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

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

Funkcije višestrukih argumenata

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin^2\tfrac{x}{2} &= \frac{1-\cos x}{2}\\
\cos^2\tfrac{x}{2} &= \frac{1+\cos x}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Neke važne formule

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

Tablica derivacija

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

Tablica integrala

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

$$\int x^\alpha dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1}+C, \alpha\in\mathbf{R}\setminus\{-1\}$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a}+C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x+C$$

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

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

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

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

$$\int\frac{dx}{x^2+a^2} = \frac{1}{a}\operatorname{arctg}(\tfrac{x}{a})+C,\ a>0$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{x^2-a^2} = \frac{1}{2a}\ln\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right|+C,\ a>0$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \arcsin(\tfrac{x}{a})+C,\ a>0$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+A}} = \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+A}|+C,\ A\neq 0$$

$$\int\operatorname{sh}x dx = \operatorname{ch}x+C$$

$$\int\operatorname{ch}x dx = \operatorname{sh}x+C$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cth}x+C$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \operatorname{th}x+C$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln|\operatorname{tg}\tfrac{x}{2}|+C$$

$$\int\frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln|\operatorname{tg}(\tfrac{x}{2}+\tfrac{\pi}{4})|+C.$$