

Cheat Sheet – Exam 1

Derivatives

1. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
2. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
3. $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
4. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
5. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
6. $\frac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
7. $\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x) = \cosh x$
8. $\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x) = \sinh x$

Integrals

9. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
10. $\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
11. $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$
12. $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C$
13. $\int \tan x dx = \ln |\sec x| + C$
14. $\int \sec x dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C$
15. $\int \cot x dx = -\ln |\csc x| + C$
16. $\int \csc x dx = \ln |\csc x - \cot x| + C$
17. $\int \sec^3 x dx = \frac{\sec x \tan x}{2} + \frac{\ln |\sec x + \tan x|}{2} + C$

Trig Identities

18. $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$
19. $1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$
20. $1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$
21. $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$
22. $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$
23. $\sin A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)]$
24. $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)]$
25. $\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(A-B) + \cos(A+B)]$

Right Angle Trigonometry

26. $\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}$
27. $\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$
28. $\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{adj}}$
29. $\cot \theta = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{opp}}$
30. $\sec \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{adj}}$
31. $\csc \theta = \frac{\text{hyp}}{\text{opp}}$

Half-Angle Formulas

32. $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)$
33. $\cos^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x)$

7.1 Integration by Parts

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

7.3 Trig Substitution

$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$x = a \sin \theta$	$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$
$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$	$x = a \tan \theta$	$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$
$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}$	$x = a \sec \theta$	$\sec^2 \theta - 1 = \tan^2 \theta$

Don't Forget +C