

Trig formulas

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

Derivatives of trig functions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \cos x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cos x &= -\sin x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= \sec^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cot x &= -\csc^2 x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \tan x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \csc x &= -\csc x \cot x\end{aligned}$$

Inverse trig functions

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x &= \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x &= \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx &= \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \\ \int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C \\ \int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} dx &= \frac{1}{a} \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{|x|}{a}\right) + C\end{aligned}$$

Some values of trig functions

θ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin \theta$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos \theta$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

Integrals of trig functions

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin x dx &= -\cos x + C \\ \int \cos x dx &= \sin x + C \\ \int \tan x dx &= -\ln |\cos x| + C = \ln |\sec x| + C \\ \int \cot x dx &= \ln |\sin x| + C = -\ln |\csc x| + C \\ \int \sec x dx &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C \\ \int \csc x dx &= -\ln |\csc x + \cot x| + C\end{aligned}$$

Trig substitutions

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} &\Rightarrow x = a \sin t \\ \sqrt{a^2+x^2} &\Rightarrow x = a \tan t \\ \sqrt{x^2-a^2} &\Rightarrow x = a \sec t\end{aligned}$$

Hyperbolic trig formulas

$$\begin{aligned}\sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \\ \cosh x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \\ \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sinh x &= \cosh x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x &= \sinh x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tanh x &= \operatorname{sech}^2 x\end{aligned}$$

Other

$$x^2 + bx = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4}$$

Polar coordinates

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(\theta)]^2 d\theta \\ L &= \int_a^b \sqrt{[f(\theta)]^2 + [f'(\theta)]^2} d\theta \\ m &= \frac{f'(\theta) \sin \theta + f(\theta) \cos \theta}{f'(\theta) \cos \theta - f(\theta) \sin \theta}\end{aligned}$$