



Fórmulas básicas a recordar

Integrales inmediatas

$$\begin{aligned}\int k \, dx &= kx + C \\ \int x^n \, dx &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \\ \int e^x \, dx &= e^x + C \\ \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx &= \ln |x| + C \\ \int a^x \, dx &= \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C \\ \int \sin x \, dx &= -\cos x + C \\ \int \cos x \, dx &= \sin x + C \\ \int \cos 2x \, dx &= \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + C \\ \int \sin 2x \, dx &= -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + C \\ \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \, dx &= \tan x + C \\ \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \, dx &= -\cot x + C \\ \int \sec x \, dx &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C \\ \int \sec^2 x \, dx &= \tan x + C \\ \int \sec x \tan x \, dx &= \sec x + C \\ \int \ln x \, dx &= x \ln x - x + C \\ \int \tan x \, dx &= -\ln |\cos x| + C \\ &= \ln |\sec x| + C \\ \int \tan^2 x \, dx &= \tan x - x + C \\ \int x \sin x \, dx &= \sin x - x \cos x + C \\ \int x \cos x \, dx &= \cos x + x \sin x + C\end{aligned}$$

Integral por partes

$$\int u \, dv = uv - \int v \, du$$

Derivadas

	$(k)' = 0$	$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$	$(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$
Regla de la cadena:	$(x)' = 1$	$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$	$(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$
	$(f(g))' = f'g \cdot g'$	$(x^2)' = 2x$	$(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$
Regla del producto	$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$	$(\sin x)' = \cos x$	
	$(f \cdot g)' = f'g + fg'$	$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$	$(\frac{1}{x})' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$
	$(e^x)' = e^x$	$(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$	



Identidades trigonométricas

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$	$\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$	$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$
$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$	$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$	$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$
$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$	$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$	$\tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$
$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$	$\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$	$\cot^2 x + 1 = \csc^2 x$
	$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$	

Propiedades

$$\frac{u^{\frac{3}{5}}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{3} u^{\frac{3}{5}}$$
$$\frac{1}{u^{2/5}} = u^{-2/5}$$