Derivadas

$y = k$, (k constante)	$y' = 0$
$y = x^\alpha$	$y' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$
en particular	
$y = \sqrt{x}$ $y = 1/x$	$y' = 1/2\sqrt{x}$ $y' = -1/x^2$
funciones trigonométricas	
$y = \sin x$	$y' = \cos x$
$y = \cos x$	$y' = -\sin x$
$y = \operatorname{tg} x$	$y' = 1/\cos^2 x = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$
$y = \operatorname{cotg} x$	$y' = -1/\sin^2 x$
$y = \sec x$	$y' = \sin x/\cos^2 x$
$y = \operatorname{cosec} x$	$y' = -\cos x/\sin^2 x$
funciones trigonométricas inversas	
$y = \arcsin x$	$y' = 1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$
$y = \arccos x$	$y' = -1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,tg} x$	$y' = 1/1+x^2$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,cotg} x$	$y' = -1/1+x^2$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,sec} x$	$y' = 1/x\sqrt{x^2-1}$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,cosec} x$	$y' = -1/x\sqrt{x^2-1}$
función exponencial	
$y = a^x$ $y = e^x$	$y' = a^x \ln a$ $y' = e^x$
función logarítmica	
$y = \log_a x$ $y = \ln x$	$y' = (1/x)\log_a e = (1/x)(1/\ln a)$ $y' = 1/x$
funciones hiperbólicas	
$y = \sinh x$ $y = \cosh x$	$y' = \cosh x$ $y' = \sinh x$
reglas generales de derivación	
$y = Cu(x)$, (C constante)	$y' = Cu'(x)$
$y = u + v - w$	$y' = u' + v' - w'$
$y = uv$	$y' = u'v + uv'$
$y = u/v$	$y' = (u'v - uv')/v^2$
$\left.\begin{array}{l} y = f(u) \\ u = \varphi(x) \end{array}\right\}$	$y'_x = f'_u(u)\varphi'_x(x)$
$y = u^v$	$y' = vu^{v-1}u' + u^v v' \ln u$

Si $y = f(x)$, $x = \varphi(y)$, donde f y φ son funciones inversas una de la otra, entonces:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\varphi'(y)}, \text{ donde } y = f(x)$$