

## Promemoria Formule

Formule di somma/differenza per seno e coseno:

$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta \quad \sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

Formule di prostaferesi:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} & \sin \alpha - \sin \beta &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\ \cos \alpha + \cos \beta &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} & \cos \alpha - \cos \beta &= -2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Limiti notevoli:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} &= 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x &= e & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} &= 1 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Formule di Taylor centrate in  $x_0 = 0$ :

$$\begin{aligned} e^x &= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + o(x^n) \\ \ln(1+x) &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} + o(x^n) \\ \sin x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + o(x^{2n+2}) \\ \cos x &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + o(x^{2n+1}) \\ \tan x &= x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + \frac{62}{2835}x^9 + o(x^{10}) \\ \arctan x &= x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)} + o(x^{2n+2}) \\ \frac{1}{1-x} &= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + o(x^n) \\ (1+x)^\alpha &= 1 + \alpha x + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots \\ &\quad + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)(\alpha-2)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}x^n + o(x^n) \end{aligned}$$