Tablica izvoda:	
Funkcija $f(x)$	**Izvod** $f'(x)$
$c = const$	0
x	1
x^{α}	$\alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
a^x	$a^x \ln a$
e^x	e^x
$\log_a x$	$\frac{1}{x \ln a}$
$\ln\lvert x \rvert$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
tgx	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$ctgx$	$-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$\arcsin x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\arccos x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$arctgx$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$arcctgx$	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Tablica integrala:
$\int dx = x + c$
$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln\lvert x \rvert + c$
$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$
$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$
$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$
$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = tgx + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -ctgx + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a} arctg \frac{x}{a} + c = -\frac{1}{a} arcctg \frac{x}{a} + c_1,\ a \neq 0$
$\int \frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left\lvert \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right\rvert + c,\ a \neq 0$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln\left\lvert x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2} \right\rvert + c,\ a \neq 0$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c = -\arccos \frac{x}{a} + c_1,\ a > 0$
$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left\lvert tg \frac{x}{2} \right\rvert + c$
$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln\left\lvert tg(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right\rvert + c$
$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + c,\ a > 0$
$\int \sqrt{x^2+A}\, dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2+A} + \frac{A}{2} \ln\left\lvert x + \sqrt{x^2+A} \right\rvert + c$

Površine ravnih figura:

$$P = \int_a^b \lvert f(x) \rvert dx,\ P = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y(t) \cdot x_t'(t) dt,\ P = \frac{1}{2}\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^2(\varphi) d\varphi .$$

Dužina luka krive: $l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2}\, dx,\ l = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \sqrt{(x_t'(t))^2 + (y_t'(t))^2}\, dt,\ l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\rho^2(\varphi) + (\rho'(\varphi))^2}\, d\varphi .$

Zapremina obrtnih tela: $V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx,\ V = \pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y^2(t) \cdot x_t'(t) dt,\ V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho^3(\varphi) \sin\varphi\, d\varphi .$

Površina omotača obrtnih tela:

$$P = 2\pi \int_a^b \lvert f(x) \rvert \sqrt{1+(f'(x))^2}\, dx,\ P = 2\pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \lvert y(t) \rvert \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2}\, dt,\ P = 2\pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(\varphi) \sqrt{\rho^2(\varphi) + (\rho'(\varphi))^2}\, \sin\varphi\, d\varphi .$$

Maklorenove formule:

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \ldots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + R_n(x),\; R_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n!} e^{\theta x},\; 0 < \theta < 1, x \in R.$$

$$\sin x = \frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \ldots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} + R_{2n+1}(x),\; R_{2n+1}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \cos \theta x,\; 0 < \theta < 1, x \in R.$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \ldots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{(2n-2)!} + R_{2n}(x),\; R_{2n}(x) = (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \cos \theta x,\; 0 < \theta < 1, x \in R.$$

$$\ln(1+x) = \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \ldots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)} + R_n(x),\; R_n(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n(1+\theta x)^n},\; 0<\theta<1, -1<x\le 1,\; n>1.$$

$$(1+x)^\alpha = \binom{\alpha}{0} + \binom{\alpha}{1}x + \binom{\alpha}{2}x^2 + \ldots + \binom{\alpha}{n-1}x^{n-1} + R_n(x),\; R_n(x) = \binom{\alpha}{n}x^n(1+\theta x)^{\alpha-n},\; 0<\theta<1,\; |x|<1,$$

$$\binom{\alpha}{k} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\ldots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!},\; \alpha \in R,\; k \in N_0 = N \cup \{0\};$$

$$\alpha = 1: \quad \frac{1}{1+x} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-1)^k x^k + R_n(x)\;\; R_n(x) = \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{(1+\theta x)^{n+1}},\;\; 0<\theta<1,\; |x|<1.$$

Trigonometrija:

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$
$$\cos(x+y) = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y$$
$$tg(x+y) = \frac{tgx + tgy}{1 - tgx \cdot tgy}$$
$$ctg(x+y) = \frac{ctgx\,ctgy - 1}{ctgx + ctgy}$$

$$\sin(x-y) = \sin x \cos y - \cos x \sin y$$
$$\cos(x-y) = \cos x \cos y + \sin x \sin y$$
$$tg(x-y) = \frac{tgx - tgy}{1 + tgx \cdot tgy}$$
$$ctg(x-y) = \frac{ctgx\,ctgy + 1}{ctgy - ctgx}$$

$$\sin x + \sin y = 2\sin\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$
$$\cos x + \cos y = 2\cos\frac{x+y}{2}\cos\frac{x-y}{2}$$
$$tgx + tgy = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos x \cos y}$$
$$ctgx + ctgy = \frac{\sin(x+y)}{\sin x \sin y}$$

$$\sin x - \sin y = 2\sin\frac{x-y}{2}\cos\frac{x+y}{2}$$
$$\cos x - \cos y = -2\sin\frac{x+y}{2}\sin\frac{x-y}{2}$$
$$tgx - tgy = \frac{\sin(x-y)}{\cos x \cos y}$$
$$ctgx - ctgy = \frac{\sin(y-x)}{\sin x \sin y}$$

$$\sin 2x = 2\sin x \cos x$$
$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$
$$tg2x = \frac{2tgx}{1 - tg^2 x}$$
$$ctg2x = \frac{ctg^2 x - 1}{2ctgx}$$

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

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

$$\sin x = \frac{2tg\frac{x}{2}}{1 + tg^2\frac{x}{2}}$$
$$\cos x = \frac{1 - tg^2\frac{x}{2}}{1 + tg^2\frac{x}{2}}$$

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