
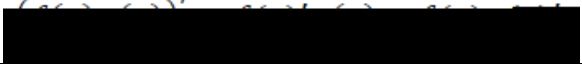
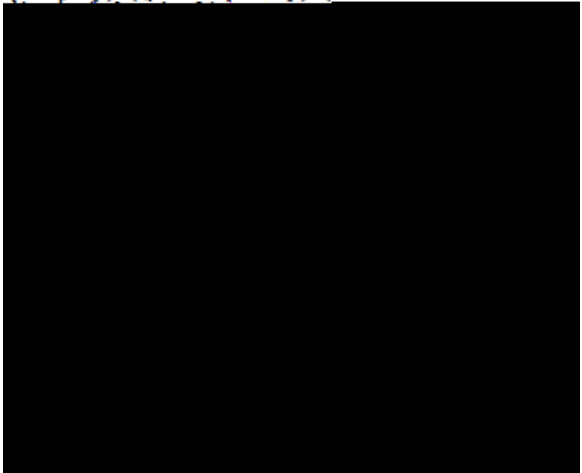




	$\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) = f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$
	
	
	$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$
	$\frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1}$
	$\frac{d}{dx} (f(g(x))) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$
	



	$\int k dx = kx + C$ $\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C \quad n \neq -1$ $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \int \frac{1}{ x } dx = \ln x  + C$ $\int \frac{1}{ax+b} dx = \frac{1}{a} \ln ax+b  + C$ $\int \ln(x) dx = x \ln(x) - x + C$ $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$
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	$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$ $\int \tan x dx = -\ln \cos x  + C$ $\int \sec x dx = \ln \sec x + \tan x  + C$ $\int \csc x dx = \ln \csc x - \cot x  + C$ $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left  \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right  + C$ $\int \frac{1}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left  \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right  + C$
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