

Universidade do Minho Departamento de Matemática

Cálculo para a Engenharia

Omite-se o domínio das funções e considera-se \boldsymbol{a} uma constante.

$$(f\pm g)'(x) = f'(x)\pm g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$$

$$(f\circ u)'(x) = f'(u(x))u'(x)$$

$$a' = 0$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$\operatorname{sen}' x = \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{tg}' x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{senh}' x = \cosh x$$

$$\operatorname{tanh}' x = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsen}' x = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg}' x = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{argsenh}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{argsenh}' x = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

$$(f g)'(x) = f'(x) g(x) + f(x) g'(x)$$

$$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$$

$$(x^a)' = a x^{a-1}$$

$$\log_a' x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\cos' x = -\sin x$$

$$\cot x = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$\coth' x = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$$

$$\operatorname{arccos}' x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{-1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{argcot} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$\operatorname{argcot} x = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$