

f	f'
const.	0
x^n	nx^{n-1}
x^a	ax^{a-1}
e^x	e^x
a^x	$a^x \ln a$
$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$\log_a x$	$\frac{1}{x \ln a}$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\operatorname{tg} x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$\operatorname{cotg} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$\arcsin x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\arccos x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\operatorname{arctg} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\operatorname{arccotg} x$	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Pro derivaci funkce platí:

$$(k \cdot f)' = k \cdot f', \quad k = \text{const.}$$

$$(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$$

$$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$$

$$(f(g))' = f'(g) \cdot g'$$

L'Hospitalovo pravidlo

Pro limity typu: „ $\frac{0}{0}$ “ a „ $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ “.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$