

Taking the derivative of a function

Let $f(x) = \exp(x^2/2) + \sin(x^3 + 1) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2)$

Next, we will take the derivative $f'_x(x)$:

Step-by-step solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\exp(x^2/2) + \sin(x^3 + 1) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))' = (\sin(x^3 + 1) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))' + (\exp(x^2/2))' \\
 &((\sin(x^3 + 1)) * (\tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2)))' = (\sin(x^3 + 1))' * (\tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2)) + (\sin(x^3 + 1)) * (\tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))' \\
 &\tan'(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) = 1/\cos^2(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) * (\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2)' \\
 &(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2)' = 2' + (\ln(x^2 + 1))' \\
 &\ln'(x^2 + 1) = 1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^2 + 1)' \\
 &(x^2 + 1)' = 1' + (x^2)' \\
 &(x^2)' = x^{2-1} * (2 * x' + x * \ln x * 2') \\
 &\sin'(x^3 + 1) = \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^3 + 1)' \\
 &(x^3 + 1)' = 1' + (x^3)' \\
 &(x^3)' = x^{3-1} * (3 * x' + x * \ln x * 3') \\
 &\exp'(x^2/2) = \exp(x^2/2) * (x^2/2)' \\
 &((x^2)/2)' = ((x^2)' * 2 - (x^2) * 2')/2^2 \\
 &(x^2)' = x^{2-1} * (2 * x' + x * \ln x * 2')
 \end{aligned}$$

The derivative is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\exp(x^2/2) * ((x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) * 2) - (0 * x^2))/2^2 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^{3-1} * \\
 &(1 * 3 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \\
 &(1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

But you can see many unnecessary actions.

Let us make some simplifications:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\exp(x^2/2) * ((x * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) * 2) - (0 * x^2))/2^2 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^{3-1} * \\
 &(1 * 3 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \\
 &(1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
 &\exp(x^2/2) * ((x * (2 + x * 0) * 2) - (0 * x^2))/2^2 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^{3-1} * (1 * 3 + \\
 &x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + \\
 &1) * (x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
 &\exp(x^2/2) * ((x * (2 + 0) * 2) - (0 * x^2))/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^{3-1} * (1 * 3 + x * 0 *
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \ln(x) + 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + 1) * \\
& (x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * ((x * 2 * 2) - 0)/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^{3-1} * (1 * 3 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + \\
& 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^{2-1} * (1 * \\
& 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * (x^2 * (1 * 3 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) * \\
& \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + \\
& x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * (3 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + \\
& 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^{2-1} * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + \\
& 0) * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * (3 + x * 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + \\
& 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^1 * (1 * 2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \\
& \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * (3 + 0) * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + \\
& 1/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * (1/(x^2 + 1) * (x^1 * (2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0) * \\
& \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + (1/(x^2 + \\
& 1) * (x^1 * (2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0) + 0)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + 1/(x^2 + \\
& 1) * (x^1 * (2 + x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + (x^1 * (2 + \\
& x * 0 * \ln(x)) + 0)/(x^2 + 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x^1 * (2 + \\
& x * 0 * \ln(x))/(x^2 + 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x * (2 + \\
& x * 0 * \ln(x))/(x^2 + 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x * (2 + \\
& x * 0)/(x^2 + 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x * (2 + \\
& 0)/(x^2 + 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x * 2/(x^2 + \\
& 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1) \\
& \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x * 2/(x^2 + \\
& 1)/(\cos(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2))^2 * \sin(x^3 + 1)
\end{aligned}$$

In this way:

$$f'_x(x) = \exp(x^2/2) * x * 2 * 2/4 + \cos(x^3 + 1) * x^2 * 3 * \tan(\ln(x^2 + 1) + 2) + x * 2/(x^2 + 1)/(c$$

Further simplifications reader can hold their own.