Math 106 - Analytic Geometry & Calculus I

2nd Semester, '07-'08

Summary of Differentiation Rules

General Rules k is a constant, u, v and f, g are functions of x.

- (1) If k is a constant, then $\frac{d}{dx}k = 0$.
- (2) If n is a real number, then $\frac{dx^n}{dx} = nx^{n-1}$.

$$(3) \ \frac{d(ku)}{dx} = k\frac{du}{dx}.$$

$$(4) \ \frac{d(u+v)}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}.$$

(5) (Product rule)
$$\frac{d(u \cdot v)}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

(6) (Quotient rule)
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v\frac{du}{dx} - u\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$
.

(7) (Chain rule)
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(g(x)) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$
.

Exponential and Log Functions

- For a a constant, $\frac{da^x}{dx} = \ln a \cdot a^{x*}$. In particular $\frac{de^x}{dx} = e^{x*}$.
- For a a constant, $\frac{d}{dx}\log_a x = \frac{1}{x\ln a}$. In particular, $\frac{d}{dx}\ln x = \frac{1}{x}^*$.

The three starred rules are on the gateway, but the other one is not.

Trig Functions

•
$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x$$
,* $\frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \sec x \tan x$, $\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x$.*

•
$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x$$
,* $\frac{d}{dx}\csc x = -\csc x \cot x$, $\frac{d}{dx}\cot x = -\csc^2 x$.

•
$$\frac{d}{dx} \arcsin x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
, $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arcsec} x = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$, $\frac{d}{dx} \arctan x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$.

•
$$\frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
, $\frac{d}{dx} \arccos x = \frac{-1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$, $\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arccot} x = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$.

The five starred rules are on the gateway and the rest are not.