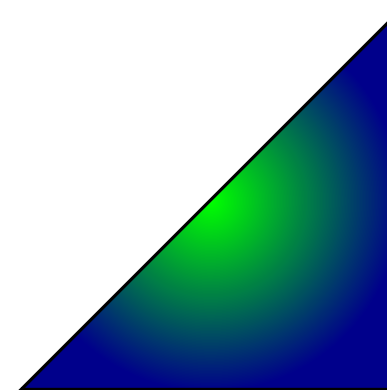
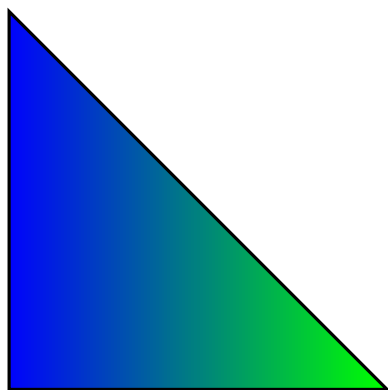


# Таблицы производных и интегралов

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$$1. \ c' = 0 \ (c = \text{const})$$

$$2. \ (x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$3. \ (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$4. \ (a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

$$5. \ (e^x)' = e^x$$

$$6. \ (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$7. \ (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$8. \ (\sin x)' = \cos x$$

$$9. \ (\cos x)' = -\sin x$$

$$10. \ (\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$11. \ (\text{ctg } x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$12. \ (\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$13. \ (\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$14. \ (\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$15. \ (\text{arccctg } x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$16. \ (\sinh x)' = \cosh x$$

$$17. \ (\cosh x)' = \sinh x$$

$$18. \ (\tanh x)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$19. \ (\text{cth } x)' = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$$

### **Основные правила вычисления производных:**

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I Константу можно вынести за производную:  $(c \cdot u(x))' = c \cdot u'(x), c = \text{const}$

II Производная суммы/разности:  $(u(x) \pm v(x))' = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$

III Производная произведения:  $(u(x) \cdot v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$

IV Производная частного:  $\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}, v(x) \neq 0$

V Производная сложной функции:  $y(u(\mathbf{x}))' = y'(u) \cdot u'(x)$

## Теорема о производной обратной функции

Если функция  $y = f(x)$  непрерывна и строго монотонна в некоторой окрестности точки  $x_0$  и дифференцируема в этой точке, то обратная функция  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  имеет производную в точке  $y_0 = f(x_0)$ , причем  $\frac{df^{-1}(y_0)}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{df(x_0)}{dx}}$ .

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## Интегралы от рациональных функций

1.  $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
2.  $\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + C$
3.  $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$
4.  $\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$
5.  $\int \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} dx = \frac{a}{c}x + \frac{bc-ad}{c^2} \ln|cx+d| + C$
6.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \ln \left| \frac{x+b}{x+a} \right| + C$
7.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$
8.  $\int \frac{xdx}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} (a \cdot \ln|x+a| - b \cdot \ln|x+b|) + C$
9.  $\int \frac{xdx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+a^2| + C$
10.  $\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$
11.  $\int \frac{xdx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+a^2| + C$
12.  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2+a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{x}{a} \right) + C$

$$13. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^3} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2ax + b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right| + C, (b^2 - 4ac > 0)$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \left( \frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \right) + C, (b^2 - 4ac < 0)$$

$$17. \int \frac{x dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln |ax^2 + bx + c| - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

$$18. \int \frac{x dx}{ax + b} = \frac{1}{a^2} (b - ax - b \cdot \ln |ax + b|) + C$$

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$$19. \int \frac{x^2 dx}{ax + b} = \frac{1}{a^3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (ax + b)^2 - 2b(ax + b) + b^2 \ln |ax + b| \right] + C$$

$$20. \int \frac{dx}{x(ax + b)} = \frac{1}{b} \ln \left| \frac{ax + b}{x} \right| + C$$

$$21. \int \frac{dx}{x^2(ax + b)} = -\frac{1}{bx} + \frac{a}{b^2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{ax + b}{x} \right| + C$$

$$22. \int \frac{x dx}{(ax + b)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left( \ln |ax + b| + \frac{b}{ax + b} \right) + C$$

$$23. \int \frac{x^2 dx}{(ax + b)^2} = \frac{1}{a^3} \left( b + ax - 2b \cdot \ln |ax + b| - \frac{b^2}{ax + b} \right) + C$$

$$1. \int 0 \cdot dx = C$$

$$2. \int dx = x + C$$

$$3. \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = 2\sqrt{u} + C$$

$$5. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + b + c}} =$$

$$6. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$7. \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$8. \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + C$$

$$12. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

$$13. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$15. \int \tan x dx = -\ln||\cos x| + C$$

$$16. \int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln||\sin x| + C$$

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$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + b + c}} =$$

$$\nearrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} = \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\searrow \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C$$

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \vdots & A_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^T$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \quad \dots \quad \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_mnx_n = b_m \end{array} \right.$$

$$\overbrace{a+b+c+d}^{\alpha}+e+f$$

$$\overbrace{a+b+c+d}^{\omega}+e+f$$

Если  $a = b$ , то ...