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1 | My Common Mistakes

$$\begin{aligned} -x^{-2} &\neq \int x^{-1} = \int \frac{1}{x} = \ln x \\ \frac{1}{x} &\neq \int \ln x = x \ln x - x \\ \int x^{-k} &= \frac{1}{-k+1} x^{-k+1} \neq \frac{1}{-(k+1)} x^{-(k+1)} \\ \text{e.g. } \int x^{-2} &= -x^{-1} \neq -\frac{1}{3} x^{-3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \neq 0 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} a^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} e^{x \ln a} = e^{x \ln a} \ln a = a^x \ln a. \end{aligned}$$

Exponentials: when in doubt, write $a^b = e^{b \ln a}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x^{f(x)} = ?$$

$$\sum x^k = \frac{1}{1-x} \neq \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum (-1)^k x^k$$

| $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Leftarrow$ | f | $\Rightarrow \int f dx$ |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ | \sqrt{x} | $\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}}$ |
| nx^{n-1} | $x^n, n \neq -1$ | $\frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1}$ |
| $\frac{1}{x}$ | $\ln(x)$ | $x \ln(x) - x$ |
| $a^x \ln(a)$ | a^x | $\frac{a^x}{\ln a}$ |
| $\cos(x)$ | $\sin(x)$ | $-\cos(x)$ |
| $-\sin(x)$ | $\cos(x)$ | $\sin(x)$ |
| $2 \sec^2(x) \tan(x)$ | $\sec^2(x)$ | $\tan(x)$ |
| $2 \csc^2(x) \cot(x)$ | $\csc^2(x)$ | $-\cot(x)$ |
| $\sec^2(x)$ | $\tan(x)$ | $\ln \sec(x) $ |
| $\sec(x) \tan(x)$ | $\sec(x)$ | $\ln \sec(x) + \tan(x) $ |
| $-\csc(x) \cot(x)$ | $\csc(x)$ | $\ln \csc(x) - \cot(x) $ |
| $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ | $\tan^{-1}(x)$ | $x \tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ | $\sin^{-1}(x)$ | $x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ |
| $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ | $\cos^{-1}(x)$ | $x \cos^{-1} x - \sqrt{1-x^2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a}}$ | $\ln \left x + \sqrt{x^2+a} \right $ | . |
| $-\csc^2(x)$ | $\cot(x)$ | ? |
| ? | $\cos^2(x)$ | ? |
| ? | $\sin^2(x)$ | ? |
| ? | xe^{ax} | $\frac{1}{a^2}(ax-1)e^{ax}$ |
| ? | $e^{ax} \sin(bx)$ | $\frac{1}{a^2+b^2}e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)$ |
| ? | $e^{ax} \cos(bx)$ | $\frac{1}{a^2+b^2}e^{ax}(a \sin bx + b \cos bx)$ |
| ? | ? | ? |
| $\sqrt{a^2-x^2}$ | $\Rightarrow x = a \sin(\theta)$ | $dx = a \cos(\theta) d\theta$ |
| $\sqrt{a^2+x^2}$ | $\Rightarrow x = a \tan(\theta)$ | $dx = a \sec^2(\theta) d\theta$ |
| $\sqrt{x^2-a^2}$ | $\Rightarrow x = a \sec(\theta)$ | $dx = a \sec(\theta) \tan(\theta) d\theta$ |
