Thankfully, the derivative is additive.

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(x + 7 \cdot \cos y^{x^2}\right) = (x)' + \left(7 \cdot \cos y^{x^2}\right)'$$

Multiplication is a bit difficult, but we cad still manage it.

$$\frac{d(f \cdot g)}{dx} = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$$

$$f(x) = 7$$

$$g(x) = \cos y^{x^2}$$

Exponential differentiation is not as scary as it looks.

$$\frac{d}{dx}a^f = \ln a \cdot a^f \cdot f'$$

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

$$a = x^2$$

Polynomial differentiation is a piece of cake.

$$\frac{d}{dx}f^a = a \cdot f^{a-1} \cdot f'$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$a = 2$$

The derivative of the target variable is obvious.

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 1$$

So, this subexpression results in:

$$2 \cdot x^{2-1} \cdot 1$$

So, this subexpression results in:

$$\ln \cos y \cdot \cos y^{x^2} \cdot 2 \cdot x^{2-1} \cdot 1$$

Differentiation of a constant is trivial.

$$\frac{d}{dx}7 = 0$$

So, this subexpression results in:

$$0 \cdot \cos y^{x^2} + 7 \cdot \ln \cos y \cdot \cos y^{x^2} \cdot 2 \cdot x^{2-1} \cdot 1$$

The derivative of the target variable is obvious.

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = 1$$

So, this subexpression results in:

$$1 + 0 \cdot \cos y^{x^2} + 7 \cdot \ln \cos y \cdot \cos y^{x^2} \cdot 2 \cdot x^{2-1} \cdot 1$$