

Basic Derivatives

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} e^{f(x)} &= f'(x) e^{f(x)} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \sin f(x) &= \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \cos f(x) &= -\sin f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \tan f(x) &= \sec^2 f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \cot f(x) &= -\csc^2 f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \sec f(x) &= \sec f(x) \tan f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \csc f(x) &= -\csc f(x) \cot f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \ln f(x) &= \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \log_a f(x) &= \frac{f'(x)}{f(x) \ln a} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} (f(x))^n &= n (f(x))^{n-1} f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{f(x)} &= \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} a^x &= a^x \ln a \\
 \frac{d}{dx} b^{g(x)} &= b^{g(x)} \ln b \cdot g'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Chain Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

Higher-Order Derivatives

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d^2}{dx^2} e^x &= e^x \\
 \frac{d^3}{dx^3} \sin x &= -\cos x \\
 \frac{d^4}{dx^4} \cos x &= \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

Inverse Trigonometric

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} \arcsin f(x) &= \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - (f(x))^2}} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \arccos f(x) &= -\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - (f(x))^2}} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \arctan f(x) &= \frac{f'(x)}{1 + (f(x))^2} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccot} f(x) &= -\frac{f'(x)}{1 + (f(x))^2} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arcsec} f(x) &= \frac{f'(x)}{|f(x)| \sqrt{(f(x))^2 - 1}} \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccsc} f(x) &= -\frac{f'(x)}{|f(x)| \sqrt{(f(x))^2 - 1}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hyperbolic Function

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} \sinh f(x) &= \cosh f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \cosh f(x) &= \sinh f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \tanh f(x) &= \operatorname{sech}^2 f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \coth f(x) &= -\operatorname{csch}^2 f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech} f(x) &= -\operatorname{sech} f(x) \tanh f(x) \cdot f'(x) \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csch} f(x) &= -\operatorname{csch} f(x) \coth f(x) \cdot f'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Product and Quotient

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{d}{dx} [u \cdot v] &= u' \cdot v + u \cdot v' \\
 \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) &= \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Integration

Trigonometric Integrals

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

Reduction Formulas for Sine and Cosine

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \sin^n x \, dx &= -\frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x \, dx \\
 \int \cos^n x \, dx &= \frac{1}{n} \cos^{n-1} x \sin x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \cos^{n-2} x \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Sines and Cosines

n	$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x \, dx$	$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x \, dx$	$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \, dx$	$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$	$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x \, dx$	$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^n x \, dx$
1	1	1	2	0	0	0
2	$\pi/4$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/2$	$\pi/2$	π	π
3	$2/3$	$2/3$	$4/3$	0	0	0
4	$3\pi/16$	$3\pi/16$	$3\pi/8$	$3\pi/8$	$3\pi/4$	$3\pi/4$
5	$8/15$	$8/15$	$16/15$	0	0	0
6	$5\pi/32$	$5\pi/32$	$5\pi/16$	$5\pi/16$	$5\pi/8$	$5\pi/8$

Inverse Trigonometric Integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \, dx &= \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \\
 \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \\
 \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Regular Integrals and e

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int x^n \, dx &= \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \\
 \int \frac{1}{x} \, dx &= \ln |x| + C \\
 \int e^x \, dx &= e^x + C \\
 \int e^{ax} \, dx &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C \\
 \int e^{f(x)} f'(x) \, dx &= e^{f(x)} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

Common Definite Integrals

Exponential Integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^b e^x \, dx &= e^b - 1 \\
 \int_0^b e^{-x} \, dx &= 1 - e^{-b} \\
 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} \, dx &= 1 \\
 \int_0^{\infty} x^n e^{-x} \, dx &= n!
 \end{aligned}$$

θ	Radians	$\sin(\theta)$	$\cos(\theta)$	$\tan(\theta)$
0°	0	0	1	0
30°	$\pi/6$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$\sqrt{3}/3$
45°	$\pi/4$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	$\sqrt{2}/2$	1
60°	$\pi/3$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/2$	$\sqrt{3}$
90°	$\pi/2$	1	0	—
180°	π	0	-1	0
270°	$3\pi/2$	-1	0	—

Table 1: Important Trigonometric Angles

Trigonometric Identities

Pythagorean

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta &= 1 \\ \tan^2 \theta + 1 &= \sec^2 \theta \\ 1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \csc^2 \theta\end{aligned}$$

Sum to Product

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x + \sin y &= 2 \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \\ \sin x - \sin y &= 2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \\ \cos x + \cos y &= 2 \cos \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right) \\ \cos x - \cos y &= -2 \sin \left(\frac{x+y}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{x-y}{2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Even and Odd

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(-x) &= -\sin x \\ \cos(-x) &= \cos x \\ \tan(-x) &= -\tan x\end{aligned}$$

Half Angle

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{2} \\ \cos^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) &= \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} \\ \tan^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) &= \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}\end{aligned}$$

Product to Sum

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x \sin y &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)] \\ \cos x \cos y &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x-y) + \cos(x+y)] \\ \sin x \cos y &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)] \\ \cos x \sin y &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) - \sin(x-y)]\end{aligned}$$

Double Angle

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2x &= 2 \sin x \cos x \\ \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \\ \tan 2x &= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\end{aligned}$$