

## REVIEW: DERIVATIVE AND INTEGRATION RULES

The left column is for differentiation rules. The right column is for the corresponding integration rule *if such a rule exists*.

Differentiation Rules	Integration Rules
(a) $\frac{d}{dx} (\tan(x)) =$	
(b) $\frac{d}{dx} (k \cdot g(x)) =$ $k$ is a constant	
(c) $\frac{d}{dx} (e^x) =$	
(d) $\frac{d}{dx} (x^k) =$	
(e) $\frac{d}{dx} (\ln(x)) =$	
(f) $\frac{d}{dx} (x^k) =$ $k \neq -1$	
(g) $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin(x)) =$	
(h) $\frac{d}{dx} (\cos(x)) =$	
(i) $\frac{d}{dx} (\sec(x)) =$	

Differentiation Rules	Integration Rules
(j) $\frac{d}{dx} (\arcsin(x)) =$	
(k) $\frac{d}{dx} (c) =$ $c$ is a constant	
(l) $\frac{d}{dx} (\arctan(x)) =$	
(m) $\frac{d}{dx} (f(x) \cdot g(x)) =$	
(n) $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right) =$	
(o) $\frac{d}{dx} (f(g(x))) =$	
(p) $\frac{d}{dx} (f(x) + g(x)) =$	
(q) $\frac{d}{dx} (\csc(x)) =$	
(r) $\frac{d}{dx} (\cot(x)) =$	
(s) $\frac{d}{dx} (2^x) =$	