
2:28 Summary of Integration and Differentiation (M-22)

- A pure exponential function is identical to its own derivative.
If $y = e^x$ then $dy/dx =$ _____ and $\int y \, dx =$ _____ + C,
where "C" can have any constant value.
- Differentiating a pure sinusoidal curve shifts it by _____ cycle to the _____.
If $y = \sin x$ then $dy/dx =$ _____.
Integrating a sinusoidal function shifts it by _____ cycle to the _____.
If $Y =$ _____ then $\int Y \, dx = \sin x + C$.
- Differentiating a polynomial term causes its exponent to _____ crease by _____
and causes its coefficient to be _____ by the _____.
If $y = kx^n$ then $dy/dx =$ _____.
- Integration is the _____ of differentiation. Integrating a polynomial term
causes its exponent to _____ crease by _____ and causes its coefficient to be _____
by the _____.
For example, if $y = kx^n$ then $\int y \, dx =$ _____ + C.
- "Nested" functions can be differentiated with the *chain rule*:
If $y = f[g(x)]$ then $dy/dx = (df/dg)(dg/dx)$.
For example, if $y = A e^{kx}$ then $dy/dx =$ _____.
Differentiating a generalized exponential causes its coefficient to be
multiplied by the _____ factor in its exponent. (variable, constant)
- Integrating a generalized exponential function causes its coefficient to be _____
by the _____ factor in its exponent:
For example, if $y = A e^{kx}$ then $\int y \, dx =$ _____ + C.
- If $y = A \sin \omega t$ then (using the chain rule)
 $dy/dt =$ _____ and $\int y \, dx =$ _____ + C.
If $y = A \cos \omega t$ then $\int y \, dx =$ _____ + C, and $dy/dt =$ _____.
- Product rule:
If f and g are two functions of x , and f' and g' are their derivatives,
then the derivative of their product is _____.