

FORMULARIO DE CÁLCULO I

FORMULAS DE ÁLGEBRA

KAIZEN SOFTWARE

PRODUCTOS NOTABLES

$(x \pm y)^2 = x^2 \pm 2xy + y^2$ $x^2 - y^2 = (x - y)(x + y)$ $x^3 \pm y^3 = (x \pm y)(x^2 \mp xy + y^2)$	$(x \pm y)^3 = x^3 \pm 3x^2y + 3xy^2 \pm y^3$ $(x \pm a)(x \pm b) = x^2 \pm (a + b)x + ab$ $(x + y)^2 + (x - y)^2 = 2(x^2 + y^2)$	FORMULA GENERAL $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$; $x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ Si $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ raíces reales distintas Si $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ raíces reales iguales Si $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ raíces complejas
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EL BINOMIO DE NEWTON	$(a + b)^n = a^n + \frac{n}{1!}a^{n-1}b + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}a^{n-2}b^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}a^{n-3}b^3 + \dots + b^n$
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LOGARITMOS	Definición: $\log_b N = x$ $b^x = N$ Donde: $N > 0$, $b > 0$ y $b \neq 1$	Propiedades:
$\log_b A + \log_b B = \log_b (AB)$ $\log_b A - \log_b B = \log_b (A/B)$ $\log_b b = 1$; $\log_b 1 = 0$	$\log_b A^n = n \log_b A$ $\log_b \sqrt[n]{A} = \frac{1}{n} \log_b A$ $\log_b A = (\log_a A) / (\log_a b)$	$b^{\log_b A} = A$ $\log_b A = \log_{(b^n)} (A^n)$ $\log_b A = \log_{(\sqrt[n]{b})} (\sqrt[n]{A})$
		$(\log_b a)(\log_a b) = 1$ $\text{Colog}_b N = \log_b \left(\frac{1}{N}\right) = -\log_b N$ $\text{Antilog}_b x = b^x$

FÓRMULAS DE TRIGONOMETRÍA

$\sin(-a) = -\text{sena}$ $\cos(-a) = \text{cosa}$ $\tan(-a) = -\text{tana}$ $\tan \alpha = \text{sen } \alpha / \cos \alpha$ $\cot \alpha = \cos \alpha / \text{sen } \alpha$ $\sec \alpha = 1 / \cos \alpha$ $\csc \alpha = 1 / \text{sen } \alpha$ $\cos^2 \alpha + \text{sen}^2 \alpha = 1$ $\tan^2 \alpha + 1 = \sec^2 \alpha$ $\cot^2 \alpha + 1 = \csc^2 \alpha$ $\text{sen}^2 a = (1 - \cos 2a) / 2$ $\cos^2 a = (1 + \cos 2a) / 2$ $\text{sen}(2a) = 2\text{sen}a \cos a$ $\cos(2a) = \cos^2 a - \text{sen}^2 a$	$\text{sen}(3x) = 3\text{sen}x - 4\text{sen}^3 x$ $\cos(3x) = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$ $\text{sen}(a \pm b) = \text{sen} a \cos b \pm \text{sen} b \cos a$ $\cos(a \pm b) = \cos a \cos b \mp \text{sen} a \text{sen} b$ $\tan(a \pm b) = (\tan a \pm \tan b) / (1 \mp \tan a \tan b)$ $\text{sen} a \cos b = (\text{sen}(a + b) + \text{sen}(a - b)) / 2$ $\cos a \cos b = (\cos(a + b) + \cos(a - b)) / 2$ $\text{sen} a \text{sen} b = (\cos(a - b) - \cos(a + b)) / 2$ $\text{sen} a + \text{sen} b = 2 \text{sen} \frac{(a+b)}{2} \cos \frac{(a-b)}{2}$ $\text{sen} a - \text{sen} b = 2 \cos \frac{(a+b)}{2} \text{sen} \frac{(a-b)}{2}$ $\cos a + \cos b = 2 \cos \frac{(a+b)}{2} \cos \frac{(a-b)}{2}$ $\cos a - \cos b = -2 \text{sen} \frac{(a+b)}{2} \text{sen} \frac{(a-b)}{2}$	$\text{sen } \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{2}}$ $\cos \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$ $\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\text{sen} x}{1 + \cos x}$ $\csc \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1 - \cos x}}$ $\sec \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{1 + \cos x}}$ $\cot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\text{sen} x}$	$\frac{\text{DEG}}{180^\circ} = \frac{\text{RAD}}{\pi} = \frac{\text{GRA}}{200^g}$ DEG sistema sexagesimal RAD sistema circular GRA sistema centesimal $\text{sen } \theta = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$ $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{cateto adyacente}}{\text{hipotenusa}}$ $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{cateto opuesto}}{\text{cateto adyacente}}$
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α	0°	30°	45°	60°	90°	120°	135°	150°	180°	270°	360°		
	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2π		
sen α	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	-1	0	$\text{senh } x = (e^x - e^{-x})/2$	$\pi \approx 3.14$
cos α	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	0	1	$\cosh x = (e^x + e^{-x})/2$	$\frac{\pi}{2} \approx 1.57$
tan α	0	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	∞	$-\sqrt{3}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\infty$	0	$\tanh x = (e^x - e^{-x})/(e^x + e^{-x})$	$\sqrt{\pi} \approx 1.77$
csc α	∞	2	$\sqrt{2}$	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	1	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞	-1	∞	$\cosh^2 x - \text{senh}^2 x = 1$	$e \approx 2.72$
sec α	1	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	$\sqrt{2}$	2	∞	-2	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	∞	1	$\text{sech}^2 x = 1 - \tanh^2 x$	$e^2 \approx 7.38$
cot α	∞	$\sqrt{3}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	0	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$	-1	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\infty$	0	∞	$\text{csch}^2 x = \coth^2 x - 1$	$\sqrt{2} \approx 1.41$
												$\text{arcsenh } x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0.70$
												$\text{arccosh } x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$	$\sqrt{3} \approx 1.73$
												$\text{arctanh } x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 0.57$
												$\text{arccoth } x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 0.86$
												$\text{arcsech } x = \ln[(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2})/x]$	$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 1.15$
												$\text{arccsch } x = \ln[(1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})/x]$	

FORMULAS DE GEOMETRÍA

	Triángulo	Cuadrado	Rectángulo	Círculo	Elipse	Paralelogramo	Trapezio	Sector circular
Área	$\frac{1}{2}bh$	a^2	ab	πr^2	πab	bh	$\frac{(a+b)}{2}h$	$\pi r^2 \frac{\theta}{360}$
Perímetro		$4a$	$2a + 2b$	$2\pi r$				
	Cubo	Paralelepípedo	Tetraedro	Cilindro	Cono	Pirámide	Esfera	Elipsoide
Área	$6a^2$	$2(ab + ac + bc)$	$\sqrt{3}a^2$	$2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$	$\pi rg + \pi r^2$		$4\pi r^2$	
Volumen	a^3	abc	$\frac{1}{12}\sqrt{2}a^3$	$\pi r^2 h$	$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$	$\frac{1}{3}A_b h$	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$	$\frac{4}{3}\pi abc$

INECUACIONES

$(a, b) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a < x < b\}$	$[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$	Si $a < b$ y $c < 0 \rightarrow ac > cb$	
$ a = \begin{cases} a & \text{si } a \geq 0 \\ -a & \text{si } a < 0 \end{cases}$	Si: $x, b \in \mathbb{R}, b > 0$ Entonces $ x \leq b \Leftrightarrow -b < x < b$	Si: $x, b \in \mathbb{R}, b > 0$ Entonces $ x \geq b \Leftrightarrow x \leq -b \vee x \geq b$	Si: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ Entonces $ ab = a b $
Si: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, b \neq 0$ Entonces $ a/b = a / b $	Si: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ Entonces $ a + b \leq a + b $	Si: $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ Entonces $ a - b = b - a $	$ x^n = x ^n$

OPERACIONES a es positivo

$\frac{0}{a} = 0$ $\frac{a}{0} = \infty$	$\frac{0}{88} = 0$ $\frac{88}{0} = \infty$	$\frac{\infty}{a} = \infty$ $\frac{a}{\infty} = 0$	$a^0 = 1$ $a + \infty = \infty$ $a \infty = \infty$	$\infty^\infty = \infty$ $\infty \infty = \infty$ $\infty + \infty = \infty$	$0^\infty = 0$ $a^\infty = \infty$ si $a > 1$ $a^\infty = 0$ si $a < 1$	$\infty^a = \infty$ $\log 0 = -\infty$ $\log \infty = \infty$		
INDETERMINACIONES		$\frac{0}{0}$	$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$	$\infty - \infty$	$0 \cdot \infty$	∞^0	1^∞	0^0
LÍMITES COMUNES		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x} = 0$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{1/x} = e$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln(a)$
		$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(x)}{x} = 1$						

DERIVADAS Definición: $F'(x) = \frac{dF}{dx} = y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h}$; $h = \Delta x$ Es el incremento de 'x'

$(a)' = 0$ $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$ $(x^m)' = m x^{m-1}$ $(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ $(e^x)' = e^x$ $(\ln x)' = 1/x$ $(\log_b x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln b}$	$(\sin x)' = \cos x$ $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ $(\tan x)' = \sec^2 x$ $(\cot x)' = -\csc^2 x$ $(\sec x)' = \sec x \tan x$ $(\csc x)' = -\csc x \cot x$ $(u v)' = u'v + u v'$ $\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - u v'}{v^2}$	$(u^v)' = u^v (v' \ln u + u' v/u)$ $(\arcsen x)' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$ $(\arccos x)' = -1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$ $(\arctan x)' = 1/(x^2 + 1)$ $(\operatorname{arccot} x)' = -1/(x^2 + 1)$ $(\operatorname{arcsec} x)' = 1/(x\sqrt{x^2 - 1})$ $(\operatorname{arccsc} x)' = -1/(x\sqrt{x^2 - 1})$	$(x^x)' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$ $(x)' = x /x, x \neq 0$ $(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$ $(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$ $(\tanh x)' = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$ $(\coth x)' = -\operatorname{csch}^2 x$ $(\operatorname{sech} x)' = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$ $(\operatorname{csch} x)' = -\operatorname{csch} x \coth x$	$(\operatorname{arcsenh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ $(\operatorname{arccosh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ $(\operatorname{arctanh} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$ $(\operatorname{arcoth} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$ $(\operatorname{arcsech} x)' = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $(\operatorname{arccsch} x)' = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	
EC. RECTA (Punto – Pendiente)		Pendiente	Pendiente ortogonal	Ángulo	Ángulo entre pendientes
$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$		$m = f'(x_0)$	$m = -1/f'(x_0)$	$\theta = \arctan(m)$	$\varphi = \arctan(\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2})$

CRITERIOS PARA HALLAR LOS MÁXIMOS Y MÍNIMOS

Criterio de la 2da derivada	Criterio de la 1ra derivada	Criterio de comparación	Con dominios de crecimiento
$f''(x_0) > 0 \exists \text{ mín.}$ $f''(x_0) < 0 \exists \text{ máx.}$ $x_0 =$ Es un punto crítico	Sea: $x_1 < x < x_2$ $f'(x_1) < 0$ y $f'(x_2) > 0 \exists \text{ mín}$ $f'(x_1) > 0$ y $f'(x_2) < 0 \exists \text{ máx}$ x es el punto crítico x_1, x_2 son muy cercanos a x	Sea: $x_1 < x < x_2$ $f(x) < f(x_1)$ y $f(x) < f(x_2) \exists \text{ mín}$ $f(x) > f(x_1)$ y $f(x) > f(x_2) \exists \text{ máx}$ x es el punto crítico x_1, x_2 tienen que ser muy cercanos a x	Si en el punto crítico pasa de decreciente a creciente $\exists \text{ mín}$ Si en el punto crítico pasa de creciente a decreciente $\exists \text{ máx}$ (Siempre que en el punto crítico \nexists un punto de inflexión y \nexists asíntota vertical)

INTEGRALES

AREA $A = \int_a^b [F(x) - g(x)] dx = \int_c^d [F(y) - g(y)] dy$ $F(x)$ Es la curva superior $g(x)$ Es la curva inferior $F(y)$ Es la curva derecha $g(y)$ Es la curva izquierda VOLUMEN DE REVOLUCIÓN $V_x = \pi \int_a^b [F(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2 dx = 2\pi \int_c^d y[F(y) - g(y)] dy$ $V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b x[F(x) - g(x)] dx = \pi \int_c^d [F(y)]^2 - [g(y)]^2 dy$ LONGITUD DE ARCO $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy = \int_m^n \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$		AREA DE SUPERFICIE DE REVOLUCIÓN $S_x = 2\pi \int_a^b y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = 2\pi \int_c^d y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy$ $S_y = 2\pi \int_a^b x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = 2\pi \int_c^d x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy$ CENTRO GEOMÉTRICO $\bar{x} = \frac{\int_a^b x[F(x) - g(x)] dx}{\int_a^b [F(x) - g(x)] dx} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_c^d [F(y) - g(y)]^2 dy}{\int_c^d [F(y) - g(y)] dy}$ $\bar{y} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [F(x) - g(x)]^2 dx}{\int_a^b [F(x) - g(x)] dx} = \frac{\int_c^d y[F(y) - g(y)] dy}{\int_c^d [F(y) - g(y)] dy}$	
Sustitución	$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$	$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$
Trigonométrica	$x = a \tan \theta ; \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = a \sec \theta$	$x = a \sec \theta ; \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} = a \tan \theta$	$x = a \sen \theta ; \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a \cos \theta$

En la siguientes integrales se debe añadir al final la constante +C (solo si se trabaja con integrales indefinidas)

$\int a dx = ax$ $\int x dx = \frac{x^2}{2}$ $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ solo si: $n \neq -1$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x $ $\int e^x dx = e^x$ $\int a^x dx = a^x / \ln a$ $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x$ $\int \sen x dx = -\cos x$ $\int \cos x dx = \sen x$ $\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x $ $\int \cot x dx = \ln \sen x $ $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x$ $\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x$ $\int \sec x dx = \ln \sec x + \tan x $ $\int \csc x dx = \pm \ln \csc x \mp \cot x $ $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x$ $\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x$	$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$ (Integración por partes) $\int \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$ $\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right $ $\int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right $ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = \ln x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} $ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsen \frac{x}{a}$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \ln x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} $ $\int \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \pm \frac{a^2}{2} \ln x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} $ $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsen \frac{x}{a}$ $\int \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \ln x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} $ $\int \arctan x dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + x^2 $ $\int \operatorname{arcsen} x dx = x \operatorname{arcsen} x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ $\int e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} / a$ $\int \sen(ax) dx = -(1/a) \cos(ax)$	$\int \cos(ax) dx = (1/a) \sen(ax)$ $\int xe^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2} (ax - 1)$ $\int x^m e^{ax} dx = \frac{x^m}{a} e^{ax} - \frac{m}{a} \int x^{m-1} e^{ax} dx$ $\int x^m (\ln x)^n dx = \frac{x^{m+1} (\ln x)^n}{m+1} - \frac{n}{m+1} \int x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$ $\int x^m \ln x dx = x^{m+1} \left(\frac{\ln x}{m+1} - \frac{1}{(m+1)^2} \right)$ $\int (\ln x)^m dx = x (\ln x)^m - m \int (\ln x)^{m-1} dx$ $\int e^{ax} \sen bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \sen bx - b \cos bx)$ $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (a \cos bx + b \sen bx)$ $\int x^m \sen bx dx = \frac{-x^m}{b} \cos bx + \frac{m}{b} \int x^{m-1} \cos bx dx$ $\int x^m \cos bx dx = \frac{x^m}{b} \sen bx - \frac{m}{b} \int x^{m-1} \sen bx dx$ $\int \sen^m x dx = \frac{-\sen^{m-1} x \cos x}{m} + \frac{m-1}{m} \int \sen^{m-2} x dx$ $\int \cos^m x dx = \frac{\cos^{m-1} x \sen x}{m} + \frac{m-1}{m} \int \cos^{m-2} x dx$ $\int \tan^m x dx = \frac{\tan^{m-1} x}{m-1} - \int \tan^{m-2} x dx$ $\int \sec^m x dx = \frac{\sec^{m-2} x \tan x}{m-1} + \frac{m-2}{m-1} \int \sec^{m-2} x dx$
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