### Algebraische Funktionen:

$$\tan(x) = \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$$

$$\cot(x) = rac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$$

$$\cot(x) = \frac{1}{\tan(x)}$$

$$C1\sin(wt) + C2\cos(wt)$$

$$A = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{C_2}{C_1} \right)$$

### Multiplikation von Funktionen

$$\sin(\phi) \cdot \sin(\psi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \cos(\phi - \psi) - \cos(\phi + \psi) \right\}$$

$$\cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(\psi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \{\cos(\phi + \psi) + \cos(\phi - \psi)\}$$

$$\sin(\phi) \cdot \cos(\psi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \sin(\phi + \psi) + \sin(\phi - \psi) \right\}$$

## x: Abszisse y: Ordinate

$$\sin(\phi) \cdot \cos(\psi) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\{ \sin(\phi + \psi) + \sin(\phi - \psi) \right\}$$

### Doppelwinkelformel:

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

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

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

$$\sin\left(x \mp \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \mp\cos\left(x\right)$$

Goniometr. Gleichung:

$$x = ... \text{ und } \pi - x = ...$$

#### Winkeladditionsformel:

$$\cos(\phi + \psi) = \cos(\phi) \cdot \cos(\psi) - \sin(\phi) \cdot \sin(\psi)$$

$$\sin(\phi + \psi) = \cos(\phi) \cdot \sin(\psi) + \cos(\psi) \cdot \sin(\phi)$$

$$\tan(\phi+\psi) = \frac{\tan(\phi) + \tan(\psi)}{1 - \tan(\phi) \cdot \tan(\psi)} \qquad \cot(\phi+\psi) = \frac{\cot(\phi) \cdot \cot(\psi) - 1}{\cot(\phi) + \cot(\psi)}$$



$$tan(\beta) = \frac{b}{a}$$

#### Taylor Approximation:

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} (x) = \frac{1}{2} (x^{0}) + \frac{\sqrt{1}}{5_{1}(x^{0})} \cdot (x - x^{0})_{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5_{11}(x^{0})} \cdot (x - x^{0})_{x} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5_{11}(x^{0})} \cdot (x - x^{0})_{x} + \cdots$$

Bis 3 grad = bis  $x^3$ 

 $(Zu \frac{a(1+b)^p}{a(1+b)^p} wandeln, b<1,p = Potenz)$ 

#### Potenzreihe Restglied:

$$f(x) = T_n(x) + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi(x))}{(n+1)!} \cdot (x - x_0)^{n+1}.$$

## Element der Potenzreihe

#### Konvergenzradius:

$$\sum^{\infty} a_k x^k$$

$$\rho = \lim_{k \to \infty} |a_k/a_{k+1}|.$$

Um zu bestimmen, für welche x die Reihe **konvergiert**, nutzt man den **Konvergenzradius** ho. Das Quotientenkriterium hilft dabei.

# Taylorreihen

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$$

$$\sinh(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$\cosh(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} x^{2n}$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{n!} x^n$$

## Inversen:

Area Cosinus hyperbolicus:

Hyperbolische Funktionen:

 $\tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ 

 $\coth(x) = \frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$ 

$$\operatorname{arcosh}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right), \quad x \in [1, +\infty)$$

Area Sinus hyperbolicus:

$$\operatorname{arsinh}(\mathbf{x}) = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Area Tangens hyperbolicus:

$$\operatorname{artanh}(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) \quad x \in (-1, +1)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan(\mathbf{x}) + C, \qquad \int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \operatorname{artanh}(\mathbf{x}) + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \operatorname{arsinh}(\mathbf{x}) + C, \qquad \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin(\mathbf{x}) + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \operatorname{arcosh}(\mathbf{x}) + C.$$

### Taylorreihen

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^4}{4!}$$

$$\sin(x) = x - rac{x^3}{3!} + rac{x^5}{5!} - rac{x^7}{7!} + rac{x^9}{9!} - rac{x^{11}}{11!}$$

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \frac{x^{10}}{10!}$$

$$\sinh(x) = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \frac{x^{11}}{11!}$$

$$\cosh(x) = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \frac{x^{10}}{10!}$$

$$e^x = 1 + rac{x}{1!} + rac{x^2}{2!} + rac{x^3}{3!} + rac{x^4}{4!} + rac{x^5}{5!}$$

$$(1+x)^p = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{p}{n} x^n = 1 + px + \frac{p(p-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{p(p-1)(p-2)}{3!} x^3$$

$$1! = 1$$
  
 $2! = 2$   
 $3! = 6$ 

$$3! = 6$$

$$4! = 24$$

$$5! = 120$$

$$6! = 120$$
  
 $6! = 720$ 

$$7! = 5040$$

$$8! = 40320$$
 $9! = 362880$ 

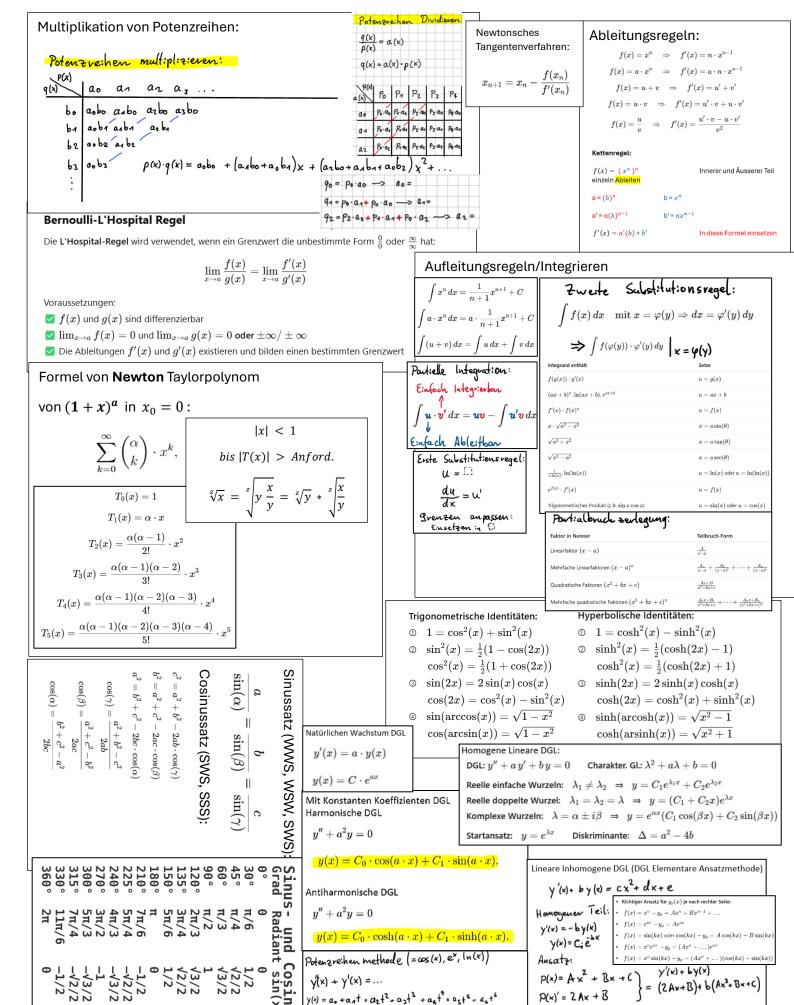
$$10! = 3628800$$

$$11! = 39916800$$

$$12! = 479001600$$

$$13! = 6227020800$$

$$e^{-x^2} = 1 - x^2 + rac{x^4}{2} - rac{x^6}{6} + \dots$$



1 √3/2 √2/2 1/2 0 0 -1/2 -√2/3 -√3/3 -√3/3 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 =  $(LA)x^2 + (LB + ZA)x + (R+C)$ 

 $\frac{c \cdot x^2 + d \cdot x + e}{v}$  bA = c bB + CA = d B + CA

P(x) = Ax2+ Bx+C+G.e

Cγ