

Table of derivatives and antiderivatives

Note that a, c denote constants.

derivative	← function	→ anti-derivative
$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	$F(x)$
0	a	$ax + c$
nx^{n-1}	x^n ($n \neq 0, -1$)	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
$\frac{-1}{(x-a)^2}$	$\frac{1}{x-a}$ ($x \neq a$)	$\ln x-a + c$
$\frac{-b}{(x-a)^{b+1}}$	$\frac{1}{(x-a)^b}$ ($x \neq a, b \geq 2$)	$\frac{-1}{(b-1)(x-a)^{b-1}} + c$
e^x	$\exp(x) = e^x$	$e^x + c$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln x$ ($x > 0$)	$x \ln x - x + c$
$\cos x$	$\sin x$	$-\cos x + c$
$-\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\sin x + c$
$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\tan x$	$-\ln(\cos x) + c$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arcsin x$ ($-1 < x < 1$)	—
$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arccos x$ ($-1 < x < 1$)	—
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan x$	—
—	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ($-1 < x < 1$)	$\arcsin x + c$
—	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ ($-1 < x < 1$)	$\arccos x + c$
—	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\arctan x + c$

Laplace Transform Table

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt$$

SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS		GENERAL RULES	
$F(s)$	$f(t)$	$F(s)$	$f(t)$
$\frac{1}{s}$	1	$\frac{e^{-as}}{s}$	$H(t-a)$
$\frac{1}{s^n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$	$\frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$	$e^{-as}F(s)$	$f(t-a)H(t-a)$
$\frac{1}{s+a}$	e^{-at}	$F(s-a)$	$e^{at}f(t)$
$\frac{1}{(s+a)^n}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$	$e^{-at} \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}$	$sF(s) - f(0)$	$f'(t)$
$\frac{1}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{\sin(\omega t)}{\omega}$	$s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$	$f''(t)$
$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\cos(\omega t)$	$F'(s)$	$-tf(t)$
$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\frac{e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)}{\omega}$	$F^{(n)}(s)$	$(-t)^n f(t)$
$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$	$e^{-at} \cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{F(s)}{s}$	$\int_0^t f(u) du$
$\frac{1}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$	$\frac{\sin(\omega t) - \omega t \cos(\omega t)}{2\omega^3}$	$F(s)G(s)$	$(f * g)(t)$
$\frac{s}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$	$\frac{t \sin(\omega t)}{2\omega}$		

Higher derivatives:

$$\mathcal{L}(f^{(n)}(t)) = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - \dots - sf^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

The Convolution Theorem:

$$\mathcal{L}(f * g) = \mathcal{L}(f) \mathcal{L}(g) \quad \text{where} \quad (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du$$

A normal distribution curve is shown. A vertical line is drawn at a point on the x-axis, and the area under the curve to the left of this line is shaded in blue.

[illegible]