

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
$\sin x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	0	-1
$\cos x$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0
$\tan x$	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	-	0	-
$\cot x$	-	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	-	0

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$	
$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$	
$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$	
$\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$	
$\cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$	
$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$	
$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$	
$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$	
$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \sin y \cos x$	
$\sin x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)]$	
$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)]$	
$\sin x \sin y = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)]$	
$\tan(x \pm y) = \frac{\tan x \pm \tan y}{1 \mp \tan x \tan y}$	
$\cot(x \pm y) = \frac{\cot x \cot y \mp 1}{\cot y \pm \cot x}$	
$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$	$\cot 2x = \frac{\cot^2 x - 1}{2 \cot x}$
$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$	
$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$	
$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$	
$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)$	
$\left \sin \frac{x}{2} \right = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$	$1 - \cos x = 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$
$\left \cos \frac{x}{2} \right = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$	$1 + \cos x = 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}$
$\cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$	$\sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$
$t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$	$dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$
$A \sin x + B \cos x = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \cdot \sin(x + \alpha)$	
$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2r_{\text{opisane}}$	
$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos \alpha$	
$S = \frac{1}{2} bc \cdot \sin \alpha$	
$S = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}, s = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$	
$\frac{b+c}{a} = \frac{\cos(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2})}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$	
$\frac{b-c}{a} = \frac{\cos(\frac{\beta+\gamma}{2})}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}$	
$\frac{b-c}{b+c} = \frac{\tan(\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2})}{\tan(\frac{\beta+\gamma}{2})}$	
$\cos x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm x\right)$	
$-\tan x\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cot x$	

$\log_a x + \log_a y = \log_a(x \cdot y)$	$\sin x = \frac{\text{protilehlá}}{\text{přepona}}$
$\log_a x - \log_a y = \log_a \frac{x}{y}$	$\cos x = \frac{\text{přílehlá}}{\text{přepona}}$
$r \cdot \log_a x = \log_a(x^r)$	$\tan x = \frac{\text{protilehlá}}{\text{přílehlá}}$
$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a} = \log_c b \cdot \log_a c$	$\cot x = \frac{\text{přílehlá}}{\text{protilehlá}}$
$\log_a a = 1$	$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$
$\log_a 1 = 0$	$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$
$\log_a x = b \Leftrightarrow x = a^b$	

$a^3 \pm b^3 = (a \pm b) \cdot (a^2 \mp ab + b^2)$
$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b) \cdot (a + b)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin x}{x}, \frac{\tan x}{x}, \frac{e^x - 1}{x}, \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x}, \frac{\sinh x}{x}, \frac{\arcsin x}{x}, \frac{\arctan x}{x}, \frac{\operatorname{arsinh} x}{x} \right\} = 1$

Desatero pro vyšetřování průběhu funkce

- $f : D_f$, parita (pokud je D_f symetrický), periodičita, spojitost
 $f(x) = f(-x) \rightarrow$ sudá
 $-f(x) = f(-x) \rightarrow$ lichá
- body nespojitosti: limity
 (a) jednostranné
 (b) v nevlastních bodech (body vyloučené v D_f)
- průsečíky
 $X[x, 0] \quad Y[0, y]$
- f'
- $f' = 0 \Rightarrow x_0$
 (a) $f' = 0$: extrém \vee inflexe
 (b) $f' > 0$: rostoucí
 (c) $f' < 0$: klesající
- f''
- $f'' = 0 \Rightarrow x_i$ inflexe
 (a) $f'' > 0$: konvexnost
 (b) $f'' < 0$: konkávnost
 (a) $f''(x_0) > 0$: lokální min
 (b) $f''(x_0) < 0$: lokální max
- asymptoty
 $y = kx + q$
 $k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x}$
 $q = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} [f(x) - kx]$
- H_f
- graf

Matice	
$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$	
$m = n \Leftrightarrow$ čtvercová M	
$a_{ij} = 0; i \neq j \Leftrightarrow$ diagonální M	
diagonální $\wedge a_{ii} = 1; \forall i \Leftrightarrow$ jednotková M, značí se E nebo I	
$a_{ij} = 0; \forall i, j \Leftrightarrow$ nulová M	
$a_{ij} = 0; i > j \Leftrightarrow$ horní trojúhelníková M	
$a_{ij} = 0; i < j \Leftrightarrow$ dolní trojúhelníková M	
$a_{ij}^T = a_{ji}; \forall i, j \Leftrightarrow$ transponovaná M, značí se A^T	
matice typu $(m, 1) \Leftrightarrow$ sloupcový vektor	
matice typu $(1, n) \Leftrightarrow$ řádkový vektor	
inverzní $A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$	

$C = A \cdot B, A$ typu $(m, s), B$ typu $(s, n), C$ typu (m, n)	
$(A \cdot B)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$	
Cramerovo pravidlo: $x_i = \frac{\det A_i}{\det A}$	
hodnost \Leftrightarrow počet lineárně nezávislých řádků	
regulární M \Leftrightarrow čtvercová $\wedge \det(A) \neq 0$	
singulární M \Leftrightarrow není regulární	

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{x} = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} = 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \text{ neexistuje}$$

Je-li $a \in (0, 1)$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a x = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a x = -\infty$$

Je-li $a \in (1, +\infty)$:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} a^x = 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} a^x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \log_a x = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \log_a x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln x = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \sin x \text{ neexistuje} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \sin x \text{ neexistuje}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \cos x \text{ neexistuje} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \cos x \text{ neexistuje}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} \tan x = +\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^+} \tan x = -\infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \cot x = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cot x = +\infty$$

L'Hôpitalovo pravidlo:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \text{ if } \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = 0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f'(x), g'(x) = \pm \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\wedge g'(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x \in I, \text{ kde } a \in I \wedge x \neq a$$

$$\int dx = x + c \quad \text{platí na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + c \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq -1)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + c \quad \text{platí pro } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + c \quad \text{platí na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c \quad (a > 0, a \neq 1)$$

$$\int \ln(x) dx = x(\ln x - 1) + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c \quad \text{platí na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c \quad \text{platí na } \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + c \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + c \quad x \neq k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c \quad (a \neq 0), \text{ platí na } \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c \quad x^2 - a^2 \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + c \quad a^2 - x^2 \neq 0$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2+a} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x\sqrt{x^2+a} + a \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}| \right) + c$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c \quad \langle -a, a \rangle, a \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+a}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+a}| + c \quad x^2 + a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln|f(x)| + c \quad \text{kde je } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ spojitá}$$

Definice derivace

Funkce f má derivaci v bodě x_0 , jestliže existuje

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0}$$

Základní pravidla pro derivování

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

$$(cf)'(x) = c(f'(x))$$

$$(fg)'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x) \quad [f(\varphi(x))]' = f'(\varphi(x)) \cdot \varphi'(x)$$

$$(fg)''(x) = f''(x)g(x) + 2f'(x)g'(x) + f(x)g''(x)$$

Derivace elementárních funkcí

Funkce	Její derivace v bodě x	Interval
$y = x^n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$	$y = n \cdot x^{n-1}$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$
$y = x^k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$	$y = k \cdot x^{k-1}$	$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$
$y = x^r, \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$	$y = r \cdot x^{r-1}$	$(0, +\infty)$
$y = c$	$y = 0$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$
$y = \sin x$	$y = \cos x$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$
$y = \cos x$	$y = -\sin x$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$
$y = \tan x$	$y = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$(-\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi),$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
$y = \cot x$	$y = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$(k\pi, (k+1)\pi),$ $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
$y = e^x$	$y = e^x$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$
$y = a^x, \quad a > 0, \quad a \neq 1$	$y = a^x \ln a$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$
$y = \ln x$	$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$(0, +\infty)$
$y = \log_a x, \quad a > 0, \quad a \neq 1$	$y = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$	$(0, +\infty)$
$y = \arcsin x$	$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	
$y = \arccos x$	$y = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	
$y = \arctan x$	$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	
$y = \text{arccot } x$	$y = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	
$y = f(x)^{g(x)}$	$y = f(x)^{g(x)} \left(g'(x) \ln f(x) + \frac{f'(x)g(x)}{f(x)} \right)$	kde $f(x) > 0, \quad f(x)^{g(x)} = e^{g(x) \ln f(x)}$

Redukční vzorce

$$\int \sin^n x dx = \frac{-\cos x \sin^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx$$

$$\int \cos^n x dx = \frac{\sin x \cos^{n-1} x}{n} + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x dx$$

Per partes

$$\int u'v = uv - \int uv'$$

$$u' = u =$$

$$v = v' =$$

Kruželosečky ve tvaru $y^2 = ax^2 + bx + c$

$a = 0$		parabola
$a > 0$	$D > 0$	hyperbola s hlavní osou x
$a < 0$	$D > 0$	elipsa
$a = -1$	$D > 0$	kružnice
$a > 0$	$D < 0$	hyperbola s hlavní osou y
$a < 0$	$D < 0$	\emptyset
$a < 0$	$D = 0$	$\left[\frac{-b}{2a}; 0\right]$
$a > 0$	$D = 0$	$y = \pm\sqrt{a} \left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)$