

Vypočtěme např. $(\arctg x)'$ pro $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Předpoklady věty o derivaci inverzní funkce jsou splněny; podle vzorce $f/\bar{f}^{-1'}(f(x_0)) = \frac{1}{f'(x_0)}$ dostaneme

$$(\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{x^2+1}.$$

Užitečná tabulka derivací:

$$(x^\alpha)' = \alpha x^{\alpha-1} \text{ pro } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0,$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a \text{ pro } a > 0, x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\sin x)' = \cos x \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\sin x \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\tg x)' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$(\cotg x)' = -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$(\arcsin x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ pro } x \in (-1,1),$$

$$(\arccos x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ pro } x \in (-1,1),$$

$$(\arctg x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\operatorname{arccotg} x)' = -\frac{1}{1+x^2} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\ln x)' = \frac{1}{x} \text{ pro } x > 0,$$

$$(\sinh x)' = \cosh x \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\cosh x)' = \sinh x \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\tgh x)' = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\cotgh x)' = -\frac{1}{\sinh^2 x} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\},$$

$$(\operatorname{argsinh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(\operatorname{argcosh} x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} \text{ pro } x > 1,$$

$$(\operatorname{argtgh} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \text{ pro } x \in (-1,1),$$

$$(\operatorname{argcotgh} x)' = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \text{ pro } x \in \mathbb{R} - (-1,1).$$