



Simple differentiation

If $f(x) = ax^n$ where a and n are constants, then

$$f'(x) = (a \times n)x^{n-1}$$

For a function of the form $f(x) = ax^n + bx^m + \dots$ we simply differentiate each term from left to right to get:

$$f'(x) = (a \times n)x^{n-1} + (b \times m)x^{m-1} + \dots$$

The differential of a constant is 0.

Common differentiation rules

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Differential of natural log: } \frac{d \log(f(x))}{dx} = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$\frac{d e^{f(x)}}{dx} = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$$

The chain rule

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy(u)}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

The product rule

$$\frac{d f(x)g(x)}{dx} = f(x) \frac{dg(x)}{dx} + g(x) \frac{df(x)}{dx}$$

The quotient rule

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

Equation of a tangent

To find the equation of a tangent at a point on a function:

1. Differentiate the function. This gives you an expression for the gradient of the function.
2. Calculate the gradient using the expression from step 1 at the point you want the tangent at. Do this by plugging in the x value given.
3. Write a new expression of the form: $y = (\text{gradient at the point})x + c$.
4. Use the x and y values of the point given to calculate c .

Turning points

To find a turning point:

1. Differentiate the function.
2. Equate the differential to 0 and solve for x .
3. Substitute these x values into your original function to find the corresponding y values.

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