φ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{7\pi}{4}$	$\frac{11\pi}{6}$
$\cos\varphi$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
$\sin\varphi$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$

$\operatorname{tg} x = \dfrac{\sin x}{\cos x}$, $\operatorname{ctg} x = \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x}$, $\sin(x + 2k\pi) = \sin x$, $\cos(x + 2k\pi) = \cos x$,

$\operatorname{tg}(x + k\pi) = \operatorname{tg} x$, $\operatorname{ctg}(x + k\pi) = \operatorname{ctg} x$, gdzie k jest liczbą całkowitą;

$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$, $\sin 2x = 2\sin x\cos x$, $\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$.

POCHODNE FUNKCJI
$(c)' = 0$
$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
$(e^x)' = e^x$
$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$
$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$
$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x\ln a}$
$(\sin x)' = \cos x$
$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$
$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$
$(\operatorname{ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$
$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$(\operatorname{arc\,tg} x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$(\operatorname{arc\,ctg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$(\operatorname{sh} x)' = \operatorname{ch} x$
$(\operatorname{ch} x)' = \operatorname{sh} x$
$(\operatorname{th} x)' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$
$(\operatorname{cth} x)' = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}$

WZORY CAŁKOWE
$\int 0\,dx = C$
$\int dx = x + C$
$\int x^\alpha\,dx = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + C$ dla $\alpha \neq -1$
$\int \frac{1}{x}\,dx = \ln\lvert x\rvert + C$
$\int e^x\,dx = e^x + C$
$\int a^x\,dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$
$\int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x + C$
$\int \cos x\,dx = \sin x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\,dx = -\operatorname{ctg} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\,dx = \operatorname{tg} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2}\,dx = \operatorname{arc\,tg} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\,dx = \arcsin x + C$
$\int \operatorname{sh} x\,dx = \operatorname{ch} x + C$
$\int \operatorname{ch} x\,dx = \operatorname{sh} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{sh}^2 x}\,dx = -\operatorname{cth} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}\,dx = \operatorname{th} x + C$
$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+k}}\,dx = \ln\left\lvert x + \sqrt{x^2+k}\right\rvert + C,$
$\int \sqrt{x^2+k}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{x^2+k} + \frac{k}{2}\ln\left\lvert x + \sqrt{x^2+k}\right\rvert + C$
$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{\lvert a\rvert} + C$