

# Derivatives using Product, Quotient, and Chain Rules

## Quotient Rule using Product Rule and Chain Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( f(x) \times \frac{1}{g(x)} \right) = f'(x) \times \frac{1}{g(x)} + f(x) \times \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{g(x)} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{g(x)} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} ([g(x)]^{-1}) = -[g(x)]^{-2} g'(x) = -\frac{g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) = f'(x) \times \frac{1}{g(x)} + f(x) \times -\frac{g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} = \frac{f'(x)}{g(x)} - \frac{f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2} = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

## Derivatives of Inverses using Chain Rule

$$f(g(x)) = x \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f(g(x))) = \frac{d}{dx} (x) \Rightarrow f'(g(x)) \times g'(x) = 1 \Rightarrow g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))} = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

## Derivative of Root Functions

$$\text{Let } y = \sqrt[n]{x} = x^{\frac{1}{n}}, \quad x = y^n$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^{\frac{1}{n}}) = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dy} (y^n)} = \frac{1}{ny^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n(x^{\frac{1}{n}})^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{nx^{(1-\frac{1}{n})}} = \frac{1}{nx^{-\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1}$$

## Derivative of Exponentials

$$\text{Let } y = e^x, \quad x = \log_e(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^x) = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dy} (\log_e(y))} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{y}} = y = e^x$$

## Derivative of Logarithms

$$\text{Let } y = \log_e(x), \quad x = e^y$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\log_e(x)) = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dy} (e^y)} = \frac{1}{e^y} = \frac{1}{e^{\log_e(x)}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

## Derivative of Negative Power Functions using Quotient Rule

$$\text{Let } y = \frac{1}{x^n} = x^{-n} = (x^n)^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^n} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{dx} (1) \times x^n - \frac{d}{dx} (x^n) \times 1}{(x^n)^2} = \frac{0 - nx^{n-1}}{x^{2n}} = -\frac{nx^{n-1}}{x^2} = -nx^{n-1-2n} = -nx^{-n-1}$$

## Derivative of Rational Power Functions using Chain Rule

$$\text{Let } y = x^{\frac{m}{n}} = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^m$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^{\frac{m}{n}}) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^m \right) = m(x^{\frac{1}{n}})^{m-1} \times \frac{1}{n} x^{\frac{1}{n}-1} = \frac{m}{n} (x^{\frac{m-1}{n}}) (x^{\frac{1-n}{n}}) = \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m-1+1-n}{n}} = \frac{m}{n} x^{\frac{m}{n}-1}$$

## Derivative of Tangent using Quotient Rule

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\tan(x)) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin(x)}{\cos(x)} \right) = \frac{\cos(x) \frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x)) - \frac{d}{dx} (\cos(x)) \sin(x)}{\cos^2(x)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(x) \cos(x) - -\sin(x) \sin(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{\cos^2(x) + \sin^2(x)}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)}$$