

①

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Derivatives

f	f'
const	0
x	1
$x^n \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$	$n x^{n-1}$
$x^r \quad r \in \mathbb{R}$	$r x^{r-1}$
e^x	e^x
$\ln x$	$1/x$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$
$\tan x$	$\sec^2 x$
$\cot x = \cot x$	$-\csc^2 x$
$\sec x$	$\sec x \tan x$
$\csc x$	$-\csc x \cot x$
$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$
$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$

f, g, h

$$f \pm g$$

$$f' \pm g'$$

$$fg$$

$$f'g + fg'$$

$$fgh$$

$$f'gh + fg'h + fgh'$$

(2)

$\left(\begin{array}{c} f \\ g \\ x \end{array} \right)$

$$f/g$$

$$\frac{gf' - g'f}{g^2}$$

$$f(g(x)) \leftarrow$$

$$f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_c^x f(t) dt$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{F(x)}$

$$f(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^x) \stackrel{?}{=} \quad ?$$

$$x = e^{\ln x}$$

$$x^x = (e^{\ln x})^x = \underline{e^{x \ln x}}$$

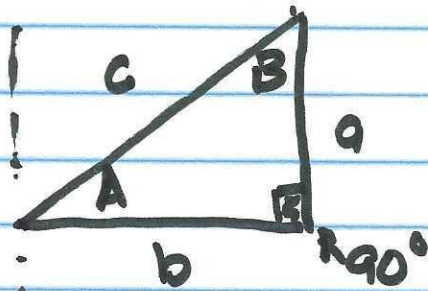
$$[e^{g(x)}]' = e^{g(x)} \cdot g'(x)$$

$$(e^{kx})' = e^{kx} \cdot k$$

$$\rightarrow e^{x \ln x} (x \cdot \ln x)' = e^{x \ln x} ((1) \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= \boxed{x^x (\ln x + 1)}$$

3



$$\underline{a^2 + b^2 = c^2}$$

$$\sin A = \frac{a}{c} \quad [-1, 1]$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b}{c} \quad [-1, 1]$$

$$\tan A = \frac{a}{b} \quad [-\infty, \infty]$$

$$\sec A = \frac{1}{\cos A}$$

$$\csc A = \frac{1}{\sin A}$$

$$\cot A = \frac{1}{\tan A}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

$$(i) \quad 1 + \cot^2 A = \csc^2 A \quad \#3$$

$$(ii) \quad \tan^2 A + 1 = \sec^2 A \quad \#2$$

$$(iii) \quad \sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1 \quad \#1$$

$$\frac{a^2}{c^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2} = \frac{c^2}{b^2}$$