## 1 General Derivative Rules

1. Constant Rule	$rac{d}{dx}[c]=0$
2. Constant Multiple Rule	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[cf(x)\right] = cf'(x)$
3. Sum Rule	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[f(x)+g(x)\right]=f'(x)+g'(x)$
4. Difference Rule	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[f(x)-g(x)\right]=f'(x)-g'(x)$
5. Product Rule	$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$
6. Quotient Rule	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right] = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{\left[g(x)\right]^2}$
7. Chain Rule	$\frac{d}{dx}[f(g(x))] = f'(g(x))g'(x)$

## 2 Derivative Rules for Particular Functions

Basic Rule

## **Chain Rule Form**

1. Powers	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[x^{n}\right]=nx^{n-1}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[(f(x))^n\right] = n(f(x))^{n-1}f'(x)$
2. Sine	$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin x] = \cos x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin\left(f(x)\right)\right] = \cos\left(f(x)\right)f'(x)$
3. Cosine	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cos x\right] = -\sin x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cos\left(f(x)\right)\right] = -\sin\left(f(x)\right)f'(x)$
4. Tangent	$\frac{d}{dx} [\tan x] = \sec^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\tan\left(f(x)\right)\right] = \sec^2\left(f(x)\right)f'(x)$
5. Secant	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sec x\right] = \sec x \tan x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sec\left(f(x)\right)\right] = \sec\left(f(x)\right)\tan\left(f(x)\right)f'(x)$
6. Cosecant	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\csc x\right] = -\csc x \cot x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\csc\left(f(x)\right)\right] = -\csc\left(f(x)\right)\cot\left(f(x)\right)f'(x)$
7. Cotangent	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cot x\right] = -\csc^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cot\left(f(x)\right)\right] = -\csc^{2}\left(f(x)\right)f'(x)$
8. Exponential (base <i>e</i> )	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[e^{x}\right]=e^{x}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[e^{(f(x))}\right] = e^{(f(x))}f'(x)$
9. Exponential (base <i>a</i> )	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[a^{x}\right]=a^{x}\ln a$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[a^{(f(x))}\right] = a^{(f(x))} \ln af'(x)$
10. Natural Logarithm	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\ln x\right] = \frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\ln f(x)\right] = \frac{1}{f(x)}f'(x)$
11. Logarithm (base <i>a</i> )	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\log_a x\right] = \frac{1}{x\ln a}$	$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\log_a f(x)\right] = \frac{1}{f(x)\ln a}f'(x)$

Let F(x) be any antiderivative of f(x). That is, F'(x) = f(x). The most general antiderivative of f(x) is then F(x) + C.

	Original Function	General Antiderivative
1. Constant Rule	c (a constant)	cx + C
2. Constant Multiple Rule	cf(x)	cF(x) + C
3. Sum Rule	f(x) + g(x)	F(x) + G(x) + C
4. Difference Rule	f(x) - g(x)	F(x) - G(x) + C

## 4 Antiderivative Rules for Particular Functions

	<b>Original Function</b>	General Antiderivative
1. Powers ( $n \neq -1$ )	x <sup>n</sup>	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$
2. Powers $(n = -1)$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln  x  + C$
3. Sine	sin x	$-\cos x + C$
4. Cosine	cos x	$\sin x + C$
5. Secant squared	sec <sup>2</sup> x	$\tan x + C$
6. Secant times tangent	sec x tan x	$\sec x + C$
7. Cosecant times cotangent	csc x cot x	$-\csc x + C$
8. Cosecant squared	$\csc^2 x$	$-\cot x + C$
9. Exponential (base <i>e</i> )	e <sup>×</sup>	$e^{x} + C$
10. Exponential (base <i>a</i> )	a <sup>x</sup>	$\frac{a^{x}}{\ln a} + C$