

Cálculo I

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Antiderivada de $f(x) = x^n \rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$

Derivada de $\cos(x) \rightarrow -\sin(x)$
 $\sin(x) \rightarrow \cos(x)$

Teorema fundamental del cálculo, parte 1.

Si f es continua sobre $[a, b]$, entonces
$$g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

es continua sobre $[a, b]$ y derivable sobre (a, b)
Además, $g'(x) = f(x)$

$$g'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} = f(x)$$

Teorema fundamental del cálculo, parte 2.

Si f es continua sobre $[a, b]$, entonces
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

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

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

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

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} x dx = \cosh x + C$$

$$\int \tan x dx = \ln |\sec x| + C$$

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

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

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

$$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$$

$$\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin / \cos &= \tan \\ \cos / \sin &= \cotan \\ 1 / \cos &= \sec \\ 1 / \sin &= \operatorname{cosec} \end{aligned}$$

Integrales de funciones simétricas

Suponga que f es continua sobre $[-a, a]$

a) Si f es par [$f(-x) = f(x)$], $\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$

b) Si f es impar [$f(-x) = -f(x)$], $\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$

Sustituciones trigonométricas

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, & \quad x = a \sin \theta \\ \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}, & \quad x = a \tan \theta \\ \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}, & \quad x = a \sec \theta \end{aligned}$$