

	<b>Derivace</b>	<b>Integrace</b>
Funkce $f : y = f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$\int f(x)dx = F(x) + c$
Pravidla	$(af(x))' = af'(x)$ $[f(x) \pm g(x)]' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$ $[f(x)g(x)]' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$ $\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]' = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$	$\int af(x)dx = a \int f(x)dx$ $\int [f(x) \pm g(x)]dx = \int f(x)dx \pm \int g(x)dx$ $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln f(x)  + c$ Na integraci jiných operací musíme použít metodu per partes nebo substituční
$y = k$ (konstanta)	$(k)' = 0$	$\int kdx = kx + c$
$y = x^n, n \in \mathbb{N} \dots\dots$	$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (x^{-1})' = -x^{-2} = \frac{-1}{x^2}$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x  + c$
$y = e^x$	$(e^x)' = e^x$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$
$y = a^x (a > 0, a \neq 1)$	$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$
$y = \log_a x$	$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$	integrujeme metodou per partes
$y = \ln x$	$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$	integrujeme metodou per partes
$y = \sin x$	$(\sin x)' = \cos x$	$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
$y = \cos x$	$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$	$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$
$y = \operatorname{tg} x$	$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln \cos x  + c$
$y = \operatorname{cot} gx$	$(\operatorname{cot} gx)' = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$	$\int \operatorname{cot} gx dx = \ln \sin x  + c$
$y = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$(\cos^{-2} x)' = 2 \cos^{-3} x \sin x$	$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c$
$y = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$(\sin^{-2} x)' = 2 \sin^{-3} x \cos x$	$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cot} gx + c$
$y = \operatorname{arctg} x$	$(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	integrujeme metodou per partes
$y = \operatorname{arcsin} x$	$(\operatorname{arcsin} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	integrujeme metodou per partes
$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)' = \frac{x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \operatorname{arcsin} x + c$
$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)' = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + c$

<b>Goniometrické vzorce</b>		
$\operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{cotg} x = 1,$	$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2},$	$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}.$
$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1,$	$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x,$	$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x,$

<b>Mocniny:</b> 1. $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$ např. $(a^2 \cdot a^3 = a^5)$ 2. $\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$ např. $a^5/a^3 = a^2$ 3. $\frac{a^n}{a^n} = a^0 \Rightarrow a^0 = 1$ 4. $\frac{1}{a^n} = \frac{a^0}{a^n} = a^{0-n}$ např. $1/a^3 = a^{-3}$ 5. $(a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$ např. $(a^2)^3 = a^6$ 6. $(a \cdot b)^n = a^n \cdot b^n$ např. $(a \cdot b)^2 = a^2 \cdot b^2$ 7. $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$ např. $(a/b)^2 = a^2/b^2$ 8. $a^{\frac{n}{m}} = \sqrt[m]{a^n}$ např. $a^{2/3} = \sqrt[3]{a^2}$	<b>Vzorce zkráceného násobení:</b> 1. $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$ 2. $(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$ 3. $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$ 4. $(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$ 5. $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$ 6. $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$ 7. $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$  <b>Základní limity:</b> $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{k}{x}\right)^x = e^k$ , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$ $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{k} = 1$ , $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n!} = \infty$
<b>Logaritmy:</b> 1. $\ln e = 1$ 2. $\ln 1 = 0$ 3. $\ln x + \ln y = \ln(xy)$ 4. $\ln x - \ln y = \ln \frac{x}{y}$ 5. $\ln x^y = y \ln x$ např. $\ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$ 6. $e^{\ln A} = A$ např. $e^{\ln x} = x$	<b>Odmocniny:</b> 1. $\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = (a \cdot b)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot b^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$ 2. $\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}{b^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$ 3. $\sqrt[n]{a} \cdot b = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b^n} = \sqrt[n]{a \cdot b^n}$ 4. $\frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}}$

<b>Definiční obory elementárních funkcí:</b>			
$y = \ln x, x > 0,$ $y = \sqrt{x}, x \geq 0,$	$y = \arcsin x, -1 \leq x \leq 1,$	$y = \arccos x, -1 \leq x \leq 1,$	$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0.$

<b>Počítání s nekonečnem</b>						
$\infty + \infty = \infty$	$\infty \cdot \infty = \infty$	$\infty^\infty = \infty$	$\frac{a}{\infty} = 0$	$\frac{a}{-\infty} = 0$	$\frac{a}{0} = \pm\infty$	$\frac{0}{a} = 0$

<b>Diferenciál:</b> $dy = y' dx$	<b>Totální diferenciál:</b> $df = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$ , resp. $dz = z'_x dx + z'_y dy$ ,
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<b>Taylorův rozvoj (polynom) funkce <math>f(x)</math> v okolí bodu <math>a</math>.</b>	
$T_n(f, a, x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n$	
$T_n(f, 0, x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$	
<b>Derivace implicitní funkce <math>f(x,y)=0</math>:</b> $y' = -\frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}$ , resp. $y' = -\frac{f'_x}{f'_y}$ .	
<b>Tečná rovina:</b> $z = z_0 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(C)(x-x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(C)(y-y_0)$	