

### Derivace elementárních funkcí

| $f(x)$                     | $f'(x)$                   | <i>pozn.</i>                    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $c$                        | $0$                       | $c = \text{const.}$             |
| $x^n$                      | $nx^{n-1}$                | $n \in \mathbb{R}$              |
| $e^x$                      | $e^x$                     |                                 |
| $\ln x$                    | $\frac{1}{x}$             |                                 |
| $a^x$                      | $a^x \ln a$               | $a > 0, a \neq 1$               |
| $x^x$                      | $x^x(1 + \ln x)$          |                                 |
| $\log_a x$                 | $\frac{1}{x \ln a}$       | $a > 0, a \neq 1$               |
| $\sin x$                   | $\cos x$                  |                                 |
| $\cos x$                   | $-\sin x$                 |                                 |
| $\operatorname{tg} x$      | $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$      |                                 |
| $\operatorname{cotg} x$    | $-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$     |                                 |
| $\arcsin x$                | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  |                                 |
| $\arccos x$                | $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ |                                 |
| $\operatorname{arctg} x$   | $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$         | $= -(\operatorname{arccot} x)'$ |
| $\sinh x$                  | $\cosh x$                 |                                 |
| $\cosh x$                  | $\sinh x$                 |                                 |
| $\operatorname{tgh} x$     | $\frac{1}{\cosh^2 x}$     |                                 |
| $\operatorname{cotgh} x$   | $-\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x}$    |                                 |
| $\operatorname{argsinh} x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$  |                                 |
| $\operatorname{argcosh} x$ | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$  |                                 |
| $\operatorname{argtgh} x$  | $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$         | $= (\operatorname{argcoth} x)'$ |

### Základní pravidla pro výpočet derivací

$$(f + g)' = f' + g'$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg' \quad \Rightarrow \quad (cf)' = cf'$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{1}{f}\right)' = -\frac{f'}{f^2}$$

$$[f(g(x))]' = f' \cdot g' = \frac{df}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \text{kde} \quad y = g(x), z = f(y)$$

$$[f^{-1}(y)]' = \frac{1}{f'(x)} \Big|_{x=f^{-1}(y)} \quad \text{kde} \quad y = f(x), x = f^{-1}(y)$$