

# Cyclic derivatives and functions

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## Abstract

This paper presents an independent exploration of cyclic derivatives based on the fractional and complex-order derivatives paper made by the same Author.

**Note to Readers:** This represents independent rediscovery of classical fractional calculus concepts. I (The Author) present this work as a pedagogical exercise in mathematical exploration rather than novel research.

## Background

The Main formula that works for all derivatives and can be used in the Maclaurin series

$$D^\alpha x^n = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n-\alpha+1)} x^{n-\alpha}$$

The more important formulas that are built on this one

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha e^{ax} &= a^\alpha e^{ax} & e^{ix} &= \cos(x) - i \sin(x) \\ e^x &= \cosh(x) + \sinh(x) & e^{-x} &= \cosh(x) - \sinh(x) \\ D^\alpha \sin(x) &= \sin\left(\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + x\right) & D^\alpha \cos(x) &= \cos\left(\frac{\alpha\pi}{2} + x\right) \\ D^\alpha \sinh(x) &= \frac{e^x - (-1)^\alpha e^{-x}}{2} & D^\alpha \cosh(x) &= \frac{e^x + (-1)^\alpha e^{-x}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

## 1 Introduction

from what we have seen in the previous fractional and complex-order derivatives paper, cyclic derivatives are such a big area that deserves its own paper,

## 2 The foundation

From the fractional and complex-order derivatives paper, we know that

$$\text{when } a^n = 1, D^n(e^{ax}) = e^{ax} \text{ with } 2 \times n \text{ cyclic order}$$

And we can call that the theorem of cyclic derivatives

**Theorem 1**  $f(x)$  is a cyclic derivative when  $a^n = 1, D^n(e^{ax}) = e^{ax}$  with  $2 \times n$  cyclic order

And in the same paper, we generalized this to hold for any  $k \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$

**Theorem 2**  $f(x)$  is a lesser cyclic derivative when  $a^n = 1, D^n(e^{ax}) = e^{ax}$  with  $2 \times k$  cyclic order, where  $k \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$

With a hypothesis that I wish to prove in this paper, that

**Hypothesis 1** For every function cyclic derivatives that can be written in the form  $e^{ax}$  where  $a^n = 1$  and satisfies the condition  $2^n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , there exists an algebraic perimetric form

We can already see this for hyperbolic functions, where they can be written in the form  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ , and trigonometric functions We also proved some equations

$$\begin{aligned} D^i e^{-x} &= e^{-(x+\pi)} = \cosh(x + \pi) - \sinh(x + \pi) \\ D^i \sinh(x) &= \frac{e^x - e^{-(x+\pi)}}{2} & D^i \cosh(x) &= \frac{e^x + e^{-(x+\pi)}}{2} \\ D^i e^{ix} &= e^{\frac{-\pi}{2}} \cos(x) + i e^{\frac{-\pi}{2}} \sin(x) \\ D^i \sin(x) &= \sin(\frac{i\pi}{2} + x) & D^i \cos(x) &= \cos(\frac{i\pi}{2} + x) \end{aligned}$$

and we also proved that for  $\sin(x)$  and  $\cos(x)$

## 3 More about the complex derivatives and known families

from what we know about  $\sinh(x)$  and  $\cosh(x)$  we can write their formulas in an other way

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha \sinh(x) &= \frac{e^x - (-1)^\alpha e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x - (e^{i\pi})^\alpha e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{e^x - (e^{i\pi\alpha}) e^{-x}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^x - e^{i\pi\alpha-x}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

The same goes for  $\cosh(x)$

$$D^\alpha \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{i\pi\alpha-x}}{2} \quad D^\alpha \cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{i\pi\alpha-x}}{2}$$

We can see that we can't express them as simple forms, since the real value changes differently from the complex value. If we try to apply the derivative operator to  $e^x$  with the definition of  $1 = e^{2i\pi}$ , we get

$$D^\alpha e^x = 1^\alpha e^x = e^{2i0\alpha} e^x = e^x$$

We used that because it's the principal value

For trigonometric functions, we know that  $D^i$  represents a half turn before it changes to its integral from the real plane, but there is something to clarify

$$\text{Im}(D^i e^{ix}) = e^{\frac{-\pi}{2}} \sin(x)$$

As we can see, the first  $i$ -th derivative acts as a scalar that scales  $\sin(x)$  by real value  $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$

However, this isn't equal to the  $D^i \sin(x)$  as the definition changes from scaling to rotating, like this

$$D^i \sin(x) = \sin\left(\frac{i\pi}{2} + x\right) =$$

But since we have proven the multiplication law works in the framework, we can make sure that both are somewhat equal

$${}^i D^i e^{ix} = i^{i \times i} e^{ix} = (e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}})^{-1} e^{ix} = e^{\frac{-i\pi}{2}} e^{ix} = e^{ix - \frac{i\pi}{2}}$$

$$e^{i(x - \frac{\pi}{2})} = \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sin(x) - i \cos(x) = D^{-1} e^{ix} = \int e^{ix}$$

and for the sin we proved in the "Complex-order and fractional derivatives: first exploration" paper that the index law works on it, and thus the multiplication law either from here or from the series expansion, so we can say

$${}^i D^i \sin(x) = \sin\left(\frac{i \times i\pi}{2} + x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{-\pi}{2} + x\right) = -\cos(x)$$

Thus, both of them work fine, just different prescriptive

We shall call the  $e^{ix}$  the complex prescriptive since it's all about the imaginary unit, and  $\sin(x)$  the real perspective, even if there is  $i$  in it

### 3.1 The complex prescriptive

since  $D^i$  represents a whole rotation on the  $D(i)$  plane, we can get more angles that could help us understand more what happens to the function to "integrate it"

first step is we are going to transform from  $i$  to  $e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}$  so we can deal with rotation with radians in circles

$$\begin{aligned} D^i e^{ax} &= D^{e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}}} e^{ax} & D^{-1} e^{ax} &= D^{e^{i\pi}} e^{ax} \\ D^{e^{i\theta}} e^{ax} &= a^{e^{i\theta}} e^{ax} & D^{e^{i\theta}} e^{ix} &= i^{e^{i\theta}} e^{ix} = e^{\frac{i\pi e^{i\theta}}{2}} e^{ix} = e^{i(\frac{\pi e^{i\theta}}{2} + x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi e^{i\theta}}{2} + x\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi e^{i\theta}}{2} + x\right)$$

So now we can know what happens at the third of rotation or the third root of unity, which is equal to  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  in radians, we get

$$D^{e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}} e^{ix} = e^{i(\frac{\pi e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}}{2} + x)} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}}{2} + x\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}}{2} + x\right)$$

which after calculating  $e^{\frac{i\pi}{3}}$  to be  $\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  we can then multiply it by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  to get  $\frac{\pi}{4} + i\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , then we plug it

$$e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4} + i\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4} + x)} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4} + i^2\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4} + ix} = e^{i(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}} = e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + i e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

We can see that it scales by a factor of  $e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}}$  and rotate with a factor of  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
let's do the same for two-thirds, the value for  $e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}$  to be  $-\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  we can then  
multiply it again by  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  to get  $-\frac{\pi}{4} + i\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}$   
Plugging it again, we get

$$e^{i(-\frac{\pi}{4} + i\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4} + x)} = e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4} + i^2\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4} + ix} = e^{i(x - \frac{\pi}{4})} e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}} = e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + i e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

At two-thirds, it rotates with the same value but rotates backwards  
Now we have a little information about what happens in the process of integrating such functions

at the first third of the way, it rotates by  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  and scales by  $e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}}$   
For Halfway, it doesn't rotate but scales with a factor of  $e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}$

for two-thirds it rotates by  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  and scales by  $e^{-\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{4}}$

This may seem weird at the beginning until we notice that we aren't starting from order 1 or  $D^1$ , we are starting from the zero point  $D^0$  or the function itself, so the one-third and two-thirds don't cancel out on rotation, but they rotate to two different directions

The one-third rotates to  $D^1$  and the two-thirds rotate to  $D^{-1}$ , while the middle point  $D^i$  doesn't rotate but scales because it's not a real derivative or real integral

We can even notice that in the first third we have  $\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$  and  $\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$ , which are both pure half derivatives

$$D^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}\pi}{2} + x\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \quad D^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos(x) = \cos\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}\pi}{2} + x\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right)$$

and the same happens for the half-integer being rotated by  $\frac{\pi}{4}$

### **3.2 The Real prescriptive**

## **4 exploration into another cyclic derivatives**

### **4.1 the third order cyclic derivatives**

From the theorem, we can find the third cyclic derivative to be from the equation  $a^3 = 1$ , the solutions are going to be denoted by  $1, \omega = \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \omega^2 = -\frac{1}{2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

### **4.2 Odd And Even cyclic derivatives**

### **4.3 Cyclic derivatives and algebraic equations**