

## Derivatives of Trigonometric Functions

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin(ax) = a \cos(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(ax) = -a \sin(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(ax) = a \sec^2(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot(ax) = -a \csc^2(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec(ax) = a \sec(ax) \tan(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc(ax) = -a \cot(ax) \csc(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin(ax) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arccos(ax) = -\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \arctan(ax) = \frac{a}{a^2x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccot}(ax) = -\frac{a}{a^2x^2+1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arcsec}(ax) = \frac{1}{ax^2\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{a^2x^2}}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccsc}(ax) = -\frac{1}{ax^2\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{a^2x^2}}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sinh(ax) = a \cosh(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cosh(ax) = a \sinh(ax)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tanh(ax) = a(\operatorname{sech}(x))^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arcsinh}(ax) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccosh}(ax) = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{artanh}(ax) = \frac{a}{1-a^2x^2}$$