

# FORMULARIO DE INTEGRALES

## INTEGRALES BÁSICAS

$$\int K dx = Kx$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$$

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

$$\int \frac{du}{u} dx = \ln U$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} dx = 2\sqrt{u}$$

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

$$\int e^u du = e^u + C$$

$$\int e^{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax+b}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x \pm p)^2} = \frac{-1}{x \pm p}$$

## INTEGRAL DEFINIDA

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

## VOLUMEN DE SÓLIDOS DE REVOLUCIÓN

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

## IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMETRICAS

$$1. \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$2. \cot \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$3. \sec \alpha = \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$4. \sec \alpha \cos \alpha = 1$$

$$5. \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sec \alpha}$$

$$6. \csc \alpha = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$7. \csc \alpha \sin \alpha = 1$$

$$8. \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{\csc \alpha}$$

$$9. \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$10. \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$11. \cos^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$12. 1 + \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha$$

$$13. 1 = \csc^2 \alpha - \cot^2 \alpha$$

$$14. \cot^2 \alpha = \csc^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$15. \tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha$$

$$16. 1 = \sec^2 \alpha - \tan^2 \alpha$$

$$17. \tan^2 \alpha = \sec^2 \alpha - 1$$

$$18. \tan \alpha \cot \alpha = 1$$

$$19. \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{\cot \alpha}$$

$$20. \cot \alpha = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha}$$

## INTEGRALES TRIGONOMETRICAS

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

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

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

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x$$

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

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

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x|$$

$$\int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x|$$

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

$$\int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x|$$

## INTEGRACIÓN POR SUSTITUCIÓN TRIGONOMETRICA

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

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

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

## 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

## MÉTODO DE INTEGRACIÓN POR PARTES

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

## AREA ENTRE CURVAS

$$\int_a^b \text{funcion mayor} - \text{funcion menor}$$

# **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)  $\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 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)  $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{u}{k} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{d}{dx} u$

## **TRIGONOMÉTRICAS**

- 15)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{senu} = \text{cosu} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 16)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{cosu} = -\text{senu} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 17)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{tanu} = \text{sec}^2 u \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 18)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{cotu} = -\text{csc}^2 u \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 19)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{secu} = \text{secu} \text{tanu} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 20)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{cscu} = -\text{cscu} \text{cotu} \frac{d}{dx} u$

## **TRIGONOMÉTRICAS INVERSAS**

- 21)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc senu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 22)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc cosu} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 23)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc tanu} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 24)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc cotu} = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 25)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc secu} = \frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 26)  $\frac{d}{dx} \text{arc cscu} = -\frac{1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{d}{dx} u$

## **LOGARÍTMICAS**

- 27)  $\frac{d}{dx} \ln u = \frac{1}{u} \frac{d}{dx} u$
- 28)  $\frac{d}{dx} \log_a u = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \frac{d}{dx} u$

## **EXPONENCIALES**

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

## **PROPIEDADES DE LOS EXPONENTES**

$a^0 = 1$	$\frac{1}{a^n} = a^{-n}$
$a^1 = a$	$a^n = \frac{1}{a^{-n}}$
$a^m a^n = a^{m+n}$	Si $m > n$ ; $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$
$a^n b^n = (ab)^n$	Si $m = n$ ; $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^0 = 1$
$\frac{a^n}{b^n} = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n$	Si $m < n$ ; $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = \frac{1}{a^{n-m}}$
$(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$	

## **PROPIEDADES DE LOS RADICALES**

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[n]{a^n} &= a^{\frac{n}{n}} = a \\ \sqrt[n]{a^m} &= a^{\frac{m}{n}} \\ \sqrt[n]{a} &= a^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ \sqrt[m]{a} &= \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}} = \sqrt[n]{\sqrt[m]{a}} \\ \sqrt[n]{a} \sqrt[n]{b} &= \sqrt[n]{ab} \\ \sqrt[n]{a} &= \sqrt[n]{a} \\ \sqrt[n]{b} &= \sqrt[n]{b} \end{aligned}$$



# FORMULARIO DE TRIGONOMETRÍA

## RAZONES TRIGONOMETRICAS EN EL TRIANGULO RECTANGULO

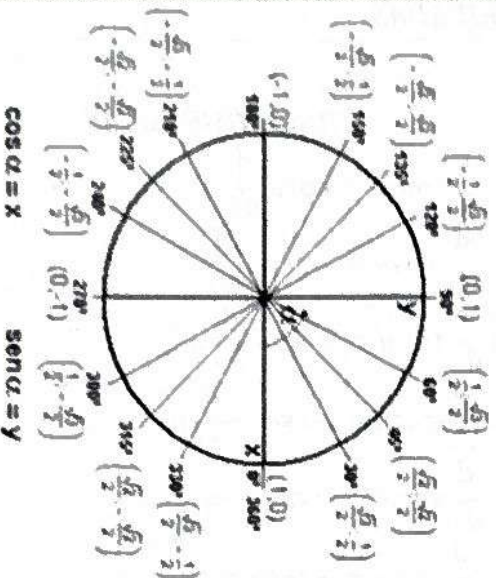


$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } \alpha &= \frac{\text{cateto opuesto a } \alpha}{\text{hipotenusa}} = \frac{a}{c} \\ \text{cos } \alpha &= \frac{\text{cateto adyacente a } \alpha}{\text{hipotenusa}} = \frac{b}{c} \\ \text{tg } \alpha &= \frac{\text{cateto opuesto a } \alpha}{\text{cateto adyacente a } \alpha} = \frac{a}{b} \end{aligned}$$

## RAZONES TRIGONOMETRICAS DE LOS ANGULOS NOTABLES

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

## CIRCULO TRIGONOMETRICO



## RELACIONES ENTRE LAS FUNCIONES TRIGONOMETRICAS

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

## SIGNO DE LAS FUNCIONES EN CADA CUADRANTE

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

## IDENTIDADES DE SUMA Y DIFERENCIA DE ANGULOS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen}(\alpha + \beta) &= \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta + \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{sen}(\alpha - \beta) &= \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta - \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{cos}(\alpha + \beta) &= \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta - \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{cos}(\alpha - \beta) &= \text{cos } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \beta + \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{sen } \beta \\ \text{tg}(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha + \text{tg } \beta}{1 - \text{tg } \alpha \cdot \text{tg } \beta} \\ \text{tg}(\alpha - \beta) &= \frac{\text{tg } \alpha - \text{tg } \beta}{1 + \text{tg } \alpha \cdot \text{tg } \beta} \end{aligned}$$

## IDENTIDADES DEL ANGULO DOBLE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } 2\alpha &= 2 \text{sen } \alpha \cdot \text{cos } \alpha & \text{tg } 2\alpha &= \frac{2 \text{tg } \alpha}{1 - \text{tg}^2 \alpha} \\ \text{cos } 2\alpha &= \text{cos}^2 \alpha - \text{sen}^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

## IDENTIDADES DEL ANGULO MEDIO

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{cos } \alpha}{2}} & \text{cos} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \text{cos } \alpha}{2}} \\ \text{tg} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) &= \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{cos } \alpha}{1 + \text{cos } \alpha}} \end{aligned}$$

## FUNCIONES TRIGONOMETRICAS DE ANGULOS OPUESTOS

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cos}(-\alpha) &= \text{cos } \alpha & \text{sec}(-\alpha) &= \text{sec } \alpha \\ \text{sen}(-\alpha) &= -\text{sen } \alpha & \text{csc}(-\alpha) &= -\text{csc } \alpha \\ \text{tg}(-\alpha) &= -\text{tg } \alpha & \text{ctg}(-\alpha) &= -\text{ctg } \alpha \end{aligned}$$

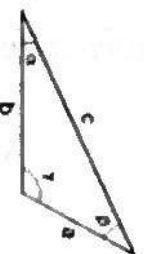
## FÓRMULAS DE REDUCCIÓN AL PRIMER CUADRANTE (p.e.c)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II. CUADRANTE } (90^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ) & \quad \beta = 180^\circ - \alpha \\ \text{III. CUADRANTE } (180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ) & \quad \beta = \alpha - 180^\circ \\ \text{IV. CUADRANTE } (270^\circ < \alpha < 360^\circ) & \quad \beta = 360^\circ - \alpha \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sen } A + \text{sen } B &= 2 \text{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \text{cos} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \\ \text{sen } A - \text{sen } B &= 2 \text{cos} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \text{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \\ \text{cos } A + \text{cos } B &= 2 \text{cos} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \text{cos} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \\ \text{cos } A - \text{cos } B &= -2 \text{sen} \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \right) \cdot \text{sen} \left( \frac{A-B}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

## TEOREMAS DEL SENO Y COSENO



## TEOREMA DEL SENO

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

## TEOREMA DEL COSENO

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot c \cdot \text{cos } \alpha \\ b^2 &= a^2 + c^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot c \cdot \text{cos } \beta \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2 \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \text{cos } \gamma \end{aligned}$$