

# Common Derivatives

Name	Function	Derivative
Constant	$c$	0
Linear	$x$	1
	$ax$	$a$
Square	$x^2$	$2x$
Square Root	$\sqrt{x}$	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Exponential	$e^x$	$e^x$
	$a^x$	$\ln(a) a^x$
Logarithms	$\ln(x)$	$\frac{1}{x}$
	$\log_a(x)$	$\frac{1}{x \ln(a)}$
Trigonometry	$\sin(x)$	$\cos(x)$
	$\cos(x)$	$-\sin(x)$
	$\tan(x)$	$\sec^2(x)$
	$\cot(x)$	$-\csc^2(x)$
	$\sec(x)$	$\sec(x) \tan(x)$

## Special Derivative Rules

Rule	Function	Derivative
Multiply by Constant	$cf$	$cf'$
Power Rule	$x^n$	$nx^{n-1}$
Sum Rule	$f + g$	$f' + g'$
Product Rule	$fg$	$fg' + gf'$
Quotient Rule	$\frac{f}{g}$	$\frac{gf' - fg'}{g^2}$
Reciprocal Rule	$\frac{1}{f}$	$-\frac{f'}{f^2}$
Chain Rule (Notation 1)	$f \circ g$	$(f' \circ g) \cdot g'$
Chain Rule (Notation 2)	$f(g(x))$	$f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

## Blah

$$\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}(fg) = fg' + gf'$$