

derivatives are linear

$$\begin{cases} f(x) + g(x) \\ f(x) - g(x) \\ C \cdot f(x) \\ f(x) + C \end{cases}$$

Power Rule

$$\begin{aligned} &X^p \\ &X \\ &e^x \\ &a^x \\ &\ln(x) \\ &\log_a(x) \\ &\sin(x) \\ &\cos(x) \\ &\tan(x) \\ &\sec(x) \\ &\cot(x) \\ &\csc(x) \end{aligned}$$

Product Rule

$$f(x) \cdot g(x)$$

Quotient Rule

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x) \\ &\text{"one D-two plus two D-one"} \\ &\frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g(x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

"low D-high minus high D-low over square what's below"

Above this line, need to know for EXAM #1

$$\text{Arctan}(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{Arcsin}(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{Arcsec}(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\text{Arccot}(x)$$

$$\frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{Arccos}(x)$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\text{Arccsc}(x)$$

$$\frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

These are negatives of the first three listed above. Use this fact to remember only 3 not 6 formulas

$$\begin{aligned} &f'(x) \\ &f'(x) + g'(x) \\ &f'(x) - g'(x) \\ &C \cdot f'(x) \leftarrow \text{pull constants multiplied "out in front"} \\ &f'(x) + 0 \leftarrow \text{constants ADDED have derivative 0} \end{aligned}$$

can do separately if + two functions are added, subtracted