

### Trig Identities

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan(x) &= \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}, \quad \csc(x) = \frac{1}{\sin(x)}, \\
 \sec(x) &= \frac{1}{\cos(x)} \\
 \sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) &= 1, \quad \tan^2(x) + 1 = \sec^2(x) \\
 \cot^2(x) + 1 &= \csc^2(x), \quad \sin(2\theta) = 2\sin(\theta)\cos(\theta) \\
 \cos(2\theta) &= \cos^2(\theta) - \sin^2(\theta) \\
 \tan(2\theta) &= \frac{2\tan(\theta)}{1-\tan^2(\theta)}, \quad \sin^2(x) = \frac{1-\cos(2x)}{2} \\
 \cos^2(x) &= \frac{1+\cos(2x)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Derivatives

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(\sin x) &= \cos x, \quad d(\cos x) = -\sin x, \\
 d(\tan x) &= \sec^2 x \\
 d(\sec x) &= \sec x \tan x, \quad d(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x \\
 d(\cot x) &= -\csc^2 x \\
 d(\sin^{-1} x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad d(\cos^{-1} x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 d(\tan^{-1} x) &= \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad d(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}} \\
 d(\csc^{-1} x) &= \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad d(\cot^{-1} x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sin x &= -\cos x + C, \quad \int \cos x = \sin x + C, \\
 \int \tan x &= -\ln|\cos x| + C, \quad \int \sec x = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C, \\
 \int \csc x &= -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C, \\
 \int \cot x &= \ln|\sin x| + C, \quad \int \sec^2 x = \tan x + C, \\
 \int \csc^2 x &= -\cot x + C, \quad \int \sec x \tan x = \sec x + C, \\
 \int \csc x \cot x &= -\csc x + C, \quad \int \tan^2 x = \tan x - x + C, \\
 \int \cot^2 x &= -\cot x - x + C, \\
 \int \tan x &= -\ln|\cos x| + C, \quad \int \cot x = \ln|\sin x| + C, \\
 \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} &= \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C, \\
 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} &= \ln|x + \sqrt{a^2+x^2}| + C, \\
 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C, \quad \int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$