

Thankfully, the derivative is additive.

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

Multiplication is a bit difficult, but we can 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.

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

Differentiation of a constant is trivial.

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

The derivative of the target variable is obvious.

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