$(x^a)' = ax^{a-1}$	$\int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C$	
$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x}$	$\int \frac{dx}{x} = \ln\|x\| + C$	$\int \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$
$(e^x)' = e^x$	$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$	
	$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + C$	
$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$	$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + C$	
$(\sin x)' = \cos x$	$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left\|\tan \frac{x}{2}\right\| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} + C$
$(\cos x)' = -\sin x$	$\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$	$\int \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} + C$
$(\tan x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$	$\int \tan x \, dx = -\ln\|\cos x\| + C$
$(\cot x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x} = -\cot x + C$	$\int \cot x \, dx = \ln\|\sin x\| + C$
$(\cosh x)' = \sinh x$	$\int \sinh x \, dx = \cosh x + C$	
$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x$	$\int \cosh x \, dx = \sinh x + C$	
$(\tanh x)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\cosh^2 x} = \tanh x + C$	
$(\coth x)' = \frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sinh^2 x} = \coth x + C$	
$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x + C$ $= -\arccos x + C$	$\int \arcsin x \, dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$ $\int \arccos x \, dx = x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$
$(\arctan x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x + C$	$\int \arctan x \, dx = x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1+x^2\right) + C$
	$\int \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left\|\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right\| + C$	$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + C$
$\left(\ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right) + C$	$\int \sqrt{x^2+1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right) + C$
$\left(\ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)\right)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$	$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \ln\left\|x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right\| + C$	$\int \sqrt{x^2-1} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right) + C$