$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$	$\cos A\cos B = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)]$		
$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$	$\sin A\sin B = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)]$		
$1 + \cot^2 x = \mathrm{cosec}^2 x$	$\sin A\cos B = \frac{1}{2}[\sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)]$		
$\sin 2x = 2\sin x\cos x \quad \tan 2x = \frac{2\tan x}{1-\tan^2 x}$	$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$ $= 2\cos^2 x - 1$		
$\cos^2 x = \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2}$ **or** $1 + \cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x$	$\sin^2 x = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}$ or $1 - \cos 2x = 2\sin^2 x$		
$\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$	$\sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$		
$\cos^3 x = \frac{3}{4}\cos x + \frac{1}{4}\cos 3x$	$\sin^3 x = \frac{3}{4}\sin x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 3x$		
$\sin^{-1} x + \cos^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$\tan^{-1} x + \cot^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$		
$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A\cos B \pm \cos A\sin B$	$\mathrm{cosec}^{-1} x + \sec^{-1} x = \frac{\pi}{2}$		
$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A\cos B \mp \sin A\sin B$	$\sin 0 = 0, \sin\pi = 0, \sin 2\pi = 0, \sin n\pi = 0.$		
$\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A\tan B}$	$\cos 0 = 1, \cos 2\pi = 1, \cos n\pi = (-1)^n$		
$\log 1 = 0, \log\infty = \infty, \log 0 = -\infty, \log e = 1$	$\cos\pi = -1, \cos 3\pi = -1, \cos 5\pi = -1$		
Any number $(A) = \log e^{(A)}$			
$\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\sinh x = \cosh x$		
$\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\cosh x = \sinh x$		

$\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\tanh x = \mathrm{sech}^2 x$		
$\frac{d}{dx}\cot x = \mathrm{cosec}^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\coth x = -\mathrm{cosech}^2 x$		
$\frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \sec x\tan x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\mathrm{sech} x = -\mathrm{sech} x\tanh x$		
$\frac{d}{dx}\mathrm{cosec} x = -\mathrm{cosec} x\cot x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\mathrm{cosech} x = -\mathrm{cosech} x\coth x$		
$\frac{d}{dx}\log x = \frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$		
$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$	$\frac{d}{dx}a^x = a^x\log a$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(uvw) = uv\frac{dw}{dx} + uw\frac{dv}{dx} + vw\frac{du}{dx}$		
$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v\frac{du}{dx} - u\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$	$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]^n = n[f(x)]^{n-1}f'(x)$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{(1+x)} = (1+x)^{-1} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 \ldots$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\frac{1}{(1-x)} = (1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 \ldots$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$	$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \ldots$		
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \ldots$		

$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{cosec}^{-1}x) = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \ldots$		
$\int \sin x\, dx = -\cos x + c$	$\int \sinh x\, dx = \cosh x + c$		
$\int \cos x\, dx = \sin x + c$	$\int \cosh x\, dx = \sinh x + c$		
$\int \tan x\, dx = \log(\sec x) + c$	$\int \tanh x\, dx = \log(\text{coch}x) + c$		
$\int \cot x\, dx = \log(\sin x) + c$	$\int \coth x\, dx = \log(\sinh x) + c$		
$\int \sec x\, dx = \log(\sec x + \tan x) + c$	$\int \text{sech}x\, dx = 2\tan^{-1}(e^x) + c$		
$\int \text{cosec}x\, dx = \log(\text{cosec}x + \cot x) + c$	$\int \text{cosech}x\, dx = \log[\tanh(x/2)] + c$		
$\int \sin^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} - \sin 2x + c$	$\int \text{cosec}x \cot x dx = -\text{cosec}x + c$		
$\int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{2} + \sin 2x + c$	$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + c$		
$\int \tan^2 x dx = \tan x - x + c$	$\int \log x\, dx = x\log x - x$		
$\int \cot^2 x dx = -\cot x - x + c$	$\int x \log x dx = \frac{x^2}{2}\log x - \frac{x^2}{4} + c$		
$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + c$	$\int e^x\, dx = e^x + c$		
$\int \text{cosec}^2 x dx = -\cot x + c$	$\int a^x\, dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + c$		

$\int (ax+b)^n\,dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)}$	$\int x^n\,dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$		
$\int \frac{1}{(ax+b)}dx = \frac{1}{a}\log\lvert ax+b\rvert$	$\int \sqrt{x}\,dx = \frac{2}{3}x\sqrt{x}$		
$\int [f(x)]^n\,dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{(n+1)}\frac{1}{f'(x)} + c$	$\int \frac{1}{x}dx = \log x + c$		
$\int e^x\,[f(x)+f'(x)]dx = e^x f(x) + c$	$\int \frac{1}{x^2}dx = \frac{-1}{x} + c$		
$\int e^{f(x)}\,f'(x)dx = e^{f(x)}$	$\int \frac{1}{x^3}dx = \frac{-1}{2x^2} + c$		
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}dx = \log f(x) + c$	$\int \frac{1}{x^4}dx = \frac{-1}{3x^3} + c$		
$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}}dx = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + c$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$		
$\int [f(x)]^n\,f'(x)dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$\int \frac{1}{a^2+x^2}dx = \frac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$		
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}dx = \log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}\right)$	$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}dx = \log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right)$		
$\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2}dx = \frac{1}{2a}\log\left\lvert\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right\rvert$ *OR* $\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2}dx = \frac{-1}{a}\coth^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$	$\int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2}dx = \frac{1}{2a}\log\left\lvert\frac{a+x}{a-x}\right\rvert$ *OR* $\int \frac{1}{a^2-x^2}dx = \frac{1}{a}\tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$		
$\int \cos^2 x\sin x dx = \frac{-1}{3}\cos^3 x$	$\int \sin^2 x\cos x dx = \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x$		
$\int \cos^n x\sin x dx = \frac{-1}{(n+1)}\cos^{n+1}x$	$\int \sin^n x\cos x dx = \frac{1}{(n+1)}\sin^{n+1}x$		

$\int \sin^2 x\cos^2 x dx = \frac{x}{8} - \frac{1}{32}\sin 4x$	$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$		
$\int u\, v dx = u \int v\, dx - \int \left[\frac{du}{dx} \int v\, dx\right] dx$	$\int u\, v dx = uv_1 - u' v_2 + u'' v_3 - u''' v_4 + \ldots$		

Angle	$-\theta$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$	$\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta$	$\pi - \theta$	$\pi + \theta$	$2\pi - \theta$	$2n\pi + \theta$
sin	$-\sin\theta$	$\cos\theta$	$\cos\theta$	$\sin\theta$	$-\sin\theta$	$-\sin\theta$	$\sin\theta$
cos	$\cos\theta$	$\sin\theta$	$-\sin\theta$	$-\cos\theta$	$-\cos\theta$	$\cos\theta$	$\cos\theta$
tan	$-\tan\theta$	$\cot\theta$	$-\cot\theta$	$-\tan\theta$	$\tan\theta$	$-\tan\theta$	$\tan\theta$