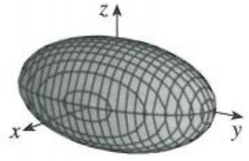
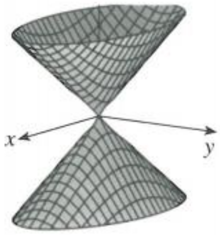
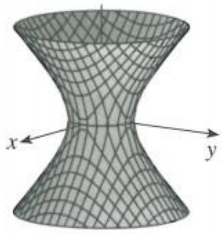
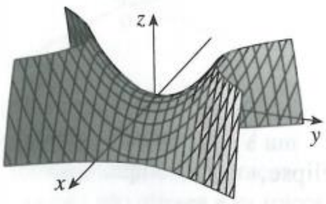
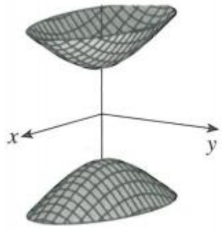
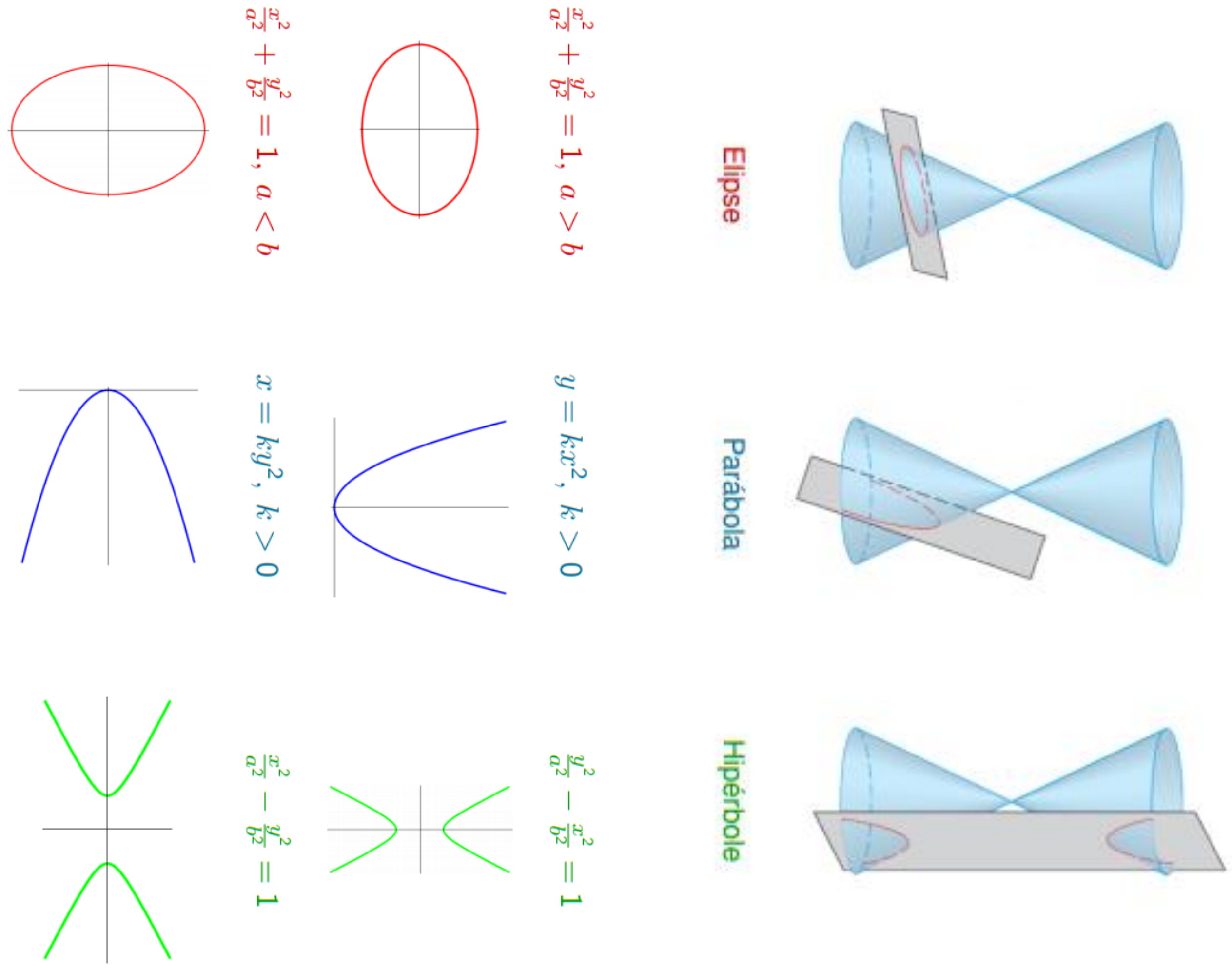
$(f \pm g)'(x) = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$	$(f\,g)'(x) = f'(x)\,g(x) + f(x)\,g'(x)$
$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) = \frac{f'(x)\,g(x) - f(x)\,g'(x)}{g^2(x)}$	$(x^a)' = a\,x^{a-1}$
$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$	$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$
$(e^x)' = e^x$	$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$
$\operatorname{sen}' x = \cos x$	$\cos' x = -\operatorname{sen} x$
$\operatorname{tg}' x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\operatorname{cotg}' x = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$
$\sec' x = \sec x \operatorname{tg} x$	$\operatorname{cosec}' x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cotg} x$
$\operatorname{sh}' x = \operatorname{ch} x$	$\operatorname{ch}' x = \operatorname{sh} x$
$\operatorname{th}' x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$	$\operatorname{coth}' x = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$
$\operatorname{sech}' x = -\operatorname{sech} x \operatorname{th} x$	$\operatorname{cosech}' x = -\operatorname{cosech} x \operatorname{coth} x$
$\operatorname{arcsen}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\arccos' x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\operatorname{arctg}' x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\operatorname{arccotg}' x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
$\operatorname{arcsec}' x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\operatorname{arccosec}' x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\operatorname{argsh}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$	$\operatorname{argch}' x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\operatorname{argth}' x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$	$\operatorname{argcoth}' x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$
$\operatorname{argsech}' x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\operatorname{argcosech}' x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$(f \circ u)'(x) = f'(u(x))\,u'(x)$	$(f^{-1})'(y) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(y))}$

$\int a\,dx = ax + C$	$\int u'\,u^\alpha\,dx = \frac{u^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C \quad (\alpha \neq -1)$
$\int \frac{u'}{u}\,dx = \ln\lvert u\rvert + C$	$\int u'\,a^u\,dx = \frac{a^u}{\ln a} + C \quad (a \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{1\})$
$\int u' \cos u\,dx = \operatorname{sen} u + C$	$\int u' \operatorname{sen} u\,dx = -\cos u + C$
$\int u' \operatorname{tg} u\,dx = -\ln\lvert\cos u\rvert + C$	$\int u' \operatorname{cotg} u\,dx = \ln\lvert\operatorname{sen} u\rvert + C$
$\int \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u}\,dx = \operatorname{tg} u + C$	$\int \frac{u'}{\operatorname{sen}^2 u}\,dx = -\operatorname{cotg} u + C$
$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\,dx = \operatorname{arcsen} u + C$	$\int \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}\,dx = \arccos u + C$
$\int \frac{u'}{1+u^2}\,dx = \operatorname{arctg} u + C$	$\int \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}\,dx = \operatorname{arccotg} u + C$
$\int u' \operatorname{ch} u\,dx = \operatorname{sh} u + C$	$\int u' \operatorname{sh} u\,dx = \operatorname{ch} u + C$
$\int u' \operatorname{th} u\,dx = \ln(\operatorname{ch} u) + C$	$\int u' \operatorname{coth} u\,dx = \ln\lvert\operatorname{sh} u\rvert + C$
$\int \frac{u'}{\operatorname{ch}^2 u}\,dx = \operatorname{th} u + C$	$\int \frac{u'}{\operatorname{sh}^2 u}\,dx = -\operatorname{coth} u + C$
$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2+1}}\,dx = \operatorname{argsh} u + C$	$\int \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}\,dx = \operatorname{argch} u + C$
$\int \frac{u'}{1-u^2}\,dx = \operatorname{argth} u + C$	$\int \frac{u'}{1-u^2}\,dx = \operatorname{argcoth} u + C$

Superfície	Equação	Superfície	Equação
Elipsóide 	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ Todos os traços são elipses. Se $a=b=c$, o elipsóide é uma esfera.	Cone 	$\frac{z^2}{c^2}=\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}$ Traços horizontais são elipses. Traços verticais nos planos $x=k$ e $y=k$ são hipérboles se $k\neq 0$, mas são um par de retas quando $k=0$.
Parabolóide Elíptico 	$\frac{z}{c}=\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}$ Traços horizontais são elipses. Traços verticais são parábolas. A variável elevada à primeira potência indica o eixo do parabolóide.	Hiperbolóide de Uma Folha 	$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}-\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ Traços horizontais são elipses. Traços verticais são hipérboles. O eixo de simetria corresponde à variável cujo coeficiente é negativo.
Parabolóide Hiperbólico 	$\frac{z}{c}=\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}$ Traços horizontais são hipérboles. Traços verticais são parábolas. O caso aqui ilustrado corresponde a $c<0$	Hiperbolóide de Duas Folhas 	$-\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ Traços horizontais em $z=k$ são elipses se $k>c$ ou se $k<-c$. Traços verticais são hipérboles. Os dois sinais de menos indicam duas folhas.



Cónicas são curvas planas obtidas por interseção de um cone circular reto com um plano