , онда:

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{\Gamma} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi, \quad z \in \operatorname{int} \Gamma, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$