$x-\frac{3}{2}ln(2x+3)$	$\frac{d}{dx}(sin\ x)=$	$ln\ sec\ x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(sec^2x)=$
$cos\ x$	$\int sin\ x\ dx=$	$2sec^2x\ tan\ x$	$\int sec^2x\ dx=$
$-cos\ x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(cos\ x)=$	$tan\ x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(tan^2x)=$
$-sin\ x$	$\int cos\ x\ dx=$	$2tan\ x\ sec^2x$	$\int tan^2x\ dx=$
$sin\ x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(tan\ x)=$	$tan\ x-x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(cosec^2x)=$

$-\cot x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^2 x)=$	$x+\frac{1}{2}\ln(2x-1)$	$\frac{d}{dx}(xe^x)=$
$-2\cot x\,\mathrm{cosec}^2 x$	$\int \cot^2 x\,dx=$	$(x+1)e^x$	$\int xe^x\,dx=$
$-\cot x - x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln x)=$	$(x-1)e^x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x)=$
$\frac{1}{x}$	$\int \ln x\,dx=$	$-\mathrm{cosec}^2 x$	$\int \cot x\,dx=$
$x\ln x - x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\ln(2x-1)=$	$\ln \sin x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\frac{2x}{2x+3})=$