

$$y = 2x \rightarrow y' = 2$$

$$y = x^2 \rightarrow y' = 2x$$

$$\int (2x) dx = x^2 + c$$

↑
costante

$$y = 3x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow y' = 6x + 2$$

$$f(x) \pm g(x) \rightarrow f'(x) \pm g'(x)$$

$$c f(x) \rightarrow c f'(x)$$

$$y = 3x^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$y' = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{3}{4} x^{-\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$y = 2 \ln x + x^3 + 3 \sin x$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{x} + 3x^2 + 3 \cos x$$

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

$$y = x^n \rightarrow y' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (3x^2 + 2x) dx &= \int 3x^2 dx + \int 2x dx = \\ &= 3 \int x^2 dx + 2 \int x dx = 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + C = x^3 + x^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left(\frac{x^4}{4} + 3x - 2 \right) dx &= \int \frac{x^4}{4} dx + \int 3x dx - \int 2 dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int x^4 dx + 3 \int x dx - 2 \int 1 dx = \frac{1}{4} \frac{x^5}{5} + 3 \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + C \\ &= \frac{1}{20} x^5 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 - 2x + C \end{aligned}$$