

Calculus Summary

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This document was produced in L^AT_EX— try and beat this, MSWord!

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1 The nightmare:

Trigonometric Function

Hint: *Learn the following by heart! :)*

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1.1 Identities

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x &= 1 \\ \sec^2 x &= 1 + \tan^2 x \\ \csc^2 x &= 1 + \cot^2 x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(x+y) &= \sin x \cdot \cos y + \cos x \cdot \sin y \\ \cos(x+y) &= \cos x \cdot \cos y - \sin x \cdot \sin y\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(-x) &= -\sin x \\ \cos(-x) &= \cos x \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \cos x \\ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= \sin x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2x &= 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x \\ \cos 2x &= \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ &= 2 \cos^2 x - 1 \\ &= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin^2 x &= \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \\ \cos^2 x &= \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin x \cdot \cos y &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)] \\
\sin x \cdot \sin y &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)] \\
\cos x \cdot \cos y &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)]
\end{aligned}$$

1.2 Derivation

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \cos x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \cos x &= -\sin x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= \sec^2 x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \cot x &= -\csc^2 x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \cdot \tan x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \csc x &= -\csc x \cdot \cot x
\end{aligned}$$

1.3 Derivatives of Inverses

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x
\end{aligned}$$

1.4 Integration

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \tan x \, dx &= \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \, dx = -\log |\cos x| \\
\int \cot x \, dx &= \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx = \log |\sin x| \\
\int \sec x \, dx &= \log |\sec x + \tan x| \\
\int \csc x \, dx &= -\log |\csc x + \cot x|
\end{aligned}$$

This document will be further extended in due time—this should be helpful already!