ÁLGEBRA

Operaciones aritméticas

$a(b + c) = ab + ac$

$\dfrac{a}{b} + \dfrac{c}{d} = \dfrac{ad + bc}{bd}$

$\dfrac{a + c}{b} = \dfrac{a}{b} + \dfrac{c}{b}$

$\dfrac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}} = \dfrac{a}{b} \times \dfrac{d}{c} = \dfrac{ad}{bc}$

Exponentes y radicales

$x^m x^n = x^{m+n}$

$\dfrac{x^m}{x^n} = x^{m-n}$

$(x^m)^n = x^{mn}$

$x^{-n} = \dfrac{1}{x^n}$

$(xy)^n = x^n y^n$

$\left(\dfrac{x}{y}\right)^n = \dfrac{x^n}{y^n}$

$x^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{x}$

$x^{m/n} = \sqrt[n]{x^m} = (\sqrt[n]{x})^m$

$\sqrt[n]{xy} = \sqrt[n]{x}\sqrt[n]{y}$

$\sqrt[n]{\dfrac{x}{y}} = \dfrac{\sqrt[n]{x}}{\sqrt[n]{y}}$

Factorización de polinomios notables

$x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y)$

$x^3 + y^3 = (x + y)(x^2 - xy + y^2)$

$x^3 - y^3 = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

Teorema del binomio

$(x + y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ $\qquad$ $(x - y)^2 = x^2 - 2xy + y^2$

$(x + y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3$

$(x - y)^3 = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3$

$$(x + y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{k}x^{n-k}y^k + \cdots + nxy^{n-1} + y^n$$

donde $\dbinom{n}{k} = \dfrac{n(n-1)\cdots(n-k+1)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot k}$

Fórmula cuadrática

Si $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, entonces $x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$.

Desigualdades y valor absoluto

Si $a < b$ y $b < c$, entonces $a < c$.

Si $a < b$, entonces $a + c < b + c$.

Si $a < b$ y $c > 0$, entonces $ca < cb$.

Si $a < b$ y $c < 0$, entonces $ca > cb$.

Si $a > 0$, entonces

$|x| = a$ significa $x = a$ o $x = -a$

$|x| < a$ significa $-a < x < a$

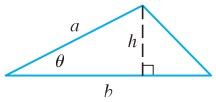
$|x| > a$ significa $x > a$ o $x < -a$

GEOMETRÍA

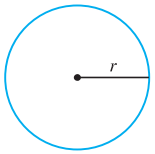
Fórmulas geométricas

Fórmulas para área A, circunferencia C y volumen V:

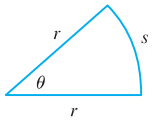
Triángulo
$A = \frac{1}{2}bh$
$= \frac{1}{2}ab \operatorname{sen}\theta$



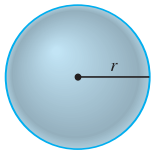
Círculo
$A = \pi r^2$
$C = 2\pi r$



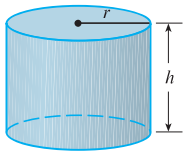
Sector de círculo
$A = \frac{1}{2}r^2\theta$
$s = r\theta$ (θ en radianes)



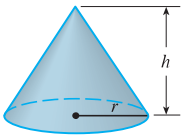
Esfera
$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
$A = 4\pi r^2$



Cilindro
$V = \pi r^2 h$



Cono
$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
$A = \pi r\sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$



Fórmulas de distancia y de punto medio

Distancia entre $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ y $P_2(x_2, y_2)$:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$$

Punto medio de $\overline{P_1P_2}$: $\left(\dfrac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \dfrac{y_1 + y_2}{2}\right)$

Rectas

Pendiente de la recta que pasa por $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ y $P_2(x_2, y_2)$:

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

Ecuación de punto-pendiente de la recta que pasa por $P_1(x_1, y_1)$ con pendiente m:

$$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$$

Ecuación de intersección-pendiente de la recta con pendiente m e intersección b con el eje y:

$$y = mx + b$$

Círculos

Ecuación del círculo con centro (h, k) y radio r:

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

TRIGONOMETRÍA

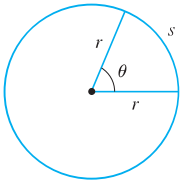
Medida de un ángulo

π radianes $= 180°$

$1° = \dfrac{\pi}{180}$ rad $\qquad 1 \text{ rad} = \dfrac{180°}{\pi}$

$s = r\theta$

(θ en radianes)

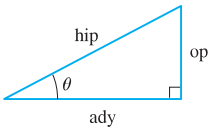


Trigonometría de ángulo recto

$\operatorname{sen}\theta = \dfrac{\text{op}}{\text{hip}} \qquad \csc\theta = \dfrac{\text{hip}}{\text{op}}$

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{\text{ady}}{\text{hip}} \qquad \sec\theta = \dfrac{\text{hip}}{\text{ady}}$

$\tan\theta = \dfrac{\text{op}}{\text{ady}} \qquad \cot\theta = \dfrac{\text{ady}}{\text{op}}$

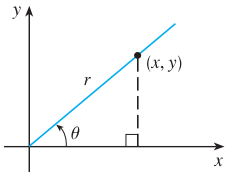


Funciones trigonométricas

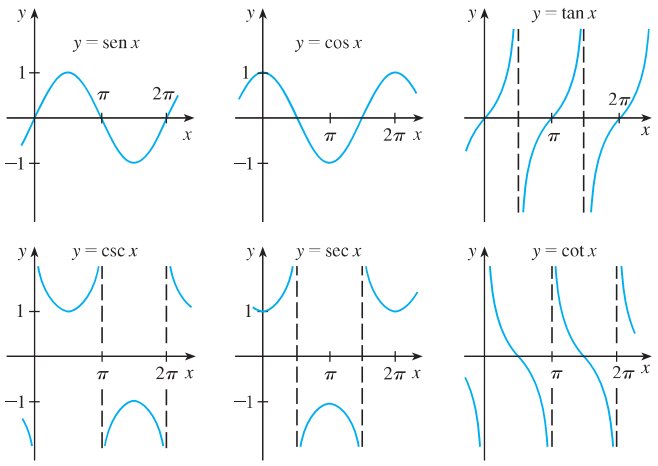
$\operatorname{sen}\theta = \dfrac{y}{r} \qquad \csc\theta = \dfrac{r}{y}$

$\cos\theta = \dfrac{x}{r} \qquad \sec\theta = \dfrac{r}{x}$

$\tan\theta = \dfrac{y}{x} \qquad \cot\theta = \dfrac{x}{y}$



Gráficas de funciones trigonométricas



Funciones trigonométricas de ángulos importantes

θ	radianes	$\operatorname{sen}\theta$	$\cos\theta$	$\tan\theta$
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	—

Identidades fundamentales

$\csc\theta = \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\theta} \qquad \sec\theta = \dfrac{1}{\cos\theta}$

$\tan\theta = \dfrac{\operatorname{sen}\theta}{\cos\theta} \qquad \cot\theta = \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\operatorname{sen}\theta}$

$\cot\theta = \dfrac{1}{\tan\theta} \qquad \operatorname{sen}^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$

$1 + \tan^2\theta = \sec^2\theta \qquad 1 + \cot^2\theta = \csc^2\theta$

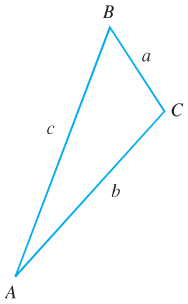
$\operatorname{sen}(-\theta) = -\operatorname{sen}\theta \qquad \cos(-\theta) = \cos\theta$

$\tan(-\theta) = -\tan\theta \qquad \operatorname{sen}\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cos\theta$

$\cos\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \operatorname{sen}\theta \qquad \tan\left(\dfrac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot\theta$

La ley de senos

$$\frac{\operatorname{sen} A}{a} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} B}{b} = \frac{\operatorname{sen} C}{c}$$



La ley de cosenos

$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc\cos A$

$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac\cos B$

$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$

Fórmulas de adición y sustracción

$\operatorname{sen}(x + y) = \operatorname{sen} x\cos y + \cos x\operatorname{sen} y$

$\operatorname{sen}(x - y) = \operatorname{sen} x\cos y - \cos x\operatorname{sen} y$

$\cos(x + y) = \cos x\cos y - \operatorname{sen} x\operatorname{sen} y$

$\cos(x - y) = \cos x\cos y + \operatorname{sen} x\operatorname{sen} y$

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x\tan y}$$

$$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x\tan y}$$

Fórmulas de ángulo doble

$\operatorname{sen} 2x = 2\operatorname{sen} x\cos x$

$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1 = 1 - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

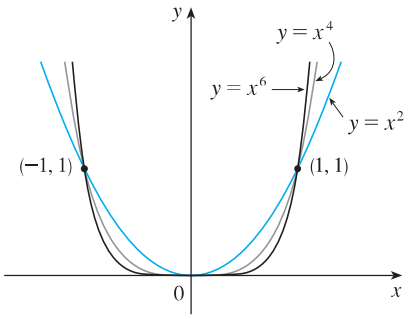
Fórmulas de semiángulo

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \qquad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

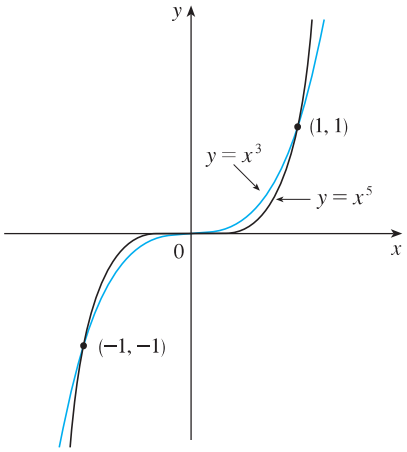
FUNCIONES ESPECIALES

Funciones de potencias $f(x) = x^a$

i) $f(x) = x^n$, n es entero positivo

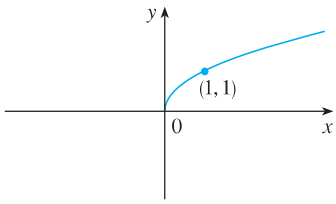


n par

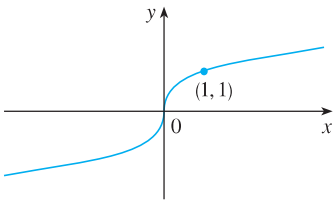


n impar

ii) $f(x) = x^{1/n} = \sqrt[n]{x}$, n es entero positivo

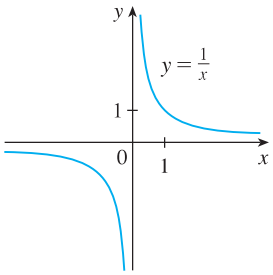


$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

iii) $f(x) = x^{-1} = \dfrac{1}{x}$

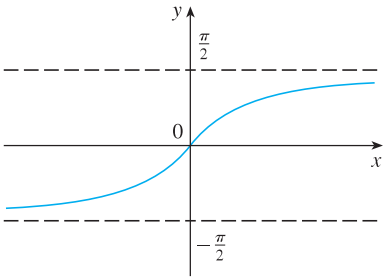


Funciones trigonométricas inversas

$\arcsen x = \operatorname{sen}^{-1} x = y \iff \operatorname{sen} y = x \quad \text{y} \quad -\dfrac{\pi}{2} \leqslant y \leqslant \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

$\arccos x = \cos^{-1} x = y \iff \cos y = x \quad \text{y} \quad 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi$

$\arctan x = \tan^{-1} x = y \iff \tan y = x \quad \text{y} \quad -\dfrac{\pi}{2} < y < \dfrac{\pi}{2}$



$y = \tan^{-1} x = \arctan x$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \tan^{-1} x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

FUNCIONES ESPECIALES

Funciones exponenciales y logarítmicas

$\log_a x = y \iff a^y = x$

$\ln x = \log_e x, \quad \text{donde} \quad \ln e = 1$

$\ln x = y \iff e^y = x$

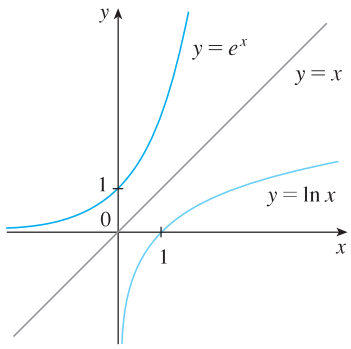
Ecuaciones de cancelación

$\log_a(a^x) = x \qquad a^{\log_a x} = x$

$\ln(e^x) = x \qquad e^{\ln x} = x$

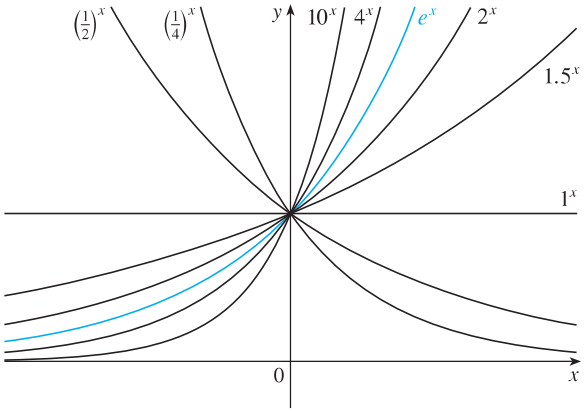
Leyes de los logaritmos

1. $\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$
2. $\log_a\left(\dfrac{x}{y}\right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$
3. $\log_a(x^r) = r \log_a x$

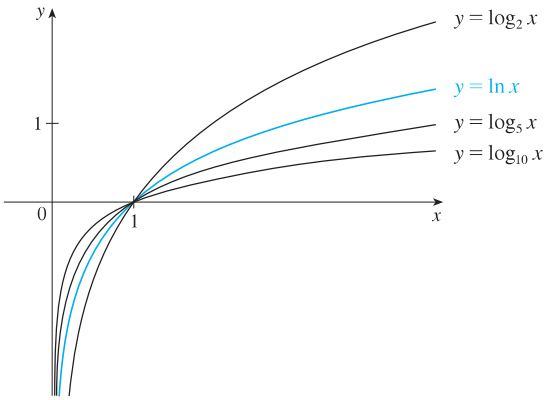


$\lim_{x \to -\infty} e^x = 0 \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} e^x = \infty$

$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \ln x = -\infty \qquad \lim_{x \to \infty} \ln x = \infty$



Funciones exponenciales



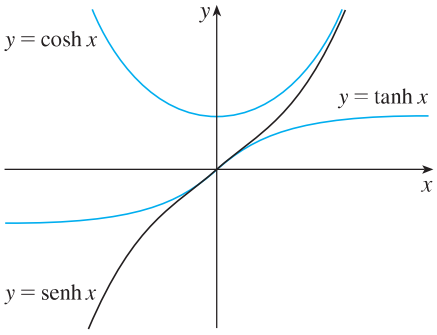
Funciones logarítmicas

Funciones hiperbólicas

$\operatorname{senh} x = \dfrac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \qquad \operatorname{csch} x = \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{senh} x}$

$\cosh x = \dfrac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \qquad \operatorname{sech} x = \dfrac{1}{\cosh x}$

$\tanh x = \dfrac{\operatorname{senh} x}{\cosh x} \qquad \coth x = \dfrac{\cosh x}{\operatorname{senh} x}$



Funciones hiperbólicas inversas

$y = \operatorname{senh}^{-1} x \iff \operatorname{senh} y = x \qquad \operatorname{senh}^{-1} x = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)$

$y = \cosh^{-1} x \iff \cosh y = x \quad \text{y} \quad y \geqslant 0 \qquad \cosh^{-1} x = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right)$

$y = \tanh^{-1} x \iff \tanh y = x \qquad \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\dfrac{1 + x}{1 - x}\right)$

REGLAS DE DIFERENCIACIÓN

Fórmulas generales

1. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$

2. $\dfrac{d}{dx}[cf(x)] = cf'(x)$

3. $\dfrac{d}{dx}[f(x) + g(x)] = f'(x) + g'(x)$

4. $\dfrac{d}{dx}[f(x) - g(x)] = f'(x) - g'(x)$

5. $\dfrac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$ (regla del producto)

6. $\dfrac{d}{dx}\left[\dfrac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \dfrac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$ (regla del cociente)

7. $\dfrac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$ (regla de la cadena)

8. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$ (regla de potencias)

Funciones exponenciales y logarítmicas

9. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$

10. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln a$

11. $\dfrac{d}{dx}\ln|x| = \dfrac{1}{x}$

12. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\log_a x) = \dfrac{1}{x \ln a}$

Funciones trigonométricas

13. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sen} x) = \cos x$

14. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\operatorname{sen} x$

15. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$

16. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$

17. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$

18. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$

Funciones trigonométricas inversas

19. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sen}^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

20. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1}x) = -\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

21. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{1 + x^2}$

22. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1}x) = -\dfrac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

23. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

24. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}x) = -\dfrac{1}{1 + x^2}$

Funciones hiperbólicas

25. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{senh} x) = \cosh x$

26. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \operatorname{senh} x$

27. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tanh x) = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$

28. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{csch} x) = -\operatorname{csch} x \coth x$

29. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech} x) = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$

30. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\coth x) = -\operatorname{csch}^2 x$

Funciones hiperbólicas inversas

31. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{senh}^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$

32. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cosh^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$

33. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tanh^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$

34. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{csch}^{-1}x) = -\dfrac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

35. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech}^{-1}x) = -\dfrac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$

36. $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\coth^{-1}x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$

TABLA DE INTEGRALES

Formas básicas

1. $\int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$
2. $\int u^n\,du = \dfrac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} + C, \quad n \neq -1$
3. $\int \dfrac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$
4. $\int e^u\,du = e^u + C$
5. $\int a^u\,du = \dfrac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$
6. $\int \operatorname{sen} u\,du = -\cos u + C$
7. $\int \cos u\,du = \operatorname{sen} u + C$
8. $\int \sec^2 u\,du = \tan u + C$
9. $\int \csc^2 u\,du = -\cot u + C$
10. $\int \sec u \tan u\,du = \sec u + C$
11. $\int \csc u \cot u\,du = -\csc u + C$
12. $\int \tan u\,du = \ln|\sec u| + C$
13. $\int \cot u\,du = \ln|\operatorname{sen} u| + C$
14. $\int \sec u\,du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$
15. $\int \csc u\,du = \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$
16. $\int \dfrac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = \operatorname{sen}^{-1}\dfrac{u}{a} + C, \quad a > 0$
17. $\int \dfrac{du}{a^2 + u^2} = \dfrac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\dfrac{u}{a} + C$
18. $\int \dfrac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \dfrac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}\dfrac{u}{a} + C$
19. $\int \dfrac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \dfrac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\dfrac{u+a}{u-a}\right| + C$
20. $\int \dfrac{du}{u^2 - a^2} = \dfrac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\dfrac{u-a}{u+a}\right| + C$

Formas que involucran $\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}$, $a > 0$

21. $\int \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\,du = \dfrac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2+u^2} + \dfrac{a^2}{2}\ln\left(u + \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right) + C$
22. $\int u^2\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\,du = \dfrac{u}{8}(a^2+2u^2)\sqrt{a^2+u^2} - \dfrac{a^4}{8}\ln\left(u + \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right) + C$
23. $\int \dfrac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u}\,du = \sqrt{a^2+u^2} - a\ln\left|\dfrac{a+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u}\right| + C$
24. $\int \dfrac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u^2}\,du = -\dfrac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u} + \ln\left(u + \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right) + C$
25. $\int \dfrac{du}{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = \ln\left(u + \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right) + C$
26. $\int \dfrac{u^2\,du}{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = \dfrac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2+u^2} - \dfrac{a^2}{2}\ln\left(u + \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right) + C$
27. $\int \dfrac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = -\dfrac{1}{a}\ln\left|\dfrac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}+a}{u}\right| + C$
28. $\int \dfrac{du}{u^2\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = -\dfrac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{a^2 u} + C$
29. $\int \dfrac{du}{(a^2+u^2)^{3/2}} = \dfrac{u}{a^2\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} + C$

TABLA DE INTEGRALES

Formas que involucran $\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}$, $a > 0$

30. $\displaystyle\int \sqrt{a^2 - u^2}\, du = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$

31. $\displaystyle\int u^2\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}\, du = \frac{u}{8}(2u^2 - a^2)\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{a^4}{8}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$

32. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}{u}\, du = \sqrt{a^2 - u^2} - a\ln\left|\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}{u}\right| + C$

33. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}{u^2}\, du = -\frac{1}{u}\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} - \operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$

34. $\displaystyle\int \frac{u^2\, du}{\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$

35. $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - u^2}}{u}\right| + C$

36. $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{u^2\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a^2 u}\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} + C$

37. $\displaystyle\int (a^2 - u^2)^{3/2}\, du = -\frac{u}{8}(2u^2 - 5a^2)\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{3a^4}{8}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$

38. $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{(a^2 - u^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{u}{a^2\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} + C$

Formas que involucran $\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}$, $a > 0$

39. $\displaystyle\int \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\, du = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\right| + C$

40. $\displaystyle\int u^2\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\, du = \frac{u}{8}(2u^2 - a^2)\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^4}{8}\ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\right| + C$

41. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}{u}\, du = \sqrt{u^2 - a^2} - a\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{|u|} + C$

42. $\displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}{u^2}\, du = -\frac{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}{u} + \ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\right| + C$

43. $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\right| + C$

44. $\displaystyle\int \frac{u^2\, du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2 - a^2}\right| + C$

45. $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{u^2\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}}{a^2 u} + C$

46. $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{(u^2 - a^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{u}{a^2\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} + C$