

Trigonometric Derivatives billwillis.ca

$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$	$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$
$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\log_e x) = \frac{1}{x}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1} x) = \frac{1}{ x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{cosec} x) = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{ x \sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \log_e a$	$\frac{d}{dx}(\log x) = \frac{1}{x}$