

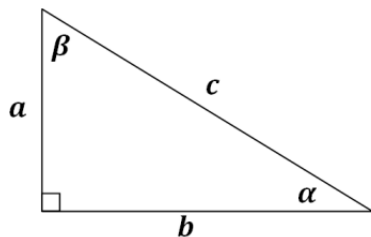
FORMULARIO PRUEBA PARCIAL

Múltiplos	Abreviatura	Equivalencia
kilo	<i>k</i>	10^3
hecto	<i>h</i>	10^2
deca	<i>da</i>	10
unidad	<i>unidad</i>	1
deci	<i>d</i>	10^{-1}
centi	<i>c</i>	10^{-2}
mili	<i>m</i>	10^{-3}
micro	μ	10^{-6}
nano	<i>n</i>	10^{-9}
pico	<i>p</i>	10^{-12}
femto	<i>f</i>	10^{-15}
atto	<i>a</i>	10^{-18}

ELEMENTOS DE ÁLGEBRA:

- $(x \pm y)^2 = (x^2 \pm 2xy + y^2)$
- $(x + y)^3 = (x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3)$
- $(x - y)^3 = (x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3)$
- $(x^2 - y^2) = (x - y)(x + y)$
- $(x^3 - y^3) = (x - y)(x^2 + xy + y^2)$

TRIÁNGULO RECTÁNGULO:



$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{sen}(\alpha) &= \frac{a}{c} & \cos(\alpha) &= \frac{b}{c} & \tan(\alpha) &= \frac{a}{b} \\ \operatorname{sen}(\beta) &= \frac{b}{c} & \cos(\beta) &= \frac{a}{c} & \tan(\beta) &= \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

Identidades Recíprocas	Identidades por Cociente	Identidades Pitagóricas
$\operatorname{csc}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)} = \frac{c}{a}$	$\tan(\alpha) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)}{\cos(\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{a}{c}}{\frac{b}{c}} = \frac{a}{b}$	$\operatorname{sen}^2(\alpha) + \cos^2(\alpha) = 1$
$\operatorname{sec}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha)} = \frac{c}{b}$	$\cot(\alpha) = \frac{\cos(\alpha)}{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{b}{c}}{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{b}{a}$	$\operatorname{sec}^2(\alpha) - \tan^2(\alpha) = 1$
$\cot(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\tan(\alpha)} = \frac{b}{a}$		$\operatorname{csc}^2(\alpha) - \cot^2(\alpha) = 1$

TEOREMA DEL SENO:

$$\frac{a}{\operatorname{sen}(\alpha)} = \frac{b}{\operatorname{sen}(\beta)} = \frac{c}{\operatorname{sen}(\gamma)}$$

TEOREMA DEL COSENO

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cdot \cos(\alpha)$$

PROPIEDADES DE LÍMITES:

- 1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} k = k$
- 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} x = c$
- 3) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} kf(x) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$
- 4) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} [f(x)]^n = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \right]^n$
- 5) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) \pm g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$
- 6) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)$
- 7) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)}$ siempre que $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) \neq 0$
- 8) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)}$ siempre que $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) > 0$ para n par.

DEFINICIÓN DE DERIVADA:

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

DERIVADA DE LA POTENCIA:

$$f(x) = x^n \Rightarrow \frac{df}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$$

REGLAS DE DERIVACIÓN:

- 1) $\frac{d}{dx} (f \pm g) = \frac{df}{dx} \pm \frac{dg}{dx}$
- 2) $\frac{d}{dx} (f \cdot g) = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot g + f \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$
- 3) $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{f}{g} \right) = \frac{\frac{df}{dx} \cdot g - f \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}}{g^2}$
- 4) $\frac{d}{dx} (c \cdot f) = c \cdot \frac{df}{dx}$
- 5) $\frac{d}{dx} (f(g(x))) = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$