

## Combined Functions Rules

Given two functions  $u(x)$  and  $v(x)$ :

### Product Rule

$$(uv)' = u'v + v'u$$

### Quotient Rule

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$$

### Chain Rule

$$u(v)' = u'(v) \cdot v'$$

Note this is "u-prime-of-v,"  
not "u-prime-times-v."

## Common Derivatives

### Trigonometric Functions

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc x = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\csc^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \csc^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

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

### Exponents and Logarithms

In the following,  $a$  represents a constant value.

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

### Derivative of Inverse, Reciprocal, and absolute value functions

$$(f^{-1})'(a) = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(a))}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}\right)' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} |x| = \frac{x}{|x|}$$