

Sejam  $a, c \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $b \neq 0$ ,  $u \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $v = v(x)$  funções deriváveis e integrais no seu domínio

DERIVADAS	INTEGRAIS
$a' = 0$	
$(au)' = au'$	$\int au' \, dx = au + c$
$(uv)' = u'v + uv'$	$\int u'v \, dx = uv - \int uv' \, dx$
$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$ , $v \neq 0$	
$(u^a)' = au^{a-1} u'$	$\int u^a u' \, dx = \frac{u^{a+1}}{a+1} + c$ , $a \neq -1$
$(b^u)' = u'b^u \ln b$	$\int u'b^u \, dx = \frac{b^u}{\ln b} + c$
$(e^u)' = u'e^u$	$\int u'e^u \, dx = e^u + c$
$(u^v)' = vu^{v-1}u' + v'u^v \ln u$	
$(\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$	$\int \frac{u'}{u} \, dx = \ln u  + c$
$(\log_b u)' = \frac{u'}{u \ln b}$	$\int u' \cos u \, dx = \sin u + c$
$(\sin u)' = u' \cos u$	
$(\cos u)' = -u' \sin u$	$\int u' \sin u \, dx = -\cos u + c$
$(\tan u)' = u' \sec^2 u$	$\int u' \sec^2 u \, dx = \tan u + c$
$(\cotg u)' = -u' \operatorname{cosec}^2 u$	$\int u' \operatorname{cosec}^2 u \, dx = -\cotg u + c$
$(\sec u)' = u' \sec u \tg u$	$\int u' \sec u \tg u \, dx = \sec u + c$
$\int u' \sec u \, dx = \ln \sec u + \tg u  + c$	
$(\operatorname{cosec} u)' = -u' \operatorname{cosec} u \cotg u$	$\int u' \operatorname{cosec} u \cotg u \, dx = -\operatorname{cosec} u + c$
$\int u' \operatorname{cosec} u \, dx = \ln \operatorname{cosec} u - \cotg u  + c$	
$(\arcsen u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \, dx = \arcsen u + c$
$(\arccos u)' = -\frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	
$(\operatorname{arctg} u)' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$	$\int \frac{u'}{1+u^2} \, dx = \operatorname{arctg} u + c$
$(\operatorname{arccotg} u)' = -\frac{u'}{1+u^2}$	

SUBSTITUIÇÕES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS PARA INTEGRAIS

Se a função integranda envolve  $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$  então  $u = a \operatorname{sent}$ ,  $t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Se a função integranda envolve  $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$  então  $u = a \operatorname{tgt}$ ,  $t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Se a função integranda envolve  $\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}$  então  $u = a \operatorname{sect}$ ,  $t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$

FÓRMULAS TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

Fórmulas fundamentais		
$\operatorname{sen}^2 u + \operatorname{cos}^2 u = 1$	$1 + \tg^2 u = \sec^2 u$	$1 + \cotg^2 u = \operatorname{cosec}^2 u$
Fórmulas de bissecção		
$\operatorname{sen}^2 u = \frac{1 - \cos(2u)}{2}$	$\operatorname{cos}^2 u = \frac{1 + \cos(2u)}{2}$	
Fórmulas de duplicação		
$\operatorname{sen}(2u) = 2 \operatorname{sen} u \cos u$	$\operatorname{cos}(2u) = \operatorname{cos}^2 u - \operatorname{sen}^2 u$	
Fórmulas de transformação		
$\operatorname{sen} u \operatorname{sen} v = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(u-v) - \cos(u+v)]$	$\operatorname{cos} u \operatorname{cos} v = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(u+v) + \cos(u-v)]$	
$\operatorname{sen} u \operatorname{cos} v = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{sen}(u+v) + \operatorname{sen}(u-v)]$		

ALGUMAS FUNÇÕES HIPERBÓLICAS

$\operatorname{senh} u = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}$	$\operatorname{cosh} u = \frac{e^u + e^{-u}}{2}$
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LOGARITMOS

Sejam  $p = p(x)$ ,  $q = q(x)$  funções positivas no seu domínio

$\log_p p = a \Leftrightarrow p = b^a$	$\log_b p^u = u \log_b p$
$\log_b (pq) = \log_b p + \log_b q$	$\log_b \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \log_b p - \log_b q$

Sejam  $s \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $f(t)$  uma função derivável e integrável no seu domínio e com transformada de Laplace unidirecional  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} \, dt$ ,  $u(t)$  a função de Heaviside e  $\delta(t)$  a função delta de Dirac

TRANSFORMADAS DE LAPLACE	PROPRIEDADES DAS TRANSFORMADAS DE LAPLACE
$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = 1$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$	$\mathcal{L}\{af_1(t) + bf_2(t)\} = aF_1(s) + bF_2(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$	$\mathcal{L}\{f(at)\} = \frac{1}{s} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$
$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$	$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}f(t)\} = F(s-a)$
$\mathcal{L}\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$ , $n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)f(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\} = \frac{1}{s-a}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > a$	$\mathcal{L}\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$ Contudo, $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = sF(s) - f(0) - e^{-as}[f'(a^+) - f(a^-)]$ se $f(t)$ é descontínua em $t = a$
$\mathcal{L}\{\operatorname{sen}(at)\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$	$\mathcal{L}\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{\operatorname{cos}(at)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(u) \, du\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}$
$\mathcal{L}\{\operatorname{senh}(at)\} = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(t) >  a $	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(u) g(t-u) \, du\right\} = F(s) G(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{\operatorname{cosh}(at)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$ , $\operatorname{Re}(s) >  a $	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{t} f(t)\right\} = \int_s^{+\infty} F(u) \, du$