$\frac{d}{dx}(c)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x)$ A
$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a x)$ A
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x)$ A
$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x)$ A
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x)$ A

e^x	nx^{n-1} (ex: $\frac{d}{dx}(x^{12}) = 12x^{11}$)	0
$\frac{1}{x \ln a}$ (ex: $\frac{d}{dx}(\log_2 x) = \frac{1}{x \ln 2}$)	$\frac{1}{x}$	$a^x \ln a$ (ex: $\frac{d}{dx}(2^x) = 2^x \ln 2$)
$\sec^2 x$	$-\sin x$	$\cos x$
$-\csc^2 x$	$\sec x \tan x$	$-\csc x \cot x$
$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$\frac{d}{dx}(\sinh x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cosh x)$ A	$\frac{d}{dx}(\tanh x)$ A
$\sinh x =$ B	$\cosh x =$ B	$\tanh x =$ B
$\operatorname{csch} x =$ B	$\operatorname{sech} x =$ B	$\coth x =$ B
$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x =$ B	$(cf)' =$ C	$(f \pm g)' =$ C
$(fg)' =$ C	$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' =$ C	**Definition of the derivative** C

$\operatorname{sech}^2 x$	$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$
$\dfrac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$	$\dfrac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$	$\dfrac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$
$\dfrac{\cosh x}{\sinh x}$	$\dfrac{1}{\cosh x}$	$\dfrac{1}{\sinh x}$
$f' \pm g'$	cf'	1
$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \dfrac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$	$\dfrac{gf' - fg'}{g^2}$	$fg' + f'g$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i =$$

D

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^2 =$$

D

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} i^3 =$$

D

$$\int_b^a f(x)\,dx =$$

D

$$\int_a^a f(x)\,dx =$$

D

$$\int_a^b kf(x)\,dx =$$

D

$$\int_a^b \big(f(x) \pm g(x)\big)\,dx =$$

D

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx + \int_b^c f(x)\,dx =$$

D

$$\frac{d}{dx}\int_a^x f(t)\,dt =$$

D

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx =$$

D

$$\int u\,dv =$$

D

Rolle's Theorem

E

Mean Value Theorem

E

$\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$	$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$	$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
$k\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$	0	$-\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$
$f(x)$	$\int_a^c f(x)\,dx$	$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx \pm \int_a^b g(x)\,dx$
Suppose that 1. $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$, 2. $f(x)$ is differentiable on (a, b), 3. $f(a) = f(b)$. Then there is at least one number c in (a, b) at which $f'(c) = 0$.	$uv - \int v du$	$F(b) - F(a)$
		Suppose that 1. $f(x)$ is continuous on $[a, b]$, 2. $f(x)$ is differentiable on (a, b). Then there is at least one point c in (a, b) at which $\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$