

Differentiation

(First Principle) / Delta Method / A b-initio

$$D(f(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

$$D(\ln x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x + \Delta x) - \ln x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\ln\left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) \approx \frac{\Delta x}{x}$$

$$D(e^{x^2} \sin x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+\Delta x)^2} \sin(x+\Delta x) - e^{x^2} \sin x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{(x+\Delta x)^2} \sin(x+\Delta x) - e^{(x+\Delta x)^2} \sin x + e^{(x+\Delta x)^2} \sin x - e^{x^2} \sin x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(e^{(x+\Delta x)^2} \left(\frac{2 \sin \frac{\Delta x}{2} \cos(x+\frac{\Delta x}{2})}{\Delta x} \right) + \sin x e^{(2x\Delta x+(\Delta x)^2)} \frac{2x \Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{x(2x+\Delta x)} \right)$$

$$D(\sin^{-1} x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1}(x+\Delta x) - \sin^{-1} x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(y+\Delta y) - y}{\Delta x} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x \sin(x+\Delta x) - x}$$

(x, y)
 $f(x)$

$$f(x+\Delta x) = y + \Delta y$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^{-1} x = y \Rightarrow x = \sin y$$

$$\sin^{-1}(x+\Delta x) = y + \Delta y \Rightarrow x + \Delta x = \sin(y + \Delta y)$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\sin(y+\Delta y) - \sin y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{2 \sin(\frac{\Delta y}{2}) \cos(y + \frac{\Delta y}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$D(\tan^{-1} x) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\tan(y + \Delta y) - \tan y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\tan(\Delta y)} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \tan y \tan(y + \Delta y)}$$

$$\boxed{\sec^{-1} x = y} \in [0, \pi] \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 y} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

$$\boxed{\tan^2 y = x^2 - 1}$$

$$D(\sec^{-1} x) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y \cos(y + \Delta y)}{(\cos y - \cos(y + \Delta y))} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos y \cos(y + \Delta y)}{2 \sin \frac{\Delta y}{2} \sin(y + \frac{\Delta y}{2})}$$

$$D(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{\cos^2 y}{\sin y} = \frac{1}{\tan y \sec y} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, & y \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}), x \in (1, \infty) \\ \frac{1}{-x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}, & y \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), x \in (-\infty, -1) \end{cases}$$

$$D(\text{constant}) = 0$$

$$D(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$D(\ln|x|) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$D(e^x) = e^x$$

$$D(a^x) = a^x \ln a, a > 0$$



$$D(\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$y = \sec^{-1}x - D(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$D(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$D(\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$D(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$$

$$D(\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$D(\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$D(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$D(\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$D(\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Product Rule

$$\begin{aligned}
 D(f(x)g(x)) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)g(x+\Delta x) - f(x)g(x)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x)g(x+\Delta x) - f(x+\Delta x)g(x) + f(x+\Delta x)g(x) - f(x)g(x)}{\Delta x} \\
 &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(f(x+\Delta x) \left(\frac{g(x+\Delta x) - g(x)}{\Delta x} \right) + g(x) \left(\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right) \right) \\
 &= f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D(f_1 \underbrace{(f_2 f_3 f_4 \cdots f_n)}_{(n)}) = f_1' f_2 f_3 \cdots f_n + f_1 (f_2 f_3 \underbrace{f_4 \cdots f_n}_{})'$$

$$= f_1' f_2 f_3 \cdots f_n + f_1 f_2' f_3 f_4 \cdots f_n + f_1 f_2 (f_3 f_4 \cdots f_n)'$$

$$D(f_1 f_2 \cdots f_n) = f_1' f_2 f_3 \cdots f_n + f_1 f_2' f_3 \cdots f_n + f_1 f_2 f_3' f_4 \cdots f_n + \dots + f_1 f_2 \cdots f_{n-1} f_n'$$

$$F(x) = (f_1 f_2 f_3 \cdots f_n)(x)$$

$$\frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{f_1'(x)}{f_1(x)} + \frac{f_2'(x)}{f_2(x)} + \frac{f_3'(x)}{f_3(x)} + \cdots + \frac{f_n'(x)}{f_n(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} + \dots + \frac{1}{x-n} = \frac{f'(n)}{f(n)}$$

$$f(n) = (x-1)(x-2) \dots (x-n)$$

Quotient Rule

$$D\left(\frac{f(n)}{g(n)}\right) = \frac{g(n)f'(n) - f(n)g'(n)}{g^2(n)}$$

Chain Rule

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{y = f(u)} \\ \overbrace{u = g(v)} \\ \overbrace{v = h(x)} \end{array}, \quad u = g(v), \quad v = h(x)$$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \quad \Delta v \rightarrow 0, \quad \Delta u \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$\Delta y \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta v} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \right) = \left(\lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta u} \right) \left(\lim_{\Delta v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta v} \right) \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta x} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{dy}{du} \right) \left(\frac{du}{dv} \right) \left(\frac{dv}{dx} \right) \end{aligned}$$

