

Derivada e integral

segunda-feira, 24 de janeiro de 2022 13:19

Derivada

Divisão:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] - f(x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[g(x)]}{g(x)^2}$$

Seno, cosseno, tangente...:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] &= \cos x & \frac{d}{dx} [\cotg x] &= -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] &= -\sin x & \frac{d}{dx} [\sec x] &= \sec x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \\ \frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{tg} x] &= \sec^2 x & \frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{cosec} x] &= -\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cotg x \end{aligned}$$

Derivada del seno

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \implies f'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sin(u) \implies f'(x) = \cos(u) \cdot u'$$

Relações trigonométricas

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2 x &= \sec^2 x \\ 1 + \cot^2 x &= \operatorname{csc}^2 x \\ \sec x &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \\ \operatorname{csc} x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \\ \tan x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ \cot x &= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \end{aligned}$$

Logarítmica

Derivada da função logarítmica

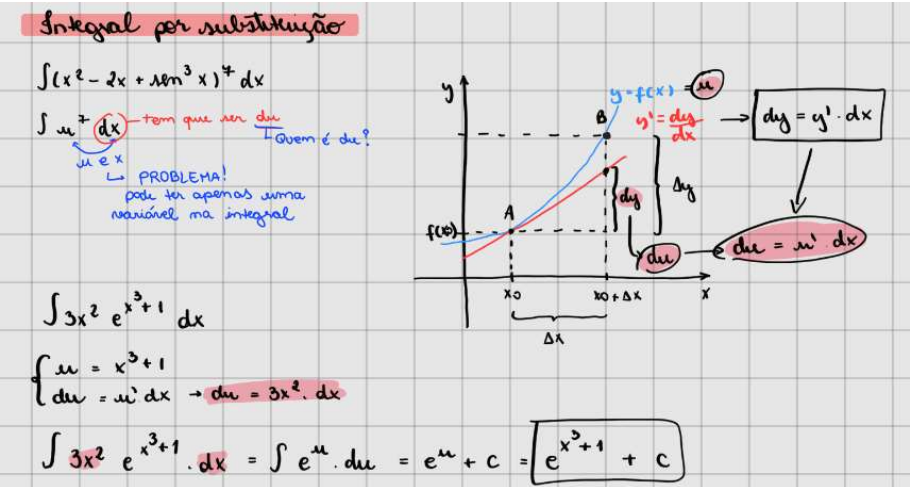
$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Integral

$$\begin{aligned} \int du &= u + c \\ \int u^n du &= \left(\frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) + c \\ \int \left(\frac{du}{x} \right) &= \ln |x| + c \\ \int e^u du &= e^u + c \\ \int \sin x dx &= -\cos x + C \\ \int \cos x dx &= \sin x + C \\ \int \sec^2 x dx &= \tan x + C \\ \int \operatorname{csc}^2 x dx &= -\cot x + C \\ \int \sec x \tan x dx &= \sec x + C \\ \int \operatorname{csc} x \cot x dx &= -\operatorname{csc} x + C \\ \int \tan u du &= \ln |\sec u| + C \\ \int \cot u du &= \ln |\sin u| + C \\ \int \sec u du &= \ln |\sec u + \tan u| + C \\ \int \operatorname{csc} u du &= \ln |\operatorname{csc} u - \cot u| + C \end{aligned}$$

Substituição



Por partes

$$\int 2^x \cdot e^x dx$$

1ª forma

$$\int 2^x \cdot e^x dx = \int 2e^x \cdot dx = \frac{2e^x}{\ln(2)} + C$$

2ª forma POR PARTES

$$\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$u = 2^x \implies du = 2^x \cdot \ln(2)$$

$$dv = e^x \implies v = e^x$$

$$\int 2^x \cdot e^x dx = 2^x \cdot e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2^x \cdot \ln(2) dx$$

$$\int 2^x \cdot e^x dx = 2^x \cdot e^x - \ln(2) \int 2^x \cdot e^x dx$$

$$\int 2^x \cdot e^x dx + \ln(2) \int 2^x \cdot e^x dx = 2^x \cdot e^x$$

$$(1 + \ln(2)) \int 2^x \cdot e^x dx = 2^x \cdot e^x$$

$$\int 2^x \cdot e^x dx = \frac{2^x \cdot e^x}{\ln(2) + 1}$$

Substituição

$$\int f(g(t)) g'(t) dt = F(g(t)) + C$$

Fracções parciais

$$\frac{1}{(x-a)(x-b)} = \frac{A}{x-a} + \frac{B}{x-b}$$

$$1 = A(x-b) + B(x-a)$$

$$0x + 1 = (A+B)x - Ab - Ba$$

$$\begin{cases} A+B=0 \\ -Ab-Ba=1 \end{cases}$$

