

DERIVEES

Dérivées des fonctions usuelles :

$$f(x) = k \quad (k : \text{constante})$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^\alpha$$

$$f'(x) = \alpha x^{\alpha-1}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f(x) = \sin(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Propriétés des dérivées : f , u , et v étant trois fonctions,

$$f = ku \quad (k : \text{constante})$$

$$f' = ku'$$

$$f = u + v$$

$$f' = u' + v'$$

$$f = uv$$

$$f' = u'v + uv'$$

$$f = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$f' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$f = v \circ u$$

$$f' = (v' \circ u) \cdot u'$$

Cette dernière propriété permet d'énoncer :

$$f(x) = [u(x)]^\alpha$$

$$f'(x) = \alpha [u(x)]^{\alpha-1} \cdot u'(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{u(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{2\sqrt{u(x)}}$$

$$f(x) = \sin[u(x)]$$

$$f'(x) = \cos[u(x)] \cdot u'(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos[u(x)]$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin[u(x)] \cdot u'(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^{u(x)}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{u(x)} \cdot u'(x)$$

$$f(x) = \ln[u(x)]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{u'(x)}{u(x)}$$