Fórmulas de Derivación

Derivadas	Derivadas de Funciones Trigonométricas	Derivadas de las Funciones Trigonométricas Inversas
$\frac{dc}{dx}=0$	$\frac{d}{dx}(Senv)=Cosv\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(arcSenv)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$
$\frac{dx}{dx}=1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(Cosv)=-Senv\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(arcCosv)=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(u+v-w)=\frac{du}{dx}+\frac{dv}{dx}-\frac{dw}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(Tanv)=Sec^2v\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(arcTanv)=\frac{1}{1+v^2}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(cv)=c\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(Cotv)=-Csc^2v\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(arcCotv)=-\frac{1}{1+v^2}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(uv)=u\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}+v\cdot\frac{du}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(Secv)=Secv\cdot Tanv\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(arcSecv)=\frac{1}{v\sqrt{v^2-1}}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(v^n)=nv^{n-1}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}x^n=nx^{n-1}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(Cscv)=-Cscv\cdot Cotv\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(arcCscv)=-\frac{1}{v\sqrt{v^2-1}}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$
$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)=\frac{v\cdot\frac{du}{dx}-u\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{c}\right)=\frac{1}{c}\cdot\frac{du}{dx}$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a v)=\frac{\log_a e}{v}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e v)=\frac{1}{v}\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(a^v)=a^v\cdot\log_e a\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(e^v)=e^v\cdot\frac{dv}{dx}$		

Fórmulas de Integrales

Integrales Racionales	Integrales trigonométricas
$\int dx = x$	∫sen x dx = -cos x + C
$\int af(x)dx = a\int f(x)dx$	∫cos x dx = sen x + C
$\int (u+v-w)dx = \int udx + \int vdx - \int wdx$	∫tan x dx = -ln|cos x| + C
$\int x^m dx = \frac{x^{m+1}}{m+1}$ cuando $m \neq -1$	∫csc x dx = - ln|csc x + cot x| + C
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x$	∫cot x dx = ln|sen x| + C
$\int (ax+b)^m dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{m+1}}{a(m+1)}$ cuando $m \neq -1$	∫sec x dx = ln|sec x + tan x| + C
$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a}\ln(ax+b)$	$\int sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$
$\int (ax+b)^m dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{m+1}}{a(m+1)}$ cuando $m \neq -1$	∫csc x cot x dx = -csc x + C
$\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a}\ln(ax+b)$	∫sec x tan x dx = sec x + C