

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

$$2) \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{u} \right) = -\frac{1}{u^2} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$3) \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$4) y = [f(x)]^{g(x)} \text{ then } \frac{dy}{dx} = [f(x)]^{g(x)} \left[ g(x) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + \log f(x) \cdot g'(x) \right]$$

$$5) f''(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x+h) - f'(x)}{h}$$

Function	Derivative
constant	0
$x^n$	$nx^{n-1}$
$e^x$	$e^x$
$\log x$	$\frac{1}{x}$
$a^x$	$a^x \log a$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$
$\cot x$	$-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\operatorname{cosec} x$	$-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$
$\sin^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\cos^{-1} x$	$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\cot^{-1} x$	$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$
$\sec^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{ x  \sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x$	$\frac{-1}{ x  \sqrt{x^2-1}}$

Function	Derivative
$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$
$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$
$\tanh x$	$\operatorname{sech}^2 x$
$\coth x$	$-\operatorname{cosech}^2 x$
$\operatorname{sech} x$	$-\operatorname{sech} x \cdot \tanh x$
$\operatorname{cosech} x$	$-\operatorname{cosech} x \cdot \coth x$
$\sinh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
$\cosh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\tanh^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$
$\coth^{-1} x$	$\frac{1}{1-x^2}$
$\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x$	$\frac{-1}{ x  \sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\operatorname{cosech}^{-1} x$	$\frac{-1}{ x  \sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$$

$$1 - \tanh^2 x = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$\coth^2 x - 1 = \operatorname{cosech}^2 x$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + c$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \int f(x) dx \right) = f(x)$$

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log x + c$$

$$\int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + c$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$\int \sec x dx = \tan x + c$$

$$\int \csc x dx = -\cot x + c$$

$$\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + c$$

$$\int \csc x \cot x dx = -\csc x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1} x + c$$

$$= -\cos^{-1} x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + c$$

$$= -\cot^{-1} x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \sec^{-1} x + c$$

$$= -\csc^{-1} x + c$$

$$\int \sinh x = \cosh x + c$$

$$\int \cosh x = \sinh x + c$$

$$\int \sec^2 x = \tan x + c$$

$$\int \csc^2 x = -\cot x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{sech} x \tanh x = -\operatorname{sech} x + c$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosech} x \cdot \coth x = -\operatorname{cosech} x + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \sin^{-1} x + c$$

$$= \log(x + \sqrt{x^2+1})$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = \cosh^{-1} x + c \quad \text{on } (1, \infty)$$

$$= -\cosh^{-1}(-x) + c \quad \text{on } (-\infty, -1)$$

$$= \log(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + c \quad \text{on } (1, \infty)$$

$$= -\log_e(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) + c \quad \text{on } (-\infty, -1)$$

$$= \log|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| + c \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \setminus [-1, 1]$$

$$\int f(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} F(ax+b) + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \log|f(x)| + c$$

$$\int [f(x)]^a f'(x) dx = \frac{[f(x)]^{a+1}}{a+1} + c$$

$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx = 2\sqrt{f(x)} + c$$

$$\int f'(ax+b) dx = \frac{1}{a} f(ax+b) + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} \log\left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right| + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx = \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \log\left(\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{a}\right) + c$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx = \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) = \log\left|\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{a}\right| + c$$

$$\int (a^2-x^2) dx = \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{x^2-a^2} dx = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \cosh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + c$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{x^2+a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$