

# FORMULARIO DE INTEGRALES

## INTEGRALES BÁSICAS

$$\begin{aligned}\int K dx &= Kx \\ \int x^n dx &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ \int \frac{1}{x} dx &= \ln x \\ \int Kx^n dx &= \frac{Kx^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ \int \frac{du}{u} dx &= \ln u \\ \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} dx &= 2\sqrt{u} \\ \int e^x dx &= e^x \\ \int e^u du &= e^u + C \\ \int e^{ax+b} dx &= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b} \\ \int \frac{dx}{(x+p)^2} &= \frac{-1}{x+p}\end{aligned}$$

## INTEGRAL DEFINIDA

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

## VOLUMEN DE SÓLIDOS DE REVOLUCIÓN

$$\int_a^b \pi f(x)^2 dx$$

## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\begin{aligned}1. \tan \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha} \\ 2. \cot \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{cos} \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} \\ 3. \sec \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} \alpha} \\ 4. \sec \alpha \operatorname{cos} \alpha &= 1 \\ 5. \operatorname{cos} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sec} \alpha} \\ 6. \csc \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} \\ 7. \csc \alpha \operatorname{sen} \alpha &= 1 \\ 8. \operatorname{sen} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\csc \alpha} \\ 9. \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha &= 1 \\ 10. \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha &= 1 - \operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha \\ 11. \operatorname{cos}^2 \alpha &= 1 - \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha \\ 12. 1 + \cot^2 \alpha &= \csc^2 \alpha \\ 13. 1 &= \csc^2 \alpha - \cot^2 \alpha \\ 14. \cot^2 \alpha &= \csc^2 \alpha - 1 \\ 15. \tan^2 \alpha + 1 &= \sec^2 \alpha \\ 16. 1 - \sec^2 \alpha &= -\tan^2 \alpha \\ 17. \tan^2 \alpha &= \sec^2 \alpha - 1 \\ 18. \tan \alpha \cot \alpha &= 1 \\ 19. \tan \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cot} \alpha} \\ 20. \cot \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tan} \alpha}\end{aligned}$$

## INTEGRALES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\begin{aligned}\int \operatorname{sen} x dx &= -\operatorname{cos} x \\ \int \operatorname{cos} x dx &= \operatorname{sen} x \\ \int \sec^2 x dx &= \tan x \\ \int \csc^2 x dx &= -\cot x \\ \int \sec x \tan x dx &= \sec x \\ \int \csc x \cot x dx &= -\csc x \\ \int \tan x dx &= -\ln |\operatorname{cos} x| \\ \int \cot x dx &= \ln |\operatorname{sen} x| \\ \int \sec x dx &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \\ \int \csc x dx &= \ln |\csc x - \cot x|\end{aligned}$$

## INTEGRACIÓN POR SUSTITUCIÓN TRIGONOMÉTRICA

Para  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$   $x = a \operatorname{sen} y$ ,  $dx = a \operatorname{cos} y dy$ ,  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \operatorname{cos} y$

Para  $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$   $x = a \operatorname{tany}$ ,  $dx = a \operatorname{sec}^2 y dy$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = a \operatorname{sec} y$

Para  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$   $x = a \sec y$ ,  $dx = a \operatorname{sec} y \operatorname{tany} dy$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \operatorname{tany}$

## MÉTODO DE INTEGRACIÓN POR PARTES

$$\int U dv = UV - \int V du$$

## ÁREA ENTRE CURVAS

$$\int_a^b (\text{función mayor} - \text{función menor}) dx$$

## MÉTODO DE INTEGRACIÓN POR SUSTITUCIÓN

Cambie una expresión algebraica por una variable U

## INTEGRACIÓN POR FRACCIONES PARCIALES

Identifique si es impropia use división

Si es propia use descomposición en fracciones parciales

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3<sup>er</sup> '04

# FORMULARIO DE DERIVADAS

## BÁSICAS

$$1) \frac{d}{dx} k = 0; k = \text{constante}$$

$$2) \frac{d}{dx} x = 1$$

$$3) \frac{d}{dx} kx = k \frac{d}{dx} x = k$$

$$4) \frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$5) \frac{d}{dx} kx^n = k \frac{d}{dx} x^n = knx^{n-1}$$

$$6) \frac{d}{dx} k f(x) = k \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$7) \frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \mp g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \mp \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$8) \frac{d}{dx} u^n = nu^{n-1} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$9) \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[n]{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt[n]{u}} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$10) \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[n]{u} = \frac{1}{n \sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$11) \frac{d}{dx} (uv) = u \frac{d}{dx} v + v \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$12) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{u}{v} = \frac{v \frac{d}{dx} u - u \frac{d}{dx} v}{v^2}$$

$$13) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{k}{v} = - \frac{k}{v^2} \frac{d}{dx} v$$

$$14) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{u}{k} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

## LOGARÍTMICAS

$$27) \frac{d}{dx} \ln u = \frac{1}{u} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$28) \frac{d}{dx} \log_a u = \frac{1}{ulna} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

## PROPIEDADES DE LOS EXPONENTES

$$a^0 = 1$$

$$a^1 = a$$

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

$$a^n b^n = (ab)^n$$

$$\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{a^n} = a^{-n}$$

$$a^n = \frac{1}{a^{-n}}$$

$$\text{Si } m > n; \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$$

$$\text{Si } m = n; \frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^0 = 1$$

$$\text{Si } m < n; \frac{a^m}{a^n} = \frac{1}{a^{n-m}}$$

## TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$15) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sen} u = \cos u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$16) \frac{d}{dx} \cos u = -\operatorname{sen} u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$17) \frac{d}{dx} \tan u = \sec^2 u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$18) \frac{d}{dx} \cot u = -\csc^2 u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$19) \frac{d}{dx} \sec u = \sec u \tan u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$20) \frac{d}{dx} \csc u = -\csc u \cot u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

## TRIGONOMÉTRICAS INVERSAIS

$$21) \frac{d}{dx} \arcsen u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$22) \frac{d}{dx} \arccos u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$23) \frac{d}{dx} \arctan u = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$24) \frac{d}{dx} \text{arc cot } u = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$25) \frac{d}{dx} \text{arc sec } u = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$26) \frac{d}{dx} \text{arc csc } u = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{d}{dx} u$$

## EXPONENCIALES

$$29) \frac{d}{dx} e^u = e^u \frac{d}{dx} u$$

$$30) \frac{d}{dx} a^u = u \ln a \frac{d}{dx} u$$

## PROPIEDADES DE LOS RADICALES

$$\sqrt[n]{a^n} = a^{\frac{n}{n}} = a$$

$$\sqrt[m]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{m}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} = a^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

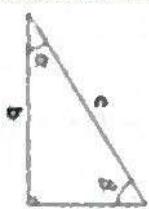
$$\sqrt[mn]{a} = \sqrt[m]{\sqrt[n]{a}} = \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[m]{b} = \sqrt[mn]{ab}$$

$$\sqrt[n]{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}}{\sqrt[n]{b}}$$

## FORMULARIO DE TRIGONOMETRÍA

### RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS EN EL TRIÁNGULO RECTANGULO

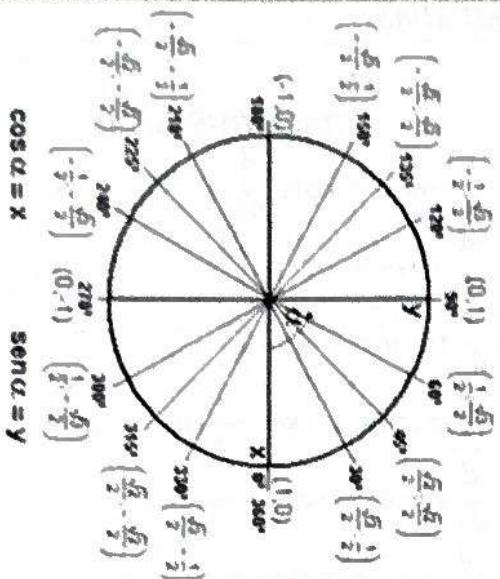


sen  $\alpha = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto a } \alpha}{\text{hipotenusa}} = \frac{a}{c}$   
 cos  $\alpha = \frac{\text{cateto adyacente a } \alpha}{\text{hipotenusa}} = \frac{b}{c}$   
 tg  $\alpha = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto a } \alpha}{\text{cateto adyacente a } \alpha} = \frac{a}{b}$   
 ctg  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$

### RAZONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE LOS ÁNGULOS NOTABLES

	Seno	Coseno	Tangente
30°	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\sqrt{3}$
45°	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\sqrt{2}$
60°	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$

### CÍRCULO TRIGONOMÉTRICO



### RELACIONES ENTRE LAS FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

	I	II	III	IV
sen	+	+	-	-
cos	+	-	-	+
tg	+	-	+	-

### SIGNO DE LAS FUNCIONES EN CADA CUADRANTE

### FUNCIÓNES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS DE ÁNGULOS OPUESTOS

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen}^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha &= 1 & \operatorname{tg} \alpha &= \frac{\operatorname{sen} \alpha}{\cos \alpha} & \operatorname{sec} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} \\ 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha &= \operatorname{sec}^2 \alpha & \operatorname{ctg} \alpha &= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} & \operatorname{csc} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} \\ 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \alpha &= \operatorname{csc}^2 \alpha & \operatorname{csc} \alpha &= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} & \operatorname{tg}(-\alpha) &= -\operatorname{tg} \alpha & \operatorname{ctg}(-\alpha) &= -\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \end{aligned}$$

### FÓRMULAS DE REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE ( $\beta \in [0, \pi]$ )

### IDENTIDADES DE SUMA Y DIFERENCIA DE ÁNGULOS

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta + \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\alpha - \beta) = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta - \operatorname{cos} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta - \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \operatorname{cos} \beta + \operatorname{sen} \alpha \operatorname{sen} \beta$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2 \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$$

### TEOREMA DEL SENO Y COSENO



**IL CUADRANTE ( $90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ )**  $\beta = 180^\circ - \alpha$   
**III CUADRANTE ( $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ$ )**  $\beta = \alpha - 180^\circ$   
**IV CUADRANTE ( $270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ$ )**  $\beta = 360^\circ - \alpha$

### TRANSFORMACIÓN EN PRODUCTO DE LA SUMA O DIFERENCIA DE COSEINOS Y SENOS

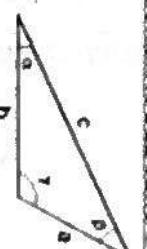
$$\operatorname{sen} A + \operatorname{sen} B = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{sen} A - \operatorname{sen} B = 2 \cos \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = 2 \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right)$$

$$\cos A - \cos B = -2 \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \operatorname{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right)$$

### TEOREMA DEL SENO Y COSENO



### TEOREMA DEL SENO

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} \alpha} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} \beta} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} \gamma}$$

### TEOREMA DEL COSENO

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \cos \beta$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \cos \gamma$$

$$180^\circ \rightarrow \pi$$

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30°