POCHODNE: $(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$ $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$ $(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$; dla $a > 0$

$(e^x)' = e^x$ $(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$; dla $a > 0$

$(\sin x)' = \cos x$ $(\cos x)' = -\sin x$ $(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ $(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}$

$(\operatorname{arc\,tg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $(\operatorname{arc\,ctg} x)' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$

$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $(\arccos x)' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$ $[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}]' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$

$[f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$ $[f(x)^{g(x)}]' = [e^{[g(x) \cdot \ln(f(x))]}]'$

CAŁKI: $\int x^k dx = \frac{1}{k+1} x^{k+1} + C$ dla $k \neq -1$

$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$ $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$

$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$

$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \operatorname{arc\,tg} x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$

$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$ $\int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$

$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$ $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$

Całkowanie przez części: $\int uv' = uv - \int u'v$

Całkowanie przez podstawienie:

$\int f(g(x))g'(x)dx = |t = g(x); dt = g'(x)dx| = \int f(t)dt$