

## Summation Formulae

$$\sum_{i=1}^n c = cn$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n i^3 = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4}$$

## Inverse Trigonometric Functions

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arcsec} x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccsc} x) = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{arccot} x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arcsec}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

## Particular Trigonometric Integrals

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\int \csc x \, dx = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C$$

## Trigonometric Identities

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

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$$

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

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$$

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

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \csc^2 x$$

## Taylor's Formula

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2}(x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!}(x-a)^3 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x-a)^n + \frac{f^{(n+1)}(z)}{(n+1)!}(x-a)^{n+1}$$

## Maclaurin Series

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \cdots, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \cdots, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \cdots, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$\arctan(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \cdots, \quad -1 < x < 1$$