

Derivadas

Propiedades

Derivada de la suma o resta:	Derivada del producto por un número:
$(f(x) \pm g(x))' = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$	$(k.f(x))' = k.f'(x)$
Derivada del producto:	Derivada del cociente:
$(f(x).g(x))' = f'(x).g(x) + f(x).g'(x)$	$\left(\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x).g(x) - f(x).g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$

Derivadas inmediatas

FUNCIÓN	DERIVADA	DERIVADA COMPUUESTA
$f(x) = k$	$f'(x) = 0$	
$f(x) = x$	$f'(x) = 1$	
$f(x) = x^n$	$f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$	$(g^n(x))' = n.g^{n-1}(x).g'(x)$
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$(\sqrt{g(x)})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{g(x)}}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = \ln(x)$	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$	$(\ln(g(x)))' = \frac{1}{g(x)}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = \log_a(x)$	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{xLa}$	$(\log_a(g(x)))' = \frac{g'(x)}{g(x)La}$
$f(x) = e^x$	$f'(x) = e^x$	$(e^{g(x)})' = e^{g(x)}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = a^x$	$f'(x) = a^x \cdot \ln(a)$	$(a^{g(x)})' = a^{g(x)} \cdot \ln(a).g'(x)$
$f(x) = \sen(x)$	$f'(x) = \cos(x)$	$(\sen(g(x)))' = \cos(g(x)).g'(x)$
$f(x) = \cos(x)$	$f'(x) = -\sen(x)$	$(\cos(g(x)))' = -\sen(g(x)).g'(x)$
$f(x) = \operatorname{tag}(x)$	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$	$(\operatorname{tag}(g(x)))' = \frac{1}{\cos^2(g(x))}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = \arcsen(x)$	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$(\arcsen(g(x)))' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-g^2(x)}}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = \arccos(x)$	$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$(\arccos(g(x)))' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-g^2(x)}}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = \operatorname{arctag}(x)$	$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$(\operatorname{arctag}(g(x)))' = \frac{1}{1+g^2(x)}.g'(x)$
$f(x) = \cot g(x)$	$f'(x) = \operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$	$(\cot(g(x)))' = \operatorname{cosec}^2(g(x)).g'(x)$
$f(x) = \sec(x)$	$f'(x) = \sec(x) \operatorname{tag}(x) = \frac{\sen(x)}{\cos^2(x)}$	$(\sec(g(x)))' = \sec(g(x))\operatorname{tag}(g(x)).g'(x)$
$f(x) = \operatorname{cosec}(x)$	$f'(x) = -\operatorname{cosec}(x) \operatorname{cotg}(x) = -\frac{\cos(x)}{\sen^2(x)}$	$(\operatorname{cosec}(g(x)))' = -\operatorname{cosec}(g(x))\operatorname{cot}(g(x)).g'(x)$

Casos particulares

$$y = f(x)^{g(x)}$$

- 1) Tomamos logaritmos.
- 2) Derivamos.
- 3) Despejamos y' .
- 4) Sustituimos el valor de y .

Integrales

Primitiva

Primitiva de una función: Sea $F(x)$ la primitiva de $f(x)$: $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$

Propiedades

Integración por partes	Derivada del producto por un número:
$\int_a^b u dv = [uv]_a^b - \int_a^b v du$	$(k.f(x))' = k.f'(x)$

Integrales inmediatas

FUNCIÓN	INTEGRAL	INTEGRAL COMPUUESTA
$f(x) = x$	$\int a \cdot dx = ax + C$	
$f(x) = x^n$	$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad (n \neq -1)$	$\int [u(x)]^n \cdot u'(x) dx = \frac{[u(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$	$\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \sqrt{x} + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{2\sqrt{u(x)}} dx = \sqrt{u(x)} + C$
$f(x) = \ln(x)$	$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)} dx = \ln u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \log_a(x)$	$\int \frac{1}{x La} dx = \log_a x + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x) La} dx = \log_a u(x) + C$
$f(x) = e^x$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	$\int e^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x) dx = e^{u(x)} + C$
$f(x) = a^x$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	$\int a^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x) dx = \frac{a^{u(x)}}{\ln a} + C$
$f(x) = \sen(x)$	$\int \sen x dx = -\cos x + C$	$\int \sen u(x) \cdot u'(x) dx = -\cos u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \cos(x)$	$\int \cos x dx = \sen x + C$	$\int \cos u(x) \cdot u'(x) dx = \sen u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \operatorname{tag}(x)$	$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{\cos^2(u(x))} dx = \tan u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \arcsen(x)$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsen x + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[u(x)]^2}} dx = \arcsen u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \arccos(x)$	$\int \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arccos x + C$	$\int \frac{-u'(x)}{\sqrt{1-u^2(x)}} dx = \arccos u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \operatorname{arctag}(x)$	$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} x + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{1+[u(x)]^2} dx = \operatorname{arctg} u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \cot g(x)$	$\int \frac{1}{\sen^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{cotan} x + C$	$\int \frac{u'(x)}{\sen^2(u(x))} dx = -\operatorname{cotan} u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \sec(x)$	$\int \sec^2 x dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$	$\int \sec^2 u(x) \cdot u'(x) dx = \operatorname{tg} u(x) + C$
$f(x) = \operatorname{cosec}(x)$	$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \operatorname{cotg} x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$	$\int u'(x) \operatorname{cosec} u(x) \cdot \operatorname{cotg} u(x) dx = -\operatorname{cosec} u(x) + C$



@ La profe de mate mola