

## Simple Differentiation And Successive Differentiation

### Formulas of differentiation

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{d}{dx} (c) = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{d}{dx} [cf(x)] = c \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{d}{dx} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] \pm \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)]$$

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)g(x)] = f(x) \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)] + g(x) \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]$$

$$\textcircled{6} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x) \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] - f(x) \frac{d}{dx} [g(x)]}{[g(x)]^2}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$\textcircled{8} \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) = -\sin x$$

$$\textcircled{9} \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{10} \frac{d}{dx} (\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\textcircled{11} \frac{d}{dx} (\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\textcircled{12} \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\textcircled{13} \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{14} \frac{d}{dx} (\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\textcircled{15} \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{16} \frac{d}{dx} (\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{17} \frac{d}{dx} (\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\textcircled{18} \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\textcircled{19} \frac{d}{dx} (a^x) = a^x \ln a$$

$$\textcircled{20} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln x) = \frac{1}{x}$$



## Formula For Integration

$$(1) \int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c$$

$$(2) \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$(3) \int \cos x dx = \sin x + c$$

$$(4) \int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + c$$

$$(5) \int \cot x dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$$

$$(6) \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + c$$

$$(7) \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + c$$

$$(8) \int e^x dx = e^x + c$$

$$(9) \int e^{mx} dx = \frac{e^{mx}}{m} + c$$

$$(10) \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\ln a} + c$$

$$(11) \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + c$$

$$(12) \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + c$$

$$(13) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + c$$

$$(14) \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - a^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{x-a}{x+a} \right| + c$$

$$(15) \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \tan^{-1} x + c$$

$$(16) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$(17) \int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln (x^2 + a^2) + c$$

$$(18) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sin^{-1} x + c$$

$$(19) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} + c$$

$$(20) \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = \sqrt{x^2 - a^2} + c$$