

Stammfunktion	Funktion (=Definition)	Ableitung
$\int \sin(x) dx = -\cos(x)$	$\sin(t) := \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(t)}$	$\sin'(x) = \cos(x)$
$\int \cos(x) dx = \sin(x)$	$\cos(x) := \arccos^{-1}(x)$	$\cos'(x) = -\sin(x)$
$\int \tan(x) dx = -\log(\cos(x))$	$\tan(t) = \frac{\sin(t)}{\cos(t)}$	$\tan'(t) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(t)} = 1 + \tan^2(t)$
$\int \cot(x) dx = \log(\sin(x))$	$\cot(t) = \frac{\cos(t)}{\sin(t)}$	$\cot'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sin^2(x)} = -1 - \cot^2(x)$
$\int \log(x) dx = x \cdot \log(x) - x$	$\log(x) := \int_1^x \frac{dt}{t}$	$\log'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
	$\log_a(x) := \frac{\log x}{\log a}$	
$\int e^x dx = e^x$	$e^x := \log^{-1}(x)$	$(e^x)' = \frac{1}{\log'(t)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t}} = t = e^x$

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$\int \arcsin(x) dx = x \cdot \arcsin(x) + \sqrt{1 - x^2}$	$\arcsin(x) := \sin^{-1}(x)$	$\arcsin'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\int \arccos(x) dx = -x \cdot \arcsin(x) - \sqrt{1 - x^2} + \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}$	$\arccos(x) := \int_x^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt =$ $= x\sqrt{1-x^2} + 2 \int_x^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt$	$\arccos'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\int \arctan(x) dx = x \cdot \arctan(x) - \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2}$	$\arctan(t) = \tan^{-1}(t)$	$\arctan'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\int \operatorname{arccot}(x) dx = -x \cdot \arctan(x) - \frac{\log(x^2+1)}{2} + \frac{\pi \cdot x}{2}$	$\operatorname{arccot}(t) = \cot^{-1}(t)$	$\operatorname{arccot}'(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

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$\int \sinh(x) dx = \frac{e^x}{2} + \frac{e^{-x}}{2}$	$\sinh(x) := \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})$	$\sinh'(x) = \cosh(x)$
$\int \cosh(x) dx = \frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{e^{-x}}{2}$	$\cosh(x) := \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$	$\cosh'(x) = \sinh(x)$
$\int \tanh(x) dx = \log[e^{2x} + 1] - x$	$\tanh(x) := \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)} = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$	$\tanh'(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh^2(x)}$
$\int \coth(x) dx = \log[e^{2x} - 1] - x$	$\coth(x) := \frac{\cosh(x)}{\sinh(x)} = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$	$\coth'(x) = \frac{1}{\sinh^2(x)}$