

ROBEŽAS

$$\frac{1}{\infty} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{0} = \infty$$

$$P_n(\infty) = \pm \infty$$

$$\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \rightarrow \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)} \text{ vai } \frac{\sqrt[k]{P_n(x)}}{Q_m(x)}: \text{ dala ar } x^{\max};$$

$$\left(\frac{0}{0}\right) \rightarrow \text{a) } \frac{P_n(x)}{Q_m(x)}: \text{ sadala reizinātājos}$$

$$\text{b) } \sqrt{P_n(x)}: \text{ saistītais un } (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\text{c) } x \rightarrow 0: \text{ ekvivalentas bezgalīgi mazas funkcijas:}$$

$\sin x \sim x$	$\arcsin x \sim x$	$e^x \sim 1+x$
$\operatorname{tg} x \sim x$	$\operatorname{arctg} x \sim x$	$a^x \sim 1+x \ln a$
$\cos x \sim 1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$	$\ln(1+x) \sim x$	$(1+x)^n \sim 1+nx$

$$(\infty - \infty) \rightarrow \text{a) } \frac{A}{B}: \text{ vienādo saucējus}$$

$$\text{b) } \sqrt{P_n(x)}: \text{ saistītais un } (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

$$\text{1. ievērojama robeža: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax}{\sin ax} = \left(\frac{0}{0}\right) = 1;$$

$$\text{2. ievērojama robeža: a) } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{a \cdot t + b} = (1^\infty) = e^a,$$

$$a, b = \text{const} \quad \text{b) } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} (1+t)^{a \cdot \frac{1}{t} + b} = (1^\infty) = e^a,$$

LOPITĀLA kārtula:

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \left(\left(\frac{\infty}{\infty}\right) \text{ vai } \left(\frac{0}{0}\right)\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)^{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{\ln f(x)^{g(x)}} = \text{Exp} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \cdot \ln f(x) \right)$$

Dažas īpašības:

$$\text{a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (b^{f(x)}) = b^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}, \quad b = \text{const}$$

$$\text{b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (\ln f(x)) = \ln \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right) \equiv \ln \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

Lietderīgas formulas

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$x^2 + px + q = 0$$

Vjeta teorēma:

$$x_{1,2} = -\frac{p}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{p}{2}\right)^2 - q} \quad \text{vai} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 = q \\ x_1 + x_2 = -p \end{cases}$$

$$ax^2 + px + q = a(x-x_1)(x-x_2)$$

$$x^n \cdot x^m = x^{n+m}$$

$$(x^n)^m = x^{n \cdot m}$$

$$\frac{x^n}{x^m} = x^{n-m}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x^m} = (\sqrt[n]{x})^m = x^{\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{x^m}} = x^{-\frac{m}{n}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a \cdot b} = \sqrt[n]{a} \cdot \sqrt[n]{b}$$

$$\text{BET } \sqrt[n]{a \pm b} = (a \pm b)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\underbrace{\ln a^k}_{\neq} \equiv \ln(a^k)$$

$$\underbrace{\ln a^k}_{\neq} \equiv \ln^k a$$

$$\ln a + \ln b = \ln(a \cdot b)$$

$$\ln a - \ln b = \ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$a \cdot \ln b = \ln(b^a)$$

$$\boxed{e^x \Leftrightarrow \ln x}: \ln(e^x) = \ln e^x = x$$

$$e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{tg} x \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{arctg} x}: \operatorname{arctg}(\operatorname{tg} x) = x$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arctg} x) = x$$