

FORMULES DE DÉRIVATION

$$1 \quad c' = 0 \quad \hat{A}$$

$$2 \quad (u+v)' = u' + v'$$

$$3 \quad (uv)' = u'v + uv'$$

$$4 \quad \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$5 \quad [f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) g'(x)$$

$$6 \quad (u^n)' = n u^{n-1} u'$$

$$7 \quad (e^u)' = u' e^u$$

$$8 \quad (a^u)' = u' a^u \ln a$$

$$9 \quad (\ln|u|)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$10 \quad (\log_a |u|)' = \frac{u'}{u \ln a}$$

$$11 \quad (\sin u)' = u' \cos u$$

$$12 \quad (\cos u)' = -u' \sin u$$

$$13 \quad (\operatorname{tg} u)' = u' \sec^2 u$$

$$14 \quad (\operatorname{cotg} u)' = -u' \operatorname{cosec}^2 u$$

$$15 \quad (\sec u)' = u' \sec u \operatorname{tg} u$$

$$16 \quad (\operatorname{cosec} u)' = -u' \operatorname{cosec} u \operatorname{cotg} u$$

$$17 \quad (\arcsin u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$18 \quad (\arccos u)' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$19 \quad (\operatorname{arctg} u)' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$20 \quad (\operatorname{arcotg} u)' = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$$

$$21^* \quad (\operatorname{arcsec} u)' = \frac{u'}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

$$22^* \quad (\operatorname{arccosec} u)' = \frac{-u'}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

$$23 \quad (\sinh u)' = u' \cosh u$$

$$24 \quad (\cosh u)' = u' \sinh u$$

$$25 \quad (\operatorname{tgh} u)' = u' \operatorname{sech}^2 u$$

$$26 \quad (\operatorname{cotgh} u)' = -u' \operatorname{cosech} u$$

$$27 \quad (\operatorname{sech} u)' = -u' \operatorname{sech} u \operatorname{tgh} u$$

$$28 \quad (\operatorname{cosech} u)' = -u' \operatorname{cosech} u \operatorname{cotgh} u$$

$$29 \quad (\operatorname{arcsinh} u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}$$

$$30 \quad (\operatorname{arcosh} u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}, u \geq 1$$

$$31 \quad (\operatorname{arctgh} u)' = \frac{u'}{1-u^2}, |u| < 1$$

$$32 \quad (\operatorname{arcotgh} u)' = \frac{u'}{1-u^2}, |u| > 1$$

$$33 \quad (\operatorname{arcsech} u)' = \frac{-u'}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}, 0 < u \leq 1$$

$$34 \quad (\operatorname{arccosech} u)' = \frac{-u'}{u\sqrt{u^2+1}}$$

$$35 \quad |u|' = \frac{u'|u|}{u}$$

$$36 \quad (E[u])' = \frac{0 \cdot (u - E[u])u'}{(u - E[u])}$$

où $E[u]$ est la partie entière de u

(*) Dépend de la définition de la fonction.

[page précédente](#)