Pochodne funkcji elementarnych

Funkcja $y = f(x)$	Pochodna dy/dx
$y = x^n$	$dy/dx = nx^{(n-1)}$
$y = \sin x$	$dy/dx = \cos x$
$y = \cos x$	$dy/dx = -\sin x$
$y = \ln x$	$dy/dx = 1/x$
$y = \log_a x$	$dy/dx = (\log_a e)/x$
$y = e^x$	$dy/dx = e^x$
$y = a^x$	$dy/dx = a^x \ln a$
$y = kf(x)$	$dy/dx = kdf/dx(x)$
$y = f(x) + g(x)$	$dy/dx = df/dx + dg/dx$
$y = f(x)g(x)$	$dy/dx = df/dx \bullet g(x) + f(x)dg/dx$
$y = f(x)/g(x)$	$dy/dx = [df/dx \bullet g(x) - f(x)dg/dx]/g^2(x)$
$y = f(g(x))$	$dy/dx = df/dx(g(x)) \bullet dg/dx$