## Cálculo

Funções importantes

(Omitem-se os domínios das funções.)

$$\begin{split} & \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \\ & 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ & 1 + \cot^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \\ & \operatorname{sen}(-x) = -\operatorname{sen} x \quad \text{(a função é impar)} \\ & \cos(-x) = \cos x \quad \text{(a função é par)} \\ & \operatorname{sen}(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \cos x \\ & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \operatorname{sen} x \\ & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \operatorname{sen} x \\ & \cos(x + y) = \cos x \cos y - \operatorname{sen} y \operatorname{sen} x \\ & \operatorname{sen}(x + y) = \operatorname{sen} x \cos y + \operatorname{sen} y \cos x \\ & \cos x - \cos y = -2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x - y}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{x + y}{2} \\ & \operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x - y}{2} \cos \frac{x + y}{2} \\ & \cos^2 x = \frac{\cos 2x + 1}{2} \\ & \operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \end{split}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\operatorname{sh}(-x) = -\operatorname{sh} x \quad \text{(a função é impar)}$$

$$\operatorname{ch}(-x) = \operatorname{ch} x \quad \text{(a função é par)}$$

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

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

$$\operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{arccos} x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \qquad \operatorname{cos}(\operatorname{arcsen} x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$
 
$$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arccos} x) = \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} \qquad \operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arcsen} x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$