

Fundamentos matemáticos para la Ingeniería

Grado en Arquitectura Técnica

Formulario general

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Formulario

Trigonometría

Teorema fundamental

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{cos}^2 x = 1$$

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

$$1 + \cot^2 x = \operatorname{csc}^2 x$$

Suma de ángulos

$$\operatorname{sen}(x + y) = \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} y + \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(x - y) = \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} y - \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(x + y) = \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{cos} y - \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\operatorname{cos}(x - y) = \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{cos} y + \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\tan(x + y) = \frac{\tan x + \tan y}{1 - \tan x \tan y}$$

$$\tan(x - y) = \frac{\tan x - \tan y}{1 + \tan x \tan y}$$

Ángulo doble

Ángulo mitad

$$\operatorname{sen} 2x = 2 \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} x$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2 x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} 2x}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} 2x = \operatorname{cos}^2 x - \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

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

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

$$\tan^2 x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{cos} 2x}{1 + \operatorname{cos} 2x}$$

Transformación de productos

Transformación de sumas

$$\operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{sen} y = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{cos}(x - y) - \operatorname{cos}(x + y)]$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x + \operatorname{sen} y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x+y}{2} \operatorname{cos} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{cos} y = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{cos}(x - y) + \operatorname{cos}(x + y)]$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x - \operatorname{sen} y = 2 \operatorname{cos} \frac{x+y}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{cos} y = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{sen}(x + y) + \operatorname{sen}(x - y)]$$

$$\operatorname{cos} x + \operatorname{cos} y = 2 \operatorname{cos} \frac{x+y}{2} \operatorname{cos} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sen} y = \frac{1}{2} [\operatorname{sen}(x + y) - \operatorname{sen}(x - y)]$$

$$\operatorname{cos} x - \operatorname{cos} y = 2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{x+y}{2} \operatorname{sen} \frac{x-y}{2}$$

Ángulos notables

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Grados | 0 | 30 | 45 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 135 | 150 | 180 |
| Radianes | 0 | $\pi/6$ | $\pi/4$ | $\pi/3$ | $\pi/2$ | $2\pi/3$ | $3\pi/4$ | $5\pi/6$ | π |
| Sen | 0 | 1/2 | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | 1 | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | 1/2 | 0 |
| Cos | 1 | $\sqrt{3}/2$ | $\sqrt{2}/2$ | 1/2 | 0 | -1/2 | $-\sqrt{2}/2$ | $-\sqrt{3}/2$ | -1 |
| Tan | 0 | $\sqrt{3}/3$ | 1 | $\sqrt{3}$ | $\pm\infty$ | $-\sqrt{3}$ | 1 | $-\sqrt{3}/3$ | 0 |

Combinatoria

$$n! = n(n - 1)(n - 2) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1.$$

$$V_n^m = \frac{n!}{(n - m)!} = n(n - 1)(n - 2) \cdots (n - m + 1).$$

$$C_n^m \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \binom{n}{m} = \frac{V_n^m}{m!} = \frac{n!}{m!(n - m)!} = \frac{n(n - 1)(n - 2) \cdots (n - m + 1)}{m(m - 1)(m - 2) \cdots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}.$$

Nota. $0! = 1$.

Potencias

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $a^0 = 1$ | $a^1 = a$ | $a^n = a \cdot a \cdots (n \cdot a)$ | $(a^n)^m = a^{nm}$ |
| $(ab)^n = a^n b^n$ | $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$ | $a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$ | $(a \pm b)^2 = a^2 \pm 2ab + b^2$ |
| $\frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$ | $a^{-n} = 1/a^n$ | $a^{n/m} = \sqrt[m]{a^n}$ | $a^2 - b^2 = (a + b)(a - b)$ |

Binomio de Newton

$$(a + b)^n = \binom{n}{0} a^n b^0 + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b^1 + \binom{n}{2} a^{n-2} b^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{n-1} a^1 b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} a^0 b^n.$$

Donde los coeficientes $\binom{n}{0}, \binom{n}{1}, \dots, \binom{n}{n}$ vienen dados por la n -ésima fila del triángulo de los coeficientes binomiales.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| | 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Ejemplos

$$(a + b)^4 = a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4.$$

$$(a - b)^4 = a^4 - 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 - 4ab^3 + b^4.$$

Nota. $(a - b)^n = (a + (-b))^n$

Número e

$$e = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \cdots = 2.71828182 \dots$$

$$e^x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots$$

Logaritmos

| Logaritmo en base a | Logaritmo decimal | Logaritmo neperiano | Cambio de base |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| $\log_a x = y \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\Leftrightarrow} a^y = x$ | $\log_{10} x \stackrel{\text{not.}}{\equiv} \log x$ | $\log_e x \stackrel{\text{not.}}{\equiv} \ln x$ | $\log_a x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln a}$ |

Propiedades

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---|
| $\ln 1 = 0$ | $\ln(e^x) = x$ | $\ln(xy) = \ln x + \ln y$ | $\ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \ln x - \ln y$ |
| $\ln e = 1$ | $e^{\ln x} = x$ | $\ln(x^n) = n \ln x$ | $\ln \sqrt[n]{x} = \frac{\ln x}{n}$ |

Potencias arbitrarias

Los logaritmos permiten calcular (y definir) potencias arbitrarias de la siguiente manera

$$a^b = (e^{\ln a})^b = e^{b \ln a}$$

De forma que

$$a^x = (e^{\ln a})^x = e^{x \ln a}$$

$$x^\pi = (e^{\ln x})^\pi = e^{\pi \ln x}$$

$$x^x = (e^{\ln x})^x = e^{x \ln x}$$

Derivadas

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| $x^n \rightarrow n x^{n-1}$ | $\sqrt{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ | $\text{sen } x \rightarrow \cos x$ | $\text{asen } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ |
| $e^x \rightarrow e^x$ | $a^x \rightarrow a^x \ln a$ | $\cos x \rightarrow -\text{sen } x$ | $\text{acos } x \rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ |
| $\ln x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ | $\log_a x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x \ln a}$ | $\tan x \rightarrow \sec^2 x$ | $\text{atan } x \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ |

Propiedades

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| $(u \pm v)' = u' \pm v'$ | $(u \cdot v)' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$ | $(u/v)' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$ |
| $(u \circ v)' = u'(v) \cdot v'$ | $(u^{-1})' = 1/u'$ | |

Ejemplos

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x - 1 \rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 - 10x + 2.$$

$$f(x) = x \ln x \rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (1/x) = 1 + \ln x.$$

$$f(x) = \text{sen}^2(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \text{sen}(x) \cos(x) = \text{sen}(2x).$$

$$f(x) = x^x = e^{x \ln x} \rightarrow f'(x) = (1 + \ln x) e^{x \ln x}.$$