

Calcul 2 : Feuille de formules

Dérivées de base

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}c &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}x^n &= nx^{n-1}, \quad \text{si } n \neq 0 \\ \frac{d}{dx}e^x &= e^x \\ \frac{d}{dx}a^x &= a^x \ln(a) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\ln(x) &= \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\log_a(x) &= \frac{1}{x \ln(a)} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\sin(x) &= \cos(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\cos(x) &= -\sin(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\tan(x) &= \sec^2(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\cot(x) &= -\csc^2(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\sec(x) &= \sec(x)\tan(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\csc(x) &= -\csc(x)\cot(x) \\ \frac{d}{dx}\arcsin(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\arccos(x) &= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\arctan(x) &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{arccot}(x) &= \frac{-1}{1+x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{arcsec}(x) &= \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} \\ \frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{arccsc}(x) &= \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}\end{aligned}$$

Intrégrales de base

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^k dx &= \frac{x^{k+1}}{k+1} + C, \quad \text{si } k \neq -1 \\ \int \frac{1}{x} dx &= \ln|x| + C \\ \int \cos(x) dx &= \sin(x) + C \\ \int \sin(x) dx &= -\cos(x) + C \\ \int \tan(x) dx &= -\ln|\cos(x)| + C \\ \int \cot(x) dx &= \ln|\sin(x)| + C \\ \int \sec(x) dx &= \ln|\sec(x) + \tan(x)| + C \\ \int \csc(x) dx &= -\ln|\csc(x) + \cot(x)| + C \\ \int \sec^2(x) dx &= \tan(x) + C \\ \int \csc^2(x) dx &= -\cot(x) + C \\ \int \sec(x)\tan(x) dx &= \sec(x) + C \\ \int \csc(x)\cot(x) dx &= -\csc(x) + C \\ \int e^x dx &= e^x + C \\ \int a^x dx &= \frac{a^x}{\ln(a)} + C \\ \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= \arcsin(x) + C \\ \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \arctan(x) + C \\ \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx &= \operatorname{arcsec}(x) + C\end{aligned}$$

Identités trigonométriques

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