

# Integrales inmediatas

$$\int k \, dx = kx + C$$

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

$$\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int e^{kx} \, dx = \frac{e^{kx}}{k} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln|x| + C$$

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

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

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$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$$

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$$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x - x + C$$

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$$\int \cos x \, dx = \cos x + x + x + C$$

### Integral por partes

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

# **Derivadas**

$$(x)' = 1 (a^{x})' = a^{x} \ln a (\frac{1}{x})' = -\frac{1}{x^{2}}$$
Regla de la cadena:  $(nx)' = x (\sin x)' = \cos x$ 

$$(f(g))' = f'g \cdot g' (x^{n})' = nx^{n-1} (\cos x)' = -\sin x (x^{-2})' = -2x^{-3}$$
Regla del producto  $(e^{x})' = e^{x} (\cot x)' = -\csc^{2} x = -\frac{2}{x^{3}}$ 

$$(f \cdot g)' = f'g + fg' (e^{kx})' = ke^{kx} (\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x (\sec x)' = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$(h | x | )' = \frac{1}{x} (\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$



# Identidades trigonométricas

$$csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

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

$$tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

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

$$cos 2x = cos^2 x - sin^2 x$$

$$cos 2x = 2 cos^2 x - 1$$

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

$$cos 2x = 1 - 2 sin^2 x$$

$$cos^2 x = \frac{1 + cos 2x}{2}$$

$$tan^2 x + 1 = sec^2 x$$

# **Propiedades**

$$\frac{u^{\frac{3}{5}}}{\frac{3}{5}} = \frac{5}{3}u^{\frac{3}{5}} \qquad \frac{1}{u^{2/5}} = u^{-2/5} \qquad \ln(e^x) = x$$

$$n\sqrt{u^m} = u^{m/n} \qquad e^{\ln x} = x$$

# Teoremas de ecuaciones diferenciales

#### Teorema 1:

#### Resolución de una E.D. de variables separables:

Dada la E.D. de variables separables M(x) dx + N(y) dy = 0, la solución es:

$$\int M(x) dx + \int N(y) dy = C$$

### Teorema 2:

### Resolución de una E.D. homogénea:

Dada la E.D. homogénea M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0, tomamos el cambio de variable y=ux, transformandola en una E.D. de variable separable.

$$y = ux$$
$$dy = u dx + x du$$

### Teorema 3:

#### Resolución de una E.D. exacta:

Dada la E.D. exacta M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0, existe una función F(x,y) tal que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M(x, y)$$
 y  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N(x, y)$ 



### Teorema 4:

### Factores integrantes:

Si la E.D. de la forma M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0 no es exacta, entonces:

A: Si 
$$\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N(x,y)}$$
 sólo depende de "x", entonces el factor integrante es: 
$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N(x,y)} dx}$$
B: Si  $\frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M(x,y)}$  sólo depende de "y", entonces el factor integrante es: 
$$\mu(y) = e^{\int \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M(x,y)} dy}$$

# Teorema 5:

### Resolución de una E.D. lineal de primer orden:

Dada la E.D. lineal de primer orden:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$ , La solución es:  $y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left(C + \int g(x)e^{\int p(x) dx} dx\right)$ 

### Teorema 6:

#### Resolución de una E.D. Bernoulli

Dada la E.D. de Bernoulli:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^n \quad (n \neq 1, \quad n \neq 0)$ 

Tomamos el cambio de variable:  $u = y^{1-n}$ 

Esto transforma la E.D. de Bernoulli en una E.D. lineal de primer orden.

#### Teorema 7:

#### Resolución de una E.D. Riccati

Dada la E.D. de Riccati:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + a_2(x)y^2 + a_1(x)y + a_0(x) = 0 \quad (a_0(x) \neq 0 \quad \land \quad a_2(x) \neq 0)$ 

siendo  $y_{particular}(x)$  una solución, entonces:

**A:** Si tomamos el cambio de variable:  $y = y_p(x) + u$ 

La E.D. de Riccati se transforma en una E.D. de Bernoulli.

**B:** Si tomamos el cambio de variable  $y = y_p(x) + \frac{1}{u}$ 

La E.D. de Riccati se transforma en una E.D. lineal de primer orden.