

## Derivative Table

1.  $\frac{d}{dx}(u \pm v) = \frac{du}{dx} \pm \frac{dv}{dx}$

2.  $\frac{d}{dx}(cu) = c \frac{du}{dx}$

3.  $\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$

4.  $\frac{d}{dx}(uvw) = uv \frac{dw}{dx} + vw \frac{du}{dx} + wu \frac{dv}{dx}$

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

6. **(Chain rule)** If  $y = f(u)$  is differentiable on  $u = g(x)$  and  $u = g(x)$  is differentiable on point  $x$ , then the composite function  $y = f(g(x))$  is differentiable and

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$$

7. **(Chain rule)**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dw} \frac{dw}{dx}$$

8. **(Inverse function)** If  $y = f(x)$  has a non-zero derivative at  $x$  and the inverse function  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  is continuous at corresponding point  $y$ , then  $x = f^{-1}(y)$  is differentiable and:

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

9. **(Parametric equation)** For the equation  $\begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = g(t) \end{cases}$ ,  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are differentiable

and  $f'(t) \neq 0$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$ .

10. **(Parametric equation)**

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \frac{dy}{dt}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^3} = \frac{x'y'' - x''y'}{(x')^3}$$

$$11. \frac{dc}{dx} = 0$$

$$12. \frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$13. \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$14. \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$15. \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^n} \right) = -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$$

$$16. \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt[n]{x} = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$$

$$17. \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$18. \frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$19. \frac{d}{dx} x^x = x^x (1 + \ln x)$$

$$20. \frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$21. \frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$22. \frac{d}{dx} \log x = \frac{1}{x} \log e \approx \frac{0.4343}{x}$$

$$23. \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$24. \frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$25. \frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$26. \frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$27. \frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$$

$$28. \frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$29. \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$30. \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$31. \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$32. \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$33. \frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$34. \frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$35. \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x = \cosh x$$

$$36. \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$37. \frac{d}{dx} \tanh x = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$38. \frac{d}{dx} \coth x = -\operatorname{csc} h^2 x$$

$$39. \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech} x = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$$

$$40. \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc} h x = -\operatorname{csc} h x \coth x$$

$$41. \frac{d}{dx} \sinh^{-1} x = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$42. \frac{d}{dx} \cosh^{-1} x = \frac{d}{dx} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}, |x| > 1$$

$$43. \frac{d}{dx} \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, |x| < 1$$

$$44. \frac{d}{dx} \coth^{-1} x = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) = -\frac{1}{x^2-1}, |x| > 1$$

$$45. \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x = \pm \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}, |x| < 1$$

$$46. \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc} h^{-1} x = \pm \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$47. \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\sinh x) = \coth x, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \ln(\cosh x) = \tanh x$$