

Departamento de Matemática Universidade do Minho

Cálculo para Engenharia

Funções importantes

2022'23

Omite-se o domínio das funções

 $1 + \cot g^2 \, x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$ $\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$ $1+\operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$$\cos(-x) = \cos x$$
 (a função é par)

 $\operatorname{len}(-x) = -\operatorname{sen} x$ (a função é ímpar)

$$sen(x + y) = sen x cos y + sen y cos x$$
$$cos(x + y) = cos x cos y - sen y sen x$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x - y}{2} \cos \frac{x + y}{2}$$

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

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

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen(arccos} x) = \sqrt{1 - x}$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{arccos} x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$
 $\operatorname{tofarccos} x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{}$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\operatorname{arccos} x) = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{senh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh x + \sinh x = e^x$$

 $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$

$$tgh^2x + \frac{1}{\cosh^2x} = 1$$

$$tgh^2 x + \frac{\cosh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} = 1$$

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

$$\operatorname{senh}(-x) = -\operatorname{senh} x$$
 (a função é ímpar)

$$\cosh(-x) = \cosh x$$
 (a função é par)

$$senh(x+y) = senh x cosh y + senh y cosh x$$

$$\cosh(x+y) = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh y \sinh x$$

$$\cos(\arccos x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}(\arcsin x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{4} & \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{3} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}{6} & \frac{\pi}$$

Critérios sobre séries de números reais

[Condição necessária de convergência] Se $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ é convergente então lim $u_n=0$.

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[Condição suficiente de divergência] Se $\lim u_n
eq 0$ então $\sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ é divergente.

[1. $^{\underline{\mathbf{c}}}$ critério de comparação] Sejam $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ e $\sum_{n\geq 1}v_n$ séries de termos não negativos tais que, a partir de certa ordem, $u_n\leq v_n$.

i) $\sum_{n\geq 1}v_n$ converge $\implies \sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ converge. ii) $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ diverge $\implies \sum_{n\geq 1}v_n$ diverge.

[2.9 critério de comparação] Sejam $\sum_{n\geq 1} u_n$ e $\sum_{n\geq 1} v_n$ séries de termos positivos tais que $\ell=1$ in $\frac{u_n}{v_n}$, onde $\ell\in[0,+\infty]$.

- i) $\ell \neq 0$ ou $\ell \neq +\infty \implies \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ e $\sum_{n \geq 1} v_n$ têm a mesma natureza.
- ii) Se $\ell=0$
- (a) $\sum_{n\geq 1}v_n$ converge $\Longrightarrow \sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ converge. (b) $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ diverge $\Longrightarrow \sum_{n\geq 1}v_n$ diverge.
- iii) Se $\ell = +\infty$
- (a) $\sum_{n\geq 1} v_n$ diverge $\Longrightarrow \sum_{n\geq 1} u_n$ diverge. (b) $\sum_{n\geq 1} u_n$ converge $\Longrightarrow \sum_{n\geq 1} v_n$ converge.

[Critério da razão (ou D'Alembert)] Sejam $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ uma série de termos positivos e $\ell=\limrac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$

- i) $\ell < 1 \implies \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ é convergente.
- ii) $\ell > 1 \implies \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ é divergente.
- iii) $\ell=1 \implies$ nada se pode concluir sobre a natureza de $\sum_{n\geq 1} u_n$

[Critério da raiz (ou de Cauchy)] Sejam $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ uma série de termos não negativos e $\ell=\lim \sqrt[n]{u_n}$

- i) $\ell < 1 \implies \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ é convergente.
 - ii) $\ell > 1 \implies \sum_{n \geq 1} u_n$ é divergente.
- iii) $\ell=1 \implies$ nada se pode concluir sobre a natureza de $\sum_{n\geq 1} u_n.$

[Critério do integral] Se $f:[1,+\infty[\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é uma função contínua, positiva, decrescente e, para cada $n\in \mathbb{N}$ seja, $f(n)=u_n$ então $\sum_{n\geq 1}u_n$ e $\int_1^{+\infty}f(x)\,dx$ têm a mesma natureza.

[Convergência absoluta] Se $\sum_{n\geq 1} |u_n|$ é convergente então $\sum_{n\geq 1} u_n$ também é convergente.

[Critério de Leibnitz] Seja $(a_n)_n$ uma sucessão decrescente tal que $\lim a_n = 0$. Então $\sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^n a_n$ é

Tabela de derivadas

 $u\colon I\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ é uma função derivável num intervalo I, a é uma constante real apropriada e $\mathcal C$ denota

uma constante real arbitrária.

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

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

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

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

$$a'=0$$

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

$$\mathsf{sen'}\,x = \,\cos x$$

$$tg'x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\sec' x = \sec x \operatorname{tg} x$$

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

$$\operatorname{tgh}' x = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{sech}' x = -\operatorname{sech} x \operatorname{tgh} x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

argselli
$$x - \sqrt{1+x}$$
 argtgh $x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$

$$\mathsf{argtgh}'x = rac{1}{1-x^2}$$
 argsech' $x = rac{-1}{1-x^2}$

$$(fg)'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$
$$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$$

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

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

$$\cot x' x = -\cos c$$

$$\cot g' x = - \csc^2$$

$$\csc' x = -\csc x \cot x$$

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

$$\cot y' x = -\csc^2 x$$
 $\csc' x = -\csc x \cot y x$
 $\cosh' x = \operatorname{senh} x$
 $\cot y' x = -\operatorname{cosech}^2 x$

$$\mathsf{cosech}'\,x = -\,\mathsf{cosech}\,x\,\,\mathsf{cotgh}\,x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

rgcosil
$$x=\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$
rgcotgh' $x=\frac{1}{1-x^2}$

$$\frac{1-x^{2}}{-1}$$
 argcosech' $x=\frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1+x^{2}}}$

$$\int u' u^{\alpha} dx = \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + \mathcal{C} \left(\alpha \neq -1\right)$$

$$\int u' \, a^u \, dx = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + \mathcal{C} \ \left(a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\} \right)$$

$$\int u' \sin u \ dx = -\cos u + \mathcal{C}$$

$$\int u' \sin u \ dx = -\cos u + \mathcal{C}$$

$$\int u' \cot g \ u \ dx = \ln |\sin u| + \mathcal{C}$$

 $\int u' \, \operatorname{tg} u \, \, dx = - \ln \left| \cos u \, \right| + \mathcal{C}$

 $\int u'\cos u\;dx = \sin u + \mathcal{C}$

 $\int a \, dx = ax + C$ $\int \frac{u'}{u} \, dx = \ln|u| + C$

 $\int u' \sec^2 u \ dx = \operatorname{tg} u + \mathcal{C}$

$$\int u' \csc^2 u \ dx = -\cot g \ u + C$$

$$\int u' \csc u \ dx = \ln\left|\csc u - \cot g \, u\right| + \mathcal{C}$$

$$\int \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \ dx = \arccos u + \mathcal{C}$$

 $\int u' \sec u \ dx = \ln|\sec u + \operatorname{tg} u| + \mathcal{C}$ $\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \ dx = \operatorname{arcsen} u + \mathcal{C}$

$$\int \frac{-u'}{1+u^2} \, dx = \operatorname{arccotg} u \, + \mathcal{C}$$

$$\int u' \sinh u \ dx = \cosh u \ + \mathcal{C}$$

$$\int u' \ \operatorname{cotgh} \ u \ dx = \ln(\sinh u) \ + \mathcal{C}$$

 $\int \frac{u'}{1+u^2} dx = \arctan u + C$ $\int u' \cosh u \, dx = \sinh u + C$ $\int u' \, \operatorname{tgh} u \, dx = \ln(\cosh u) + C$

$$\int u' \cot \beta u \ dx = \ln(\sinh u) + C$$

$$\int u' \operatorname{cosech}^2 u \ dx = -\cot \beta u + C$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \ dx = \operatorname{argcosh} u + C$$

$$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2 - 1}} \, dx = \operatorname{argcosh} u + 0$$

 $\int u' \operatorname{sech}^2 u \, dx = \operatorname{tgh} \, u + \mathcal{C}$ $\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} \, dx = \operatorname{argsenh} u + \mathcal{C}$

$$\int \frac{u'}{1-u^2} \, dx = \operatorname{argcotgh} u \, + \mathcal{C}$$

 $\frac{u'}{1-u^2} \, dx = \operatorname{argtgh} u \, + \mathcal{C}$