

Интегралы

Таблица интегралов

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1),$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C,$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C,$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C,$$

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C,$$

$$\int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln |\sin x| + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C,$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C;$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C;$$

$$\int \operatorname{sh} x dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C;$$

$$\int \operatorname{ch} x dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C;$$

$$\int \operatorname{th} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{ch} x| + C;$$

$$\int \operatorname{cth} x dx = \ln |\operatorname{sh} x| + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x + C;$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln |x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C.$$

Производные

Таблица производных основных элементарных функций

$$(c)' = 0 \quad (c = \text{const}); \quad (x^\alpha)' = \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1} \quad (\alpha = \text{const});$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}; \quad \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2};$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x; \quad (\cos x)' = -\sin x;$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}; \quad (\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x};$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a; \quad (e^x)' = e^x;$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}; \quad (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x};$$

$$*(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad *(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$*(\operatorname{arctg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}; \quad *(\operatorname{arcctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

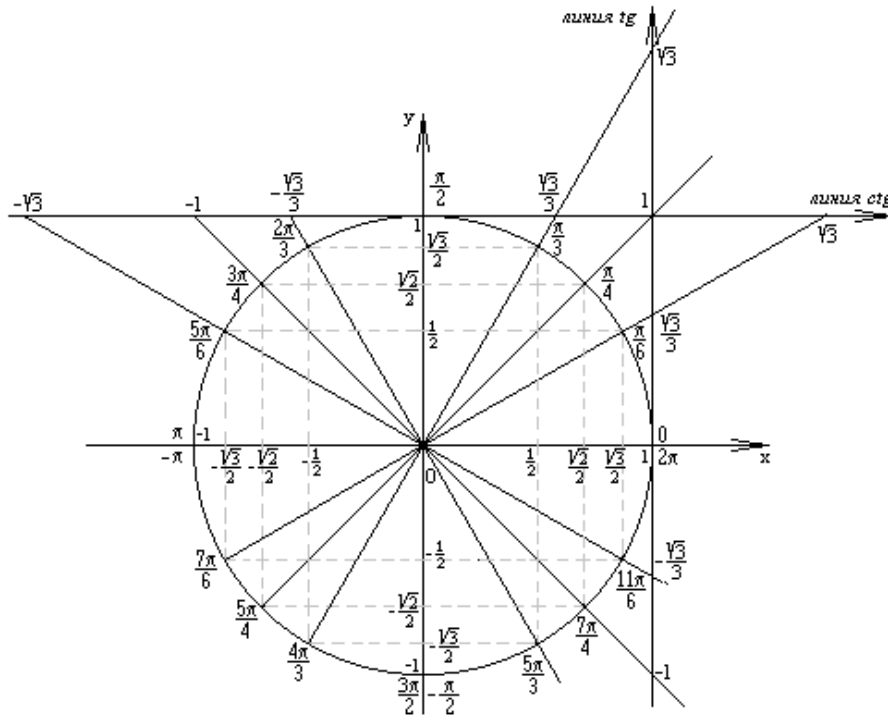
Основные правила дифференцирования

$$(c \cdot u)' = c \cdot u', \quad c = \text{const}; \quad (u \pm v)' = u' \pm v';$$

$$(uv)' = u'v + uv'; \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2};$$

$$y = f(g(x)), \quad y' = f'_u(u) \cdot g'_x(x), \quad \text{где } u = g(x).$$

Тригонометрический круг



Формулы сокращенного умножения

$$a^2 - b^2 = (a - b)(a + b)$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$(a + b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

Тригонометрические формулы

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \quad \sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x \quad \sin x - \sin y = 2 \sin \frac{x-y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \quad \cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \quad \cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \sin \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \quad \sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \quad \cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta = \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta)$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta = \sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta) \quad \text{ч}$$

Интегрирование по частям

$$\int u d\vartheta = u\vartheta - \int \vartheta du$$

IF ($\int P(x)e^{ax} dx$ || $\int P(x) \sin ax dx$ || $\int P(x) \cos ax dx$) // P(x)-многочлен
 $\{ u = P(x);$
 $d\vartheta = (\text{остальные сомножители}); \}$

ELSE IF ($\int P(x) \arcsin x dx$ || $\int P(x) \arccos x dx$ || $\int P(x) \arctg x dx$)
 // P(x)-многочлен
 $\{ u = \arcsin *;$
 $d\vartheta = P(x)dx; \}$

ELSE IF ($\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx$ || $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$)
 $\{ u = (\text{остальные сомножители});$
 $d\vartheta = e^{ax} dx; \}$

ELSE IF ($\int \ln x dx$ || $\int (x^2 + 3) \ln x dx$ || $\int x \ln^a x dx$)
 $\{ u = \ln^a x;$
 $d\vartheta = (\text{остальные сомножители}); \}$