Formelark — Grunnleggjande Matematikk

Dersom ...	*so gjeld at ...*
$0 = ax^2 + bx + c$	$x = \dfrac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$
$f(x) = x^n$	$f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$
$f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$	$f'(x) = -\dfrac{1}{x^2}$
$f(x) = c \cdot g(x)$	$f'(x) = c \cdot g'(x)$
$f(x) = e^x$	$f'(x) = e^x$
$f(x) = \ln x$	$f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$
$F(x) = f(g(x))$	$F'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

Dersom ...	*so gjeld at ...*
$f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$	$f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)$
$f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$	$f'(x) = g'(x)h(x) + g(x)h'(x)$
$f(x) = \dfrac{p(x)}{q(x)}$	$f'(x) = \dfrac{p'(x)q(x) - p(x)q'(x)}{(q(x))^2}$

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$a^{-n} = \dfrac{1}{a^n}$	$\ln a^x = x \cdot \ln a$
$e^{\ln x} = x$	$\ln e^x = x$
$\displaystyle\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} v^i = \frac{v^n - 1}{v - 1}$	