

In order to be successful in this class, in particular on exams, you should know the following. This is not a complete list, but rather some of the most important things to have in your toolbox.

1. Exact values for sine, cosine, and tangent for angles that are multiples of $\pi/6$ or $\pi/4$.
2. Exact values for the inverse trigonometric functions corresponding to the angles above.
3. Basic properties of exponentials and logarithms.

(a) $e^{x+y} = e^x e^y$

(e) $\ln(xy) = \ln x + \ln y$

(b) $(e^x)^y = e^{xy}$

(f) $\ln(x/y) = \ln x - \ln y$

(c) $e^0 = 1$

(g) $\ln(x^n) = n \ln x$

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

(h) $\ln(e^x) = x$

4. Basic rules of differentiation, including implicit differentiation.
5. The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, both parts.
6. Basic rules of Integration.

(a) $\int (af(x) + bg(x)) dx = a \int f(x) dx + b \int g(x) dx$

(b) $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, \text{ for } n \neq -1$

(f) $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$

(c) $\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + c$

(g) $\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$

(d) $\int e^x dx = e^x + c$

(h) $\int \tan x dx = \ln|\sec x| + c$

(e) $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$

(i) $\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + c$

7. Basic techniques of integration.

(a) Substitution

(b) Integration by parts

(c) Partial fractions

8. Additional techniques of integration will be required for the course exercises.