Basic Derivative Rules:

expression	derivative
c	0
x^p	px^{p-1}
e^x	e^x
a^x	$(\ln a)a^x$
$\ln x$	$1/x$
$cf(x)$	$cf'(x)$
$f(x) + g(x)$	$f'(x) + g'(x)$
$f(x) - g(x)$	$f'(x) - g'(x)$
$f(x)g(x)$	$f(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g(x)$
$f(x)/g(x)$	$(g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x))/g(x)^2$
$f(g(x))$	$f'(g(x))g'(x)$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$
$\csc x$	$-\csc x \cot x$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\cot x$	$-\csc^2 x$
$\sin^{-1} x$	$1/\sqrt{1 - x^2}$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$1/(x^2 + 1)$
$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$
$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$

Hyperbolic Functions:

$\cosh x = (e^x + e^{-x})/2$
$\sinh x = (e^x - e^{-x})/2$
$\tanh x = \sinh x / \cosh x$
$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$

Basic Trig Values:

	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$	$2\pi/3$	$3\pi/4$	$5\pi/6$
cos	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/2$	0	$-1/2$	$-1/\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$
sin	0	$1/2$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/2$

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

Trig Facts:

$\tan x = \sin x / \cos x$
$\sec x = 1/\cos x$
$\csc x = 1/\sin x$
$\cot x = 1/\tan x = \cos x / \sin x$
$\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$
$1 + \tan^2 x = \sec^2 x$

Inverse Trig:

$\arcsin = \sin^{-1}$ has domain $[-1, 1]$, range $[-\pi/2, \pi/2]$
$\arccos = \cos^{-1}$ has domain $[-1, 1]$, range $[0, \pi]$
$\arctan = \tan^{-1}$ has domain $(-\infty, \infty)$, range $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$