

1.
$$c' = 0 \ (c = const)$$

8.
$$(\sin x)' = \cos x$$

14.
$$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

2.
$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

9.
$$(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

15.
$$(arcctg\ x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$3. \ (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

10.
$$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

16.
$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$$

$$4. \ (a^x)' = a^x \cdot \ln a$$

11.
$$(\text{ctg})' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

17.
$$(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$$

5.
$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

12.
$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$18. \ (\tanh x)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$$

$$6. (\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

7. $(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$

13.
$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

19.
$$(cth \ x)' = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$$

Основные правила вычисления производных:

І Константу можно вынести за производную: $(c \cdot u(x)) = c \cdot u'(x), c = const$

II Производная суммы/разности: $(u(x) \pm v(x))' = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$

III Производная произведения: $(u(x) \cdot v(x))' = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$

IV Производная частного: $(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)})' = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v^2(x)}$, $v(x) \neq 0$

V Производная сложной функции: $y(u(\mathbf{x}))' = y'(u) \cdot u'(x)$

Теорема о производной обратной функции Если функция y = f(x) непрерывна и строго монотонна в некоторой окрестности точки x_0 и диффиренцируема в этой точке, то обратная функция $x = f^{-1}(y)$ имеет производную в точке $y_0 = f(x_0)$, причем $\frac{df^{-1}(y_0)}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{df(x_0)}{dx}}$.

Интегралы от рациональных функций

1.
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

2.
$$\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

4.
$$\int \frac{dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| + C$$

5.
$$\int \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}dx = \frac{a}{c}x + \frac{bc-ad}{c^2}\ln|cx+d| + C$$

$$6. \int \frac{dx}{(x+a)(x+b)} = \frac{1}{a-b} \ln \left| \frac{x+b}{x+a} \right| + C$$

7.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

8.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(x+a)\cdot(x+b)} = \frac{1}{a-b}(a \cdot \ln|x+a| - b \cdot \ln|x+b|) + C$$

9.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + a^2| + C$$

10.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} arctg\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

11.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 + a^2| + C$$

12.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{1}{2a^3} \operatorname{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

13.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + a^2} + C$$

14.
$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + a^2)^3} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} + C$$

15.
$$\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{2ax + b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2ax + b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \right| + C, (b^2 - 4ac > 0)$$

16.
$$\int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}} \cdot arctg\left(\frac{2ax + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}\right) + C$$
, $(b^2 - 4ac < 0)$

17.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{ax^2 + bx + c} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln|ax^2 + bx + c| - \frac{b}{2a} \int \frac{dx}{ax^2 + bx + c}$$

18.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a^2}(b-ax-b\cdot \ln|ax+b|) + C$$

19.
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{ax+b} = \frac{1}{a^3} \left[\frac{1}{2} (ax+b)^2 - 2b(ax+b) + b^2 \ln|ax+b| \right] + C$$

20.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x(ax+b)} = \frac{1}{b} \ln \left| \frac{ax+b}{x} \right| + C$$

21.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2(ax+b)} = -\frac{1}{bx} + \frac{a}{b^2} \cdot \ln \left| \frac{ax+b}{x} \right| + C$$

22.
$$\int \frac{xdx}{(ax+b)^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} \left(\ln|ax+b| + \frac{b}{ax+b} \right) + C$$

23.
$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(ax+b)^2} = \frac{1}{a^3} \left(b + ax - 2b \cdot \ln|ax+b| - \frac{b^2}{ax+b} \right) + C$$

1.
$$\int 0 \cdot dx = C$$

$$2. \int dx = x + C$$

3.
$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = 2\sqrt{u} + C$$

5.
$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + b + c}} =$$

$$6. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

7.
$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

8.
$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = tgx + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -ctgx + C$$

11.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x + a} \right| + C$$

12.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}| + C$$

13.
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

14.
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} + C$$

15.
$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln||\cos x| + C$$

16.
$$\int \operatorname{ctg} x dx = \ln||\sin x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

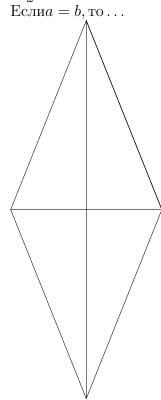
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2 + b + c}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a}} = \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2 + a}| + C$$

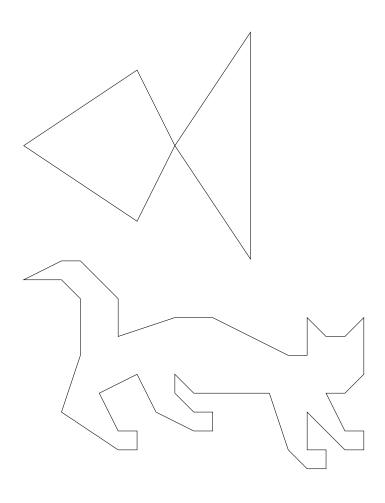
$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \vdots & A_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}^{T}$$

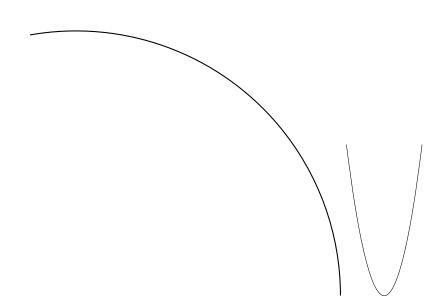
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

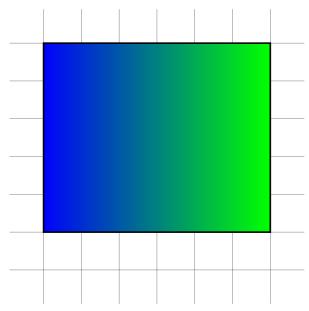
$$\underbrace{a+b+c+d}_{\alpha+b+c+d+e+f} + e+f$$

$$\underbrace{a+b+c+d}_{\omega} + e+f$$
Если $a=b$, то . . .

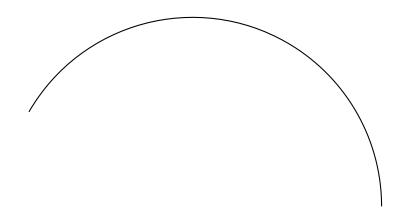








Осталось рассказать: про окружности, про встроенные фигуры, про построение графиков и подписи к линиям.



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\\intem[2.] $ (x^n)' = nx^{n-1} $
\left[3.\right]  (\sqrt{x})' = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} $
\\intem[4.] $ (a^x)' = a^x\cdot \\ln{a} $
\int [5.] (e^x)' = e^x 
\left[6.\right]  (\left[6.\right]  (\left[6.\right]  x)' = \left[6.\right]  $
\\infty [7.] $ (\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} $
\\intem[8.] $(\sin \ x)' = \cos \ x $
\\infty [9.] $(\cos \ x) = - \sin \ x $
\\intem[10.] $ ( \ x)' = \\dfrac{1}{\cos^2 x} $
\int [11.] (\cot y)^{-1} = -\int [11.] (\cot y)^{-1} =
\left[12.\right]  (\arcsin \ x)' = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} $
\item[13.] $ (\arccos \ x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} 
\\[ 14.] $ (\arctan \ x)' = \\[ 4.] $ (\arctan \ x)' = \\[ 5.] $ (\arct
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