

FORMULA SHEET

Some identities

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$$

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

$$\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$\cosh^2(x) - \sinh^2(x) = 1$$

$$\cosh^2(x) = \frac{\cosh(2x) + 1}{2}$$

$$\sinh^2(x) = \frac{\cosh(2x) - 1}{2}$$

Inverse Trigonometric Integral Identities

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

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

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

Inverse Hyperbolic-Trig Integral Identities

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2 - a^2}} = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad u > a > 0$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad \text{if } u^2 < a^2$$

$$\int \frac{du}{a^2 - u^2} = \frac{1}{a} \coth^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad \text{if } u^2 > a^2$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}\left(\frac{u}{a}\right) + C, \quad 0 < u < a$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{a^2 + u^2}} = -\frac{1}{a} \operatorname{csch}^{-1}\left|\frac{u}{a}\right| + C, \quad u \neq 0$$

Frequently used Maclaurin series

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\cos(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, \quad |x| < \infty$$

$$\tan^{-1}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |x| \leq 1$$

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \binom{m}{k} x^k, \quad |x| < 1$$

Some useful limits

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/n} = 1, \quad x > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n = 0, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = e^x, \quad \text{any } x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 0, \quad \text{any } x$$