

<i>funkce f</i>	<i>graf (s prostou restrikcí)</i>	<i>vzorce</i>	<i>f'</i>	<i>inverze f₋₁</i>	<i>graf</i>	<i>f₋₁'</i>
$\sin(x)$ $= \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$		$\sin(x+y) = \sin(x)\cos(y) + \cos(x)\sin(y)$ $\sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$ $\sin^2(x) = \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2}$	$\cos(x)$	$\arcsin(x)$ $D(f_{-1}) = \langle -1, 1 \rangle$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $D(f_{-1}') = (-1, 1)$
<i>lichá, T = 2π</i>	$\sin(0) = \frac{\sqrt{0}}{2} = 0$ $\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ $\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} = 1$ $\sin^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$	$\cos(x+y) = \cos(x)\cos(y) - \sin(x)\sin(y)$ $\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x)$ $\cos^2(x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2}$			$-\sin(x)$	
$\cos(x)$ $= \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$		$\tan(x+y) = \frac{\tan(x) + \tan(y)}{1 - \tan(x)\tan(y)}$ $\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan(x)}{1 - \tan^2(x)}$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$	$\arctan(x)$ $= \operatorname{arctg}(x)$ $D(f_{-1}) = \mathbb{R}$		$\frac{1}{x^2+1}$ $D(f_{-1}') = \mathbb{R}$
<i>sudá, T = 2π</i>	$\cotg(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$	$\cotg(x+y) = \frac{\cotg(x)\cotg(y) - 1}{\cotg(x) + \cotg(y)}$ $\cotg(2x) = \frac{\cotg^2(x) - 1}{2\cotg(x)}$			$-\frac{1}{\sin^2(x)}$	
$\tan(x)$ $= \operatorname{tg}(x)$ $= \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)}$		$\cotg(x+y) = \frac{\cotg(x)\cotg(y) - 1}{\cotg(x) + \cotg(y)}$ $\cotg(2x) = \frac{\cotg^2(x) - 1}{2\cotg(x)}$	$\cosh(x)$	$\operatorname{argsinh}(x)$ $= \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$ $D(f_{-1}) = \mathbb{R}$		$\frac{1}{x^2+1}$ $D(f_{-1}') = \mathbb{R}$
<i>lichá, T = π</i>	$D(f): x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$	$\sinh(x+y) = \sinh(x)\cosh(y) + \cosh(x)\sinh(y)$ $\sinh(2x) = 2\sinh(x)\cosh(x)$ $\sinh^2(x) = \frac{\cosh(2x) - 1}{2}$			$\frac{-1}{\sin^2(x)}$	
$\cotg(x)$ $= \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin(x)}$		$\cosh^2(x) - \sinh^2(x) = 1$ $\cosh(x+y) = \cosh(x)\cosh(y) + \sinh(x)\sinh(y)$ $\cosh(2x) = \cosh^2(x) + \sinh^2(x)$ $\cosh^2(x) = \frac{\cosh(2x) + 1}{2}$	$\sinh(x)$	$\operatorname{argtanh}(x)$ $= \operatorname{argtgh}(x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$ $D(f_{-1}) = (-1, 1)$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$ $D(f_{-1}') = \mathbb{R}$
<i>lichá, T = π</i>	$D(f): x \neq k\pi$	$\tanh(x+y) = \frac{\tanh(x) + \tanh(y)}{1 + \tanh(x)\tanh(y)}$ $\tanh(2x) = \frac{2\tanh(x)}{1 + \tanh^2(x)}$			$\frac{1}{\cosh^2(x)}$	
$\sinh(x)$ $= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$		$\cotgh(x+y) = \frac{1 + \cotgh(x)\cotgh(y)}{\cotgh(x) + \cotgh(y)}$ $\cotgh(2x) = \frac{1 + \cotgh^2(x)}{2\cotgh(x)}$	$\frac{1}{\sinh^2(x)}$	$\operatorname{argcotgh}(x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$ $D(f_{-1}) = x > 1$		$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ $D(f_{-1}') = (-1, 1)$
<i>sudá</i>	$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$	$\tanh(x+y) = \frac{\tanh(x) + \tanh(y)}{1 + \tanh(x)\tanh(y)}$ $\tanh(2x) = \frac{2\tanh(x)}{1 + \tanh^2(x)}$			$\frac{1}{\cosh^2(x)}$	
$\cosh(x)$ $= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$		$\cotgh(x+y) = \frac{1 + \cotgh(x)\cotgh(y)}{\cotgh(x) + \cotgh(y)}$ $\cotgh(2x) = \frac{1 + \cotgh^2(x)}{2\cotgh(x)}$	$\frac{-1}{\sinh^2(x)}$	$\operatorname{argcotgh}(x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$ $D(f_{-1}) = x > 1$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ $D(f_{-1}') = (1, \infty)$
<i>sudá</i>	$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$	$\tanh(x+y) = \frac{\tanh(x) + \tanh(y)}{1 + \tanh(x)\tanh(y)}$ $\tanh(2x) = \frac{2\tanh(x)}{1 + \tanh^2(x)}$			$\frac{-1}{\sinh^2(x)}$	
$\tanh(x)$ $= \operatorname{tgh}(x)$ $= \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}$		$\cotgh(x+y) = \frac{1 + \cotgh(x)\cotgh(y)}{\cotgh(x) + \cotgh(y)}$ $\cotgh(2x) = \frac{1 + \cotgh^2(x)}{2\cotgh(x)}$	$\frac{-1}{\sinh^2(x)}$	$\operatorname{argcotgh}(x)$ $= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)$ $D(f_{-1}) = x > 1$		$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$ $D(f_{-1}') = (-1, 1)$
<i>lichá</i>	$D(f): x \neq 0$	$\tanh(x+y) = \frac{\tanh(x) + \tanh(y)}{1 + \tanh(x)\tanh(y)}$ $\tanh(2x) = \frac{2\tanh(x)}{1 + \tanh^2(x)}$			$\frac{-1}{\sinh^2(x)}$	