ÍNDICE

MATEMÁTICAS 1

Geometría 1
Trigonometría 2
Números Complejos 2
Geometría Analítica del Espacio 3
Reglas Generales de Derivación 4
Tablas de Integrales 6
Vectores 10
Integrales Múltiples 11
Fórmulas Misceláneas 13

FÍSICA 14

Cinemática 14
Dinámica 14
Trabajo, Energía y Conservación de la Energía 15
Impulso e Ímpetu 15
Electricidad y Magnetismo 15
Constantes 18
Factores de conversión 19

QUÍMICA 20

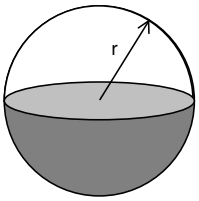
Tabla Periódica de los Elementos 20
Serie Electroquímica de los Metales 22
Tabla de Afinidades Electrónicas 23
Energías de Ionización de los primeros 20 elementos 23
Electronegatividades Relativas 24
Espectro Electromagnético 24
Longitudes de Onda Espectrales y los Colores 24
Tabla de Pesos Atómicos 25

FORMULARIO DE MATEMÁTICAS

Geometría

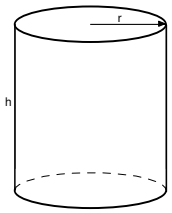
Volumen $= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Área de la Superficie $= 4\pi r^2$



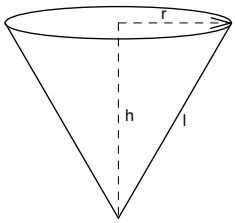
Volumen $= \pi r^2 h$

Área de la superficie lateral $= 2\pi rh$



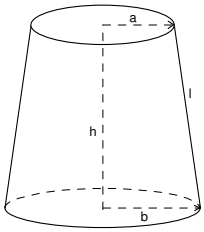
Volumen $= \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$

Área de la superficie lateral $= \pi r\sqrt{r^2 + h^2} = \pi r\, l$



Volumen $= \frac{1}{3}\pi h\left(a^2 + ab + b^2\right)$

Área de la superficie lateral $= \pi(a+b)\sqrt{h^2 + (b-a)^2}$
$= \pi(a+b)\, l$



Trigonometría

$\operatorname{sen}^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

$\sec^2 A - \tan^2 A = 1$

$\csc^2 A - \cot^2 A = 1$

$\tan A = \dfrac{\operatorname{sen} A}{\cos A}$

$\cot A = \dfrac{\cos A}{\operatorname{sen} A}$

$\operatorname{sen} A \csc A = 1$

$\cos A \sec A = 1$

$\tan A \cot A = 1$

$\operatorname{sen}(-A) = -\operatorname{sen} A$

$\cos(-A) = \cos A$

$\tan(-A) = -\tan A$

$\operatorname{sen}^2 A = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2A$

$\cos^2 A = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2A$

$\operatorname{sen} 2A = 2 \operatorname{sen} A \cos A$

$\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \operatorname{sen}^2 A$

$\operatorname{sen}(A \pm B) = \operatorname{sen} A \cos B \pm \cos A \operatorname{sen} B$

$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \,\mu\, \operatorname{sen} A \operatorname{sen} B$

$tan(A \pm B) = \dfrac{tanA \pm tanB}{1 \,\mu\, tanA tanB}$

$\operatorname{sen} \dfrac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\dfrac{1 - \cos A}{2}}$

$\cos \dfrac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\dfrac{1 + \cos A}{2}}$

$\operatorname{sen} A \operatorname{sen} B = \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)\right]$

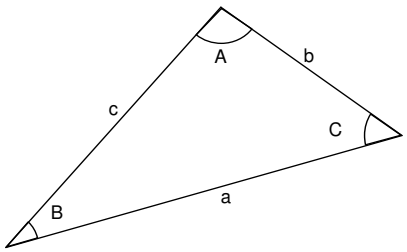
$\operatorname{sen} A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}\left[\operatorname{sen}(A - B) + \operatorname{sen}(A + B)\right]$

$\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B)\right]$

Las leyes siguientes son validas para cualquier triángulo plano ABC de lados a, b, c y de ángulos A, B, C.

Ley de los senos

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen} A} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen} B} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen} C}$$



Ley de los cosenos

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C$$

Los otros lados y ángulos están relacionados en forma similar

Ley de las tangentes

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{tan\frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{tan\frac{1}{2}(A-B)}$$

Los otros lados y ángulos están relacionados en forma similar

Números Complejos

Siendo p un número real cualquiera, el teorema de De Moivre establece que

$$\left[r(\cos\theta + i \operatorname{sen}\theta)\right]^p = r^p\left(\cos p\theta + i \operatorname{sen} p\theta\right)$$

Sea n cualquier entero positivo y $p = 1/n$, entonces

$$\left[r(\cos\theta + i \operatorname{sen}\theta)\right]^{1/n} = r^{1/n}\left[\cos\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \operatorname{sen}\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right]$$

donde k es un entero positivo. De aquí se pueden obtener las *n* raíces *n*-ésimas distintas de un número complejo haciendo $k = 0,1,2,\Lambda\ ,n-1$

Geometría Analítica del Espacio

Considerando $P_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ y $P_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

Vector que une P_1 y P_2 :

$$\overline{P_1P_2} = \langle (x_2 - x_1),(y_2 - y_1),(z_2 - z_1) \rangle = (l,\, m,\, n)$$

Distancia entre dos puntos:

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} = \sqrt{l^2 + m^2 + n^2}$$

Recta que pasa por dos puntos:

- Forma Paramétrica:

$$x = x_1 + l\,t \qquad y = y_1 + m\,t \qquad z = z_1 + n\,t$$

-Forma Simétrica:

$$t = \frac{x - x_1}{l} \qquad t = \frac{y - y_1}{m} \qquad t = \frac{z - z_1}{n}$$

Cosenos Directores:

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{x_2 - x_1}{d} = \frac{l}{d} \qquad \cos\beta = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{d} = \frac{m}{d} \qquad \cos\gamma = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{d} = \frac{n}{d}$$

donde α, β, γ denotan los ángulos que forman la línea que une los puntos P_1 y P_2 con la parte positiva de los ejes x, y, z respectivamente.

Ecuación del Plano:

- Que pasa por un punto $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ y tiene vector normal $\vec{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$:

$$a_1(x - x_1) + a_2(y - y_1) + a_3(z - z_1) = 0$$

-Forma General:

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1 \quad \text{o} \quad l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$$

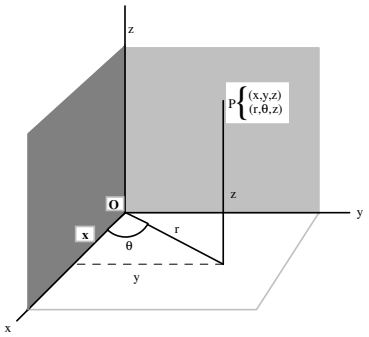
Distancia del punto $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ al plano Ax+By+Cz+D=0

$$d = \frac{Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D}{\pm\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

en la cual el signo debe escogerse de tal manera que la distancia no resulte negativa.

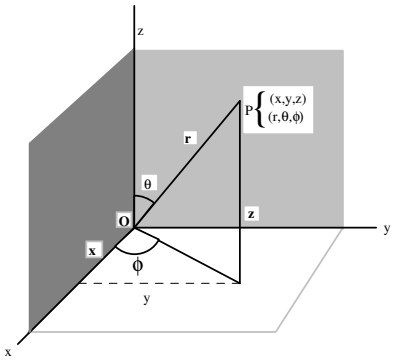
Coordenadas cilíndricas:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta \\ y = r\,\mathrm{sen}\,\theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad \text{o} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ z = z \end{cases}$$



Coordenadas esféricas:

$$\begin{cases} x = r\ \mathrm{sen}\,\theta\ \cos\phi \\ y = r\ \mathrm{sen}\,\theta\ \mathrm{sen}\,\phi \\ z = r\ \cos\theta \end{cases} \quad \text{o} \quad \begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \phi = tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \\ \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right) \end{cases}$$



Ángulo entre dos rectas en el plano $\tan\alpha = \dfrac{m_2 - m_1}{1 + m_1 m_2}$

Reglas Generales de Derivación

$$\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(cx) = c$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(cx^n\right) = ncx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u \pm v \pm w \pm \Lambda) = \frac{du}{dx} \pm \frac{dv}{dx} \pm \frac{dw}{dx}\Lambda$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(cu) = c\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uvw) = u\,v\frac{dw}{dx} + u\,w\frac{dv}{dx} + v\,w\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v\left(du/dx\right) - u\left(dv/dx\right)}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(u^n\right) = nu^{n-1}\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{dF}{du}\frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{(Regla de la cadena)}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{dx/du}$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = \frac{dF/du}{dx/du}$$

Derivadas de las Funciones Exponenciales y Logarítmicas

$$\frac{d}{dx}\log_a u = \frac{\log_a e}{u}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad a>0, \quad a\neq 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\ln u = \frac{d}{dx}\log_e u = \frac{1}{u}\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^u = a^u \ln a\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^u = e^u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}u^v = \frac{d}{dx}e^{v\ln u} = e^{v\ln u}\frac{d}{dx}\left[v\ln u\right] = vu^{v-1}\frac{du}{dx} + u^v\ln u\frac{dv}{dx}$$

Derivadas de las Funciones Trigonométricas y de las Trigonométricas Inversas

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{sen} u = \cos u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos u = -\operatorname{sen} u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan u = \sec^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cot u = -\csc^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sec u = \sec u\tan u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\csc u = -\csc u\cot u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{sen}^{-1} u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \left[-\tfrac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{sen}^{-1} u < \tfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos^{-1} u = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \left[0 < \cos^{-1} u < \pi\right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1} u = \frac{1}{1+u^2}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \left[-\tfrac{\pi}{2} < \tan^{-1} u < \tfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cot^{-1} u = \frac{-1}{1+u^2}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \left[0 < \cot^{-1} u < \pi\right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sec^{-1} u = \frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\pm 1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} +si & 0 < \sec^{-1} u < \tfrac{\pi}{2} \\ -si & \tfrac{\pi}{2} < \sec^{-1} u < \pi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\csc^{-1} u = \frac{-1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\mu 1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} -si & 0 < \csc^{-1} u < \tfrac{\pi}{2} \\ +si & -\tfrac{\pi}{2} < \csc^{-1} u < 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Derivadas de las Funciones Hiperbólicas y de las Hiperbólicas Recíprocas

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{senh} u = \cosh u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cosh u = \operatorname{senh} u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tanh u = \operatorname{sech}^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\coth u = -\operatorname{csch}^2 u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{sech} u = -\operatorname{sech} u\tanh u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{csch} u = -\operatorname{csch} u\coth u\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{sen h}^{-1}u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2+1}}\frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos h^{-1}u = \frac{\pm 1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} + & si & \cosh^{-1}u > 0, u > 1 \\ - & si & \cosh^{-1}u < 0, u < 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tanh^{-1}u = \frac{1}{1-u^2}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad [-1 < u < 1]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\coth^{-1}u = \frac{1}{1-u^2}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} u > 1 & o & u < -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{sec h}^{-1}u = \frac{\pm 1}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} - & si & \operatorname{sec h}^{-1}u > 0, & 0 < u < 1 \\ + & si & \operatorname{sec h}^{-1}u < 0, & 0 < u < 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\csc h^{-1}u = \frac{-1}{|u|\sqrt{1+u^2}}\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\mu 1}{u\sqrt{1+u^2}}\frac{du}{dx} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} - & si & u > 0, & + & si & u < 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tablas de Integrales

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

$$\int u^n du = \frac{1}{n+1}u^{n+1} + C \qquad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u} = \ln|u| + C$$

$$\int e^u\,du = e^u + C$$

$$\int a^u du = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen} u\,du = -\cos u + C$$

$$\int \cos u\,du = \operatorname{sen} u + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 u\,du = \tan u + C$$

$$\int \csc^2 u\,du = -\cot u + C$$

$$\int \sec u \tan u\,du = \sec u + C$$

$$\int \csc u \cot u\,du = -\csc u + C$$

$$\int \tan u\,du = \ln|\sec u| + C$$

$$\int \cot u\,du = \ln|\operatorname{sen} u| + C$$

$$\int \sec u\,du = \ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$\int \csc u\,du = \ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} = \operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2+u^2} = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} = \frac{1}{a}\sec^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2-u^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{u+a}{u-a}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{u-a}{u+a}\right| + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2+u^2}\,du = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2+u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|u+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int u^2\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\,du = \frac{u}{8}\left(a^2+2u^2\right)\sqrt{a^2+u^2} - \frac{a^2}{8}\ln\left|u+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}+a}{u}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{a^2u} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u}\,du = \sqrt{a^2+u^2} - a\ln\left|\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u^2}\,du = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}}{u} + \ln\left|u+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = \ln\left|u+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2du}{\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2+u^2} - \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|u+\sqrt{a^2+u^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\left(a^2+u^2\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{u}{a^2\sqrt{a^2+u^2}} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2-u^2}\,du =$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2-u^2}\,du = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2-u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int u^2\sqrt{a^2-u^2}\,du = \frac{u}{8}\left(2u^2-a^2\right)\sqrt{a^2-u^2} + \frac{a^4}{8}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}}{u}\,du = \sqrt{a^2-u^2} - a\ln\left|\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-u^2}}{u}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}}{u^2}\,du = -\frac{1}{u}\sqrt{a^2-u^2} - \operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2du}{\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} = -\frac{u}{2}\sqrt{a^2-u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-u^2}}{u}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a^2u}\sqrt{a^2-u^2} + C$$

$$\int \left(a^2-u^2\right)^{3/2}du = -\frac{u}{8}\left(2u^2-5a^2\right)\sqrt{a^2-u^2} + \frac{3a^4}{8}\operatorname{sen}^{-1}\frac{u}{a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\left(a^2-u^2\right)^{3/2}} = \frac{u}{a^2\sqrt{a^2-u^2}} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{u^2-a^2}\,du = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^2-a^2} - \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|u+\sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int u^2\sqrt{u^2-a^2}\,du = \frac{u}{8}\left(2u^2-a^2\right)\sqrt{u^2-a^2} - \frac{a^4}{8}\ln\left|u+\sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}{u}\,du = \sqrt{u^2-a^2} - a\cos^{-1}\frac{a}{u} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}{u^2}\,du = -\frac{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}{u} + \ln\left|u+\sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} = \ln\left|u+\sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2du}{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} = \frac{u}{2}\sqrt{u^2-a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\ln\left|u+\sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}{a^2u} + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\left(u^2-a^2\right)^{3/2}} = -\frac{u}{a^2\sqrt{u^2-a^2}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{udu}{a+bu} = \frac{1}{b^2}\left(a+bu-a\ln|a+bu|\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2du}{a+bu} = \frac{1}{2b^3}\left[(a+bu)^2 - 4a(a+bu) + 2a^2\ln|a+bu|\right] + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u(a+bu)} = \frac{1}{a}\ln\left|\frac{u}{a+bu}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2(a+bu)} = -\frac{1}{au} + \frac{b}{a^2}\ln\left|\frac{a+bu}{u}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2du}{\sqrt{a+bu}} = \frac{2}{15b^3}\left(8a^2+3b^2u^2-4abu\right)\sqrt{a+bu}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a+bu}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}\ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{a+bu}-\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a+bu}+\sqrt{a}}\right| + C, \text{ si } a>0$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{-a}}\tan^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{a+bu}{-a}} + C, \text{ si } a<0$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bu}}{u}\,du = 2\sqrt{a+bu} + a\int\frac{du}{u\sqrt{a+bu}}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{a+bu}}{u^2}\,du = -\frac{\sqrt{a+bu}}{u} + \frac{b}{2}\int\frac{du}{u\sqrt{a+bu}}$$

$$\int \frac{u\,du}{(a+bu)^2} = \frac{a}{b^2(a+bu)} + \frac{1}{b}\ln|a+bu| + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u(a+bu)^2} = \frac{1}{a(a+bu)} - \frac{1}{a^2}\ln\left|\frac{a+bu}{u}\right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2\,du}{(a+bu)^2} = \frac{1}{b^3}\left(a+bu-\frac{a^2}{a+bu}-2a\ln|a+bu|\right)+C$$

$$\int u\sqrt{a+bu}\,du = \frac{2}{15b^2}(3bu-2a)(a+bu)^{3/2}+C$$

$$\int \frac{u\,du}{\sqrt{a+bu}} = \frac{2}{3b^2}(bu-2a)\sqrt{a+bu}$$

$$\int u^n\sqrt{a+bu}\,du = \frac{2}{b(2n+3)}\left[u^n(a+bu)^{3/2} - na\int u^{n-1}\sqrt{a+bu}\,du\right]$$

$$\int \frac{u^n\,du}{\sqrt{a+bu}} = \frac{2u^n\sqrt{a+bu}}{b(2n+1)} - \frac{2na}{b(2n+1)}\int \frac{u^{n-1}\,du}{\sqrt{a+bu}}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^n\sqrt{a+bu}} = -\frac{\sqrt{a+bu}}{a(n-1)u^{n-1}} - \frac{b(2n-3)}{2a(n-1)}\int \frac{du}{u^{n-1}\sqrt{a+bu}}$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^2 u\,du = \tfrac{1}{2}u - \tfrac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen}2u + C$$

$$\int \cos^2 u\,du = \tfrac{1}{2}u + \tfrac{1}{4}\operatorname{sen}2u + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 u\,du = \tan u - u + C$$

$$\int \cot^2 u\,du = -\cot u - u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^3 u\,du = -\tfrac{1}{3}\left(2+\operatorname{sen}^2 u\right)\cos u + C$$

$$\int \cos^3 u\,du = \tfrac{1}{3}\left(2+\cos^2 u\right)\operatorname{sen} u + C$$

$$\int \tan^3 u\,du = \tfrac{1}{2}\tan^2 u + \ln|\cos u| + C$$

$$\int \cot^3 u\,du = -\tfrac{1}{2}\cot^2 u - \ln|\operatorname{sen} u| + C$$

$$\int \sec^3 u\,du = \tfrac{1}{2}\sec u\,\tan u + \tfrac{1}{2}\ln|\sec u + \tan u| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen} au\,\cos bu\,du = -\frac{\cos(a-b)u}{2(a-b)} - \frac{\cos(a+b)u}{2(a+b)} + C$$

$$\int u\operatorname{sen} u\,du = \operatorname{sen} u - u\cos u + C$$

$$\int u\cos u\,du = \cos u + u\operatorname{sen} u + C$$

$$\int u^n \operatorname{sen} u\,du = u^n\cos u + n\int u^{n-1}\cos u\,du$$

$$\int \csc^3 u\,du = -\tfrac{1}{2}\csc u\cot u + \tfrac{1}{2}\ln|\csc u - \cot u| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^n u\,du = -\tfrac{1}{n}\operatorname{sen}^{n-1} u\cos u + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \operatorname{sen}^{n-2} u\,du$$

$$\int \cos^n u\,du = \tfrac{1}{n}\cos^{n-1} u\operatorname{sen} u + \frac{n-1}{n}\int \cos^{n-2} u\,du$$

$$\int \tan^n u\,du = \frac{1}{n-1}\tan^{n-1} u - \int \tan^{n-2} u\,du$$

$$\int \cot^n u\,du = \frac{-1}{n-1}\cot^{n-1} u - \int \cot^{n-2} u\,du$$

$$\int \sec^n u\,du = \frac{1}{n-1}\tan u\sec^{n-2} u + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \sec^{n-2} u\,du$$

$$\int \csc^n u\,du = \frac{1}{n-1}\cot u\csc^{n-2} u + \frac{n-2}{n-1}\int \csc^{n-2} u\,du$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen} au\,\operatorname{sen} bu\,du = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a-b)u}{2(a-b)} - \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+b)u}{2(a+b)} + C$$

$$\int \cos au\,\cos bu\,du = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a-b)u}{2(a-b)} + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(a+b)u}{2(a+b)} + C$$

$$\int u^n\cos u\,du = u^n\operatorname{sen} u - n\int u^{n-1}\operatorname{sen} u\,du$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^n u\cos^m u\,du$$

$$= -\frac{\operatorname{sen}^{n-1} u\cos^{m+1} u}{n+m} + \frac{n-1}{n+m}\int \operatorname{sen}^{n-2} u\cos^m u\,du$$

$$= -\frac{\operatorname{sen}^{n+1} u\cos^{m-1} u}{n+m} + \frac{m-1}{n+m}\int \operatorname{sen}^n u\cos^{m-2} u\,du$$

$$\int u\cos^{-1} u\,du = \frac{2u^2-1}{4}\cos^{-1} u - \frac{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}{4} + C$$

$$\int u\tan^{-1} u\,du = \frac{u^2+1}{2}\tan^{-1} u - \frac{u}{2} + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sen}^{-1} u\,du = u\operatorname{sen}^{-1} u + \sqrt{1-u^2} + C$$

$$\int \cos^{-1} u\,du = u\cos^{-1} u - \sqrt{1-u^2} + C$$

$$\int \tan^{-1} u\,du = u\tan^{-1} u - \tfrac{1}{2}\ln\left(1+u^2\right) + C$$

$$\int u\operatorname{sen}^{-1} u\;du = \frac{2u^2-1}{4}\operatorname{sen}^{-1} u + \frac{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}{4} + C$$

$$\int u e^{au}\,du = \frac{1}{a^2}(au-1)e^{au} + C$$

$$\int u^n e^{au}\,du = \frac{1}{a}u^n e^{au} - \frac{n}{a}\int u^{n-1}e^{au}du$$

$$\int e^{au}\operatorname{sen} bu\;du = \frac{e^{au}}{a^2+b^2}(a\operatorname{sen} bu - b\cos bu) + C$$

$$\int e^{au}\cos bu\;du = \frac{e^{au}}{a^2+b^2}(a\cos bu + b\operatorname{sen} bu) + C$$

$$\int u^n \operatorname{sen}^{-1} u\,du = \frac{1}{n+1}\left[u^{n+1}\operatorname{sen}^{-1} u - \int \frac{u^{n+1}du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\right],\quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int u^n \cos^{-1} u\,du = \frac{1}{n+1}\left[u^{n+1}\cos^{-1} u + \int \frac{u^{n+1}du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\right],\quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int u^n \tan^{-1} u\,du = \frac{1}{n+1}\left[u^{n+1}\tan^{-1} u - \int \frac{u^{n+1}du}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}\right], n \neq -1$$

$$\int \ln u\,du = u\ln u - u + C$$

$$\int u^n \ln u\;du = \frac{u^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2}\left[(n+1)\ln u - 1\right] + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u\ln u}du = \ln|\ln u| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{senh} u\,du = \cosh u + C$$

$$\int \cosh u\,du = \operatorname{senh} u + C$$

$$\int \tanh u\,du = \ln\cosh u + C$$

$$\int \coth u\,du = \ln|\operatorname{senh} u| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} u\,du = tan^{-1}|\operatorname{senh} u| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} u\,du = \ln\left|\tan \tfrac{1}{2}u\right| + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech}^2 u\,du = \tanh u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch}^2 u\,du = -\coth u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} u \tanh u\,du = -\operatorname{sech} u + C$$

$$\int \operatorname{csch} u \coth u\,du = -\operatorname{csch} u + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{2au-u^2}\;du = \frac{u-a}{2}\sqrt{2au-u^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int u\sqrt{2au-u^2}\;du = \frac{2u-au-3a^2}{6}\sqrt{2au-u^2} + \frac{a^3}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2au-u^2}}{u^2}du = \sqrt{2au-u^2} + a\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{2au-u^2}}{u^2}du = -\frac{2\sqrt{2au-u^2}}{u} - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{u^2du}{\sqrt{2au-u^2}} = -\frac{(u+3a)}{2}\sqrt{2au-u^2} + \frac{3a^2}{2}\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{2au-u^2}} = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{u\,du}{\sqrt{2au-u^2}} = -\sqrt{2au-u^2} + a\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{a-u}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{2au-u^2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2au-u^2}}{au} + C$$

Vectores

$$\mathbf{A} \bullet \mathbf{B} = \|A\|\|B\|\cos\theta \qquad 0 \le \theta \le \pi$$

donde θ es el ángulo formado por **A** y **B**

$$\mathbf{A} \bullet \mathbf{B} = A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_2 + A_3 B_3$$

donde $\mathbf{A} = A_1\hat{\mathbf{i}} + A_2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + A_3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$, $\mathbf{B} = B_1\hat{\mathbf{i}} + B_2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + B_3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$

Son resultados fundamentales:

Producto cruz: $$\mathbf{AxB} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{i}} & \hat{\mathbf{j}} & \hat{\mathbf{k}} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \\ B_1 & B_2 & B_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (A_2 B_3 - A_3 B_2)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + (A_3 B_1 - A_1 B_3)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + (A_1 B_2 - A_2 B_1)\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

Magnitud del Producto Cruz $\|\mathbf{AxB}\| = \|\mathbf{A}\|\|\mathbf{B}\|\operatorname{sen}\theta$

El operador *nabla* se define así:

$$\nabla = \hat{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

En las fórmulas que vienen a continuación vamos a suponer que $U=U(x,y,z)$, y $\mathbf{A}=\mathbf{A}(x,y,z)$ tienen derivadas parciales.

Gradiente de U = grad U $$= \nabla U = \left(\hat{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)U = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y}\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

Divergencia de **A** = div **A** $$= \nabla \bullet \mathbf{A} = \left(\hat{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) \bullet \left(A_1\hat{\mathbf{i}} + A_2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + A_3\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial z}$$

Rotacional de **A** = rot **A** $$= \nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{A} = \left(\hat{\mathbf{i}}\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \hat{\mathbf{j}}\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\mathbf{x}\left(A_1\hat{\mathbf{i}} + A_2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + A_3\hat{\mathbf{k}}\right)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\mathrm{i}} & \hat{\mathrm{j}} & \hat{\mathrm{k}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ A_1 & A_2 & A_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial A_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial z}\right)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \left(\frac{\partial A_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_3}{\partial x}\right)\hat{\mathbf{j}} + \left(\frac{\partial A_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial y}\right)\hat{\mathbf{k}}$$

Laplaciano de U = $$\nabla^2 U = \nabla \bullet (\nabla U) = \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$$

Integrales Múltiples

$$\int_{x=a}^{b}\int_{y=f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} F(x,y)\,dy\,dx$$
$$=\int_{x=a}^{b}\left\{\int_{y=f_1(x)}^{f_2(x)} F(x,y)\,dy\right\}dx$$

donde $y=f_1(x)$ e $y=f_2(x)$ son las ecuaciones de las curvas HPG y PGQ respectivamente, mientras que a y b son las abscisas de los puntos P y Q. Esta integral también se puede escribir así:

$$\int_{y=c}^{d}\int_{x=g_1(y)}^{g_2(y)} F(x,y)\,dx\,dy=\int_{y=c}^{d}\left\{\int_{x=g_1(y)}^{g_2(y)} F(x,y)\,dx\right\}dy$$

donde $x=g_1(y)$, $x=g_2(y)$ son las ecuaciones de las curvas HPG y PGQ respectivamente, mientras que c y d son las ordenadas de H y G.

Estas son las llamadas integrales dobles o integrales de área. Los anteriores conceptos se pueden ampliar para considerar integrales triples o de volumen así como integrales múltiples en más de tres dimensiones.

$$s=s(t)=\int_a^t \left\|\vec{r}'(t)\right\|dt$$

Es la longitud de curva correspondiente al intervalo paramétrico $[a,t]$.

	En parámetro arbitrario:	En parámetro s:
Vector tangente unitario	$\vec{t}(t)=\dfrac{\vec{r}'(t)}{\left\|\vec{r}'(t)\right\|}$	$\vec{t}(s)=\vec{r}'(s)$
Vector normal principal	$\vec{n}(t)=\vec{b}(t)\mathbf{x}\,\vec{t}(t)$	$\vec{n}(s)=\dfrac{\vec{r}''(s)}{\left\|\vec{r}''(s)\right\|}$
Vector binormal	$\vec{b}(t)=\dfrac{\vec{r}'\mathbf{x}\,\vec{r}''(t)}{\left\|\vec{r}'\mathbf{x}\,\vec{r}''(t)\right\|}$	$\vec{b}(s)=\dfrac{\vec{r}'(s)\mathbf{x}\,\vec{r}''(s)}{\left\|\vec{r}''(s)\right\|}$

Los vectores unitarios $\vec{t},\vec{n},\vec{b}$ forman un triedo positivo $\left(\vec{b}=\vec{t}\,\mathrm{x}\,\vec{n},\vec{n}=\vec{b}\,\mathrm{x}\,\vec{t},\vec{t}=\vec{n}\,\mathrm{x}\,\vec{b}\right)$

Recta tangente en t_0

Ecuación vectorial:

$$\vec{r}(\lambda)=\vec{r}(t_0)+\lambda\vec{r}'(t_0)$$

Ecuación paramétrica

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_0'}=\frac{y-y_0}{y_0'}=\frac{z-z_0}{x_0'}$$

Plano osculador $(\vec{t},\vec{n})$ en t_0

Ecuación vectorial

$$\left(\vec{r}-\vec{r}(t_0)\right)\bullet\left(\vec{r}'(t_0)x\vec{r}''(t_0)\right)=0$$

Ecuación paramétrica

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-x_0 & y-y_0 & z-z_0 \\ x_0' & y_0' & z_0' \\ x_0'' & y_0'' & z_0'' \end{vmatrix}=0$$

Curvatura y Torsión

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{\left\| \vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t) \right\|}{\left\| \vec{r}'(t) \right\|^3} \qquad \tau(t) = \frac{\vec{r}'(t) \cdot \left(\vec{r}''(t) \times \vec{r}'''(t) \right)}{\left\| \vec{r}'(t) \times \vec{r}''(t) \right\|^2}$$

$$\kappa(s) = \left\| \vec{r}''(s) \right\|$$

Plano Normal

Ecuación vectorial:

$$\left(\vec{r} - \vec{r}(t_0) \right) \cdot \vec{r}'(t_0) = 0$$

Ecuación paramétrica:

$$x_0'(x - x_0) + y_0'(y - y_0) + z_0'(z - z_0) = 0$$

Plano Rectificante $\left(\vec{t}, \vec{b} \right)$ en t_0

Ecuación vectorial:

$$\left(\vec{r} - \vec{r}(t_0) \right) \cdot \vec{n}(t_0) = 0$$

Ecuación paramétrica:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x - x_0 & y - y_0 & z - z_0 \\ x_0' & y_0' & z_0' \\ y_0' z_0'' - y_0'' z_0' & z_0' x_0'' - z_0'' x_0' & x_0' y_0'' - x_0'' y_0' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Componentes Tangencial y Normal de la Aceleración

$$a_T = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{T} = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{a}}{\left\| \vec{v} \right\|}$$

$$a_N = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{N} = \frac{\left\| \vec{v} \times \vec{a} \right\|}{\left\| \vec{v} \right\|}$$

Propiedades de la Divergencia

i) div ($\vec{F}$ + $\vec{G}$) = div ($\vec{F}$) +div ($\vec{G}$)

ii) div (ϕ $\vec{F}$) = ϕ div($\vec{F}$) + (grad ϕ) • $\vec{F}$

iii) div ($\vec{F}$ + $\vec{G}$) = G • [rot ($\vec{F}$)] - $\vec{F}$ • [*rot* ($\vec{G}$)]

Fórmulas misceláneas

Ecuaciones paramétricas de la cicloide para $t \in R$

$x = a(t - \operatorname{sen} t)$ $\qquad$ $y = a(1 - \cos t)$

Trabajo $\quad W = \int_a^b \vec{F} \bullet d\vec{r}$ $\qquad$ $Comp_{\vec{b}}\vec{a} = \dfrac{\vec{a} \bullet \vec{b}}{\|\vec{b}\|}$

Longitud de arco de $\quad y = f(x)$ $\quad$ **en** $\quad [a,b] = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2}\, dx$

$m = \iint_R \rho(x, y) dA$ $\qquad$ $M_x = \iint_R y\rho(x, y) dA$ $\qquad$ $M_y = \iint_R x\rho(x, y) dA$

Centro de gravedad de una región plana $\quad \bar{x} = \dfrac{\int_a^b xf(x)dx}{\int_a^b f(x)dx}$, $\quad \bar{y} = \dfrac{\frac{1}{2}\int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx}{\int_a^b f(x)dx}$

Longitud de arco en forma paramétrica $\quad L = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{\left(\dfrac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\dfrac{dy}{dt}\right)^2}\, dt$

Momento de inercia de R respecto al origen $\quad = I_o = \iint_R (x^2 + y^2)\rho(x, y) dA$

Área de la superficie generada al girar la gráfica f **alrededor de** x

$$S = \int_a^b 2\pi F(x)\sqrt{1 + (f(x))^2}\, dx$$

Volumen del sólido de revolución generado al girar la gráfica de f **alrededor del eje** y

$$V = \int_a^b 2\ \pi t F(t) dt$$

Cálculo del volumen $\quad V = \int_a^b A(x)dx$ $\qquad$ $V = \int_a^b \pi(f(x))^2 dx$

Ecuación diferencial de primer orden $\quad y' + P(x)\, y = Q(x)$

Solución $\quad ye^{\int P(x)dx} = \int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + k$

Ecuación del resorte helicoidal $\quad \vec{r}(t) = \left\langle \cos t, \operatorname{sen} t, \dfrac{t}{2\pi} \right\rangle$

Derivada direccional $\quad D_{\vec{u}} f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) \bullet \vec{u}$ ($\vec{u}$ vector unitario)

Ecuación satisfecha por la carga de un circuito LRC $\quad Lq'' + Rq' + \dfrac{1}{C} q = E(t)$

Fuerza ejercida por un fluído $\quad F = \int_a^b \gamma y \cdot L(y) dy$

Fuerza que actúa sobre un líquido encerrado en un tubo $\quad F = \delta\ A\, 2x_0\, g - \delta\, A\, 2x\, g$