

Basic Formulas of Derivatives

General Derivative Formulas:

- 1) $\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$ where c is any constant.
- 2) $\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$ is called the Power Rule of Derivatives.
- 3) $\frac{d}{dx}x = 1$
- 4) $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)]^n = n[f(x)]^{n-1}\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$ is the Power Rule for Functions.
- 5) $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
- 6) $\frac{d}{dx}\sqrt{f(x)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}\frac{d}{dx}f(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}f'(x)$
- 7) $\frac{d}{dx}c \cdot f(x) = c\frac{d}{dx}f(x) = c \cdot f'(x)$
- 8) $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \pm g(x)] = \frac{d}{dx}f(x) \pm \frac{d}{dx}g(x) = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$
- 9) $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) \cdot g(x)] = f(x)\frac{d}{dx}g(x) + g(x)\frac{d}{dx}f(x)$ is called the Product Rule.
- 10) $\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)\frac{d}{dx}f(x) - f(x)\frac{d}{dx}g(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$ is called the Quotient Rule.

Derivative of Logarithm Functions:

- 11) $\frac{d}{dx}\ln x = \frac{1}{x}$
- 12) $\frac{d}{dx}\log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$

$$13) \frac{d}{dx} \ln f(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$14) \frac{d}{dx} \log_a f(x) = \frac{1}{f(x) \ln a} \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

Derivative of Exponential Functions:

$$15) \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$16) \frac{d}{dx} e^{f(x)} = e^{f(x)} \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

$$17) \frac{d}{dx} a^x = a^x \ln a$$

$$18) \frac{d}{dx} a^{f(x)} = a^{f(x)} \ln a \frac{d}{dx} f(x)$$

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

Derivative of Trigonometric Functions:

$$20) \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$21) \frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$22) \frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$23) \frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$24) \frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \cdot \tan x$$

$$25) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x$$

Derivative of Hyperbolic Functions:

$$26) \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x = \cosh x$$

$$27) \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$28) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Tanh} x = \operatorname{Sech}^2 x$$

$$29) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Coth} x = -\operatorname{Cosec} h^2 x$$

$$30) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Sech} x = -\operatorname{Sech} x \cdot \operatorname{Tanh} x$$

$$31) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Cosec} h x = -\operatorname{Cosec} h x \cdot \operatorname{Coth} x$$

Derivative of Inverse Trigonometric Functions:

$$32) \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$33) \frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad -1 < x < 1$$

$$34) \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$35) \frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$$

$$36) \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

$$37) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Cosec}^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}, \quad |x| > 1$$

Derivative of Inverse Hyperbolic Functions:

$$38) \frac{d}{dx} \sinh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$39) \frac{d}{dx} \cosh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$40) \frac{d}{dx} \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, \quad |x| < 1$$

$$41) \frac{d}{dx} \coth^{-1} x = \frac{1}{x^2-1}, \quad |x| > 1$$

$$42) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$43) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Cosec} h^{-1} x = \frac{-1}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}, \quad x > 0$$