

1 Ableitung Elementar Funktionen

| Function $f(x)$ | | Ableitung $f'(x)$ |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Konstante Funktion | $c = \text{const.}$ | 0 |
| Potenz Funktion | $x^n (n \in \mathbb{R})$ | $n \cdot x^{n-1}$ |
| Wuzelfunktion | \sqrt{x} | $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$ |
| Trigonometrische Funktionen | $\sin x$ | $\cos x$ |
| | $\cos x$ | $-\sin x$ |
| | $\tan x$ | $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$ |
| | $\cot x$ | $-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$ |
| Arkusfunktionen | $\arcsin x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ |
| | $\arccos x$ | $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ |
| | $\arctan x$ | $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ |
| | $\operatorname{arccot} x$ | $-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ |
| Exponentialfunktionen | e^x | e^x |
| | a^x | $\ln a \cdot a^x$ |
| Logarithmusfunktionen | $\ln x$ | $\frac{1}{x}$ |
| | $\log_a x$ | $\frac{1}{(\ln a) \cdot x}$ |
| Hyperbelfunktionen | $\sinh x$ | $\cosh x$ |
| | $\cosh x$ | $\sinh x$ |
| | $\tanh x$ | $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$ |
| | $\coth x$ | $-\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$ |

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Areafunktionen | $\operatorname{arsinh} x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ |
| | $\operatorname{arcosh} x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ |
| | $\operatorname{artanh} x$ | $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ |
| | $\operatorname{arcoth} x$ | $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ |

2 Grund- oder Stammintegrale

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| $\int 0 dx = C$ | $\int 1 dx = C + 1$ |
| $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$ | $\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x + C$ |
| $\int e^x dx = e^x + C$ | $\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$ |
| $\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$ | $\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$ |
| $\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x + C$ | $\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x + C$ |
| $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C_1 \\ -\arccos x + C_2 \end{cases}$ | $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \begin{cases} \arctan x + C_1 \\ -\operatorname{arccot} x + C_2 \end{cases}$ |
| $\int \sinh x dx = \cosh x + C$ | $\int \cosh x dx = \sinh x + C$ |
| $\int \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} dx = \tanh x + C$ | $\int \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} dx = -\coth x + C$ |
| $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx = \operatorname{arsinh} x + C = \ln x + \sqrt{x^2+1} + C$ | |
| $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \operatorname{sgn} x * \operatorname{arcosh} x + C = \ln x + \sqrt{x^2-1} + C \quad (x > 1)$ | |
| $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \operatorname{artanh} x + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C_1 & x < 1 \\ \operatorname{arcoth} x + C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} + C_2 & x > 1 \end{cases}$ | |