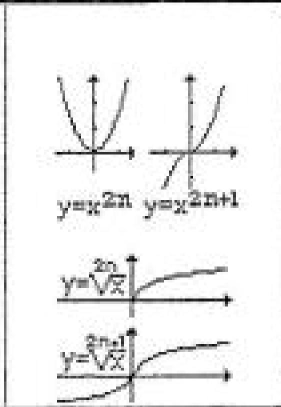
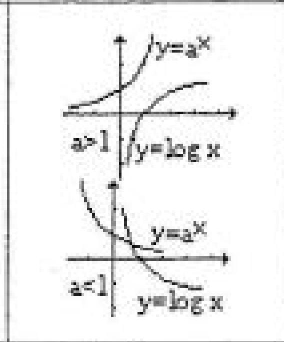
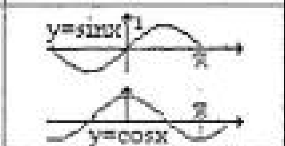
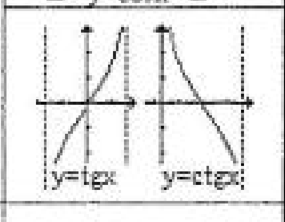
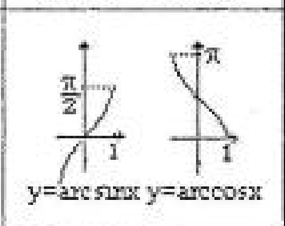
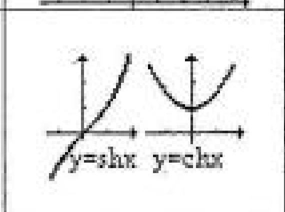
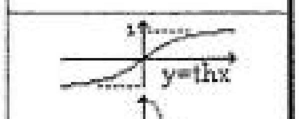
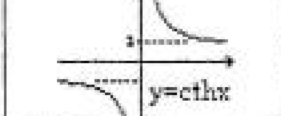
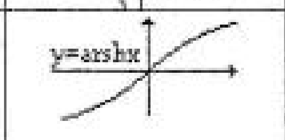
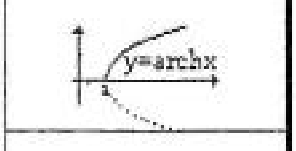
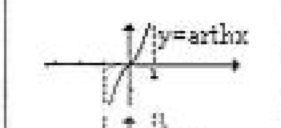
	$f(x)$	$y=f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$\int f(x)dx$
Hatvány, gyök	c		0	$c\cdot x$
	x^n		$n\cdot x^{n-1}$	$\dfrac{x^{n+1}}{n+1},\ n\neq -1$
	$\dfrac{1}{x}$		$-\dfrac{1}{x^2}$	$\ln\lvert x\rvert$
	$\sqrt[n]{x}\ ,\ \sqrt{x}$		$\dfrac{1}{n\cdot\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}\ ,\ \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$\dfrac{n\cdot\sqrt[n]{x^{n+1}}}{n+1}\ ,\ \dfrac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3}$
Exponenciális, logaritmus	e^x		e^x	e^x
	a^x		$\ln a\cdot a^x$	$\dfrac{a^x}{\ln a}$
	$\ln x$		$\dfrac{1}{x}$	$x\cdot\ln x - x$
	$\log_a x$		$\dfrac{1}{\ln a\cdot x}$	$\dfrac{x\cdot\ln x - x}{\ln a}$
Trigonometrikus	$\sin x$		$\cos x$	$-\cos x$
	$\cos x$		$-\sin x$	$\sin x$
	$\operatorname{tg} x$		$\dfrac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$-\ln\lvert\cos x\rvert$
	$\operatorname{ctg} x$		$-\dfrac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$\ln\lvert\sin x\rvert$
Arcus	$\operatorname{arc}\sin x$		$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$x\cdot\arcsin x+\sqrt{1-x^2}$
	$\operatorname{arc}\cos x$		$-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$x\cdot\arccos x-\sqrt{1-x^2}$
	$\operatorname{arc}\operatorname{tg} x$		$\dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$	$x\cdot\operatorname{arctg} x-\ln\sqrt{1+x^2}$
	$\operatorname{arc}\operatorname{ctg} x$		$-\dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$	$x\cdot\operatorname{arcctg} x+\ln\sqrt{1+x^2}$
Hiperbolikus	$\operatorname{sh} x=\dfrac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}$		$\operatorname{ch} x$	$\operatorname{ch} x$
	$\operatorname{ch} x=\dfrac{e^x+e^{-x}}{2}$		$\operatorname{sh} x$	$\operatorname{sh} x$
	$\operatorname{th} x=\dfrac{e^x-e^{-x}}{e^x+e^{-x}}$		$\dfrac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$	$\ln\operatorname{ch} x$
	$\operatorname{cth} x=\dfrac{e^x+e^{-x}}{e^x-e^{-x}}$		$-\dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$	$\ln\lvert\operatorname{sh} x\rvert$
Area	$\operatorname{arsh} x=\ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$		$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$	$x\cdot\operatorname{arsh} x-\sqrt{x^2+1}$
	$\operatorname{arch} x=\ln\left(x\pm\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)$		$\pm\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$x\cdot\operatorname{arch} x-\sqrt{x^2-1}$
	$\operatorname{arth} x=\dfrac{1}{2}\ln\dfrac{1+x}{1-x}$		$\dfrac{1}{1-x^2}$	$x\cdot\operatorname{arth} x-\ln\sqrt{1-x^2}$
	$\operatorname{arcth} x=\dfrac{1}{2}\ln\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}$		$\dfrac{1}{1-x^2}$	$x\cdot\operatorname{arcth} x-\ln\sqrt{1-x^2}$

Deriválási szabályok

1. $(c\cdot f)'=c\cdot f'\ ,\ c=const.$
2. $(f+g)'=f'+g'$
3. $(f\cdot g)'=f'\cdot g+f\cdot g'$
4. $\left(\dfrac{f}{g}\right)'=\dfrac{f'g-fg'}{g^2}$
5. $\left(\dfrac{1}{g}\right)'=-\dfrac{g'}{g^2}$
6. *Láncszabály* $\left(f(g)\right)'=f'(g)\cdot g'$
7. *Inverz függvény deriváltja* $(f^{-1})'=\dfrac{1}{f'(f^{-1})}$

Az $y=f(x)$ görbe x_0-hoz tartozó ...

8. *érintője* $y-f(x_0)=f'(x_0)(x-x_0)$
9. *normálisa* $y-f(x_0)=-\dfrac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x-x_0)$

Integrálási szabályok

(f egy primitív függvénye F)

1. $\int(c\cdot f)=c\cdot\int f$
2. $\int(f+g)=\int f+\int g$
3. *Parciális integrálás* $\int(f'g)=f\cdot g-\int(f\cdot g')$
4. *Integrálás helyettesítéssel* $\int f(g)\cdot g'=F(g)$

Spec. esetek helyettesítésre

5. $\int f(ax+b)=\dfrac{1}{a}F(ax+b)$,
6. $\int\dfrac{f'}{f}=\ln\lvert f\rvert$
7. $\int f'\cdot f^c=\dfrac{1}{c+1}f^{c+1}, c\neq -1$
8. *Inverz függvény integrálja* $\int f^{-1}=x\cdot f^{-1}-F(f^{-1})$,

Határozott integrál

9. $\int_a^b f(x)=-\int_b^a f(x)$
10. $\int_a^b f(x)+\int_b^c f(x)=\int_a^c f(x)$
11. *Newton-Leibniz formula* $\int_a^b f(x)=\left[F(x)\right]_a^b=F(b)-F(a)$
12. *Görbe ívhossza* $s=\int_a^b\sqrt{1+\left(f'(x)\right)^2}$
13. *Forgástest térfogata* $V=\pi\cdot\int_a^b f^2(x)dx$
14. *Forgástest felszine* $A=2\pi\int_a^b f(x)\sqrt{1+\left(f'(x)\right)^2}$