

Derivatives Review

Name: Key
Per: _____

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dx}[\pi] = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \pm g(x)] = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{(g(x))^2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{d}{dx}[x^n] = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$\textcircled{7} \frac{d}{dx}[\ln x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \frac{d}{dx}[e^x] = e^x$$

$$\textcircled{9} \frac{d}{dx}[\log_a x] = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \frac{d}{dx}[a^x] = a^x \ln a$$

$$\textcircled{11} \frac{d}{dx}[\sin x] = \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{12} \frac{d}{dx}[\cos x] = -\sin x$$

$$\textcircled{13} \frac{d}{dx}[\tan x] = \sec^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{14} \frac{d}{dx}[\cot x] = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{15} \frac{d}{dx}[\sec x] = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\textcircled{16} \frac{d}{dx}[\csc x] = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$\textcircled{17} \frac{d}{dx}[\arcsin x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{18} \frac{d}{dx}[\arccos x] = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{19} \frac{d}{dx}[\arctan x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{20} \frac{d}{dx}[\text{arccot } x] = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{21} \frac{d}{dx}[\text{arcsec } x] = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\textcircled{22} \frac{d}{dx}[\text{arccsc } x] = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

Integrals Review

Name: Key
Per.:

$$\textcircled{1} \int \pi dx = \pi x + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int x dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int dx = x + C$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int f(x) + g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int a f(x) dx = a \int f(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\textcircled{9} \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\textcircled{10} \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\textcircled{11} \int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\textcircled{12} \int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C \\ = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{13} \int \cot x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C \\ = -\ln|\csc x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{14} \int \sec x dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{15} \int \csc x dx = -\ln|\csc x + \cot x| + C \\ \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

$$\textcircled{16} \int \underline{\sec^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\textcircled{17} \int \underline{\csc^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\textcircled{18} \int \underline{\sec x \tan x} dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\textcircled{19} \int \underline{\csc x \cot x} dx = -\csc x + C$$

$$\textcircled{20} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\textcircled{21} \int \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\textcircled{22} \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} dx = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec} \frac{x}{a} + C$$