



Tabla de límites y derivadas

	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$ (constante)	c (constante)	0
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 1$	$x^\alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$	$\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x} = 0$	$\exp(x)$	$\exp(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(x)}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$	$\ln(x)$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$	$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1$	$\tan(x)$	$\sec^2(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)g(x) = 0$, si $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 0$ y g es acotada	$\sec(x)$	$\sec(x) \tan(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$, si f es continua en a	$\cot(x)$	$-\csc^2(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{x}\right)^x = e^\alpha$, si $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$	$\csc(x)$	$-\cot(x) \csc(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^\alpha = \infty$, si $\alpha > 0$	$\sinh(x)$	$\cosh(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^\alpha = 0$, si $\alpha < 0$	$\cosh(x)$	$\sinh(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \exp(x) = 0$	$\tanh(x)$	$\operatorname{sech}^2(x)$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x) = -\infty$	$\arcsin(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(x) = \infty$	$\arccos(x)$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cosh(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sinh(x) = \infty$	$\arctan(x)$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^\alpha} = 0$, si $\alpha > 0$	$\operatorname{arcsinh}(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$
$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{\exp(x)} = 0$, si $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$	$\operatorname{arccosh}(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
	$\operatorname{arctanh}(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

Si $P(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x^k$ y $Q(x) = \sum_{k=1}^m b_k x^k$ son polinomios con $a_n, b_m \neq 0$, entonces

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{si } n < m \\ \frac{a}{b} & \text{si } n = m \\ \infty & \text{si } n > m \text{ y } a_n, b_m \text{ tienen el mismo signo} \\ -\infty & \text{si } n > m \text{ y } a_n, b_m \text{ tienen distinto signo} \end{cases}$$



Tabla de primitivas

$f(x)$	$\int f(x) dx$
a (constante)	$ax + c$
$(x+t)^\alpha$, si $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ y $t \in \mathbb{R}$	$\frac{(x+t)^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c$
$\frac{1}{x+t}$, si $t \in \mathbb{R}$	$\ln x+t + c$
$\exp(ax)$, si $a \neq 0$	$\frac{1}{a} \exp(ax) + c$
$\text{sen}(x)$	$-\cos(x) + c$
$\cos(x)$	$\text{sen}(x) + c$
$\tan(x)$	$-\ln \cos(x) + c$
$\sec^2(x)$	$\tan(x) + c$
$\csc^2(x)$	$-\cot(x) + c$
$\sinh(x)$	$\cosh(x) + c$
$\cosh(x)$	$\sinh(x) + c$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$, si $a > 0$	$\arcsen\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$, si $a > 0$	$\text{arccosh}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$
$\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$, si $a \neq 0$	$-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + c$
$\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}$, si $a \neq 0$	$\sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + c$
$\frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$, si $a > 0$	$\frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$