

Basic Derivatives

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin u) = \cos u \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos u) = -\sin u \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan u) = \sec^2 u \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot u) = -\csc^2 u \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec u) = \sec u \tan u \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc u) = -\csc u \cot u \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\ln u) = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^u) = e^u \frac{du}{dx}$$

More Derivatives

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} u) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} u) = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1} u) = \frac{-1}{1+u^2} \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} u) = \frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1} u) = \frac{-1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^u) = a^u \ln a \bullet u'$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_a u) = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \bullet u'$$

Basic Derivative Rules

Given c is a constant,

1. Constant Rule $\frac{d}{dx} [c] = 0$
2. Constant Multiple Rule $\frac{d}{dx} [cf(x)] = cf'(x)$
3. Sum Rule $\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) + g(x)] = f'(x) + g'(x)$
4. Difference Rule $\frac{d}{dx} [f(x) - g(x)] = f'(x) - g'(x)$
5. Product Rule $\frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$
6. Quotient Rule $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$
7. Chain Rule $\frac{d}{dx} [f(g(x))] = f'(g(x))g'(x)$

Derivatives of Trig Functions

1. $\frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] = \cos x$
2. $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$
3. $\frac{d}{dx} [\tan x] = \sec^2 x$
4. $\frac{d}{dx} [\sec x] = \sec x \tan x$
5. $\frac{d}{dx} [\csc x] = -\csc x \cot x$
6. $\frac{d}{dx} [\cot x] = -\csc^2 x$

Derivatives of Inverse Trig Functions

1. $\frac{d}{dx} [\sin^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
2. $\frac{d}{dx} [\cos^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
3. $\frac{d}{dx} [\tan^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
4. $\frac{d}{dx} [\sec^{-1} x] = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
5. $\frac{d}{dx} [\csc^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
6. $\frac{d}{dx} [\cot^{-1} x] = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$

Derivatives of Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

$$\begin{array}{lll} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e & 2. \frac{d}{dx} [\log_a x] = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, (a > 0, a \neq 1) & 3. \frac{d}{dx} [\ln x] = \frac{1}{x} \\ 4. \frac{d}{dx} [\ln|x|] = \frac{1}{x} & 5. \frac{d}{dx} [\log_a |x|] = \frac{1}{x \ln a}, (a > 0, a \neq 1) & 6. \frac{d}{dx} [e^x] = e^x \\ 7. \frac{d}{dx} [a^x] = a^x \ln a & & \end{array}$$

Derivatives

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\sec x) = \tan x \sec x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\csc x) = -\cot x \csc x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln u) = \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^u) = e^u du$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (a^u) = a^u (\ln a) du$$

Differentiation Rules

Chain Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} [f(u)] = f'(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

Product Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} (uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

Quotient Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

Differentiation Rules

Chain Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(u)] = f'(u) \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

Product Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{OR} \quad uv' + vu'$$

Quotient Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2} \quad \text{OR} \quad \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}$$

Derivative of an Inverse

If f and its inverse g are differentiable, and the point $(c, f(c))$ exists on the function f meaning the point $(f(c), c)$ exists on the function g , then

$$\frac{d}{dx}[g(x)] = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} = \frac{1}{f'(f(c))}$$