

Cheatsheet:  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $n$  are constants;  $u$  and  $v$  are functions of  $x$ . In the interest problems:

$P$  = principal,  $r$  = annual interest rate,  $n$  = # of times compounded per year,  $t$  = years,  $A$  = amount.

$$\frac{d(\ln x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d(\log_b x)}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \ln b}$$

$$\frac{d(x^n)}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{de^x}{dx} = e^x$$

$$\frac{d(b^x)}{dx} = b^x \ln b$$

$$\frac{d(uv)}{dx} = u'v + uv'$$

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)}{dx} = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\frac{d(u(v(x)))}{dx} = \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + c$$

$$\int e^{kx} dx = \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} + c$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$\int bv(x) dx = b \int v(x) dx$$

when  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$       $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

interest compounded continuously:  $A = Pe^{rt}$

relative rate of change:  $\frac{u'}{u}$

elasticity of demand:

$$E = \frac{\text{relative rate of change in quantity}}{\text{relative rate of change in price}} = \frac{-p}{q} \frac{1}{p'}$$

compound interest:  $A = P\left(1 + \frac{r}{n}\right)^{nt}$