

## Math 310: Ordinary Differential Equations

Here is a list that you must know (commit to memory). Tests are closed books!

Product rule, quotient rule and chain rule for differentiation.

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^{ax} = a e^{ax}$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln |x| + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

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

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

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

$$\int \csc^2 x dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + C$$

**Def**  $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh x = \cosh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\left. \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \begin{array}{l} \arcsin x + C_1 \\ \arccos x + C_2 \end{array} \right\} \quad \frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\sin(a \pm b) = \sin a \cos b \pm \cos a \sin b \quad \cos(a \pm b) = \cos a \cos b \mp \sin a \sin b$$

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

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

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x \quad \tan^2 x + 1 = \sec^2 x$$

You must know the graphs of polynomials, trigonometric functions, inverse trigonometric functions,  $e^{ax}$ ,  $\ln x$ ,  $\sinh x$ ,  $\cosh x$ .

Also, partial fraction decomposition and integration by parts:

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \quad \text{or} \quad \int u \frac{dv}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$$