

**DERIVAREA ȘI INTEGRAREA
FUNCTIILOR COMPUSE.
FORMULE TRIGONOMETRIE**

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| 1 | $(u^n)' = n \cdot u^{n-1} \cdot u'$ |
| 2 | $(\sqrt[n]{u})' = \frac{u'}{n \sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}}$ |
| 3 | $(\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$ |
| 4 | $(a^n)' = a^u \cdot u'$ |
| 5 | $(\sin u)' = u' \cdot \cos u$ |
| 6 | $(\cos u)' = -u' \cdot \sin u$ |
| 7 | $(\tan u)' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u}$ |
| 8 | $(\operatorname{ctg} u)' = -\frac{u'}{\sin^2 u}$ |
| 9 | $(\arcsin u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$ |
| 10 | $(\arccos u)' = -\frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$ |
| 11 | $(\arctan u)' = -\frac{u'}{1+u^2}$ |
| 12 | $(fg)' = f'g + fg'$ |
| 13 | $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$ |
| 14 | $(f^{-1})' = \frac{1}{f' \cdot f^{-1}}$ |
| 15 | $(\lambda f)' = \lambda f'$ |
| 16 | $(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$ |
| 17 | $\int u^n(x)u'(x)dx = \frac{u^{n+1}(x)}{n+1}$ |
| 18 | $\int a^{u(x)}u'(x)dx = \frac{a^{u(x)}}{\ln a}$ |
| 19 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}dx = \ln u(x) $ |
| 20 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{u^2(x)+a^2}dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{u(x)}{a}$ |
| 21 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{u^2(x)-a^2}dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left \frac{u(x)-a}{u(x)+a} \right $ |
| 22 | $\int u'(x)\sin u(x)dx = -\cos u(x)$ |

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| 23 | $\int u'(x)\cos u(x)dx = \sin u(x)$ |
| 24 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{\cos^2 u(x)}dx = \tan(u(x))$ |
| 25 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{\sin^2 u(x)}dx = -\operatorname{ctg}(u(x))$ |
| 26 | $\int u'(x)\tan u(x)dx = -\ln \cos u(x) $ |
| 27 | $\int u'(x)\operatorname{ctg}(u(x))dx = \ln \sin u(x) $ |
| 28 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{u^2(x)-a^2}}dx = \ln u(x) + \sqrt{u^2(x)-a^2} $ |
| 29 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{u^2(x)+a^2}}dx = \ln u(x) + \sqrt{u^2(x)+a^2} $ |
| 30 | $\int \frac{u'(x)}{\sqrt{a^2-u^2(x)}}dx = \arcsin \frac{u(x)}{a}$ |
| 31 | $\int f(x)g(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$ |
| 32 | $\int \cos^2 xdx = \frac{1}{2}\cos x \sin x + \frac{1}{2}x$ |
| 33 | $\int \sin^2 xdx = -\frac{1}{2}\cos x \sin x + \frac{1}{2}x$ |
| 34 | $\int \cos^2 axdx = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\cos ax \sin ax + \frac{1}{2}ax}{a}$ |
| 35 | $\int \sin^2 axdx = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}\cos ax \sin ax + \frac{1}{2}ax}{a}$ |
| 36 | $\int x \cos axdx = \frac{\cos ax + ax \sin ax}{a^2}$ |
| 37 | $\int x \sin axdx = \frac{\sin ax - ax \cos ax}{a^2}$ |
| 38 | $\int x^2 \sin axdx = \frac{-a^2 x^2 \cos ax + 2\cos ax + 2ax \sin ax}{a^3}$ |
| 39 | $\int x^2 \cos axdx = \frac{a^2 x^2 \sin ax - 2\sin ax + 2ax \cos ax}{a^3}$ |
| 40 | $\int x^2 \sin xdx = (2-x^2)\cos x + 2x \sin x$ |
| 41 | $\int x^2 \cos xdx = x^2 \sin x - 2\sin x + 2x \cos x$ |
| 42 | $\int x \sin xdx = \sin x - x \cos x$ |
| 43 | $\int x \cos xdx = \cos x + x \sin x$ |
| 44 | $\int x^n \ln xdx = -\frac{1}{n^2+2n+1}x^{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1}x^{n+1} \ln x$ |
| 45 | $\int \cos(\ln x)dx = \frac{1}{2}x[\sin(\ln x) + \cos(\ln x)]$ |
| 46 | $\int \ln xdx = x(\ln x - 1)$ |
| 47 | $\int \frac{1}{\sin x}dx = \ln\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$ |
| 48 | $\int \frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x}dx = e^x - \ln(1+e^x)$ |

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| 49 | $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin ax}{b^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ab}$ | 72 | $sha = \frac{1}{2} (e^a - e^{-a})$ |
| 50 | $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{b^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2b} e^{-ab}$ | 73 | $cha = \frac{1}{2} (e^a + e^{-a})$ |
| 51 | $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{(b^2 + x^2)^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4b^3} \sin ab - ab \cos ab$ | 74 | $\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$ |
| 52 | $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2}$ | 75 | $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ |
| 53 | $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$ | 76 | $\cos(-x) = \cos x$ |
| 54 | $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$ | 77 | $\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \cos x$ |
| 55 | $\int x e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} (ax - 1)$ | 78 | $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin x$ |
| 56 | $\int x e^{ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} e^{ax^2}$ | 79 | $\cos(a \pm b) = \cos a \cos b \mp \sin a \sin b$ |
| 57 | $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \frac{1}{b^2 + a^2} e^{ax} [a \sin bx - b \cos bx]$ | 80 | $\sin(a \pm b) = \sin a \cos b \pm \sin b \cos a$ |
| 58 | $\int e^{ax} \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{b^2 + a^2} e^{ax} [b \sin bx + a \cos bx]$ | 81 | $\sin 2a = 2 \sin a \cos a$ |
| 59 | $\int \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 x^2} dx = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \left \frac{bx}{a} \right $ | 82 | $\cos 2a = \cos^2 a - \sin^2 a = 2 \cos^2 a - 1$ |
| 60 | $\int \frac{x^2}{a^2 + b^2 x^2} dx = \frac{x}{b^2} - \frac{a}{b^3} \arctan \left \frac{bx}{a} \right $ | 83 | $\sin 3a = 3 \sin a - 4 \sin^3 a$ |
| 61 | 45 $\int \cos ax \sin bx dx = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos(a+b)x}{a+b} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos(a-b)x}{a-b}$ | 84 | $\cos 3a = 4 \cos^3 a - 3 \cos a$ |
| 62 | $\int \cos ax \cos bx dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(a-b)x}{a-b} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(a+b)x}{a+b}$ | 85 | $\cos \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos a}{2}}$ |
| 63 | $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ | 86 | $\sin \frac{a}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos a}{2}}$ |
| 64 | $\int x^2 e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{-ax} - \frac{2}{a^2} x e^{-ax} - \frac{2}{a^3} e^{-ax}$ | 87 | $\tan a \cdot ctg a = 1$ |
| 65 | $\int x^2 e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} x^2 e^{ax} - \frac{2}{a^2} x e^{ax} + \frac{2}{a^3} e^{ax}$ | 88 | $\tan(a \pm b) = \frac{\tan a \pm \tan b}{1 \mp \tan a \tan b}$ |
| 66 | $\sin a \cdot \sin b = \frac{\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)}{2}$ | 89 | $\tan(2a) = \frac{2 \tan a}{1 - \tan^2 a}$ |
| 67 | $\sin a \cdot \cos b = \frac{\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)}{2}$ | 90 | $\tg \frac{a}{2} = \frac{\sin a}{1 + \cos a} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos a}{1 + \cos a}}$ |
| 68 | $\cos a \cdot \sin b = \frac{\sin(a+b) - \sin(a-b)}{2}$ | 91 | $\sin a = \frac{2 \tan \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$ |
| 69 | $\cos a \cdot \cos b = \frac{\cos(a-b) + \cos(a+b)}{2}$ | 92 | $\cos a = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{a}{2}}$ |
| 70 | $\sin a = \frac{1}{2} (e^{ja} - e^{-ja})$ | 93 | $\sin a + \sin b = 2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$ |
| 71 | $\cos a = \frac{1}{2} (e^{ja} + e^{-ja})$ | 94 | $\sin a - \sin b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$ |
| | | 95 | $\cos a + \cos b = 2 \cos \frac{a+b}{2} \cos \frac{a-b}{2}$ |
| | | 96 | $\cos a - \cos b = -2 \sin \frac{a+b}{2} \sin \frac{a-b}{2}$ |
| | | 97 | $\tan a \pm \tan b = \frac{\sin(a \pm b)}{\cos a \cos b}$ |