

# Logika

## Logické spojky (operácie)

| A | B | $\neg A$ | $A \wedge B$ | $A \vee B$ | $A \Rightarrow B$ | $A \Leftrightarrow B$ | $A \oplus B$ |
|---|---|----------|--------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| p | p | n        | p            | p          | p                 | p                     | n            |
| p | n | n        | n            | p          | n                 | n                     | p            |
| n | p | p        | n            | p          | p                 | n                     | p            |
| n | n | p        | n            | n          | p                 | p                     | n            |

## Poradie (priorita) logických operácií

$\neg > \wedge > \vee > \Rightarrow > \Leftrightarrow$

## Logické zákony

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. $A \wedge (B \wedge C) \equiv (A \wedge B) \wedge C$                      | asociatívnosť                       |
| 2. $A \vee (B \vee C) \equiv (A \vee B) \vee C$                              |                                     |
| 3. $A \wedge B \equiv B \wedge A$  | komutatívnosť                       |
| 4. $A \vee B \equiv B \vee A$  |                                     |
| 5. $A \wedge (B \vee C) \equiv (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$               | distributívnosť                     |
| 6. $A \vee (B \wedge C) \equiv (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$                 |                                     |
| 7. $A \wedge A \equiv A$   | idempotencia                        |
| 8. $A \vee A \equiv A$   |                                     |
| 9. $A \wedge (B \vee A) \equiv A$  | eliminácia                          |
| 10. $A \vee (B \wedge A) \equiv A$   |                                     |
| 11. $\neg(A \vee B) \equiv \neg A \wedge \neg B$                             | <i>De Morganove zákony</i>          |
| 12. $\neg(A \wedge B) \equiv \neg A \vee \neg B$                             |                                     |
| 13. $\neg(A \Rightarrow B) \equiv A \wedge \neg B$                           |                                     |
| 14. $A \Rightarrow \neg A \equiv \neg A$                                     | negácia implikácie                  |
| 15. $\neg A \Rightarrow A \equiv A$  | rozpor v implikácii                 |
| 16. $\models \neg(A \Leftrightarrow \neg A)$                                 |                                     |
| 17. $A \wedge B \equiv \neg(\neg A \vee \neg B)$                             | $\wedge \rightarrow \vee$           |
| 18. $A \vee B \equiv \neg(\neg A \wedge \neg B)$                             | $\vee \rightarrow \wedge$           |
| 19. $A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg(A \wedge \neg B)$                           | $\Rightarrow \rightarrow \wedge$    |
| 20. $A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \vee B$                                   | $\Rightarrow \rightarrow \vee$      |
| 21. $A \wedge B \equiv \neg(A \Rightarrow \neg B)$                           | $\wedge \rightarrow \Rightarrow$    |
| 22. $A \vee B \equiv \neg A \Rightarrow B$                                   | $\vee \rightarrow \Rightarrow$      |
| 23. $A \Rightarrow B \equiv \neg B \Rightarrow \neg A$                       | kontrapozícia                       |
| 24. $\neg\neg A \equiv A$  | dvojnásobná negácia                 |
| 25. $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C) \equiv B \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C)$ | výmena predpony v implikácii        |
| 26. $A \wedge B \Rightarrow C \equiv A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C)$        | implikácia s konjunktívou predponou |
| 27. $A \vee T \equiv T$  |                                     |
| 28. $A \vee \perp \equiv A$  |                                     |
| 29. $A \wedge T \equiv A$  |                                     |
| 30. $A \wedge \perp \equiv \perp$  |                                     |
| 31. $A \Rightarrow T \equiv T$   |                                     |
| 32. $A \Rightarrow \perp \equiv \neg A$                                      |                                     |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 33. $\top \Rightarrow A \equiv A$   | totožnosť   |
| 34. $\perp \Rightarrow A \equiv \top$   | rozšírenie o predponu                                   |
| 35. $\models A \Rightarrow A$   | samodistributívnosť implikácie                          |
| 36. $\models A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow A)$   | implikácia s disjunktívou predponou (analýza prípadu)   |
| 37. $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C) \equiv (A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C)$                          | tranzitívnosť (hypotetické sylogizmus)                  |
| 38. $A \vee B \Rightarrow C \equiv (A \Rightarrow C) \wedge (B \Rightarrow C)$  | reductio ad absurdum                                    |
| 39. $\models (A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C)$                                | $\perp$ v predpone impl. z rozporu $\Rightarrow$ hocičo |
| 40. $\models (A \Rightarrow B) \wedge (A \Rightarrow \perp B) \Rightarrow \perp A$                                    | zákon vylúčenia tretieho                                |
| 41. $\models A \Rightarrow (\perp A \Rightarrow B)$   | zákon rozporu   |
| 42. $\models A \vee \perp A$  | Pierceov zákon  |
| 43. $\models \perp(A \wedge \perp A)$   | fiktívne kvantifikátory $\forall x \notin Fv(A)$        |
| 44. $\models ((A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow A) \Rightarrow A$   | výmena pozícii rovnakých kvantifikátorov                |
| 45. $\forall x A \equiv A$  | výmena kvantifikátorov v implikácii                     |
| 46. $\exists x A \equiv A$  | <i>De Morganove kvantifikované zákony</i>               |
| 47. $\forall x \forall y A(x, y) \equiv \forall y \forall x A(x, y)$  | $\exists \rightarrow \forall$                           |
| 48. $\exists x \exists y A(x, y) \equiv \exists y \exists x A(x, y)$  | $\forall \rightarrow \exists$                           |
| 49. $\models \forall x A(x) \Rightarrow \exists x A(x)$   | vyňatie kvantifikátorov                                 |
| 50. $\models \exists y \forall x A(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall x \exists y A(x, y)$                                     | $x \notin Fv(A)$  |
| 51. $\perp \exists x A(x) \equiv \forall x \perp A(x)$  | obojstranné vyňatie kvantifikátorov                     |
| 52. $\perp \forall x A(x) \equiv \exists x \perp A(x)$  | ekvivalencia kongruentných formúl                       |
| 53. $\exists x A(x) \equiv \perp \forall x \perp A(x)$  | kvantifikátory pri substitúcií                          |
| 54. $\forall x A(x) \equiv \perp \exists x \perp A(x)$  | zmena kompetencie kvantifikátora                        |
| 55. $A \wedge \forall x B(x) \equiv \forall x (A \wedge B(x))$  | redukcia kvantifikátorov                                |
| 56. $A \vee \forall x B(x) \equiv \forall x (A \vee B(x))$  | x, y premenné rovnakého typu                            |
| 57. $A \wedge \exists x B(x) \equiv \exists x (A \wedge B(x))$  |   |
| 58. $A \vee \exists x B(x) \equiv \exists x (A \vee B(x))$  |   |
| 59. $A \Rightarrow \forall x B(x) \equiv \forall x (A \Rightarrow B(x))$  |   |
| 60. $A \Rightarrow \exists x B(x) \equiv \exists x (A \Rightarrow B(x))$  |   |
| 61. $\forall x B(x) \Rightarrow A \equiv \exists x (B(x) \Rightarrow A)$  |   |
| 62. $\exists x B(x) \Rightarrow A \equiv \forall x (B(x) \Rightarrow A)$  |   |
| 63. $\forall x A(x) \wedge \forall x B(x) \equiv \forall x (A(x) \wedge B(x))$  |   |
| 64. $\exists x A(x) \vee \exists x B(x) \equiv \exists x (A(x) \vee B(x))$  |   |
| 65. $\models \exists x (A(x) \wedge B(x)) \Rightarrow \exists x A(x) \wedge \exists x B(x)$                           |   |
| 66. $\models \forall x A(x) \vee \forall x B(x) \Rightarrow \forall x (A(x) \vee B(x))$                               |   |
| 67. ak $A \approx B \Rightarrow A \equiv B$   |   |
| 68. $\models \forall x_1 \dots x_k A \Rightarrow A(x_1 \dots x_k \parallel t_1 \dots t_k)$                            |   |
| 69. $\models A(x_1 \dots x_k \parallel t_1 \dots t_k) \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \dots x_k A$                            |   |
| 70. $\forall x A \equiv \forall y (A(x \parallel y))$   |   |
| 71. $\exists x A \equiv \exists y (A(x \parallel y))$   |   |
| 72. $\models \forall x \forall y A \Rightarrow \forall x (A(y \parallel x))$  |   |
| 73. $\models \exists x (A(y \parallel x)) \Rightarrow \exists x \exists y A$  |   |
| 74. $A \equiv B \Rightarrow A(x_1 \dots x_k \parallel t_1 \dots t_k) \equiv B(x_1 \dots x_k \parallel t_1 \dots t_k)$ |   |

### Axiómy predikátového kalkula (v $\Omega$ )

1.  $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow A)$
2.  $(A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C)) \Rightarrow ((A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow (A \Rightarrow C))$
3.  $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow A \wedge B)$

4.  $A \wedge B \Rightarrow A$
5.  $A \wedge B \Rightarrow B$
6.  $(A \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow ((B \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (A \vee B \Rightarrow C))$
7.  $A \Rightarrow A \vee B$
8.  $B \Rightarrow A \vee B$
9.  $(A \Rightarrow B) \Rightarrow ((A \Rightarrow \neg B) \Rightarrow \neg A)$
10.  $\neg \neg A \Rightarrow A$
11.  $\forall x A \Rightarrow A(x \parallel t)$
12.  $\forall x (C \Rightarrow A(x)) \Rightarrow (C \Rightarrow \forall x A(x))$   $x \notin \text{Fv}(C)$
13.  $A(x \parallel t) \Rightarrow \exists x A$
14.  $\forall x (A(x) \Rightarrow C) \Rightarrow (\exists x A(x) \Rightarrow C)$   $x \notin \text{Fv}(C)$

### Pravidlá dedukcie

$$\frac{A, A \Rightarrow B}{B} \quad \text{modus ponens} \quad \frac{A}{\forall x A}$$

### Štrukturálne pravidlá

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| $\Gamma, A \vdash A$  | totožnosť          |
| $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A}{\Gamma, B \vdash A}$                          | rozšírenie         |
| $\frac{\Gamma, B, C, \Delta \vdash A}{\Gamma, C, B, \Delta \vdash A}$ | permutácia         |
| $\frac{\Gamma, B, B, \Delta \vdash A}{\Gamma, B, \Delta \vdash A}$    | redukcia           |
| $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A; \Delta, A \vdash B}{\Gamma, \Delta \vdash B}$ | rezanie (cut-rule) |

|                   | dedukcia   | odstránenie  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| $\Rightarrow$     | $\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B}$                             | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A; \Gamma \vdash A \Rightarrow B}{\Gamma \vdash B}$                                     |
| $\wedge$          | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A, \Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \wedge B}$                    | $\frac{\Gamma, A, B \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \wedge B \vdash C}$  |
| $\vee$            | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A / \Gamma \vdash B}{\Gamma \vdash A \vee B}$                     | $\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash C, \Gamma, B \vdash C}{\Gamma, A \vee B \vdash C}$                                   |
| $\neg$            | $\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Gamma, A \vdash \neg B}{\Gamma \vdash \neg A}$             | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg \neg A}{\Gamma \vdash A}$  |
| $\forall$         | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A(y)}{\Gamma \vdash \forall y A(y)}$ $y \notin \text{Fv}(\Gamma)$ | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash \forall x A}{\Gamma \vdash \forall A(x \parallel t)}$                                   |
| $\exists$         | $\frac{\Gamma \vdash A(x \parallel t)}{\Gamma \vdash \exists x A}$                     | $\frac{\Gamma, A(y) \vdash C}{\Gamma, \exists y A(y) \vdash C}$ $y \notin \text{Fv}(C, \Gamma)$              |
| $\Leftrightarrow$ | $\frac{\Gamma, A \vdash B, \Gamma, B \vdash A}{\Gamma \vdash A \Leftrightarrow B}$     | $\frac{\Gamma, A \Leftrightarrow B, (\Gamma \vdash A / \Gamma \vdash B)}{\Gamma \vdash B / \Gamma \vdash A}$ |

## Teória množín

### Operácie s množinami

rovnosť

$$A = B := (\forall a: a \in A \Rightarrow a \in B) \wedge (\forall b: b \in B \Rightarrow b \in A)$$

priek

$$A \cap B := \{ \forall a | a \in A \wedge a \in B \}$$

zjednotenie

$$A \cup B := \{ \forall a | a \in A \vee a \in B \}$$

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| podmnožina                     | $A \subseteq B := \{\forall a   a \in A \Rightarrow a \in B\}$                                     |
| vlastná podmnožina             | $A \subset B \Leftrightarrow (A \subseteq B) \wedge (A \neq B)$                                    |
| rozdiel                        | $A \setminus B := \{\forall a   a \in A \wedge a \notin B\} \wedge B \not\subseteq A$              |
| symetrická differencia         | $A \Delta B = A \odot B := (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$ |
| doplňková množina (komplement) | $C_A := \{\forall a   a \in A \wedge a \notin B\} \wedge B \subseteq A$                            |
| prázdna množina                | $\forall a: a \notin \emptyset; \forall A: A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \emptyset \subset A$       |
| univerzálna množina (základná) | $\forall A: A \subset U$   |
| disjunktné množiny             | $A \cap B = \emptyset$   |
| Karteziánsky súčin             | $A \times B := \{(a,b)   a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$   |
| mohutnosť (kardinalita)        | $\text{card}(A \cup B) =  A \cup B  =  A  +  B  -  A \cap B $                                      |
|                                | $ \mathbb{N}  =  \mathbb{Z}  =  \mathbb{Q}  = \aleph_0$  |
|                                | $ \mathbb{R}  = c = 2^{\aleph_0}$  |
|                                | $\mathfrak{P}(A) := \{H   H \subseteq A\}$   |
| potenčná množina               |  |

### Vlastnosti

|   |   |
|---|---|
| $A = B \Leftrightarrow (A \subseteq B) \wedge (B \subseteq A)$                  |   |
| $ \mathfrak{P}(A)  = 2^{ A }$   |   |
| $A \cap A = A \cup A = A$   |   |
| $A \cap B = B \cap A$   | $A \cup B = B \cup A$   |
| $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$   | $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$   |
| $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$                                | $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$                                |
| $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$   | $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$   |
| $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$  | $A \cup \emptyset = A$  |
| $A \cap U = A$  | $A \cup U = U$  |
| $(A \cap B) \subseteq A \subseteq (A \cup B)$                                   | $(A \subseteq B) \Leftrightarrow (A \cup B = B)$                                |
| $(A \subseteq B) \Leftrightarrow (A \cap B = A)$                                | $(A \subseteq B) \Rightarrow ((A \cup C) \subseteq (B \cup C))$                 |
| $(A \subseteq B) \Rightarrow ((A \cap C) \subseteq (B \cap C))$                 | $((A \subseteq C) \wedge (B \subseteq C)) \Rightarrow ((A \cup B) \subseteq C)$ |
| $((A \subseteq B) \wedge (A \subseteq C)) \Rightarrow (A \subseteq (B \cap C))$ |   |
| $(A \setminus B) \subseteq A$   |   |
| $A \setminus A = \emptyset$   | $A \setminus (A \setminus B) = A \cap B$  |
| $A \Delta B = B \Delta A$   |   |
| $A \setminus (B \cap C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C)$                 | $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$                 |
| $(A \cap B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C)$                 | $(A \cup B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$                 |
| $A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap C)$                 | $(A \setminus B) \setminus C = A \setminus (B \cup C)$                          |
| $A \cap (B \Delta C) = (A \cap B) \Delta (A \cap C)$                            |   |
| $(A \subseteq B) \Leftrightarrow (A \setminus B = \emptyset)$                   | $(A \cap B = \emptyset) \Leftrightarrow (A \setminus B = A)$                    |
| $A \cap C_E A = \emptyset$  |   |
| $C_E \emptyset = E$   | $A \cup C_E A = E$  |
| $C_E C_E A = A$   | $C_E E = \emptyset$   |
| $C_E (A \cap B) = C_E A \cup C_E B$   | $C_E (A \cup B) = C_E A \cap C_E B$   |
| $(A \subseteq B) \Leftrightarrow (C_E B \subseteq C_E A)$                       |   |
| $(A \cap B) \times C = (A \times C) \cap (B \times C)$                          | $(A \cup B) \times C = (A \times C) \cup (B \times C)$                          |
| $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$                          | $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$                          |
| $(A \times B) \cap (C \times D) = (A \cap C) \times (B \cap D)$                 | $(A \times B) \cup (C \times D) \subseteq (A \cup C) \times (B \cup D)$         |

|  |
|--|
| $A \subseteq B := \{\forall a   a \in A \Rightarrow a \in B\}$                                     |
| $A \subset B \Leftrightarrow (A \subseteq B) \wedge (A \neq B)$                                    |
| $A \setminus B := \{\forall a   a \in A \wedge a \notin B\} \wedge B \not\subseteq A$              |
| $A \Delta B = A \odot B := (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$ |
| $C_A := \{\forall a   a \in A \wedge a \notin B\} \wedge B \subseteq A$                            |
| $\forall a: a \notin \emptyset; \forall A: A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \emptyset \subset A$       |
| $\forall A: A \subset U$   |
| $A \cap B = \emptyset$   |
| $A \times B := \{(a,b)   a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$   |
| $\text{card}(A \cup B) =  A \cup B  =  A  +  B  -  A \cap B $                                      |
| $ \mathbb{N}  =  \mathbb{Z}  =  \mathbb{Q}  = \aleph_0$  |
| $ \mathbb{R}  = c = 2^{\aleph_0}$  |
| $\mathfrak{P}(A) := \{H   H \subseteq A\}$   |

$$(A \times B = \emptyset) \Leftrightarrow (A = \emptyset \vee B = \emptyset)$$

$$(A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq D) \Rightarrow ((A \times B) \subseteq (C \times D))$$

## Relácie

dvojčlenná (binárna) relácia  
 súčin relácií  
 inverzná relácia  
 reflexívna  
 ireflexívna  
 tranzitívna  
 symetrická  
 antisymetrická  
 asymetrická  
 lineárna  
 kontext  
 zhoda s tretím  
 trichotómia

$R := R \subseteq X \times Y$   
 $R \circ S := \{(x; y) | \exists z: z \in A \wedge (x; z) \in R \wedge (z; y) \in S\}$   
 $R^{-1} := \{(x; y) | (y; x) \in R\}$   
 $\forall a: (a; a) \in R \text{ alebo } \forall a: aRa$   
 $\forall a: (a; a) \notin R \text{ alebo } \forall a: \neg(aRa)$   
 $\forall a; b; c: ((a; b) \in R \wedge (b; c) \in R) \Rightarrow (a; c) \in R$   
 $\forall a; b: (a; b) \in R \Rightarrow (b; a) \in R$   
 $\forall a; b: ((a; b) \in R \wedge (b; a) \in R) \Rightarrow (a = b)$   
 $\forall a; b: (a; b) \in R \Rightarrow (b; a) \notin R$   
 $\forall a; b: (a; b) \in R \vee (b; a) \in R$   
 $\forall a; b: (a; b) \in R \vee (b; a) \in R \vee (a = b)$   
 $\forall a; b; c: ((a; c) \in R \wedge (b; c) \in R) \Rightarrow (a; b) \in R$   
 $\forall a; b: ((a; b) \in R \vee (b; a) \in R \vee (a = b)) \wedge$   
 $\wedge \neg(((a; b) \in R \wedge (b; a) \in R) \wedge ((a; b) \in R \wedge (a = b)) \wedge$   
 $\wedge ((b; a) \in R \wedge (a = b)))$   
 reflexívna, symetrická, tranzitívna  
 reflexívna, antisymetrická, tranzitívna, lineárna  
 usporiadanie + existuje najmenší prvok

### Relácia ekvivalencie

### Relácia usporiadania

### Relácia dobrého usporiadania

## Číselné množiny

### Prirodzené čísla $\mathbb{N}$

#### Axiómy (Peano)

1.  $1 \in \mathbb{N}$
2. Ak  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , potom  $n + 1 \in \mathbb{N}$
3.  $\nexists n \in \mathbb{N}$ , pre ktoré  $n + 1 = 1$
4. Nech  $M \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ , pre ktorú platí  $1 \in M$ ; a  $z \ n \in M$  vyplýva  $n + 1 \in M$ . Potom  $M = \mathbb{N}$

$\forall a; b; c \in \mathbb{N}$

$\oplus$

komutatívny

$$a + b = b + a$$

asociatívny

$$(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$$

$\otimes$

komutatívny

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

asociatívny

$$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

(multiplikatívny) neutrálny prvok

$$\exists 1: a \cdot 1 = a$$

$(\oplus; \otimes)$

distributívnosť  $\otimes$  vzhľadom na  $\oplus$

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

$\text{card}(\mathbb{N}) = |\mathbb{N}| = \aleph_0$

### Celé čísla $\mathbb{Z}$

$\forall a; b; c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\oplus$

(aditívny) neutrálny prvok

$K; A$

$$\exists 0: a + 0 = a$$

|  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| aditívny inverzný prvok (opačné číslo) | $\exists -a: a + (-a) = 0$ |
| $\otimes$                              | K; A; N.P.                 |
| $(\oplus; \otimes)$                    | D                          |

Racionálne čísla  $\mathbb{Q}$ 

|   |  |
|---|--|
| $\forall a; b; c \in \mathbb{Q}$                    |  |
| $\oplus$  | K; A; N.P.; I.P.                               |
| $\otimes$   | K; A; N.P.                                     |
| multiplikatívny inverzný prvok (prevrátená hodnota) | $\exists \frac{1}{a}: a \cdot \frac{1}{a} = 1$ |
| $(\oplus; \otimes)$                                 | D  |

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| rozšírenie     | $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{ac}{bc}; \forall c \neq 0$                             |
| súčet, rozdiel | $\frac{a}{b} \pm \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad \pm cb}{bd}$                        |
| súčin          | $c \cdot \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot c = \frac{ca}{b}$                  |
|                | $\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$                             |
| podiel         | $c : \frac{a}{b} = c \cdot \frac{b}{a} = \frac{cb}{a}$                      |
|                | $\frac{a}{b} : \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c} = \frac{ad}{bc}$ |

desatinné číslo s nekonečným desatinným rozvojom s períódou

$$r = \frac{p}{q} = \frac{r \cdot 10^d - r}{10^{d-1}}, \text{ kde } d \text{ je dĺžka períódy}$$

Iracionalné čísla  $\mathbb{Q}'$ 

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Ludolfovo číslo                         | $\pi \doteq 3,141\ 592\ 653\ 589\ 793\ 238\ 46$<br>„περίμετρος“ (perimetros, čiže obvod)   |
| Eulerovo číslo (Napierova konštanta)    | $\pi \approx \frac{22}{7} \approx \frac{355}{113}$   |
| Eulerova-Mascheroniova konštanta        | $e \doteq 2,718\ 281\ 828\ 459\ 045\ 235\ 36$  |
| Pytagorova konštanta                    | $\gamma \doteq 0,577\ 215\ 664\ 901\ 532\ 860\ 60$   |
| Theodorova konštanta                    | $\gamma := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) = \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{[x]} - \frac{1}{x} dx$ |
| pomer zlatého rezu                      | $\sqrt{2} \doteq 1,414\ 213\ 562\ 373\ 095\ 048\ 80$   |
| Embreeova-Trefethenova konštanta        | $\sqrt{3} \doteq 1,732\ 050\ 807\ 568\ 877\ 293\ 52$   |
| Feigenbaumova konštanta                 | $\phi \doteq 1,618\ 033\ 988\ 749\ 894\ 848\ 20$   |
| Feigenbaumova konštanta                 | $\beta^* \doteq 0,702\ 58$   |
| konštanta prvočíselných dvojíc          | $\delta \doteq 4,669\ 201\ 609\ 102\ 990\ 671\ 85$   |
| Brunova konštanta prvočíselných dvojíc  | $\alpha \doteq 2,502\ 907\ 875\ 095\ 892\ 822\ 28$   |
| Brunova konštanta prvočíselných štvoríc | $C_2 \doteq 0,660\ 161\ 815\ 846\ 869\ 573\ 92$  |
| Meisselova-Mertenova konštanta          | $B_2 \doteq 1,902\ 160\ 582\ 3$  |
| Erdősova-Borweinova konštanta           | $B_4 \doteq 0,870\ 588\ 380\ 0$  |
|   | $M_1 \doteq 0,261\ 497\ 212\ 847\ 642\ 783\ 75$  |
|   | $E_B \doteq 1,606\ 695\ 152\ 415\ 291\ 763$  |

Reálne čísla  $\mathbb{R}$ 

$$\forall a; b; c; d \in \mathbb{R}$$

- V.  $a \cdot b = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \vee b = 0$   
 $a = b \Rightarrow a + c = b + c$   
 $\forall c \neq 0: a = b \Rightarrow a \cdot c = b \cdot c$   
 $a = b \wedge c = d \Rightarrow a + c = b + d$
- V.  $a \cdot b > 0 \Rightarrow (a > 0 \wedge b > 0) \vee (a < 0 \wedge b < 0)$   
 $a \cdot b < 0 \Rightarrow (a > 0 \wedge b < 0) \vee (a < 0 \wedge b > 0)$   
 $a > b \Rightarrow a + c > b + c$   
 $\forall c > 0: a > b \Rightarrow a \cdot c > b \cdot c$   
 $\forall c < 0: a > b \Rightarrow a \cdot c < b \cdot c$   
 $a > b \wedge c > d \Rightarrow a + c > b + d$   
 $a^2 \geq 0 \wedge a \neq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 > 0$

### Komplexné čísla $\mathbb{C}$

|  |  |
|--|--|
| $i^2 = -1$   | $i = \sqrt{-1}$                              |
| $a; a_1; a_2; b; b_1; b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  | algebraický (aritmetický) tvar               |
| $z = a + b \cdot i$  | reálna časť                                  |
| $\operatorname{Re}(z) = \Re(z) = a$  | imaginárna časť                              |
| $\operatorname{Im}(z) = \Im(z) = b \cdot i$  | komplexne združené číslo                     |
| $\bar{z} = a - b \cdot i$  | $z \cdot \bar{z} = a^2 + b^2 \in \mathbb{R}$ |
| $z + \bar{z} = 2a \in \mathbb{R}$  |  |
| $z_1 = a_1 + b_1 \cdot i$  | $z_2 = a_2 + b_2 \cdot i$                    |
| $z_1 + z_2 = (a_1 + a_2) + (b_1 + b_2) \cdot i$  |  |
| $z_1 \cdot z_2 = (a_1 \cdot a_2 - b_1 \cdot b_2) + (a_1 \cdot b_2 + b_1 \cdot a_2) \cdot i$  |  |
| $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 + b_1 \cdot b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} + \frac{b_1 \cdot a_2 - a_1 \cdot b_2}{a_2^2 + b_2^2} \cdot i$                    |  |
| $ z  = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{z \cdot \bar{z}}$  | absolútна hodnota                            |
| $\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{ z }; \sin \varphi = \frac{b}{ z }$   | argument $\varphi$                           |
| $z =  z  \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \cdot \sin \varphi)$  | goniometrický tvar                           |
| $z_1 \cdot z_2 =  z_1  \cdot  z_2  \cdot (\cos(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2) + i \cdot \sin(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2))$  |  |
| $z^n =  z ^n \cdot (\cos n \cdot \varphi + i \cdot \sin n \cdot \varphi)$  | Moivrov vzorec                               |
| $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{ z_1 }{ z_2 } \cdot (\cos(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2) + i \cdot \sin(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2))$  |  |
| $w_k = \sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{ z } \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\varphi + k \cdot 360^\circ}{n} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\varphi + k \cdot 360^\circ}{n} \right)$ | $k = 0; 1; 2; \dots; n-1$                    |
| $\varepsilon_k = \sqrt[n]{1} = \cos \frac{k \cdot 360^\circ}{n} + i \cdot \sin \frac{k \cdot 360^\circ}{n}$  | komplexná jednotka                           |
| $z =  z  \cdot e^{i \cdot \varphi}$  | exponenciálny tvar                           |
| $z_1 \cdot z_2 =  z_1  \cdot  z_2  \cdot e^{i \cdot (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$  |  |
| $z^n =  z ^n \cdot e^{i \cdot n \cdot \varphi}$  |  |
| $\frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{ z_1 }{ z_2 } \cdot e^{i \cdot (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)}$  |  |
| $\varepsilon_k = \sqrt[n]{1} = e^{i \cdot \frac{k \cdot 360^\circ}{n}}$  | $k = 0; 1; 2; \dots; n-1$                    |

### Deliteľnosť

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$  |                                  |
| $k/n \Leftrightarrow \exists q: q \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n = k \cdot q$ | číslo $k$ je deliteľom čísla $n$ |
| $\operatorname{fac}[n] = \{k: k/n \wedge n \in \mathbb{N}\}$           | množina deliteľov čísla $n$      |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| $(a, b) = \max \{ \text{fac}[a] \cap \text{fac}[b] \}$  | najväčší spoločný deliteľ   |
| $\text{fac}^{-1}[n] = \left\{ k : n/k \wedge n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$   | množina násobkov čísla $n$  |
| $[a, b] = \min \{ \text{fac}^{-1}[a] \cap \text{fac}^{-1}[b] \}$  | najmenší spoločný násobok   |
| $(a, b) \cdot [a, b] = a \cdot b$   |   |
| $(a, b) = 1$  | nesúdeliteľné čísla   |
| $\text{fac}[p] = \{1; p\}$  | prvočíslo $p$ má presne dva pozitívne delitele                        |
| $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_m^{\alpha_m}$   | prvočíselný rozklad čísla $n$ , $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m$ – sú prvočísla |
| $a = p_1^{\alpha_1} p_2^{\alpha_2} p_3^{\alpha_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_m^{\alpha_m}$ a $b = p_1^{\beta_1} p_2^{\beta_2} p_3^{\beta_3} \cdot \dots \cdot p_n^{\beta_n}$ , potom |   |
| $(a, b) = \prod_{i=1}^{\max\{m,n\}} p_i^{\min\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}}$  | $[a, b] = \prod_{i=1}^{\max\{m,n\}} p_i^{\max\{\alpha_i, \beta_i\}}$  |
| $d(n) = (\alpha_1 + 1)(\alpha_2 + 1) \cdot \dots \cdot (\alpha_m + 1)$  | počet deliteľov čísla $n$   |
| $\varphi(n) =  \{k \in \mathbb{N}   (n, k) = 1 \wedge k < n\} $   | Eulerova funkcia $\varphi$ – počet nesúdeliteľných čísel po $n$       |
| $\sigma(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k/n$  | súčet vlastných deliteľov čísla $n$ : $\sigma(4) = 1 + 2 + 4 = 7$     |

## Euklidov algoritmus

$$(a, b) = \mathbf{r}_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} a = & b \cdot q_0 + & r_0 \\ b = & r_0 \cdot q_1 + & r_1 \\ r_0 = & r_1 \cdot q_2 + & r_2 \\ r_1 = & r_2 \cdot q_3 + & r_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ r_n = & \mathbf{r}_{n+1} \cdot q_{n+2} + & 0 \end{array}$$

$$(12\ 600, 58\ 212) = 252$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} 58\ 212 = & 12\ 600 \cdot 4 + & 7\ 812 \\ 12\ 600 = & 7\ 812 \cdot 1 + & 4\ 788 \\ 7\ 812 = & 4\ 788 \cdot 1 + & 3\ 024 \\ 4\ 788 = & 3\ 024 \cdot 1 + & 1\ 764 \\ 3\ 024 = & 1\ 764 \cdot 1 + & 1\ 260 \\ 1\ 764 = & 1\ 260 \cdot 1 + & 504 \\ 1\ 260 = & 504 \cdot 2 + & 252 \\ 504 = & 252 \cdot 2 + & 0 \end{array}$$

## Dokonalé číslo

$$n = \sigma(n) - n = \frac{\sigma(n)}{2}$$

$$n = 2^{k-1} \cdot (2^k - 1)$$

|     |   |    |     |       |            |               |
|-----|---|----|-----|-------|------------|---------------|
| $k$ | 2 | 3  | 5   | 7     | 13         | 17            |
| $n$ | 6 | 28 | 496 | 8 128 | 33 550 336 | 8 589 869 056 |

$$n < \frac{\sigma(n)}{2}$$

$$n > \frac{\sigma(n)}{2}$$

$$n = p_1 \cdot p_2 \cdot p_3$$

$$F_n = 2^{(2^n)} + 1$$

rovná sa súčtu svojich vlastných menších deliteľov

Euklides: ak  $2^k - 1$  je prvočíslo, potom  $n$  je dokonalé

abundantné číslo: {12; 18; 20; 24; 30; ... }

redundantné číslo: {1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 7; ... }

sfenické číslo: {30; 42; 66; 70; ... }

Fermatove číslo: {3; 5; 17; 257; ... }

$$666 = \text{DCLXVI} = \sum_{i=1}^{36} i$$

12 – tucet; 13 – čertov tucet; 60 – kopa

### Kongruencia

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}: a = k \cdot m + b$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \wedge c \equiv d \pmod{m} \Rightarrow a + c \equiv b + d \pmod{m}$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{m} \wedge c \equiv d \pmod{m} \Rightarrow a \cdot c \equiv b \cdot d \pmod{m}$$

### Rímske číslice

|          |           |          |          |          |            |             |            |              |         |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| I<br>1   | II<br>2   | III<br>3 | IV<br>4  | V<br>5   | VI<br>6    | VII<br>7    | VIII<br>8  | IX<br>9      | X<br>10 |
| XI<br>11 | XII<br>12 | L<br>50  | C<br>100 | D<br>500 | M<br>1 000 | CD<br>1 000 | D<br>5 000 | CD<br>10 000 |         |

### Arabské číslice

|        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| •<br>0 | ۱<br>1 | ۲<br>2 | ۳<br>3 | ۴<br>4 | ۵<br>5 | ۶<br>6 | ۷<br>7 | ۸<br>8 | ۹<br>9 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### Číselné sústavy

pozičné  $\leftrightarrow$  nepozičné číselné sústavy

$$z (z > 1, z \in \mathbb{N})$$

$$0; 1; \dots; (z - 1)$$

$$a = \underbrace{p_n p_{n-1} \dots p_0}_{n+1 \text{ číslic pred}}, \underbrace{p_{-1} p_{-2} \dots p_{-m}}_{m \text{ číslic za}}$$

základ číselnej sústavy – počet číslic  
číslice

$$a = \sum_{i=-m}^n p_i \cdot z^i$$

### Desiatková (dekadická) sústava

$$z = 10$$

$$0; 1; 2; \dots; 9$$

|                   |                  |                    |                    |                       |                      |                      |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| $10^3$<br>tisícky | $10^2$<br>stovky | $10^1$<br>desiatky | $10^0$<br>jednotky | $10^{-1}$<br>desatiny | $10^{-2}$<br>stotiny | $10^{-3}$<br>tisícin |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

### Dvojková (binárna) sústava

$$z = 2$$

$$0; 1$$

|                        |                     |                  |                  |                 |                   |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| $2^5$<br>tridsaťdvojky | $2^4$<br>šestnásťky | $2^3$<br>osmičky | $2^2$<br>štvrťky | $2^1$<br>dvojky | $2^0$<br>jednotky |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

$$a = (1101001)_2 = 1 \cdot 2^6 + 1 \cdot 2^5 + 0 \cdot 2^4 + 1 \cdot 2^3 + 0 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^1 + 1 \cdot 2^0 = 64 + 32 + 8 + 1 = 105$$

metóda delenia základom

$$a = (r_n r_{n-1} r_{n-2} \dots r_1 r_0)_z$$

$$a = z \cdot q_0 + r_0$$

$$q_0 = z \cdot q_1 + r_1$$

$$q_1 = z \cdot q_2 + r_2$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$$

$$q_{n-1} = z \cdot 0 + r_n$$

| číslo/podiel | : základ | podiel | zvyšok |
|--------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 175          | :2 =     | 87     | 1      |
| 87           | :2 =     | 43     | 1      |
| 43           | :2 =     | 21     | 1      |
| 21           | :2 =     | 10     | 1      |
| 10           | :2 =     | 5      | 0      |
| 5            | :2 =     | 2      | 1      |
| 2            | :2 =     | 1      | 0      |
| 1            | :2 =     | 0      | 1      |

$$175 = (10101111)_2$$

| číslo/podiel | : základ | podiel | zvyšok |
|--------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 175          | :3 =     | 58     | 1      |
| 58           | :3 =     | 19     | 1      |
| 19           | :3 =     | 6      | 1      |
| 6            | :3 =     | 2      | 0      |
| 2            | :3 =     | 0      | 2      |

$$175 = (20111)_3$$

metóda násobenia základom

$$a = (q_n q_{n-1} q_{n-2} \dots q_1 q_0)_z$$

$$a < z^{n+1} \wedge a > z^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= q_n \cdot z^n + r_n \\ r_n &= q_{n-1} \cdot z^{n-1} + r_{n-1} \\ r_{n-1} &= q_{n-2} \cdot z^{n-2} + r_{n-2} \\ &\vdots && \vdots \\ r_1 &= q_0 \cdot z^0 + 0 \end{aligned}$$

| číslo/rozdiel | mocnina | podiel | zvyšok                   |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| 175           | 128     | 1      | $175 - 1 \cdot 128 = 47$ |
| 47            | 64      | 0      | $47 - 0 \cdot 64 = 47$   |
| 47            | 32      | 1      | $47 - 1 \cdot 32 = 15$   |
| 15            | 16      | 0      | $15 - 0 \cdot 16 = 15$   |
| 15            | 8       | 1      | $15 - 1 \cdot 8 = 7$     |
| 7             | 4       | 1      | $7 - 1 \cdot 4 = 3$      |
| 3             | 2       | 1      | $3 - 1 \cdot 2 = 1$      |
| 1             | 1       | 1      | $1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0$      |



| číslo/rozdiel | mocnina | podiel | zvyšok                  |
|---------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|
| 175           | 81      | 2      | $175 - 2 \cdot 81 = 13$ |
| 13            | 27      | 0      | $13 - 0 \cdot 27 = 13$  |
| 13            | 9       | 1      | $13 - 1 \cdot 9 = 4$    |
| 4             | 3       | 1      | $4 - 1 \cdot 3 = 1$     |
| 1             | 1       | 1      | $1 - 1 \cdot 1 = 0$     |



### Aproximácia čísel

$a$

presná hodnota

$a \approx \bar{a}$

stredná approximácia čísla

$a - \bar{a}$

chyba approximácie

$|a - \bar{a}|$

absolútna chyba approximácie

$\Delta a \geq |a - \bar{a}|$

odhad absolútnej chyby

$$\frac{|a - \bar{a}|}{a}$$

$$\delta a = \frac{\Delta a}{a}$$

$$\Delta(a \pm b) \leq \Delta a + \Delta b$$

$$\Delta(a : b) \leq \Delta a + \Delta b$$

$$\Delta f(x) \leq |f'(x)| \cdot \Delta x$$

relatívna chyba aproximácie

odhad relatívnej chyby

$$\Delta(a \cdot b) \leq \Delta a + \Delta b$$

$$\Delta(a^n) \leq n \cdot a^{n-1} \cdot \Delta a$$

## Algebra

### Výrazy

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

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

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

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

$$(a + b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4$$

$$(a - b)^4 = a^4 - 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 - 4ab^3 + b^4$$

$$(a + b)^5 = a^5 + 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 + b^5$$

$$(a - b)^5 = a^5 - 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 - 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 - b^5$$

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

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

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

$$a^4 - b^4 = (a - b)(a^3 + a^2b + ab^2 + b^3) = (a + b)(a - b)(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$a^5 - b^5 = (a - b)(a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4) \quad a^5 + b^5 = (a + b)(a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - ab^3 + b^4)$$

$$a^n - b^n = (a - b)(a^{n-1} + a^{n-2} \cdot b + a^{n-3} \cdot b^2 + \dots + a^2 \cdot b^{n-3} + a \cdot b^{n-2} + b^{n-1})$$

$$a^n + b^n = (a + b)(a^{n-1} - a^{n-2} \cdot b + a^{n-3} \cdot b^2 - \dots + a^2 \cdot b^{n-3} - a \cdot b^{n-2} + b^{n-1}), \text{ ak } n \text{ je nepárne}$$

$$(a + b + c)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2bc$$

$$(a + b + c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3ab^2 + 3ac^2 + 3bc^2 + 3a^2b + 3a^2c + 3b^2c + 6abc$$

$$(a + b + c + d)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 + 2ab + 2ac + 2ad + 2bc + 2bd + 2cd$$

### Newtonova binomická veta

$$(a \pm b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} \cdot b^k =$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} a^n \pm \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} \cdot b + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} \cdot b^2 \pm \binom{n}{3} a^{n-3} \cdot b^3 + \dots \pm \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} \cdot b^k + \dots \pm \binom{n}{n-1} a \cdot b^{n-1} \mp \binom{n}{n} b^n$$

### Pascalov trojuholník

|                |  |  |  |   |   |  |    |  |    |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
|----------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|----|--|----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|----|--|----|--|---|
| $(a + b)^0$    |  |  |  | 1 |   |  |    |  |    |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^1$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 1  |  |    |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^2$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 2  |  | 1  |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^3$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 3  |  | 3  |  | 1   |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^4$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 4  |  | 6  |  | 4   |  | 1   |  |     |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^5$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 5  |  | 10 |  | 10  |  | 5   |  | 1   |  |     |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^6$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 6  |  | 15 |  | 20  |  | 15  |  | 6   |  | 1   |  |     |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^7$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 7  |  | 21 |  | 35  |  | 35  |  | 21  |  | 7   |  | 1   |  |    |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^8$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 8  |  | 28 |  | 56  |  | 70  |  | 56  |  | 28  |  | 8   |  | 1  |  |    |  |   |
| $(a + b)^9$    |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 9  |  | 36 |  | 84  |  | 126 |  | 126 |  | 84  |  | 36  |  | 9  |  | 1  |  |   |
| $(a + b)^{10}$ |  |  |  |   | 1 |  | 10 |  | 45 |  | 120 |  | 210 |  | 252 |  | 210 |  | 120 |  | 45 |  | 10 |  | 1 |

### Polynomická veta

$$(a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_r)^n = \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_r=n}^n \binom{n}{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r} \cdot a_1^{k_1} \cdot a_2^{k_2} \cdot \dots \cdot a_r^{k_r} =$$

$$= \sum_{k_1+k_2+\dots+k_r=n}^n \frac{n!}{k_1!.k_2!. \dots . k_r!} \cdot a_1^{k_1} \cdot a_2^{k_2} \cdot \dots \cdot a_r^{k_r}$$

Mocniny

$$a^n := \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{n \text{ činitel'ov}}$$

pre  $n > 0$ 

$$a^0 := 1$$

$$a^n := \frac{1}{a^{-n}}$$

pre  $n < 0$ 

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

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

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

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

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

$$a^x = a^y \Leftrightarrow x = y$$

$$a^x = b^x \Leftrightarrow (a = b \vee a = -b)$$

Odmocniny

$$\sqrt[n]{a} := b \Leftrightarrow b^n = a$$

$$a^{\frac{k}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{a^k}$$

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

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

$$\sqrt[n]{a^k} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^k$$

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

$$\sqrt[n]{a^k} = \sqrt[n \cdot c]{a^{k \cdot c}}$$

Logaritmus

$$\log_a b := x \Leftrightarrow a^x = b \Rightarrow a = \sqrt[x]{b}$$

$$\log_a \frac{x}{y} = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a x^n = n \cdot \log_a x$$

$$\log_a \sqrt[n]{x} = \frac{\log_a x}{n}$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a a^x = x$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{\log_b x}{\log_b a}$$

$$\log_a x = \frac{1}{\log_x a}$$

$$\log x = \lg x = \log_{10} x$$

dekadický alebo Briggsov logaritmus

$$\ln x = \log_e x$$

prirodzený alebo Napierov logaritmus

RovniceLineárna rovnica

$$a \cdot x + b = 0$$

$$a; b \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{a}$$

Kvadratická rovnica

$$a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c = 0$$

$$a; b; c \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$$

$$D = b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c$$

diskriminant

$$D > 0$$

dva reálne korene

$$D = 0$$

jeden dvojnásobný reálny koreň

$$D < 0$$

nemá reálne korene → dva komplexné korene

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{D}}{2a}$$

$$a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c = a \cdot (x - x_1) \cdot (x - x_2)$$

rozloženie na súčin lineárnych činiteľov

$$\text{Viètove formuly: } x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{b}{a}; \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a}; \quad \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} = -\frac{b}{c}$$

### Rovnica tretieho stupňa (kubická)

$$a \cdot x^3 + b \cdot x^2 + c \cdot x + d = 0$$

$a; b; c; d \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$

$$x^3 + r \cdot x^2 + s \cdot x + t = 0$$

delené s  $a$

$$y = x + \frac{r}{3}$$

substitúciou prejde na tvar  $(x = y - \frac{r}{3})$

$$y^3 + p \cdot y + q = 0$$

$$p = \frac{3s - r^2}{3}, q = \frac{2r^3}{27} - \frac{rs}{3} + t = \frac{2r^3 - 9rs + 27t}{27}$$

$$D = \left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2$$

$$D > 0$$

$$D = 0$$

$$D < 0$$

jeden reálny a dva komplexné korene

tri reálne  $\rightarrow$  z toho jeden dvojnásobný koreň

tri reálne korene

Cardanove vzorce

$$u = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2}} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} + \sqrt{D}}$$

$$v = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{p}{3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^2}} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{q}{2} - \sqrt{D}}$$

$$y_1 = u + v$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{u+v}{2} + i \cdot \sqrt{3} = \varepsilon_1 \cdot u + \varepsilon_2 \cdot v$$

$$\text{kde } \varepsilon_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm i \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y_3 = -\frac{u+v}{2} - i \cdot \sqrt{3} = \varepsilon_2 \cdot u + \varepsilon_1 \cdot v$$

naspäť dosadíme

$$x_i = y_i - \frac{r}{3}$$

$$\text{Viètove formuly: } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -\frac{b}{a}; \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 = -\frac{d}{a}; \quad \frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = -\frac{c}{d}$$

### Všeobecná rovnica n-tého stupňa

$$P^n(x) \equiv a_n \cdot x^n + a_{n-1} \cdot x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} \cdot x^{n-2} + \dots + a_1 \cdot x + a_0 = 0$$

$$a_n(x - x_1)^{k_1} \cdot (x - x_2)^{k_2} \cdot \dots \cdot (x - x_m)^{k_m} = 0 \quad k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_m = n$$

$$\text{Viètove formuly: } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = -\frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n}; \quad \sum_{\substack{i,j=1 \\ i < j}}^n x_i \cdot x_j = \frac{a_{n-2}}{a_n}; \quad \sum_{\substack{i,j,k=1 \\ i < j < k}}^n x_i \cdot x_j \cdot x_k = -\frac{a_{n-3}}{a_n}; \dots; \quad \prod_{i=1}^n x_i = (-1)^n \frac{a_0}{a_n}$$

### Špeciálne rovnice

#### Rýdzokvadratická

$$x^2 + c = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{-c}, \text{ ak } c \leq 0$$

#### Neúplná kvadratická

$$x^2 + b \cdot x = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0; x_2 = -b$$

#### Čistá tretieho stupňa

$$x^3 + d = 0$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[3]{-d}$$

#### Neúplná tretieho stupňa

$$x^3 + c \cdot x = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0; x_{2,3} = \pm \sqrt{-c}, \text{ ak } c \leq 0$$

#### Binomická rovnica 2n-tého stupňa (párná mocnina)

$$x^{2n} - a = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt[2n]{a}, \text{ ak } a \geq 0$$

#### Binomická rovnica (2n + 1)-ého stupňa (nepárná mocnina)

$$x^{2n+1} - a = 0$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt[2n+1]{a}$$

## Sústavy rovníc

### Sústava dvoch lineárnych rovníc s dvoma neznámymi

$$a_1.x + b_1.y = c_1$$

$$a_2.x + b_2.y = c_2$$

$$x = \frac{b_2c_1 - b_1c_2}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}$$

$$y = \frac{a_1c_2 - a_2c_1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}$$

### Sústava troch lineárnych rovníc s troma neznámymi

$$a_1.x + b_1.y + c_1.z = d_1$$

$$a_2.x + b_2.y + c_2.z = d_2$$

$$a_3.x + b_3.y + c_3.z = d_3$$

$$x = \frac{b_2c_3d_1 + b_1c_2d_3 + b_3c_1d_2 - b_2c_1d_3 - b_3c_2d_1 - b_1c_3d_2}{a_1b_2c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_3b_2c_1 - a_1b_3c_2 - a_2b_1c_3}$$

$$y = \frac{a_1c_3d_2 + a_3c_2d_1 + a_2c_1d_3 - a_3c_1d_2 - a_1c_2d_3 - a_2c_3d_1}{a_1b_2c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_3b_2c_1 - a_1b_3c_2 - a_2b_1c_3}$$

$$z = \frac{a_1b_2d_3 + a_3b_1d_2 + a_2b_3d_1 - a_3b_2d_1 - a_1b_3d_2 - a_2b_1d_3}{a_1b_2c_3 + a_3b_1c_2 + a_2b_3c_1 - a_3b_2c_1 - a_1b_3c_2 - a_2b_1c_3}$$

### Priemery

$$\bar{x}_A = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \quad \text{aritmetický priemer}$$

$$\bar{x}_G = \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i} \quad \text{geometrický priemer}$$

$$\bar{x}_H = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} = \frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}} \quad \text{harmonický priemer}$$

$$\bar{x}_Q = \sqrt{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2} \quad \text{kvadratický priemer}$$

$$\bar{x}_H \leq \bar{x}_G \leq \bar{x}_A \leq \bar{x}_Q$$

### Známe nerovnice

$$1. a^2 \geq 0$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2. \sqrt{a_1 \cdot a_2} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2}{2}$$

$$\forall a_1; a_2 \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n} \leq \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

$$\forall a_1; a_2; \dots; a_n \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

$$3. \frac{n}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot \dots \cdot a_n}$$

$$\forall a_1; a_2; \dots; a_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$4. \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + \dots + a_n^2}{n}}$$

$$\forall a_1; a_2; \dots; a_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

$$5. (a_1.b_1 + a_2.b_2 + \dots + a_n.b_n)^2 \leq (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) \cdot (b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \dots + b_n^2)$$

Cauchy-Buňakovskij-Schwarz

$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot b_i \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2$$

$$6. a \leq |a|$$

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b| \quad |a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n| \leq |a_1| + |a_2| + |a_3| + \dots + |a_n|$$

$$||a| - |b|| \leq |a - b| \leq |a| + |b|$$

$$7. (1 + a)^n \geq 1 + n.a$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}: a > -1 \quad \text{Bernoulli}$$

# Elementárne funkcie

## Algebrické funkcie

### Konštantná funkcia

$$f: y = c$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H_f = \{c\}$$

$$\text{N.B. } Y(0; c)$$

### Lineárna funkcia

$$f: y = a.x + b$$

$$a; b \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

pre  $a > 0$  m.↑

pre  $a < 0$  m.↓

$$\text{N.B. } X\left(-\frac{b}{a}; 0\right)$$

$$Y(0; b)$$

EXT. nemá

### Kvadratická funkcia

$$f: y = a.x^2 + b.x + c$$

$$a; b; c \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$$

$$f: y = a.(x + b')^2 + c' = a.\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

$$V\left(\frac{-b}{2a}; \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H_f = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}; \infty\right) \text{ ak } a > 0 \\ \left(-\infty; \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}\right) \text{ ak } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pre } a > 0 \begin{cases} x \in \left(-\infty; \frac{-b}{2a}\right) \text{ m.↓} \\ x \in \left(\frac{-b}{2a}; \infty\right) \text{ m.↑} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{N.B. } X_1\left(\frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}; 0\right)$$

$$\text{pre } a < 0 \begin{cases} x \in \left(-\infty; \frac{-b}{2a}\right) \text{ m.↑} \\ x \in \left(\frac{-b}{2a}; \infty\right) \text{ m.↓} \end{cases}$$

$$X_2\left(\frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}; 0\right)$$

$$Y(0; c)$$

pre  $a > 0$  v bode  $x_0 = \frac{-b}{2a}$  má minimum

pre  $a < 0$  v bode  $x_0 = \frac{-b}{2a}$  má maximum

### Funkcia absolútnej hodnoty

$$f: y = a.|x + b| + c$$

$$a; b; c \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$$

$$V(-b; c)$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$H_f = \begin{cases} (c; \infty) \text{ ak } a > 0 \\ (-\infty; c) \text{ ak } a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{pre } a > 0 \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -b) \text{ m.↓} \\ x \in (-b; \infty) \text{ m.↑} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{N.B. } X_1\left(\frac{-ba - c}{a}; 0\right)$$

$$\text{pre } a < 0 \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -b) \text{ m.↑} \\ x \in (-b; \infty) \text{ m.↓} \end{cases}$$

$$X_2\left(\frac{-ba + c}{a}; 0\right)$$

$$Y(0; a.|b| + c)$$

pre  $a > 0$  v bode  $x_0 = -b$  má minimum

pre  $a < 0$  v bode  $x_0 = -b$  má maximum

Nepriama úmernosť (lineárna lomená funkcia)

$$f: y = \frac{a}{x+b} + c = \frac{a_1x+a_0}{b_1x+b_0}$$

$$a; b; c \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a \neq 0$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-b\}$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{c\}$$

pre  $a > 0$   $x \in (-\infty; -b) \cup (-b; \infty)$  m. $\downarrow$

pre  $a < 0$   $x \in (-\infty; -b) \cup (-b; \infty)$  m. $\uparrow$

$$\text{N.B. } X\left(-\frac{a+bc}{c}; 0\right)$$

$$Y\left(0; \frac{a+bc}{b}\right)$$

EXT. nemá

Racionálna lomená funkcia

$$f: y = \frac{a_m x^m + a_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0}{b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0}$$

$$\forall i: a_i; b_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

Mocninová funkcia

$$f: y = x^n$$

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

**kladný páry**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$n > 0 \wedge n = 2.k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$x \in (-\infty; 0)$  m. $\downarrow$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}_0^+ = \langle 0; \infty \rangle$$

N.B. XY (0; 0)

$x \in (0; \infty)$  m. $\uparrow$

v bode  $x_0 = 0$  globálne minimum

S.B. (-1; 1); (0; 0); (1; 1)

páry funkcia:  $x^n = (-x)^n$

**kladný nepáry**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$n > 0 \wedge n = 2.k + 1 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$x \in D_f$  m. $\uparrow$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

N.B. XY (0; 0)

S.B. (-1; -1); (0; 0); (1; 1)

EXT. nemá

nepáry funkcia:  $(-x)^n = -x^n$

**záporný páry**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$n < 0 \wedge n = 2.k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$x \in (-\infty; 0)$  m. $\uparrow$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}^+ = (0; \infty)$$

N.B. nemá

$x \in (0; \infty)$  m. $\downarrow$

EXT. nemá

S.B. (-1; 1); (1; 1)

páry funkcia:  $x^n = (-x)^n$

**záporný nepáry**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$n < 0 \wedge n = 2.k + 1 \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty)$  m. $\downarrow$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

N.B. nemá

S.B. (-1; -1); (1; 1)

EXT. nemá

nepáry funkcia:  $(-x)^n = -x^n$

Iracionalná funkcia (odmocninová)

$$f: y = \pm x^r = \pm \sqrt[n]{x}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{n} \wedge n \in \mathbb{N}$$

**páry**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}_0^+ = \langle 0; \infty \rangle$$

$$n = 2.k \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$x \in D_f$  m. $\uparrow$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}_0^+ = \langle 0; \infty \rangle$$

S.B. (0; 0); (1; 1)

N.B. XY (0; 0)

**nepáry**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$n = 2.k + 1 \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$x \in D_f$  m. $\uparrow$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

S.B. (-1; -1); (0; 0); (1; 1)

N.B. XY (0; 0)

EXT. nemá

**Transcendentné funkcie****Exponenciálne a logaritmické funkcie****Exponenciálna**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

pre  $0 < a < 1$  m.↓N.B.  $Y(0; 1)$ 

EXT. nemá

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$

$$f: y = a^x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}^+ = (0; \infty)$$

pre  $a > 1$  m.↑S.B.  $(0; 1)$ 

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

**Logaritmická**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}^+ = (0; \infty)$$

pre  $0 < a < 1$  m.↓N.B.  $X(1; 0)$ 

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \log_a x \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\}$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

pre  $a > 1$  m.↑S.B.  $(1; 0)$ **Uhol**

stupňová miera

$$1^\circ = 60'$$

oblúková miera (radián)

stotinná miera (grád – gón)

$$1^g = 100^cg$$

dielec (delostrelecký)

$$\text{pravý uhol} = 90^\circ (360^\circ)$$

$$1' = 60''$$

$$\text{pravý uhol} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{rad} (2\pi \text{ rad})$$

$$\text{pravý uhol} = 100^g (400^g)$$

$$1^g = 10^mg = 100^{cg}$$

$$\text{pravý uhol} = 1500^- / 1600^- (6000^- / 6400^-)$$

prevod

$$\alpha [^\circ] = \frac{x[\text{rad}]}{\pi \text{ rad}} \cdot 180^\circ$$

$$\alpha [^\circ] = \frac{\beta[g]}{10g} \cdot 90^\circ$$

$$x [\text{rad}] = \frac{\alpha[^\circ]}{180^\circ} \cdot \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$x [\text{rad}] = \frac{\beta[g]}{200g} \cdot \pi \text{ rad}$$

$$\beta [^g] = \frac{\alpha[^\circ]}{9^\circ} \cdot 10^g$$

$$\beta [^g] = \frac{x[\text{rad}]}{\pi \text{ rad}} \cdot 200^g$$

| $15^\circ$         | $30^\circ$       | $45^\circ$       | $60^\circ$       | $75^\circ$         | $90^\circ$       | $105^\circ$        | $120^\circ$      | $135^\circ$      | $150^\circ$       | $165^\circ$        | $180^\circ$ |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| $\frac{\pi}{12}$   | $\frac{\pi}{6}$  | $\frac{\pi}{4}$  | $\frac{\pi}{3}$  | $\frac{5\pi}{12}$  | $\frac{\pi}{2}$  | $\frac{7\pi}{12}$  | $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  | $\frac{11\pi}{12}$ | $\pi$       |
| $195^\circ$        | $210^\circ$      | $225^\circ$      | $240^\circ$      | $255^\circ$        | $270^\circ$      | $285^\circ$        | $300^\circ$      | $315^\circ$      | $330^\circ$       | $345^\circ$        | $360^\circ$ |
| $\frac{13\pi}{12}$ | $\frac{7\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{17\pi}{12}$ | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ | $\frac{19\pi}{12}$ | $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{11\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{23\pi}{12}$ | $2\pi$      |

**Goniometrické (trigonometrické) funkcie a ich inverzné (cyklometrické) funkcie**

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{cotg} x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\sec^2 x - \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - \operatorname{cotg}^2 x = 1$$

$$\sin x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x = 1$$

$$\cos x \cdot \sec x = 1$$

**Sínus**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cup \left(\frac{3\pi}{2}; 2\pi\right) \text{ m.}\downarrow$$

$$f: y = \sin x$$

$$H_f = \{-1; 1\}$$

$$x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) \text{ m.}\downarrow$$

$$x \in \left( \frac{(4k-1)\pi}{2}; \frac{(4k+1)\pi}{2} \right) m.\uparrow$$

N.B.  $X_k(k\pi; 0)$

v bode  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  má lokálne maximum  
periodická:  $p = 2\pi$

### Kosínus

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in (0; \pi) m.\downarrow$$

$$x \in (2k\pi; (2k+1)\pi) m.\downarrow$$

$$N.B. X_k\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; 0\right)$$

v bode  $x_k = 2k\pi$  má lokálne maximum  
periodická:  $p = 2\pi$

### Tangens

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right\}$$

$$x \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right) m.\uparrow$$

$$x \in \left( \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2}; \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{2} \right) m.\uparrow$$

$$N.B. X_k(k\pi; 0)$$

EXT. nemá

periodická:  $p = \pi$

### Kotangens

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi\}$$

$$x \in (0; \pi) m.\downarrow$$

$$x \in (k\pi; (k+1)\pi) m.\downarrow$$

$$N.B. X_k\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi; 0\right)$$

periodická:  $p = \pi$

### Arkus sínus

$$D_f = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$x \in \langle -1; 1 \rangle m.\uparrow$$

v bode  $x_1 = -1$  má minimum

nepárna funkcia:  $\arcsin(-x) = -\arcsin x$

### Arkus kosínus

$$D_f = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$x \in \langle -1; 1 \rangle m.\downarrow$$

v bode  $x_1 = -1$  má maximum

### Arkus tangens

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} m.\uparrow$$

EXT. nemá

### Arkus kotangens

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in \left( \frac{(4k+1)\pi}{2}; \frac{(4k+3)\pi}{2} \right) m.\downarrow$$

$$XY(0; 0)$$

v bode  $x_k = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  má lokálne minimum  
nepárna funkcia:  $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$

$$f: y = \cos x$$

$$H_f = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$x \in (\pi; 2\pi) m.\uparrow$$

$$x \in ((2k-1)\pi; 2k\pi) m.\uparrow$$

$$Y(0; 1)$$

v bode  $x_k = (2k+1)\pi$  má lokálne minimum  
párna funkcia:  $\cos(-x) = \cos x$

$$f: y = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$XY(0; 0)$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$

$$f: y = \operatorname{cotg} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

EXT. nemá

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{cotg}(-x) = -\operatorname{cotg} x$

$$f: y = \operatorname{arc sin} x$$

$$H_f = \left\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$N.B. XY(0; 0)$$

v bode  $x_2 = 1$  má maximum

$$f: y = \operatorname{arc cos} x$$

$$H_f = \langle 0; \pi \rangle$$

$$N.B. Y\left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

v bode  $x_2 = 1$  má minimum

$$f: y = \operatorname{arc tg} x$$

$$H_f = \left\langle -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$N.B. XY(0; 0)$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{arc tg}(-x) = -\operatorname{arc tg} x$

$$f: y = \operatorname{arc cotg} x$$

$$H_f = \langle 0; \pi \rangle$$

x ∈ ℝ m.↓

N.B.  $Y\left(0; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

EXT. nemá

**Doplňkové uhly**

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

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

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\sec x = \operatorname{cosec}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

periodické

$$\sin x = \sin(x + 2k\pi)$$

$$\cos x = \cos(x + 2k\pi)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg}(x + k\pi)$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x = \operatorname{cotg}(x + k\pi)$$

**Ďalšie vlastnosti**

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos x$                              | $\sin(\pi - x) = \sin x$                                | $\sin(\pi + x) = -\sin x$                              | $\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm x\right) = -\cos x$                                |
| $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\sin x$                             | $\cos(\pi - x) = -\cos x$                               | $\cos(\pi + x) = -\cos x$                              | $\cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm x\right) = \pm \sin x$                             |
| $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\operatorname{cotg} x$ | $\operatorname{tg}(\pi - x) = -\operatorname{tg} x$     | $\operatorname{tg}(\pi + x) = \operatorname{tg} x$     | $\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm x\right) = \mp \operatorname{cotg} x$ |
| $\operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\operatorname{tg} x$ | $\operatorname{cotg}(\pi - x) = -\operatorname{cotg} x$ | $\operatorname{cotg}(\pi + x) = \operatorname{cotg} x$ | $\operatorname{cotg}\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} \pm x\right) = \mp \operatorname{tg} x$ |

**Hodnoty funkcií vo vybraných uhloch**

|                         | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\pi$ | $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|-------|------------------|
| $\sin x$                | 0 | 1               | 0     | -1               |
| $\cos x$                | 1 | 0               | -1    | 0                |
| $\operatorname{tg} x$   | 0 | -               | 0     | -                |
| $\operatorname{cotg} x$ | - | 0               | -     | 0                |

|                         | $\frac{\pi}{12}$                | $\frac{\pi}{6}$      | $\frac{\pi}{4}$      | $\frac{\pi}{3}$      | $\frac{5\pi}{12}$               |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| $\sin x$                | $\frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$        | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}{2}$ |
| $\cos x$                | $\frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$        | $\frac{\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}}{2}$ |
| $\operatorname{tg} x$   | $2 - \sqrt{3}$                  | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 1                    | $\sqrt{3}$           | $\sqrt{7 + 4\sqrt{3}}$          |
| $\operatorname{cotg} x$ | $2 + \sqrt{3}$                  | $\sqrt{3}$           | 1                    | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | $\sqrt{7 - 4\sqrt{3}}$          |

## Druhé mocniny goniometrických funkcií

|                            | $\sin^2 x$                      | $\cos^2 x$                      | $\operatorname{tg}^2 x$                                   | $\operatorname{cotg}^2 x$                                     | $\sec^2 x$                      | $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$                                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|
| $\sin^2 x$                 | —                               | $1 - \cos^2 x$                  | $\frac{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$                       | $\frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{\sec^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}$                            |
| $\cos^2 x$                 | $1 - \sin^2 x$                  | —                               | $\frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$                     | $\frac{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{\sec^2 x}$            | $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}$ |
| $\operatorname{tg}^2 x$    | $\frac{\sin^2 x}{1 - \sin^2 x}$ | $\frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$ | —   | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$                           | $\sec^2 x - 1$                  | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1}$                        |
| $\operatorname{cotg}^2 x$  | $\frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$ | $\frac{\cos^2 x}{1 - \cos^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}$                         | —   | $\frac{1}{\sec^2 x - 1}$        | $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1$                                  |
| $\sec^2 x$                 | $\frac{1}{1 - \sin^2 x}$        | $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$            | $1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$                               | $\frac{1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x}{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x}$ | —                               | $\frac{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1}$ |
| $\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$ | $\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$            | $\frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 x}$        | $\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{\operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ | $1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x$                                 | $\frac{\sec^2 x}{\sec^2 x - 1}$ | —   |

## Súčtové vzorce

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(x+y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} y}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg}(x+y) = \frac{\operatorname{cotg} x \cdot \operatorname{cotg} y - 1}{\operatorname{cotg} y + \operatorname{cotg} x}$$

$$\sin(x+y+z) = \sin x \cdot \cos y \cdot \cos z + \cos x \cdot \sin y \cdot \cos z + \cos x \cdot \cos y \cdot \sin z - \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin z$$

$$\cos(x+y+z) = \cos x \cdot \cos y \cdot \cos z - \sin x \cdot \sin y \cdot \cos z - \sin x \cdot \cos y \cdot \sin z - \cos x \cdot \sin y \cdot \sin z$$

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cdot \cos y - \cos x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cdot \cos y + \sin x \cdot \sin y$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(x-y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg} y}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} y}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg}(x-y) = \frac{\operatorname{cotg} x \cdot \operatorname{cotg} y + 1}{\operatorname{cotg} y - \operatorname{cotg} x}$$

## Goniometrické funkcie násobkov uhla

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$$

$$\sin 4x = 8 \cos^3 x \cdot \sin x - 4 \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{2}{\operatorname{cotg} x - \operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 3x = \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg}^3 x}{1 - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 4x = \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} x - 4 \operatorname{tg}^3 x}{1 - 6 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{tg}^4 x}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$$

$$\cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$$

$$\cos 4x = 8 \cos^4 x - 8 \cos^2 x + 1$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} 2x = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^2 x - 1}{2 \operatorname{cotg} x} = \frac{\operatorname{cotg} x - \operatorname{tg} x}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} 3x = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^3 x - 3 \operatorname{cotg} x}{3 \operatorname{cotg}^2 x - 1}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} 4x = \frac{\operatorname{cotg}^4 x - 6 \operatorname{cotg}^2 x + 1}{4 \operatorname{cotg}^3 x - 4 \operatorname{cotg} x}$$

## Goniometrické funkcie polovičného uhla

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{1 - \cos x}} = \frac{\sin x}{1 - \cos x} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x}$$

## Súčet a rozdiel goniometrických funkcií

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\cos x + \sin x = \sqrt{2} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + x \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - x \right)$$

$$\cos x - \sin x = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} y = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos x \cdot \cos y}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x + \operatorname{cotg} y = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin x \cdot \sin y}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{cotg} y = \frac{\cos(x-y)}{\cos x \cdot \sin y}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg} y = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cdot \cos y}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x - \operatorname{cotg} y = -\frac{\sin(x-y)}{\sin x \cdot \sin y}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} x - \operatorname{tg} y = \frac{\cos(x+y)}{\sin x \cdot \cos y}$$

### Hyperbolické funkcie a ich inverzné (hyperbolometrické) funkcie (area alebo argument hyperbolickej funkcie)

$$\operatorname{ch}^2 x - \operatorname{sh}^2 x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{sch} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{arsh} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$$

$$\operatorname{arth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\pm \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \ln \sqrt{\pm \frac{1+x}{1-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{th} x \cdot \operatorname{cth} x = 1$$

$$\operatorname{cth} x = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cth} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{csch} x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh} x} = \frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$$

$$\operatorname{arch} x = \ln(x \mp \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$\operatorname{arcth} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\pm \frac{x+1}{x-1}\right) = \ln \sqrt{\pm \frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$

### **Hyperbolický sínus**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in D_f \text{ m. } \uparrow$$

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \operatorname{sh} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{N.B. } XY(0; 0)$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{sh}(-x) = -\operatorname{sh} x$

### **Hyperbolický kosínus**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0) \text{ m. } \downarrow$$

$$\text{N.B. } Y(0; 1)$$

párna funkcia:  $\operatorname{ch}(-x) = \operatorname{ch} x$

$$f: y = \operatorname{ch} x$$

$$H_f = (1; \infty)$$

$$x \in (0; \infty) \text{ m. } \uparrow$$

v bode  $x_0 = 0$  má minimum

### **Hyperbolický tangens**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in D_f \text{ m. } \uparrow$$

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \operatorname{th} x$$

$$H_f = (-1; 1)$$

$$\text{N.B. } XY(0; 0)$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{th}(-x) = -\operatorname{th} x$

### **Hyperbolický kotangens**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty) \text{ m. } \downarrow$$

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \operatorname{cth} x$$

$$H_f = (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$$

$$\text{N.B. nemá}$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{cth}(-x) = -\operatorname{cth} x$

### **Area sinus hyperbolicus**

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \in D_f \text{ m. } \uparrow$$

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \operatorname{arsh} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{N.B. } XY(0; 0)$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{arsh}(-x) = -\operatorname{arsh} x$

### **Area cosinus hyperbolicus**

$$D_f = (1; \infty)$$

$$x \in D_f \text{ m. } \uparrow$$

$$\text{N.B. } X(1; 0)$$

$$f: y = \operatorname{arch} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

v bode  $x_0 = 1$  má minimum

**Area tangens hyperbolicus**

$$D_f = \langle -1; 1 \rangle$$

$$x \in D_f \text{ m. } \uparrow$$

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \operatorname{arth} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{N.B. } XY(0; 0)$$

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{arth}(-x) = -\operatorname{arth} x$

**Area cotangens hyperbolicus**

$$D_f = (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty)$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; \infty) \text{ m. } \downarrow$$

EXT. nemá

$$f: y = \operatorname{arcth} x$$

$$H_f = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

N.B. nemá

nepárna funkcia:  $\operatorname{arcth}(-x) = -\operatorname{arcth} x$

**Druhé mocniny hyperbolických funkcií**

|                           | $\operatorname{sh}^2 x$                                   | $\operatorname{ch}^2 x$                                   | $\operatorname{th}^2 x$                                   | $\operatorname{cth}^2 x$                                    | $\operatorname{sch}^2 x$                                    | $\operatorname{csch}^2 x$                                     |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $\operatorname{sh}^2 x$   | —   | $\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1$                               | $\frac{\operatorname{th}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cth}^2 x - 1}$                      | $\frac{1 - \operatorname{sch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sch}^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{csch}^2 x}$                           |
| $\operatorname{ch}^2 x$   | $1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x$                               | —   | $\frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x}$                     | $\frac{\operatorname{cth}^2 x}{\operatorname{cth}^2 x - 1}$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{sch}^2 x}$                          | $\frac{1 + \operatorname{csch}^2 x}{\operatorname{csch}^2 x}$ |
| $\operatorname{th}^2 x$   | $\frac{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x}$ | $\frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$ | —   | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{cth}^2 x}$                          | $\frac{1 - \operatorname{sch}^2 x}{\operatorname{sch}^2 x}$ | $\frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{csch}^2 x}$                       |
| $\operatorname{cth}^2 x$  | $\frac{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$ | $\frac{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1}$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{th}^2 x}$                         | —   | $\frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{sch}^2 x}$                      | $\operatorname{csch}^2 x + 1$                                 |
| $\operatorname{sch}^2 x$  | $\frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x}$                     | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$                         | $1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x$                               | $\frac{\operatorname{cth}^2 x - 1}{\operatorname{cth}^2 x}$ | —   | $\frac{\operatorname{csch}^2 x}{1 + \operatorname{csch}^2 x}$ |
| $\operatorname{csch}^2 x$ | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$                         | $\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x - 1}$                     | $\frac{1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x}{\operatorname{th}^2 x}$ | $\operatorname{cth}^2 x - 1$                                | $\frac{\operatorname{sch}^2 x}{1 - \operatorname{sch}^2 x}$ | —   |

**Súčtové vzorce**

$$\operatorname{sh}(x+y) = \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y + \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x+y) = \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y + \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\operatorname{th}(x+y) = \frac{\operatorname{th} x + \operatorname{th} y}{1 + \operatorname{th} x \cdot \operatorname{th} y}$$

$$\operatorname{cth}(x+y) = \frac{1 + \operatorname{cth} x \cdot \operatorname{cth} y}{\operatorname{cth} x + \operatorname{cth} y}$$

$$\operatorname{sh}(x-y) = \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y - \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(x-y) = \operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y - \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{sh} y$$

$$\operatorname{th}(x-y) = \frac{\operatorname{th} x - \operatorname{th} y}{1 - \operatorname{th} x \cdot \operatorname{th} y}$$

$$\operatorname{cth}(x-y) = \frac{1 - \operatorname{cth} x \cdot \operatorname{cth} y}{\operatorname{cth} x - \operatorname{cth} y}$$

**Hyperbolické funkcie dvojnásobného uhla**

$$\operatorname{sh} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sh} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y$$

$$\operatorname{th} 2x = \frac{2 \operatorname{th} x}{1 + \operatorname{th}^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} 2x = \operatorname{sh}^2 x + \operatorname{ch}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{cth} 2x = \frac{1 + \operatorname{cth}^2 x}{2 \operatorname{cth} x}$$

**Hyperbolické funkcie polovičného uhla**

$$\operatorname{sh} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{ch} x - 1}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{th} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x + 1} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x - 1}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{ch} x + 1}{2}}$$

$$\operatorname{cth} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\operatorname{sh} x}{\operatorname{ch} x - 1} = \frac{\operatorname{ch} x + 1}{\operatorname{sh} x}$$

**Súčet a rozdiel hyperbolických funkcií**

$$\operatorname{sh} x + \operatorname{sh} y = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x + \operatorname{ch} y = 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \operatorname{ch} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th} x + \operatorname{th} y = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(x+y)}{\operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y}$$

$$\operatorname{sh} x - \operatorname{sh} y = 2 \operatorname{ch} \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{ch} x - \operatorname{ch} y = 2 \operatorname{sh} \frac{x+y}{2} \cdot \operatorname{sh} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{th} x - \operatorname{th} y = \frac{\operatorname{sh}(x-y)}{\operatorname{ch} x \cdot \operatorname{ch} y}$$

Ďalšie funkcie**Signum**

$$\text{sig } x = \begin{cases} -1 & , ak x < 0 \\ 0 & , ak x = 0 \\ 1 & , ak x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f: y = \text{sig } x$$

**(Dolná) Celá časť**

$$[x] := \max \{n \in \mathbb{Z} | n \leq x\}$$

$$[x] = x \bmod 1$$

$$f: y = [x]$$

**Horná celá časť**

$$\lceil x \rceil := \min \{n \in \mathbb{Z} | n \geq x\}$$

$$f: y = \lceil x \rceil$$

**Desatinná časť**

$$\{x\} = x - [x]$$

$$f: y = \{x\}$$

**Funkcia beta**

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

$$f: B(x, y) := \int_0^1 t^{x-1} \cdot (1-t)^{y-1} dt \quad (\text{Euler})$$

**Funkcia gama**

$$\Gamma(x) = (x-1)\Gamma(x-1)$$

$$\Gamma(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n! \cdot n^{x-1}}{x(x+1)(x+2)\dots(x+n-1)} \quad (\text{Gauss})$$

$$f: \Gamma(x) := \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} \cdot e^{-t} dt \quad (\text{Euler})$$

$$\text{pre } x \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Gamma(x) = (x-1)!$$

Algebrické krivky

Semikubická (Neilova) parabola

$$a \cdot x^3 - y^2 = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Agnesiova krivka

$$(x^2 + a^2) \cdot y - a^3 = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Descartesov list

$$x^3 + y^3 - 3axy = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Dioklesova cisoida

$$x^3 + (x-a) \cdot y^2 = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Strofoida

$$(x+a) \cdot x^2 + (x-a) \cdot y^2 = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Nikomedova konchoida

$$(x-a)^2 \cdot (x^2 + y^2) - b^2 \cdot x^2 = 0 \quad a; b > 0$$

Pascalova špirála

$$(x^2 + y^2 - ax)^2 - l^2 \cdot (x^2 + y^2) = 0 \quad a; l > 0$$

Kardioida (srdečkovka)

$$(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - 2ax) - a^2 \cdot x^2 = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Cassiniove krivky

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2 \cdot c^2 \cdot (x^2 - y^2) - (a^4 - c^4) = 0 \quad a; c > 0$$

Lemniskáta

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - 2 \cdot a^2 \cdot (x^2 - y^2) = 0 \quad a > 0$$

Obyčajný cyklois

$$a \cdot \cos \frac{x + \sqrt{y \cdot (2a-y)}}{a} = a - y \quad a > 0$$

Ampersand

$$(y^2 - x^2) \cdot (x-1)(2x-3) - 4(x^2 + y^2 - 2x) = 0$$

Astroida

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{y^2} - \sqrt[3]{a^2} = 0$$

Mašľa

$$x^4 + y^3 - x^2 \cdot y = 0$$

de Sluze mušle

$$x^3 - y^2 - ax^2 = 0$$

Démonická krivka

$$x^2 \cdot (x^2 - b^2) - y^2 \cdot (y^2 - a^2) = 0$$

Srdce

$$(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^3 - x^2 \cdot y^3 = 0$$

Maltský kríž

$$x^3 \cdot y - x \cdot y^3 - x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

Štvorlístok (quadrifolium)

$$(x^2 + y^2)^3 - 4a^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot y^2 = 0$$

(Rectellipse)

$$s^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) + 1 = 0$$

Skarabeus

$$(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 - ax)^2 - b^2 \cdot (x^2 - y^2) = 0$$

Strmeň

$$y^2 \cdot (y-1) \cdot (y-2) \cdot (y+5) - (x^2 - 1)^2 = 0$$

Trojlístok (trifolium)

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - a.(x^3 - 3xy^2) = 0$$

Transformácie funkcií

$$g: y = a.f(d.x + b) + c$$

$$a; b; c; d \in \mathbb{R} \wedge a; d \neq 0$$

$$g_1: y = a.f(x)$$

kolmá osová afinita na os  $x$  s koeficientom  $a$ 

$$g_2: y = f(x + b)$$

posúvanie v smere  $x$ -ovej osi o  $-b$ 

$$g_3: y = f(x) + c$$

posúvanie v smere  $y$ -ovej osi o  $c$ 

$$g_4: y = f(d.x)$$

kolmá osová afinita na os  $y$  s koeficientom  $\frac{1}{d}$ **Geometria**Zhodné zobrazenia (izometria)

$$\forall A, B: Z(A) = A' \wedge Z(B) = B' \Rightarrow |AB| = |A'B'|$$

Identické zobrazenie (identita)  $\mathcal{I}$ 

$$1. \forall A: \mathcal{I}(A) = A \quad \text{samodružný bod}$$

Stredová súmernosť (centrálna symetria)  $S$ 

$$1. \exists! S: S(S) = S \quad \text{samodružný bod}$$

$$2. \forall A: S(A) = A' \Rightarrow S \in AA'$$

$$3. \forall A: S(A) = A' \Rightarrow |AS| = |SA'|$$

$$4. \forall A: A \neq S \Rightarrow A \neq A'$$

$$\forall A, B: S(A) = A' \wedge S(B) = B' \Rightarrow AB \parallel A'B'$$

$$\forall A: S(S(A)) = A \quad \text{involúcia}$$

Osová súmernosť (osová symetria)  $O$ 

$$1. \exists! o: \forall A \in o \Rightarrow O(A) = A \quad \text{každý bod osi je samodružným bodom}$$

$$2. \forall A: O(A) = A' \Rightarrow AA' \perp o$$

$$3. \forall A: O(A) = A' \Rightarrow |Ao| = |A'o|$$

$$4. \forall A: A \notin o \Rightarrow A \neq A'$$

$$\forall A, B: O(A) = A' \wedge O(B) = B' \Rightarrow AB \cap A'B' \in o$$

$$\forall A: O(O(A)) = A \quad \text{involúcia}$$

Posúvanie (translácia)  $T$ 

$$1. \forall A, B: T(A) = A' \wedge T(B) = B' \Rightarrow AA' \parallel BB'$$

$$2. \forall A, B: T(A) = A' \wedge T(B) = B' \Rightarrow |AA'| = |BB'|$$

$$3. \forall A, B: T(A) = A' \wedge T(B) = B' \Rightarrow AB \parallel A'B'$$

Otačanie (rotácia)  $R$ 

$$1. \exists! S: R(S) = S \quad \text{samodružný bod}$$

$$2. \forall A, B: R(A) = A' \wedge R(B) = B' \Rightarrow |\triangle ASA'| = |\triangle BSB'|$$

$$3. \forall A: R(A) = A' \Rightarrow |AS| = |A'S|$$

$$4. \forall A, B: R(A) = A' \wedge R(B) = B' \Rightarrow |\triangle ASB| = |\triangle A'SB'|$$

Zhodnosť trojuholníkov

$$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle A'B'C'$$

$$1. AB \cong A'B' \wedge BC \cong B'C' \wedge CA \cong C'A'$$

*s-s-s*

$$2. AB \cong A'B' \wedge BC \cong B'C' \wedge \beta = \beta'$$

*s-u-s*

$$3. AB \cong A'B' \wedge \alpha = \alpha' \wedge \beta = \beta'$$

*u-s-u*

$$4. AB \cong A'B' \wedge BC \cong B'C' \wedge \alpha = \alpha' \wedge |AB| < |BC|$$

*S-s-u*

## Podobné zobrazenia

$$\forall A, B: \mathcal{L}(A) = A' \wedge \mathcal{L}(B) = B' \Rightarrow |\lambda| \cdot |AB| = |A'B'| \quad \lambda - \text{koeficient podobnosti}$$

### Rovnoľahlosť (homotetia) $\mathcal{H}$

1.  $\exists! S: \mathcal{H}(S) = S$  samodružný bod
2.  $\forall A: \mathcal{H}(A) = A' \Rightarrow S \in AA'$
3.  $\forall A: \mathcal{H}(A) = A' \Rightarrow |\lambda| \cdot |AS| = |SA'|$
4.  $\forall A: \mathcal{H}(A) = A'$ , ak
 
$$\begin{aligned} \lambda > 0 &\Rightarrow A' \in \overrightarrow{AS}, \\ \lambda < 0 &\Rightarrow A' \notin \overrightarrow{AS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall A, B: \mathcal{H}(A) = A' \wedge \mathcal{H}(B) = B' \Rightarrow AB \parallel A'B'$$

### Podobnosť trojuholníkov

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C'$$

1.  $|\lambda| \cdot |AB| = |A'B'| \wedge |\lambda| \cdot |BC| = |B'C'| \wedge |\lambda| \cdot |CA| = |C'A'| \quad s-s-s$
2.  $|\lambda| \cdot |AB| = |A'B'| \wedge |\lambda| \cdot |BC| = |B'C'| \wedge \beta = \beta' \quad s-u-s$
3.  $\alpha = \alpha' \wedge \beta = \beta' \wedge \gamma = \gamma' \quad u-u-u$
4.  $|\lambda| \cdot |AB| = |A'B'| \wedge |\lambda| \cdot |BC| = |B'C'| \wedge \alpha = \alpha' \wedge |AB| < |BC| \quad S-s-u$

### Osová afinita $\mathcal{A}$

1.  $\exists! o: \forall A \in o \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}(A) = A$  každý bod osi je samodružným bodom
2.  $\forall A, B: \mathcal{A}(A) = A' \wedge \mathcal{A}(B) = B' \Rightarrow AA' \parallel BB'$
3.  $\forall A: \mathcal{A}(A) = A' \Rightarrow |\lambda| \cdot |Ao| = |A'o|$
4.  $\forall A: \mathcal{A}(A) = A'$ , ak
 
$$\begin{aligned} \lambda > 0 &\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AA'} \cap o = \emptyset \\ \lambda < 0 &\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AA'} \cap o = \{M\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall A, B: \mathcal{A}(A) = A' \wedge \mathcal{A}(B) = B' \Rightarrow AB \cap A'B' \in o$$

### Inverzia I

O

pól inverzie

1.  $\exists! k:(O, r): \forall A \in k \Rightarrow I(A) = A$  každý bod kružnice je samodružným bodom
2.  $\forall A: I(A) = A' \Rightarrow O \in AA'$
3.  $\forall A: I(A) = A' \Rightarrow |OA| \cdot |OA'| = r^2$
4.  $\forall A: I(A) = A' \Rightarrow A' \in \overline{OA}$

$$\forall p: O \notin p \Rightarrow I(p) = l \wedge O \in l$$

obrazom priamky neobsahujúcej pól je pólom prechádzajúca kružnica

$$\forall p: O \in p \Rightarrow I(p) = p$$

priamka prechádzajúca pólom je samodružným útvaram

### Zlatý rez

daná je úsečka veľkosti  $a$ treba ju rozdeliť na časti  $x$  a  $a-x$ , aby

pomer zlatého rezu

z toho vznikne rovnica

riešením dostaneme

$$\frac{a}{x} = \frac{x}{a-x}$$

$$\varphi = \lambda_{Au} = \frac{x}{a-x}$$

$$\lambda_{Au}^2 - \lambda_{Au} - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{Au} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \approx 1,618$$

### Trojuholníky

#### Všeobecný trojuholník

$$b + c > a \quad \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ$$

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| dĺžka výšky                 | $v_a = b \cdot \sin \gamma = c \cdot \sin \beta$  |
| dĺžka ľažnice               | $t_a = \frac{\sqrt{2(b^2+c^2)-a^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2+c^2+2bc \cos \alpha}}{2}$  |
| dĺžka osi uhla              | $o_\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{bc((b+c)^2-a^2)}}{b+c} = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{b+c} = \frac{2ac \cos \frac{\beta}{2}}{b+c}$                                |
| os uhla delí stranu         | $a = m + n \Rightarrow m : n = c : b$   |
| polomer opísanej kružnice   | $r = \frac{abc}{4S} = \frac{s}{4 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}} = \frac{a}{2 \sin \alpha}$                                 |
| polomer vpísanej kružnice   | $\rho = \frac{2S}{o} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}{s}} = s \cdot \tg \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \tg \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \tg \frac{\gamma}{2}$                  |
| polomer pripísanej kružnice | $\rho = 4r \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = (s - c) \cdot \tg \frac{\gamma}{2}$                           |
| sínusová veta               | $r_a = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-b)(s-c)}{s-a}} = s \cdot \tg \frac{\alpha}{2} = 4r \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}$ |
| kosínusová veta             | $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma} = 2r$   |
| tangensová veta             | $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos \alpha$   |
| vzorce polovičných uhlov    | $\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tg \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}{\tg \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}$   |
| <i>Mollweidove vzorce</i>   | $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$  |
| vzorec kosínus              | $\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}}$  |
| vzorec tangens              | $\tg \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}$   |
|                             | $\frac{a+b}{c} = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\gamma}{2}}$                 |
|                             | $\frac{a-b}{c} = \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\gamma}{2}}$                 |
|                             | $c = a \cdot \cos \beta + b \cdot \cos \alpha$  |
|                             | $\tg \gamma = \frac{c \cdot \sin \alpha}{b - c \cdot \cos \alpha} = \frac{c \cdot \sin \beta}{a - c \cdot \cos \beta}$  |

### Obsah trojuholníka

$$o = a + b + c$$

$$S = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = \frac{o}{2}$$

$$S = \frac{a \cdot v_a}{2} = \frac{ab \cdot \sin \gamma}{2} = \frac{\rho \cdot (a+b+c)}{2} = \frac{\rho \cdot o}{2} = \rho \cdot S = \frac{abc}{4r} = \sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}$$

$$S = 2r^2 \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta \cdot \sin \gamma = c^2 \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta}{2 \cdot \sin \gamma}$$

### Rovnostranný (pravidelný) trojuholník

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot v^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot r^2 = 3\sqrt{3} \cdot \rho^2$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}a$$

$$v = t = o = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}a$$

### Pravouhlý trojuholník

Pytagorova veta

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Euklidove vety

$$a^2 = c \cdot c_a \quad a = \sqrt{c \cdot c_a}$$

$$b^2 = c \cdot c_b \quad b = \sqrt{c \cdot c_b}$$

$$v^2 = c_a \cdot c_b \quad v = \sqrt{c_a \cdot c_b}$$

$$S = \frac{ab}{2} = \frac{cv}{2} = \frac{a^2 \operatorname{tg} \beta}{2} = \frac{c^2 \sin 2\beta}{4} = r^2 \cdot \sin 2\beta \quad v = \frac{ab}{c}$$

$$r = \frac{c}{2} \quad \rho = \frac{ab}{a+b+c}$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c}; \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{b}{c}; \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a}{b}; \quad \operatorname{cotg} \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

### Pythagorejské trojice

$$a = 2dst \quad b = d(s^2 - t^2) \quad c = d(s^2 + t^2) \quad d; s; t \in \mathbb{N} \wedge s > t$$

|          |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>a</b> | 3 | 5  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 11 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 28 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 48 | 65 |
| <b>b</b> | 4 | 12 | 24 | 15 | 40 | 60 | 35 | 84 | 63 | 21 | 45 | 56 | 77 | 80 | 55 | 72 |
| <b>c</b> | 5 | 13 | 25 | 17 | 41 | 61 | 37 | 85 | 65 | 29 | 53 | 65 | 85 | 89 | 73 | 97 |

### Štvoruholníky

#### Všeobecný štvoruholník

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 360^\circ$$

$$o = a + b + c + d$$

$$s = \frac{a+b+c+d}{2} = \frac{o}{2}$$

Bretschneiderova-formula

$$S = \frac{ef \cdot \sin \varphi}{2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\alpha+\gamma}{2} \vee \frac{\beta+\delta}{2}$$

$$S = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d) - abcd \cdot \cos^2 \theta}$$

#### Dotyčnicový štvoruholník

$$a + c = b + d$$

#### Tetivový štvoruholník

$$\alpha + \gamma = \beta + \delta$$

Ptolemaiova veta

$$a \cdot c + b \cdot d = e \cdot f$$

Brahmaguptova veta

$$S = \sqrt{(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)(s-d)}$$

#### Deltaoid

$$S = \frac{ef}{2}$$

#### Lichobežník

$$S = \frac{a+c}{2} \cdot v = p \cdot v = \frac{a+c}{4(a-c)} \sqrt{(a+b-c+d)(a-b-c+d)(a+b-c-d)(-a+b+c+d)}$$

$$\text{stredná priečka: } p = \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\text{výška: } v = \sqrt{d^2 - \left( \frac{d^2 - b^2 + (a-c)^2}{2(a-c)} \right)^2}$$

rovnoramenný lichobežník

$$S = (a - b \cdot \cos \alpha) \cdot b \cdot \sin \alpha = (c + b \cdot \cos \alpha) \cdot b \cdot \sin \alpha$$

#### Rovnobežník

$$2(a^2 + b^2) = e^2 + f^2$$

$$o = 2(a + b)$$

$$S = a \cdot v_a = a \cdot b \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{ef \cdot \sin \varphi}{2}$$

#### Kosoštvréc

$$e^2 + f^2 = 4a^2$$

$$e = 2a \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$o = 4a$$

$$f = 2a \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$S = a \cdot v = a^2 \cdot \sin \alpha = \frac{ef}{2}$$

#### Obdĺžnik

$$e^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$o = 2(a + b)$$

$$S = a \cdot b = \frac{e^2 \cdot \sin \varphi}{2}$$

Štvorec

$$e = a\sqrt{2}$$

$$o = 4a$$

$$S = a^2 = \frac{e^2}{2}$$

Pravidelný mnohouholník

počet uhlopriečok

$$m = \frac{n.(n-3)}{2}$$

stredový uhol

$$\omega = \frac{360^\circ}{n}$$

vnútorný uhol

$$\alpha = \frac{n-2}{n} \cdot 180^\circ = 180^\circ - \omega$$

strana

$$a = 2\sqrt{r^2 - \rho^2} = 2r \sin \frac{\omega}{2} = 2\rho \tan \frac{\omega}{2} = \frac{e_1}{2 \cos \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

polomer vpísanej kružnice

$$\rho = \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{a}{2 \tan \frac{\omega}{2}} = r \cos \frac{\omega}{2} = \frac{e_1}{4 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$$

polomer opísanej kružnice

$$r = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \frac{a^2}{4}} = \frac{a}{2 \sin \frac{\omega}{2}} = \frac{\rho}{\cos \frac{\omega}{2}} = \frac{e_1}{2 \sin \omega}$$

najkratšia uhlopriečka

$$e_1 = 2a \cos \frac{\omega}{2} = 4\rho \sin \frac{\omega}{2} = 2r \sin \omega$$

$$S = \frac{1}{4}n \cdot a^2 \cdot \cot \frac{\omega}{2} = n \cdot \rho^2 \cdot \tan \frac{\omega}{2} = \frac{1}{2}n \cdot r^2 \cdot \sin \omega = \frac{1}{8}n \cdot e_1^2 \frac{1}{\sin \omega}$$

Kružnica a kruh

$$o = 2\pi r$$

$$S = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{dĺžka kružnicového oblúka}$$

$$l = \frac{2\pi r}{360^\circ} \omega$$

$$\text{dĺžka tetivy}$$

$$h = 2\sqrt{2vr - v^2} = 2r \sin \frac{\omega}{2}$$

$$\text{výška kruhového odseku}$$

$$v = r - \sqrt{r^2 - \frac{h^2}{4}} = r \left(1 - \cos \frac{\omega}{2}\right) = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \tan \frac{\omega}{4}$$

$$\text{kruhový odsek}$$

$$S = \frac{r^2}{2} \left( \frac{\pi \omega}{180^\circ} - \sin \omega \right) = \frac{1}{2} (lr - h(r-v))$$

$$\text{kruhový výsek}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi r^2}{360^\circ} \omega$$

$$\text{medzikružie}$$

$$S = \pi(r_1^2 - r_2^2)$$

$$\text{výsek z medzikružia}$$

$$S = \frac{\pi(r_1^2 - r_2^2)}{360^\circ} \omega$$

Elipsa

$$S = \pi ab$$

$$o = 2\pi a \left( 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ \prod_{m=1}^n \frac{2m-1}{2m} \right]^2 \frac{e^{2n}}{2n-1} \right\} \right)$$

$$o \approx 4 \frac{\pi ab + (a-b)^2}{a+b} \approx \pi \left[ \frac{3}{2}(a+b) - \sqrt{ab} \right] \approx \pi [3(a+b) - \sqrt{(3a+b)(a+3b)}]$$

Objemy

Cavalieriho princíp: Ak máme dve telesá položené na jednu rovinu, ktorých obsahy podstáv sa rovnajú, a ak zobereme ľubovoľnú rovinu rovnobežnú s tou rovinou, a pritom vzniknuté rovinné rezy jedného a druhého telesa majú rovnaké obsahy, potom aj objemy tých telies sa rovnajú.

Hranoly

$$S = 2S_p + S_{pl}$$

$$V = S_p V$$

Kváder

$$S = 2(ab + ac + bc)$$

$$V = abc$$

$$u_{s1} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$u_{s2} = \sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$$

$$u_{s3} = \sqrt{b^2 + c^2}$$

$$u_t = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

Kocka

$$S = 6a^2$$

$$u_s = \sqrt{2}a$$

$$V = a^3$$

$$u_t = \sqrt{3}a$$

### Valce

$$S = 2S_p + S_{pl}$$

$$V = S_p v$$

Rotačný valec

$$S = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi rv = 2\pi r(r + v)$$

$$V = \pi r^2 v$$

### Ihlany

$$S = S_p + S_{pl}$$

$$V = \frac{S_p v}{3}$$

Pyramída

$$S = a^2 + 2a\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 4v^2}{4}}$$

$$V = \frac{a^2 v}{3}$$

Pravidelný štvorsten

$$S = \sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}a^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}a^2$$

### Kužele

$$S = S_p + S_{pl}$$

$$V = \frac{S_p v}{3}$$

Rotačný kužel

$$S = \pi r^2 + \pi rs = \pi r(r + s)$$

$$V = \frac{\pi r^2 v}{3}$$

$$s^2 = r^2 + v^2$$

### Zrezaný ihlan

$$S = S_1 + S_2 + S_{pl}$$

$$V = \frac{v}{3}(S_1 + \sqrt{S_1 S_2} + S_2)$$

### Zrezaný kužel

$$S = \pi r_1^2 + \pi r_2^2 + \pi s(r_1 + r_2)$$

$$V = \frac{\pi v}{3}(r_1^2 + r_1 r_2 + r_2^2)$$

### Guľa

$$S = 4\pi r^2$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Guľový vrchlík

$$S = 2\pi rv$$

Guľový odsek

$$S = \pi \rho^2 + 2\pi rv$$

$$V = \frac{\pi v}{6}(3\rho^2 + v^2)$$

Guľová vrstva

$$S = \pi \rho_1^2 + \pi \rho_2^2 + 2\pi rv$$

$$V = \frac{\pi v}{6}(3\rho_1^2 + 3\rho_2^2 + v^2)$$

Guľový pás

$$S = 2\pi rv$$

$$V = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^2 v$$

Guľový výsek

$$S = \pi \rho r + 2\pi rv = \pi r(\rho + 2v)$$

$$V = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^2 v$$

Elipsoid

$$u = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - c^2}}{a}$$

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - c^2}}{b}$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$$

$$S \approx 4\pi \left[ \frac{(ab)^{1,6} + (ac)^{1,6} + (bc)^{1,6}}{3} \right]^{0,625}$$

$$S = 2\pi c^2 + 2\pi ab \int_0^1 \frac{1 - u^2 v^2 x^2}{\sqrt{1 - u^2 x^2} \sqrt{1 - v^2 x^2}} dx$$

### Pravidelné (Platónske) telesá

|                          | <i>s</i>         | <i>h</i> | <i>v</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| štvorsten – tetraéder    | 4 – trojuholník  | 6        | 4        |
| kocka – hexaéder         | 6 – štvorec      | 12       | 8        |
| osemsten – oktaéder      | 8 – trojuholník  | 12       | 6        |
| dvanásťsten – dodekaéder | 12 – päťuholník  | 30       | 20       |
| dvadsaťsten – ikosaéder  | 20 – trojuholník | 30       | 12       |

Eulerova veta:  $v + s = h + 2$

### **Štvorsten**

$$S = \sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}a$$

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}a^3$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}a$$

### **Kocka**

$$S = 6a^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}a$$

$$V = a^3$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$$

### **Osemsten**

$$S = 2\sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}a$$

$$V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}a^3$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a$$

### **Dvanásťsten**

$$S = 3\sqrt{25 + 10\sqrt{5}}a^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{21+11\sqrt{5}}{10}}a = \sqrt{\frac{21+11\sqrt{5}}{400}}a$$

$$V = \frac{15+7\sqrt{5}}{4}a^3$$

$$r = \sqrt{3}\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{4}a = \frac{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{15}}{4}a$$

### **Dvadsaťsten**

$$S = 5\sqrt{3}a^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{\sqrt{42+18\sqrt{5}}}{12}a$$

$$V = \frac{15+5\sqrt{5}}{12}a^3$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}}{4}a$$

## **Lineárna algebra**

### Vektory

#### Vektory

dané sú  $A = (x_A; y_A)$ ;  $B = (x_B; y_B)$ ;  $C = (x_C; y_C)$

$\vec{A} = \overrightarrow{OA} = A - O = (x_A - 0; y_A - 0) = (x_A; y_A)$  polohový vektor bodu (bod ako základné umiestnenie vektora)

$$S = \frac{A+B}{2} = \left( \frac{x_A+x_B}{2}; \frac{y_A+y_B}{2} \right)$$

ak  $|AP|:|PB| = m:n$ , potom:

stred úsečky

$$P = \frac{nA+mB}{m+n} = \left( \frac{nx_A+mx_B}{m+n}; \frac{ny_A+my_B}{m+n} \right)$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2}$$

$$T = \frac{A+B+C}{3} = \left( \frac{x_A+x_B+x_C}{3}; \frac{y_A+y_B+y_C}{3} \right)$$

rozdelenie úsečky na úseky s daným pomerom

veľkosť úsečky

ťažisko  $\triangle ABC$

$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (x_B - x_A; y_B - y_A)$$

$$\text{dané sú } \vec{a} = (a_1; a_2); \vec{b} = (b_1; b_2)$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (a_1 + b_1; a_2 + b_2)$$

$$\lambda\vec{a} = (\lambda a_1; \lambda a_2)$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (\vec{a}; \vec{b}) = a_1.b_1 + a_2.b_2$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

vektor daný orientovanou úsečkou

súčet vektorov

násobenie vektora skalárom (číslom)

skalárny súčin dvoch vektorov

veľkosť vektora

uhol (odchýlka) dvoch vektorov

$$\vec{a} = \lambda_1 \cdot \vec{x}_1 + \lambda_2 \cdot \vec{x}_2 + \lambda_3 \cdot \vec{x}_3 + \dots + \lambda_n \cdot \vec{x}_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \cdot \vec{x}_i$$

$\vec{a}$  je lineárnej kombináciou vektorov  $\vec{x}_1; \vec{x}_2; \dots; \vec{x}_n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \cdot \vec{x}_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \mathbb{N} \wedge i \in \{1; n\} \Rightarrow \lambda_i = 0 \quad \text{vektory } \vec{x}_1; \vec{x}_2; \dots; \vec{x}_n \text{ sú lineárne nezávislé}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \cdot \vec{x}_i = 0 \wedge \exists i \in \mathbb{N} \wedge i \in \{1; n\} \Rightarrow \lambda_i \neq 0 \quad \text{vektory } \vec{x}_1; \vec{x}_2; \dots; \vec{x}_n \text{ sú lineárne závislé}$$

Vlastnosti veľkosti vektora

$$|\vec{a}| \geq 0 \text{ a } |\vec{a}| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$|\lambda\vec{a}| = |\lambda| \cdot |\vec{a}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| \leq |\vec{a}| + |\vec{b}|$$

trojuholníková nerovnosť

$$||\vec{a}| - |\vec{b}|| \leq |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

## V priestore

$$A = (x_A; y_A; z_A); B = (x_B; y_B; z_B)$$

$$S = \frac{A+B}{2} = \left( \frac{x_A+x_B}{2}; \frac{y_A+y_B}{2}; \frac{z_A+z_B}{2} \right)$$

stred úsečky

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_B - x_A)^2 + (y_B - y_A)^2 + (z_B - z_A)^2}$$

veľkosť úsečky

$$\vec{a} = \overrightarrow{AB} = B - A = (x_B - x_A; y_B - y_A; z_B - z_A) \quad \text{vektor daný orientovanou úsečkou}$$

$$\text{dané sú } \vec{a} = (a_1; a_2; a_3); \vec{b} = (b_1; b_2; b_3)$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = (a_1 + b_1; a_2 + b_2; a_3 + b_3)$$

súčet vektorov

$$\lambda\vec{a} = (\lambda a_1; \lambda a_2; \lambda a_3)$$

násobenie vektora skalárom (číslom)

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (\vec{a}; \vec{b}) = a_1.b_1 + a_2.b_2 + a_3.b_3$$

skalárny súčin

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = [\vec{a}; \vec{b}] = (a_2.b_3 - a_3.b_2; a_3.b_1 - a_1.b_3; a_1.b_2 - a_2.b_1)$$

vektorový súčin

$$|\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \varphi$$

obsah rovnobežníka

$$|\vec{a}; \vec{b}; \vec{c}| = (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1.b_2.c_3 + a_2.b_3.c_1 + a_3.b_1.c_2 - a_3.b_2.c_1 - a_1.b_3.c_2 - a_2.b_1.c_3$$

zmiešaný súčin – objem rovnobežnostena

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2} = \sqrt{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

### Ďalšie vlastnosti

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{b} + \vec{a}$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \cdot \vec{a} = \lambda \cdot \vec{a} + \mu \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\lambda \cdot (\mu \vec{a}) = (\lambda \mu) \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{b} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = -\vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = \vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c} \cdot (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$|\vec{a}; \vec{b}; \vec{c}| = |\vec{b}; \vec{c}; \vec{a}| = |\vec{c}; \vec{a}; \vec{b}| = -|\vec{a}; \vec{c}; \vec{b}|$$

veľkosť vektora

uhol (odchýlka) dvoch vektorov

$$(\vec{a} + \vec{b}) + \vec{c} = \vec{a} + (\vec{b} + \vec{c})$$

$$\lambda \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \lambda \cdot \vec{a} + \lambda \cdot \vec{b}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} + \vec{c}) = \vec{a} \times \vec{b} + \vec{a} \times \vec{c}$$

$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) + \vec{b} \times (\vec{c} \times \vec{a}) + \vec{c} \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = 0$$

### Priamka

#### V rovine

$$B_0(x_0; y_0) \in p$$

$$B(x; y) \in p; B(r; \varphi) \in p$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = \overrightarrow{OB_0}; \vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$X = (a; 0); Y = (0; b)$$

$$\alpha \in \langle 0; 2\pi \rangle$$

$$p = |Op|$$

$$\vec{s}_p(s_1; s_2): \quad \vec{s}_p \parallel p$$

$$\vec{n}_p(n_1; n_2): \quad \vec{n}_p \perp p$$

$$\varphi \in \left( -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$k_p = \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{s_2}{s_1} = -\frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

daný bod  $B_0$  priamky  $p$

všeobecný bod  $B$  priamky  $p$

polohové vektori bodov  $B_0$  a  $B$

osové body priamky  $p$

smerový uhol priamky kolmej na  $p$  z bodu O (alebo z pólu)

vzdialenosť priamky  $p$  od bodu O (alebo od pólu)

smerový vektor priamky  $p$

normálový vektor priamky  $p$

smerový uhol priamky  $p$

smernica priamky  $p$

$$p: \vec{n}_p \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = 0$$

$$p: n_1 \cdot x + n_2 \cdot y + c = 0$$

$$c = -n_1 \cdot x_0 - n_2 \cdot y_0$$

$$p: y - y_0 = k_p \cdot (x - x_0)$$

$$p: y = k_p \cdot x + b$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b = y_0 - k_p \cdot x_0$$

$$p: x = x_0 + s_1 \cdot t$$

$$y = y_0 + s_2 \cdot t$$

$$p: \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$p: x \cdot \cos \alpha + y \cdot \sin \alpha - p = 0$$

$$p: r = \frac{p}{\cos(\varphi - \alpha)}$$

$$|A; p| = \frac{|n_1 \cdot x_A + n_2 \cdot y_A + c|}{\sqrt{n_1^2 + n_2^2}}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{s}_e \cdot \vec{s}_f}{|\vec{s}_e| \cdot |\vec{s}_f|} = \frac{\vec{n}_e \cdot \vec{n}_f}{|\vec{n}_e| \cdot |\vec{n}_f|}$$

$$e \parallel f \Rightarrow \vec{s}_e \parallel \vec{s}_f \wedge \vec{n}_e \parallel \vec{n}_f \wedge \vec{s}_e \perp \vec{n}_f$$

$$e \perp f \Rightarrow \vec{s}_e \perp \vec{s}_f \wedge \vec{n}_e \perp \vec{n}_f \wedge \vec{s}_e \parallel \vec{n}_f$$

#### Parametrická rovnica

#### Úseková rovnica

#### Normálny tvar

#### Rovnica v polárnej súradnicovej sústave

#### Vzdialenosť bodu od priamky

#### Uhlosť dvoch priamok

rovnobežné priamky

kolmé priamky

#### V priestore

$$B_0(x_0; y_0; z_0) \in p$$

daný bod  $B_0$  priamky  $p$

$B(x; y; z) \in p$

$$\vec{r}_0 = \overrightarrow{OB_0}; \vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$\vec{s}_p(s_1; s_2; s_3); \quad \vec{s}_p \parallel p$$

všeobecný bod B priamky  $p$

polohové vektory bodov  $B_0$  a  $B$

smerový vektor priamky  $p$

$$p: \vec{r} = \vec{r}_0 + t \cdot \vec{s}_p$$

$t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$p: x = x_0 + s_1 \cdot t$$

$t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y = y_0 + s_2 \cdot t$$

$$z = z_0 + s_3 \cdot t$$

$$|A; p| = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB_0} \times \vec{s}_p|}{\sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2 + s_3^2}}$$

## Vektorová rovnica

## Parametrická rovnica

## Vzdialenosť bodu od priamky

### Rovina

$$\vec{e} = (e_1; e_2; e_3); \vec{f} = (f_1; f_2; f_3) \subset \rho$$

$$B_0(x_0; y_0; z_0) \in \rho$$

$$B(x; y; z) \in \rho$$

$$\vec{r}_0 = \overrightarrow{OB_0}; \vec{r} = \overrightarrow{OB}$$

$$X = (a; 0; 0); Y = (0; b; 0); Z = (0; 0; c)$$

$$\vec{n}_\rho(n_1; n_2; n_3); \quad \vec{n}_\rho \perp \rho$$

dva lineárne nezávislé vektory roviny  $\rho$

daný bod  $B_0$  roviny  $\rho$

všeobecný bod B roviny  $\rho$

základné umiestnenia vektorov bodov  $B_0$  a  $B$

osové body roviny  $\rho$

normálový vektor roviny  $\rho$

$$\rho: \vec{n}_\rho \cdot (\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0) = 0$$

$$\rho: x = x_0 + e_1 \cdot t + f_1 \cdot u \quad t; u \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y = y_0 + e_2 \cdot t + f_2 \cdot u$$

$$z = z_0 + e_3 \cdot t + f_3 \cdot u$$

$$\rho: n_1 \cdot (x - x_0) + n_2 \cdot (y - y_0) + n_3 \cdot (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\rho: n_1 \cdot x + n_2 \cdot y + n_3 \cdot z + d = 0 \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d = -n_1 \cdot x_0 - n_2 \cdot y_0 - n_3 \cdot z_0$$

$$\rho: \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$$

$$|A; \rho| = \frac{|n_1 \cdot x_A + n_2 \cdot y_A + n_3 \cdot z_A + d|}{\sqrt{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2}}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\|\vec{n}_\alpha \cdot \vec{n}_\beta\|}{\|\vec{n}_\alpha\| \cdot \|\vec{n}_\beta\|}$$

## Všeobecná rovnica

## Úseková rovnica

## Vzdialenosť bodu od roviny

## Uhol dvoch rovín

### Krivky druhého rádu

#### Kružnica

$$k: (S(u; v); r)$$

#### Stredová rovnica

$$k: (x - u)^2 + (y - v)^2 = r^2$$

#### Všeobecná rovnica

$$k: A \cdot x^2 + B \cdot y^2 + C \cdot x + D \cdot y + E = 0$$

$$A; B; C; D; E \in \mathbb{R} \wedge A = B \wedge C^2 + D^2 - 4AE > 0$$

$$k: \left(x + \frac{C}{2A}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{D}{2A}\right)^2 = \frac{C^2 + D^2 - 4AE}{4A^2}$$

$$S\left(\frac{-C}{2A}; \frac{-D}{2A}\right); r = \sqrt{\frac{C^2 + D^2 - 4AE}{4A^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{C^2 + D^2 - 4AE}}{2A}$$

$$k: x = r \cdot \cos \varphi; \quad y = r \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi \in (0; 2\pi)$$

$$t: (x_0 - u) \cdot (x - u) + (y_0 - v) \cdot (y - v) = r^2$$

$$T(x_0; y_0)$$

#### Elipsa

$$\mathcal{E}: (S(u; v); a; b)$$

$$e^2 = a^2 - b^2$$

#### Kanonický tvar stredovej rovnice

$$\mathcal{E}: \frac{(x-u)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y-v)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad AB \parallel x$$

$$A(u - a; v)$$

$$C(u; v + b)$$

$$F_1(u - e; v)$$

$$\mathbf{B}(u+a; v) \quad \mathbf{D}(u; v-b)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_2(u+e; v)$$

$$t: \frac{(x_0-u).(x-u)}{a^2} + \frac{(y_0-v).(y-v)}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{T}(x_0; y_0)$$

$$\mathcal{E}: \frac{(y-v)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(x-u)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad AB \parallel y$$

### Kanonický tvar stredovej rovnice

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{A}(u; v-a) & \mathbf{C}(u-b; v) \\ \mathbf{B}(u; v+a) & \mathbf{D}(u+b; v) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{F}_1(u; v-e) & \\ \mathbf{F}_2(u; v+e) & \end{array}$$

$$t: \frac{(y_0-v).(y-v)}{a^2} + \frac{(x_0-u).(x-u)}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{T}(x_0; y_0)$$

$$\mathcal{E}: A.x^2 + B.y^2 + C.x + D.y + E = 0$$

$$A; B; C; D; E \in \mathbb{R} \wedge A.B > 0 \wedge A \neq B \wedge BC^2 + AD^2 - 4ABE > 0$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{\left(x+\frac{C}{2A}\right)^2}{\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4A^2B}} + \frac{\left(y+\frac{D}{2B}\right)^2}{\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4AB^2}} = 1$$

$$S\left(\frac{-C}{2A}; \frac{-D}{2B}\right); a = \sqrt{\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4A^2B}}; b = \sqrt{\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4AB^2}}$$

$$\mathcal{E}: x = a \cos \varphi; \quad y = b \sin \varphi$$

$$\varphi \in (0; 2\pi)$$

### Hyperbola

$$\mathcal{H}: (S(u; v); a; b)$$

### Kanonický tvar stredovej rovnice

$$\mathbf{A}(u-a; v) \quad \mathbf{C}(u; v+b)$$

$$e^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\mathbf{B}(u+a; v) \quad \mathbf{D}(u; v-b)$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{(x-u)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(y-v)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad AB \parallel x$$

$$a_1: b.(x-u) + a.(y-v) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{F}_1(u-e; v)$$

$$a_1: y = -\frac{b}{a}(x-u) + v$$

$$\mathbf{F}_2(u+e; v)$$

$$t: \frac{(x_0-u).(x-u)}{a^2} - \frac{(y_0-v).(y-v)}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{T}(x_0; y_0)$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{(y-v)^2}{a^2} - \frac{(x-u)^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad AB \parallel y$$

$$\mathbf{A}(u; v-a) \quad \mathbf{C}(u-b; v)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_1(u; v-e)$$

$$\mathbf{B}(u; v+a) \quad \mathbf{D}(u+b; v)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_2(u; v+e)$$

$$a_1: a.(x-u) - b.(y-v) = 0$$

$$a_2: a.(x-u) + b.(y-v) = 0$$

$$a_1: y = \frac{a}{b}(x-u) + v$$

$$a_2: y = -\frac{a}{b}(x-u) + v$$

$$t: \frac{(y_0-v).(y-v)}{a^2} - \frac{(x_0-u).(x-u)}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\mathbf{T}(x_0; y_0)$$

$$\mathcal{H}: A.x^2 + B.y^2 + C.x + D.y + E = 0$$

$$A; B; C; D; E \in \mathbb{R} \wedge A.B < 0 \wedge BC^2 + AD^2 - 4ABE \neq 0$$

$$\mathcal{H}: \frac{\left(x+\frac{C}{2A}\right)^2}{\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4A^2B}} + \frac{\left(y+\frac{D}{2B}\right)^2}{\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4AB^2}} = 1$$

$$S\left(\frac{-C}{2A}; \frac{-D}{2B}\right); a = \sqrt{\left|\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4A^2B}\right|}; b = \sqrt{\left|\frac{BC^2+AD^2-4ABE}{4AB^2}\right|}$$

$$\mathcal{H}: x = \frac{a}{\cos \varphi}; \quad y = b \cdot \operatorname{tg} \varphi$$

$$\varphi \in (0; 2\pi) \wedge \varphi \neq \frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

### Parabola

$$\wp: (V(u; v); p)$$

### Vrcholová rovnica

$$F\left(u; v \pm \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$\wp: (x-u)^2 = \pm 2p(y-v) \quad o \parallel y$$

$$d: y = v \mp \frac{p}{2}$$

$$t: (x_0 - u).(x - u) = \pm 2p[(y - v) + (y_0 - v)]$$

$$T(x_0; y_0)$$

**Vrcholová rovnica**

$$F\left(u \pm \frac{p}{2}; v\right)$$

$$\varphi: (y - v)^2 = \pm 2p(x - u) \quad o \parallel x$$

$$d: x = u \mp \frac{p}{2}$$

$$t: (y_0 - v).(y - v) = \pm 2p[(x - u) + (x_0 - u)]$$

$$T(x_0; y_0)$$

**Všeobecná rovnica**

$$A; B; C; D; E \in \mathbb{R} \wedge A.B = 0 \wedge A + B \neq 0$$

$$\varphi: \left(x + \frac{c}{2A}\right)^2 = -\frac{D}{A} \left(y + \frac{4AE - C^2}{4AD}\right)$$

$$V\left(\frac{-c}{2A}; \frac{c^2 - 4AE}{4AD}\right); p = \left|-\frac{D}{2A}\right| \quad \text{alebo}$$

$$\varphi: \left(y + \frac{D}{2B}\right)^2 = -\frac{C}{B} \left(x + \frac{4BE - D^2}{4BC}\right)$$

$$V\left(\frac{D^2 - 4BE}{4BC}; \frac{-D}{2B}\right); p = \left|-\frac{C}{2B}\right|$$

$$\varphi: x = pt^2 + u$$

$$\varphi: x = 2pt + u$$

$$y = 2pt + v$$

$$y = pt^2 + v$$

**Ohniskové (fokálne) rovnice**

$$e_n = \frac{e}{a}$$

numerická excentricita

$$p = \frac{b^2}{a}$$

parameter kužeľosečky

$$\zeta^2 + \psi^2 = (e_n \zeta + p)^2$$

súradnicová sústava  $F(\zeta; \psi)$

$$0 < e_n < 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}; \quad e_n = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi; \quad 1 < e_n \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

**Rovnice v polárnej súradnicovej sústave**

$$\mathcal{E}: r = \frac{p}{1 - e_n \cos \varphi}$$

súradnicová sústava  $F(r; \varphi)$

$$\mathcal{H}: r = \frac{p}{\pm 1 - e_n \cos \varphi}$$

$$\varphi: r = \frac{p}{1 - \cos \varphi}$$

**Plochy druhého rádu (kvadratické plochy)**

$$a_{11}.x^2 + a_{22}.y^2 + a_{33}.z^2 + 2a_{12}.xy + 2a_{23}.yz + 2a_{31}.zx + 2a_{14}.x + 2a_{24}.y + 2a_{34}.z + a_{44} = 0$$

$$\xi = \frac{x^2}{a^2}; \quad \psi = \frac{y^2}{b^2}; \quad \zeta = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

|  |   |                         |   |
|--|---|-------------------------|---|
| Elipsoid                                     | $\xi + \psi + \zeta = 1$                        | Dvojdielny hyperboloid  | $\xi + \psi - \zeta = -1$                 |
| Imaginárny elipsoid                          | $\xi + \psi + \zeta = -1$                       | Jednodielny hyperboloid | $\xi + \psi - \zeta = 1$                  |
| Imaginárny kužeľ                             | $\xi + \psi + \zeta = 0$                        | Kužeľová plocha         | $\xi + \psi - \zeta = 0$                  |
| Eliptický paraboloid                         | $\xi + \psi = \pm z$                            | Hyperbolický paraboloid | $\xi - \psi = \pm z$                      |
| Eliptická valcová plocha<br>$\xi + \psi = 1$ | Hyperbolická valcová plocha<br>$\xi - \psi = 1$ |                         | Parabolická valcová plocha<br>$y^2 = 2px$ |

**Matice**

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

matica typu  $m \times n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

matica rádu 3 je štvorcová typu  $3 \times 3$

$$\mathbf{R} = [r_1 \ r_2 \ \dots \ r_n]$$

riadková matica (riadkový vektor)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| $\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_m \end{bmatrix}$                                      | stĺpcová matica (stĺpcový vektor)   |
| $\mathbf{0} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$                                   | nulová matica   |
| $\mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_{33} \end{bmatrix}$               | diagonálna matica   |
| $\mathbf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$                              | jednotková matica   |
| $\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ | permutačná matica   |
| $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$             | $\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$ transponovaná matica |

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1} & A_{m2} & \dots & A_{mn} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$h(\mathbf{A}) := \dim \langle \{S_1; \dots; S_n\} \rangle = \dim \langle \{R_1; \dots; R_m\} \rangle$  hodnosť matice  $\mathbf{A}$

### Operácie s maticami

$$\lambda \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} & \dots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} & \dots & \lambda a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{m1} & \lambda a_{m2} & \dots & \lambda a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \quad (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C})$$

$$\lambda \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \lambda \quad (\lambda + \mu) \cdot \mathbf{A} = \lambda \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mu \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

$$\lambda \cdot (\mu \cdot \mathbf{A}) = (\lambda \mu) \cdot \mathbf{A} \quad \lambda \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \lambda \cdot \mathbf{A} + \lambda \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{m \times n} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{n \times p} = \mathbf{C}_{m \times p}$$

$$c_{i,j} = a_{i,1} \cdot b_{1,j} + a_{i,2} \cdot b_{2,j} + a_{i,3} \cdot b_{3,j} + \dots + a_{i,n} \cdot b_{n,j} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \cdot b_{11} + a_{12} \cdot b_{21} & a_{11} \cdot b_{12} + a_{12} \cdot b_{22} & a_{11} \cdot b_{13} + a_{12} \cdot b_{23} & a_{11} \cdot b_{14} + a_{12} \cdot b_{24} \\ a_{21} \cdot b_{11} + a_{22} \cdot b_{21} & a_{21} \cdot b_{12} + a_{22} \cdot b_{22} & a_{21} \cdot b_{13} + a_{22} \cdot b_{23} & a_{21} \cdot b_{14} + a_{22} \cdot b_{24} \\ a_{31} \cdot b_{11} + a_{32} \cdot b_{21} & a_{31} \cdot b_{12} + a_{32} \cdot b_{22} & a_{31} \cdot b_{13} + a_{32} \cdot b_{23} & a_{31} \cdot b_{14} + a_{32} \cdot b_{24} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}) = (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} \quad (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \cdot \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \cdot (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{C} \cdot \mathbf{B} \quad \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} \neq \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A} \text{ väčšinou, ale } \exists \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

Matice transformácií**V rovine**

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_x \\ d_y \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & d_x \\ 0 & 1 & d_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

posúvanie  $\vec{d} = (d_x; d_y)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \xi \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \xi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

vodorovné skosenie s koeficientom  $\xi$  (v smere x-ovej osi)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \psi & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \psi & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

zvislé skosenie s koeficientom  $\psi$  (v smere y-ovej osi)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

osová súmernosť podľa osi x

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

osová súmernosť podľa osi y

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

osová súmernosť podľa priamky  $y = x$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

stredová súmernosť podľa O

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

otáčanie okolo O o uhol  $\varphi$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \xi & 0 \\ 0 & \psi \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} \xi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \psi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

zmena mierky s koeficientmi  $\xi$  a  $\psi$

ak  $\xi = \psi$ , potom rovnolahllosť so stredom v O

stlačenie s koeficientom  $\lambda$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} \vee \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**V priestore**

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}' = \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{B}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & d_x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

posúvanie  $\vec{d} = (d_x; d_y; d_z)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

otáčanie okolo osi x o uhol  $\varphi$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & 0 & \sin \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\sin \varphi & 0 & \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

otáčanie okolo osi y o uhol  $\varphi$

|   |   |
|---|---|
| $\begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ | otáčanie okolo osi $z$ o uhol $\varphi$           |
| $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   | rovinová súmernosť podľa roviny $(x, y)$          |
| $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   | rovinová súmernosť podľa roviny $(y, z)$          |
| $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   | rovinová súmernosť podľa roviny $(z, x)$          |
| $\begin{bmatrix} \xi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \psi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \zeta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$                                     | zmena mierky s koeficientmi $\xi, \psi$ a $\zeta$ |

ak  $\xi = \psi = \zeta$ , potom rovnoľahlosť so stredom v  $O$

### Determinant

$$D = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{array}{c} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} & - \\ & + \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{21} \cdot a_{12} \quad \text{determinant druhého rádu}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{33} + a_{12} \cdot a_{23} \cdot a_{31} + a_{13} \cdot a_{21} \cdot a_{32} - a_{13} \cdot a_{22} \cdot a_{31} - a_{11} \cdot a_{23} \cdot a_{32} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21} \cdot a_{33}$$

$$D = \det A = \Delta = |a_{ik}| = \sum_{\pi} (-1)^{i(\pi)} a_{1i_1} \cdot a_{2i_2} \cdot a_{3i_3} \dots a_{ni_n} \quad \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{ik} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,k-1} & a_{1,k+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2,k-1} & a_{2,k+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \dots & a_{i-1,k-1} & a_{i-1,k+1} & \dots & a_{i-1,n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} & \dots & a_{i+1,k-1} & a_{i+1,k+1} & \dots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{n,k-1} & a_{n,k+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{subdeterminant (minor) k prvku } a_{ik}$$

$$A_{ik}^{\pm} = (-1)^{i+k} \cdot A_{ik} \quad \text{algebraický doplnok (kofaktor) k prvku } a_{ik}$$

$$D = a_{i1} \cdot A_{i1}^{\pm} + a_{i2} \cdot A_{i2}^{\pm} + \dots + a_{in} \cdot A_{in}^{\pm} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot A_{ik}^{\pm}$$

$$D = a_{1k} \cdot A_{1k}^{\pm} + a_{2k} \cdot A_{2k}^{\pm} + \dots + a_{nk} \cdot A_{nk}^{\pm} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ik} \cdot A_{ik}^{\pm} \quad \text{Laplaceova veta o rozvoji determinantu}$$

### Riešenie sústavy rovníc – Cramerovo pravidlo

$$\begin{array}{lclclcl}
 a_{11} \cdot x_1 & + & a_{12} \cdot x_2 & + & a_{13} \cdot x_3 & \dots & a_{1n} \cdot x_n = b_1 \\
 a_{21} \cdot x_1 & + & a_{22} \cdot x_2 & + & a_{23} \cdot x_3 & \dots & a_{2n} \cdot x_n = b_2 \\
 a_{31} \cdot x_1 & + & a_{32} \cdot x_2 & + & a_{33} \cdot x_3 & \dots & a_{3n} \cdot x_n = b_3 \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots = \vdots \\
 a_{n1} \cdot x_1 & + & a_{n2} \cdot x_2 & + & a_{n3} \cdot x_3 & \dots & a_{nn} \cdot x_n = b_n
 \end{array}$$

$$D_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1k-1} & b_1 & a_{1k+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2k-1} & b_2 & a_{2k+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nk-1} & b_n & a_{nk+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{ekkor } x_k = \frac{D_k}{D}$$

### Riešenie sústavy rovníc – pomocou inverznej matice

$$\mathbf{X}_{n \times 1} = \mathbf{A}_{n \times n}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{B}_{n \times 1}$$

stĺpcovú maticu pravej strany vynásobíme zľava s inverznou maticou sústavy (ak existuje)

## Kombinatorika

$$n! := n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$0! := 1$$

$$n! \approx \sqrt{2\pi n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

Stirlingova aproximácia

$$n!! := n \cdot (n-2) \cdot (n-4) \cdot (n-6) \dots 2 \cdot 1$$

$$0!! := 1; 1!! := 1$$

### Variácie

$$V_{n,k} = V_k(n) = V_n^k = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots (n-k+1) = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!}$$

$$V'_{n,k} = V'_k(n) = V_n^{k(i)} = n^k$$

### Permutácie

$$V_n(n) = P_n = P(n) = n!$$

$$P_n^{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s} = \frac{n!}{k_1! \cdot k_2! \cdot \dots \cdot k_s!} \quad (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_s = n)$$

### Kombinácie

$$C_{n,k} = C_k(n) = C_n^k = \binom{n}{k} = \frac{V_k(n)}{P(k)} = \frac{n!}{k! \cdot (n-k)!}$$

$$C'_{n,k} = C'_k(n) = C_n^{k(i)} = \binom{n+k-1}{k}$$

### Binomické koeficienty (kombinačné čísla)

$$\binom{n}{0} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{n} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{1} = n$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} + \binom{n}{k+1} = \binom{n+1}{k+1}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$$

$$\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n+1}{1} + \binom{n+2}{2} + \dots + \binom{n+k-1}{k-1} + \binom{n+k}{k} = \binom{n+k+1}{k}$$

$$\binom{n}{0} \cdot \binom{m}{k} + \binom{n}{1} \cdot \binom{m}{k-1} + \binom{n}{2} \cdot \binom{m}{k-2} + \dots + \binom{n}{k-1} \cdot \binom{m}{1} + \binom{n}{k} \cdot \binom{m}{0} = \binom{n+m}{k}$$

$$\binom{n}{0}^2 + \binom{n}{1}^2 + \binom{n}{2}^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1}^2 + \binom{n}{n}^2 = \binom{2n}{n}$$

## Teória pravdepodobnosti

### Algebra javov

$$A; B; C \in \Omega$$

$$\emptyset$$

$\Omega$  – množina elementárnych náhodných javov (istý jav)

nemožný jav

|  |   |
|--|---|
| $A \cup B$   | zjednotenie javov                       |
| $A \cap B$   | prienik javov (súčasné nastanie)        |
| $A \cap B = \emptyset$   | nezlučiteľné (disjunktné) javy          |
| $\bar{A} = \Omega \setminus A$   | opačný (doplnkový) jav                  |
| $\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = \Omega \wedge \forall i \neq k: A_i \cap A_k = \emptyset$         | úplný systém javov                      |
| $\cap; \cup$   | komutatívne; asociatívne; distributívne |
| $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}; \overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$ | <i>De Morganove formuly</i>             |

$$\Omega \in \mathcal{A}; \emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$A_1 \in \mathcal{A} \wedge A_2 \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$A_1; A_2; \dots; A_n \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow \bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i \in \mathcal{A}$$

### Pravdepodobnosť

#### Axiómy (Kolmogorov)

1.  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}: 0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
2.  $\forall A; B \in \mathcal{A}: A = B \Rightarrow P(A) = P(B)$
3.  $\forall A_1; A_2; \dots; A_n \in \mathcal{A}: \forall i \neq j: A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \Rightarrow P\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n P(A_i)$
4.  $P(\emptyset) = 0 \text{ a } P(\Omega) = 1$

$$P(\bar{A}) = 1 - P(A)$$

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(B)}$$

$$P(A|B) = P(A) \vee P(B|A) = P(B)$$

$$P(x) = \binom{n}{x} p^x \cdot (1-p)^{n-x}$$

pravdepodobnosť opačného javu  
podmienená pravdepodobnosť  
nezávislé javy  
nezávislé pokusy

## Štatistika

|  |   |
|--|---|
| $\hat{x}$  | modus – najčastejšia hodnota (ak existuje)        |
| $\tilde{x}$  | medián – prostredná hodnota                       |
| $D^2(\xi) = \sigma^2 = s^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$                                   | rozptyl (variancia, stredná kvadratická odchýlka) |
| $D(\xi) = \sigma = s = \sqrt{D^2(\xi)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$                | smerodajná odchýlka                               |
| $s^2 = \sigma_{n-1}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$                                      | výberový rozptyl                                  |
| $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right)$ | rozptyl počítaný kalkulačkou                      |

# Postupnosti

## Aritmetická postupnosť

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: d = a_{n+1} - a_n$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n + a_{n+2}}{2}$$

$$a_n = a_1 + (n - 1).d$$

$$a_n = a_r + (n - r).d$$

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_n}{2} \cdot n$$

## Geometrická postupnosť

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: q = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \sqrt{a_n \cdot a_{n+2}}$$

$$a_n = a_1 \cdot q^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = a_r \cdot q^{n-r}$$

$$S_n = a_1 \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$$

## Fibonacciho postupnosť

$$F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n; F_1 = F_2 = 1$$

rekurentne daná

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

charakteristická rovnica

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$$

všeobecný tvar – Binetov vzorec

## Úroky

z základný kapitál alebo výška úveru

*n*

splatnosť – počet mesiacov

*c*

kapitál na konci splatnosti – cieľová suma

*s<sub>m</sub>*

mesačná splátka

*v*

mesačný vklad

*p<sub>rok</sub>*

ročná úroková sadzba v %

$$q_{\text{rok}} = 1 + \frac{p_{\text{rok}}}{100}$$

ročný úrokovací faktor

$$q = \sqrt[12]{1 + \frac{p_{\text{rok}}}{100}} = \sqrt[12]{q_{\text{rok}}}$$

mesačný úrokovací faktor

$$q_{\text{deň}} = \sqrt[365]{1 + \frac{p_{\text{rok}}}{100}} = \sqrt[365]{q_{\text{rok}}}$$

denný úrokovací faktor

## Úrok jednorázového vkladu

$$c = z \cdot q^n$$

hodnota jednorázového vkladu *z* po *n* mesiacoch zúročenia

## Efektívny výnos (zložitý úrok)

$$c = z \cdot q^n + v \cdot \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$$

hodnota vkladu *z* (začiatkom mesiaca) zvýšeného mesačne o sumu *v* (na konci mesiaca) po *n* mesiacoch zúročenia

mesačná splátka úveru *z* splateného za *n* mesiacov

reálne vrátená suma za úver *z*

reálny úrok úveru v %

$$c = n \cdot s_m = n \cdot z \cdot q^n \cdot \frac{q - 1}{q^{n-1}}$$

$$p = \frac{c}{100 \cdot z} = \frac{n \cdot q^n}{100} \cdot \frac{q - 1}{q^{n-1}}$$

$$n = \frac{\log \frac{s_m}{s_m + z - z \cdot q}}{\log q}$$

dĺžka splatenia úveru s mesačnou splátkou *s<sub>m</sub>*

## Rady

Nekonečný geometrický rad:  $0 \leq |q| < 1$

$$s = \frac{a_1}{1-q}$$

Súčet nekonečných radov

$$1. \ e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^i}{i!}$$

$$2. \ \ln x = (x - 1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} - \frac{(x-1)^4}{4} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{i+1} \frac{(x-1)^i}{i}$$

$$3. \ \ln x = \frac{x-1}{x} + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2x^2} + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3x^3} + \frac{(x-1)^4}{4x^4} + \cdots + \frac{(x-1)^n}{nx^n} + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^i}{ix^i}$$

$$4. \ \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!}$$

$$5. \ \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i x^{2i}}{(2i)!}$$

$$6. \ \operatorname{sh} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2i+1}}{(2i+1)!}$$

$$7. \ \operatorname{ch} x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2i}}{(2i)!}$$

$$8. \ 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!} = e$$

$$9. \ 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{i!} = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$10. \ 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{i} = \ln 2$$

$$11. \ 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} = 2$$

$$12. \ 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^n} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{2^i} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$13. \ 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{9} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n-1} \pm \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2i-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$14. \ \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \frac{1}{4.5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n.(n+1)} + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = 1$$

$$15. \ \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} + \frac{1}{7.9} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i-1)(2i+1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16. \ \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{2.4} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{4.6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n-1)(n+1)} + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i-1)(i+1)} = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$17. \ \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{7.9} + \frac{1}{11.13} + \frac{1}{15.17} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(4n-1)(4n+1)} + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4i-1)(4i+1)} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$18. \ \frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{1}{2.3.4} + \frac{1}{3.4.5} + \frac{1}{4.5.6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i(i+1)(i+2)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$19. \ \frac{1}{1.2....l} + \frac{1}{2.3....(l+1)} + \frac{1}{3.4....(l+2)} + \frac{1}{4.5....(l+3)} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n.(n+1)....(n+l-1)} + \cdots =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i(i+1) \cdot \dots \cdot (i+l-1)} = \frac{1}{(l-1) \cdot (l-1)!}$$

$$20. \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$21. \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^2} \pm \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{i^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$22. \quad \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$23. \quad 1 + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{4^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^4} + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

$$24. \quad 1 - \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} - \frac{1}{4^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} - \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^4} \pm \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{i^4} = \frac{7\pi^4}{720}$$

$$25. \quad \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \frac{1}{7^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^4} + \dots = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

### Súčet konečných radov

$$1. \quad 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + n = \sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$2. \quad p + (p+1) + (p+2) + (p+3) + \dots + (p+n) = \sum_{i=p}^{p+n} i = \frac{(n+1)(2p+n)}{2}$$

$$3. \quad 1 + 3 + 5 + 7 + \dots + (2n-1) = \sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1) = n^2$$

$$4. \quad 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + \dots + 2n = \sum_{i=1}^n 2i = n(n+1)$$

$$5. \quad 1.2 + 2.3 + 3.4 + \dots + n.(n+1) = \sum_{i=1}^n i(i+1) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$$

$$6. \quad 1.2.3 + 2.3.4 + 3.4.5 + \dots + n.(n+1).(n+2) = \sum_{i=1}^n i(i+1)(i+2) = \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{4}$$

$$7. \quad 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + \dots + n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$8. \quad 1^2 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} n^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} i^2 = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$9. \quad 1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + 4^3 + \dots + n^3 = \sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

$$10. \quad 1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2 + \dots + (2n-1)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1)^2 = \frac{n(4n^2-1)}{3}$$

$$11. \quad 1^3 + 3^3 + 5^3 + 7^3 + \dots + (2n-1)^3 = \sum_{i=1}^n (2i-1)^3 = n^2(2n^2-1)$$

$$12. \ 1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + 4^4 + \dots + n^4 = \sum_{i=1}^n i^4 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)(3n^2+3n-1)}{30}$$

$$13. \ \frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n.(n+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i(i+1)} = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$14. \ \frac{1}{1.3} + \frac{1}{3.5} + \frac{1}{5.7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(2i-1)(2i+1)} = \frac{n}{2n+1}$$

$$15. \ \frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{4.7} + \frac{1}{7.10} + \dots + \frac{1}{(3n-2)(3n+1)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(3i-2)(3i+1)} = \frac{n}{3n+1}$$

$$16. \ 1 - \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{2}{3!} - \frac{3}{4!} - \dots - \frac{n-1}{n!} = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{i}{(i+1)!} = \frac{1}{n!}$$

## Diferenciálny počet

### Limita funkcie

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = A; \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = B \quad c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} [f(x) + g(x)] = A + B \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} c.f(x) = c.A$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x).g(x) = A.B \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{A}{B}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} \quad l'Hospitalovo pravidlo$$

### Význačné limity

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} = 1$$

### Derivácia

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h) - f(x_0)}{h}$$

$$\forall x = x_0: \exists f'(x); g'(x); c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(f + g)'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x) \quad (c.f)'(x) = c.f'(x)$$

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

$$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'[f^{-1}(y)]} \quad (f \circ g)'(x) = \{f[g(x)]\}' = f'[g(x)].g'(x)$$

### Derivácie elementárnych funkcií

$$1. (c)' = 0$$

$$2. (x^n)' = n.x^{n-1} \quad \left(\frac{1}{x^n}\right)' = -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$3. (\sqrt[n]{x})' = \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$$

$$4. (E^x)' = E^x \quad (a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$5. (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \quad (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}$$

$$6. (\sin x)' = \cos x \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$7. (\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad (\operatorname{cotg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$8. (\operatorname{arc sin} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (\operatorname{arc cos} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

|   |  |
|---|--|
| $(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ | $(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cotg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ |
| $(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x$                | $(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$                   |
| $(\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$    | $(\operatorname{cth} x)' = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$     |
| $(\operatorname{arsh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$           | $(\operatorname{arch} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$              |
| $(\operatorname{arth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$                  | $(\operatorname{arcth} x)' = -\frac{1}{1-x^2}$                   |

### Priebeh funkcie

- V. Nech  $f'(x_0) = f''(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$ , ale  $f^{(n)}(x_0) \neq 0$ . Funkcia  $f(x)$  vtedy má extrém v bode  $x_0$ , ak  $n$  je párné číslo. Vtedy má v bode  $x_0$  lokálne:
- minimum, ak  $f^{(n)}(x_0) > 0$ ;  
maximum, ak  $f^{(n)}(x_0) < 0$ .

krivka je konvexná – dotyčnica je pod krivkou (pr.  $f(x) = x^2$ )

krivka je konkávna – dotyčnica je nad krivkou (pr.  $g(x) = -x^2$ )

$f''(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow$  konvexná na intervale

$f''(x) \leq 0 \Rightarrow$  konkávna na intervale

- V.  $f''(x_0) = 0$  a  $f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ ; potom funkcia  $f$  má v bode  $x_0$  inflexný bod.

### Taylorova formula

$$f(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{(n+1)}$$

### Integrovanie

$$\int c \cdot f(x) dx = c \int f(x) dx$$

metóda integrovania per partes

substitučná metóda

Newtonov–Leibnizov vzorec

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

$$\int (f(x) + g(x)) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int f'(x) \cdot g(x) dx = f(x) \cdot g(x) - \int f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(g(t)) \cdot g'(t) dt$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

### Neurčitý integrál elementárnych funkcií

1.  $\int 0 dx = c$
2.  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
3.  $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$
4.  $\int \ln x dx = x \cdot \ln x - x + c$
5.  $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
6.  $\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + c$
7.  $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + c$
8.  $\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + c$
9.  $\int \operatorname{th} x dx = \ln \operatorname{ch} x + c$
10.  $\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} dx = \operatorname{th} x + c$
11.  $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{a} + c$

$$\int c dx = c \cdot x + d$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + c$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$\int \log_a x dx = x \cdot \log_a x - \frac{x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cotg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cotg} x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cth} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{sh} x| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctgh} x + c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2} dx &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arth} \frac{x}{a} + c \\ \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + c \end{cases} & \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx &= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcth} \frac{x}{a} + c \\ \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c \end{cases} \\
 13. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx &= \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c & 14. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx &= \begin{cases} \operatorname{arsh} \frac{x}{a} + c \\ \ln(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}) + c \end{cases} & \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx &= \begin{cases} \operatorname{arch} \frac{x}{a} + c \\ \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}| + c \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Aplikácie určitého integrálu

|                        |  |                         |  |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Dĺžka krivky           | $s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ | Výpočet obsahu          | $S = \int_a^b f_1(x) - f_2(x) dx$                            |
| Objem rotačného telesa | $V = \pi \cdot \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$     | Povrch rotačného telesa | $S = 2\pi \cdot \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$ |

## Písmená gréckej, gótskej a ruskej abecedy

|     |     |         |     |     |         |     |     |            |
|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|------------|
| A α | A α | alfa    | Α α | Α α | a       | A а | Α α | a          |
| B β | B β | beta    | Β β | Β β | b       | Б б | Β δ | b          |
| Γ γ | Γ γ | gama    | Γ γ | Γ γ | c       | В в | Β β | v          |
| Δ δ | Δ δ | delta   | Δ δ | Δ δ | d       | Г г | Τ ρ | g          |
| E ε | E ε | epsilon | Ε ε | Ε ε | e       | Д д | Д ғ | d          |
| Z ζ | Z ζ | zéta    | Ζ ζ | Ζ ζ | f       | Е е | Σ ε | je         |
| H η | H η | éta     | Η η | Η η | g       | Ё ё | Ө ё | jo         |
| Θ θ | Θ θ | théta   | Θ θ | Θ θ | h       | Ж ж | Ж ң | ž          |
| I ι | I ι | jota    | Ι ι | Ι ι | i       | З з | Ӡ ӡ | z          |
| K κ | K κ | kapa    | Κ κ | Κ κ | jott    | И и | Ұ ғ | i          |
| Λ λ | Λ λ | lambda  | Λ λ | Λ λ | k       | Й й | Ұ ғ | j          |
| M μ | M μ | mí      | Μ μ | Μ μ | l       | К к | Қ қ | k          |
| N ν | N ν | ní      | Ν ν | Ν ν | m       | Л л | Ӆ Ӯ | l          |
| Ξ ξ | Ξ ξ | ksí     | Ξ ξ | Ξ ξ | n       | М м | Ӎ ӎ | m          |
| O o | O o | omikron | Ο ο | Ο ο | o       | Н н | Ҥ ҥ | n          |
| Π π | Π π | pí      | Π π | Π π | p       | О о | Ӫ ӫ | o          |
| P ρ | P ρ | ró      | Ρ ρ | Ρ ρ | q       | П п | Ң ԥ | p          |
| Σ σ | Σ σ | sigma   | Σ σ | Σ σ | r       | Р р | Ң ԥ | r          |
| T τ | T τ | tau     | Τ τ | Τ τ | s       | С с | ҆ ҆ | s          |
| Y υ | Υ υ | ypsilon | Υ υ | Υ υ | t       | Т т | Ң ҭ | t          |
| Φ φ | Φ φ | fí      | Φ φ | Φ φ | u       | Ү ү | ҆ ҆ | u          |
| X χ | X χ | chí     | Ҳ χ | Ҳ χ | v (fau) | Ф ф | ҆ ҆ | f          |
| Ψ ψ | Ψ ψ | psí     | Ѱ ψ | Ѱ ψ | w       | Х х | ҆ ҆ | ch         |
| Ω ω | Ω ω | omega   | Ѡ ω | Ѡ ω | x       | ҂ ҂ | ҆ ҆ | c          |
| ∂   | ∂   | delta   | Ѩ ∂ | Ѩ ∂ | y       | ҄ ҄ | ҆ ҆ | č          |
| ζ   |     | sigma   | ҃ ζ | ҃ ζ | z       | ҆ ҆ | ҆ ҆ | š          |
|     |     |         |     |     |         | ҆ ҆ | ҆ ҆ | šč         |
|     |     |         |     |     |         | ҆ ҆ | ҆ ҆ | tvrdý znak |
|     |     |         |     |     |         | ҆ ҆ | ҆ ҆ | i          |
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# Fyzikálne konštanty

|   |  |
|---|--|
| $c = 299\ 792\ 458 \frac{m}{s}$                               | rýchlosť svetla vo vákuu               |
| $\varepsilon_0 = 8,854\ 187\ 817 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{F}{m}$  | permitivita vákuu                      |
| $\mu_0 = 1,256\ 637\ 061 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{N}{A^2}$         | permeabilita vákuu                     |
| $G = 6,674\ 28 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{N \cdot m^2}{kg^2}$       | gravitačná konštanta                   |
| $h = 6,626\ 068\ 96 \cdot 10^{-34} J \cdot s$                 | Planckova konštanta                    |
| $\hbar = 1,054\ 571\ 628 \cdot 10^{-34} J \cdot s$            | redukovaná Planckova konštanta (Dirac) |
| $g_n = 9,806\ 65 \frac{m}{s^2}$                               | normálne tiažové zrýchlenie            |
| $atm = 101\ 325 Pa$   | normálny tlak vzduchu                  |
| $N_A = 6,022\ 141\ 5 \cdot 10^{23} \frac{1}{mol}$             | Avogadrova konštanta                   |
| $R = 8,314\ 472 \frac{J \cdot m^3}{mol}$                      | univerzálna plynová konštanta          |
| $V_m = 22,413\ 994\ 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \frac{dm^3}{mol}$         | molová plynová konštanta               |
| $m_u = 1,660\ 538\ 86 \cdot 10^{-27} kg$                      | hmotnostná jednotka (1 u)              |
| $m_p = 1,672\ 621\ 637 \cdot 10^{-27} kg$                     | hmotnosť protónu                       |
| $m_n = 1,674\ 927\ 16 \cdot 10^{-27} kg$                      | hmotnosť neutrónu                      |
| $m_e = 9,109\ 382\ 15 \cdot 10^{-34} kg$                      | hmotnosť elektrónu                     |
| $\frac{m_p}{m_e} = 1836,152\ 667$                             | pomer hmotnosti protónu a elektrónu    |
| $r_e = 2,817\ 940\ 299 \cdot 10^{-15} m$                      | polomer elektrónu                      |
| $e = 1,602\ 176\ 487 \cdot 10^{-19} C$                        | elementárny náboj (náboj elektrónu)    |
| $F = 96\ 485,337\ 716\ 389 \frac{C}{mol}$                     | Faradayova konštanta                   |
| $\kappa = 8,987\ 551\ 787 \cdot 10^9 \frac{N \cdot m^2}{C^2}$ | Coulombova konštanta                   |
| $k = 1,380\ 650\ 388 \cdot 10^{-23} \frac{J}{K}$              | Boltzmannova konštanta                 |
| $R_\infty = 10\ 973\ 731,568\ 525 \frac{1}{m}$                | Rydbergova konštanta                   |

## Predpony sústavy SI

| $\pm 3$    | $\pm 6$          | $\pm 9$   | $\pm 12$  | $\pm 15$   | $\pm 18$  | $\pm 21$   | $\pm 24$   |
|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| kilo- (k)  | mega- (M)        | giga- (G) | tera- (T) | peta- (P)  | exa- (E)  | zetta- (Z) | yotta- (Y) |
| milli- (m) | mikro- ( $\mu$ ) | nano- (n) | piko- (p) | femto- (f) | atto- (a) | zepto- (z) | yocto- (y) |

deka- (da) –  $10^1$ , hekto- (h) –  $10^2$

deci- (d) –  $10^{-1}$ , centi- (c) –  $10^{-2}$

