

TABLAS DE DERIVADAS (de usos más Frecuentes)

FUNCIONES	DERIVADAS	FUNCIONES	DERIVADAS
$y = c$	$y' = 0$	$y = u$	$y' = u'$
$y = x$	$y' = 1$	$y = c \cdot u$	$y' = c \cdot u'$
$y = x^n, n \in \mathbb{R}$	$y' = n \cdot x^{n-1}$	$y = u^n$	$y' = n \cdot u^{n-1} \cdot u'$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$y = \sqrt{u}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} \cdot u'$
$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$	$y = \sqrt[n]{u}$	$y' = \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}} \cdot u'$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \ln u$	$y' = \frac{1}{u} \cdot u'$
$y = \log_a x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$	$y = \log_a u$	$y' = \frac{1}{u} \cdot u' \log_a e$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$	$y = e^u$	$y' = e^u \cdot u'$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \cdot \ln a$	$y = a^u$	$y' = a^u \cdot \ln a \cdot u'$
$y = \sin x$	$y' = \cos x$	$y = \sin u$	$y' = \cos u \cdot u'$
$y = \cos x$	$y' = -\sin x$	$y = \cos u$	$y' = -\sin u \cdot u'$
$y = \tan x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$	$y = \tan u$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} \cdot u' = \sec^2 u \cdot u'$
$y = \sec x$	$y' = \sec x \cdot \tan x$	$y = \sec u$	$y' = \sec u \cdot \tan u \cdot u'$
$y = \operatorname{cosec} x$	$y' = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cotg x$	$y = \operatorname{cosec} u$	$y' = -\operatorname{cosec} u \cdot \cotg u \cdot u'$
$y = \cotg x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$	$y = \cotg u$	$y' = \frac{-u'}{\sin^2 u} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 u \cdot u'$
$y = \arcsen x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \arcsen u$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u'$
$y = \arccos x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \arccos u$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \cdot u'$
$y = \arctan x$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$y = \arctan u$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot u'$
$y = \operatorname{arcsec} x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$y = \operatorname{arcsec} u$	$y' = \frac{1}{u \cdot \sqrt{u^2-1}} \cdot u'$
$y = \operatorname{arc cosec} x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{x \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$y = \operatorname{arc cosec} u$	$y' = \frac{-1}{u \cdot \sqrt{u^2-1}} \cdot u'$
$y = \operatorname{arc cotg} x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$	$y = \operatorname{arc cotg} u$	$y' = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \cdot u'$
$y = u + v$	$y' = u' + v'$	$y = u^v$	$y' = u^v \cdot v' \cdot \ln u + u' \cdot v \cdot u^{v-1}$
$y = u \cdot v$	$y' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$	$y = \frac{u}{v}$	$y' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$

Referencias: x es la variable independiente; c es una constante; u y v son funciones continuas y derivables de x

Derivadas parciales: Siendo z una función de $(x; y)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ Es la **derivada parcial** de la función Z con respecto a la variable x ; $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ Es la **derivada parcial** de la función Z con respecto a la variable y .

Regla de la cadena: siendo Z una función de $(x; y)$, x e y definidas por el parámetro t es decir: $Z=f(x; y)$; $x(t)$ e $y(t)$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$\frac{dz}{dt}$ Es la **derivada total** de la función Z con respecto a la variable x

TABLAS DE INTEGRALES (de uso más Frecuentes)

FUNCIONES	PROPIEDADES
$\int dx = x + c$	$\int k \cdot f(x) dx = k \int f(x) dx$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + (n \neq -1)$	$\int [f(x) \pm g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx \pm \int g(x) dx$
$\int x^{-1} dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln x + c$	(integrales que contienen) $x^2 + a^2$ $x^2 - a^2$ $a^2 - x^2$
$\int \frac{1}{x^n} dx = \int \frac{dx}{x^n} = \frac{-1}{(n-1)x^{n-1}} + c (n \neq 1)$	$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot dx = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \arcsen \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int e^x \cdot dx = e^x + c$	$\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot dx = \frac{x}{2} \cdot \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \ln (x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) + c$
$\int e^{a \cdot x} \cdot dx = \frac{e^{a \cdot x}}{a} + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int a^x \cdot dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln \left \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right + c$
$\int b^{a \cdot x} \cdot dx = \frac{b^{a \cdot x}}{a \ln b} + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot \ln \left \frac{a-x}{a+x} \right + c$
$\int \ln x \cdot dx = (x \cdot \ln x - x) + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln (x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}) + c$
$\int \log x \cdot dx = \log e (x \cdot \ln x - x) + c$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsen \frac{x}{a} + c$
$\int \sqrt{x} \cdot dx = \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} + c = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + c$	Integral por Sustitución
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x} + c$	Si $\frac{du}{dt} = g'(t) \Rightarrow du = g'(t) \cdot dt$ Y si $u = g'(t) \Rightarrow h(u)$
$\int \sen x \cdot dx = -\cos x + c$	Entonces se tiene que:
$\int \cos x \cdot dx = \sen x + c$	$\int f(u) \cdot du = \int f[g(t)] \cdot g'(t) \cdot dt$
$\int \tan x \cdot dx = -\ln (\cos x) + c$	Integral por Partes
$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot dx = \ln \operatorname{csc} x - \cotg x + c$	$\int u \cdot dv = uv - \int v \cdot du$
$\int \sec x \cdot dx = \ln (\sec x + \tan x) + c$	
$\int \cotg x \cdot dx = \ln (\sen x) + c$	
$\int \sen^2 x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sen 2x + c$	Identidades Trigonómicas
$\int \cos^2 x \cdot dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \sen 2x + c$	$\sen^{-1} x = \arcsen x$ $\cos^{-1} x = \arccos x$ $\tan^{-1} x = \arctan x$
$\int \tan^2 x \cdot dx = \tan x - x + c$	
$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \cdot dx = -\cotg x + c$	
$\int \sec^2 x \cdot dx = \tan x + c$	
$\int \cot^2 x \cdot dx = -\cotg x - x + c$	$\operatorname{cosec} \frac{1}{\sen x}$ $\sec x \frac{1}{\cos x}$ $\cotg x \frac{1}{\tan x}$
$\int \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot dx = \sec x + c$	
$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cotg x \cdot dx = -\cos x + c$	
Referencias: x es la variable independiente; c es una constante; u y v son funciones derivables de x; a, b y k son constantes.	

Atto de Estudio