Vrijednosti sinusa i kosinusa

φ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
$\sin\varphi$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1
$\cos\varphi$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

Adicijski teoremi

$$\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$$
$$\cos(x \pm y) = \cos x \cos y \mp \sin x \sin y$$
$$\operatorname{tg}(x \pm y) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x \pm \operatorname{tg} y}{1 \mp \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} y}$$
$$\operatorname{ctg}(x \pm y) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} x \operatorname{ctg} y \mp 1}{\operatorname{ctg} y \pm \operatorname{ctg} x}$$

Funkcije višestrukih argumenata

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

Formule pretvorbe

$$\sin x \cos y = \tfrac{1}{2}(\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y))$$
$$\cos x \cos y = \tfrac{1}{2}(\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y))$$
$$\sin x \sin y = \tfrac{1}{2}(\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y))$$
$$\sin x + \sin y = 2 \sin \tfrac{x+y}{2} \cos \tfrac{x-y}{2}$$
$$\sin x - \sin y = 2 \cos \tfrac{x+y}{2} \sin \tfrac{x-y}{2}$$
$$\cos x + \cos y = 2 \cos \tfrac{x+y}{2} \cos \tfrac{x-y}{2}$$
$$\cos x - \cos y = -2 \sin \tfrac{x+y}{2} \sin \tfrac{x-y}{2}$$

Funkcije polovičnih argumenata

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

Neke važne formule

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

Tablica derivacija

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	$f(x)$	$f'(x)$
x^a	ax^{a-1}	$\ln x$	$\dfrac{1}{x}$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\log_a x$	$\dfrac{1}{x \ln a}$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$\operatorname{sh} x$	$\operatorname{ch} x$
$\operatorname{tg} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\operatorname{ch} x$	$\operatorname{sh} x$
$\operatorname{ctg} x$	$-\dfrac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$\operatorname{th} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$
$\arcsin x$	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$	$\operatorname{cth} x$	$-\dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$
$\arccos x$	$-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$	$\operatorname{arsh} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$
$\operatorname{arctg} x$	$\dfrac{1}{1 + x^2}$	$\operatorname{arch} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$
$\operatorname{arcctg} x$	$-\dfrac{1}{1 + x^2}$	$\operatorname{arth} x$	$\dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$
e^x	e^x	$\operatorname{arcth} x$	$\dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$
a^x	$a^x \ln a$		

Tablica integrala

$$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$
$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C, \alpha \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{-1\}$$
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$
$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$
$$\int \sin x\, dx = -\cos x + C$$
$$\int \cos x\, dx = \sin x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg}(\tfrac{x}{a}) + C, a > 0$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + C, a > 0$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin(\tfrac{x}{a}) + C, a > 0$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + A}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + A}| + C, A \neq 0$$
$$\int \operatorname{sh} x\, dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$$
$$\int \operatorname{ch} x\, dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth} x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th} x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln|\operatorname{tg} \tfrac{x}{2}| + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln|\operatorname{tg}(\tfrac{x}{2} + \tfrac{\pi}{4})| + C.$$