

f' désigne la dérivée de f sur l'ensemble de dérivabilité D .
Se souvenir que $(f \circ u)' = u' \times f' \circ u$.

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	D	$(f \circ u)'$
C	0	\mathbb{R}	
$x^a \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$	ax^{a-1}	\mathbb{R} si $a \in \mathbb{N}$, \mathbb{R}^* si $a \in \mathbb{Z}^-$, \mathbb{R}_+^* sinon.	$(u^a)' = u' \times au^{a-1}$
Cas particuliers :			
$\frac{1}{x}$	$-\frac{1}{x^2}$	\mathbb{R}^*	$\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' = -\frac{u'}{u^2}$
\sqrt{x}	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	\mathbb{R}_+^*	$(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$
e^x	e^x	\mathbb{R}	$(e^u)' = u'e^u$
$\ln(x)$	$\frac{1}{x}$	\mathbb{R}_+^*	$\ln(u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	\mathbb{R}	$(\cos u)' = -u' \sin u$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$	\mathbb{R}	$(\sin u)' = u' \cos u$

$f(x)$	$f'(x)$	D	$(f \circ u)'$
$\tan x$	$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$\mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$	$(\tan u)' = u'(1 + \tan^2 u) = \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u}$
$\operatorname{ch} x$	$\operatorname{sh} x$	\mathbb{R}	$(\operatorname{ch} u)' = u' \operatorname{sh} u$
$\operatorname{sh} x$	$\operatorname{ch} x$	\mathbb{R}	$(\operatorname{sh} u)' = u' \operatorname{ch} u$
$\operatorname{th} x$	$1 - \operatorname{th}^2 x = \frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x}$	\mathbb{R}	$(\operatorname{th} u)' = u'(1 - \operatorname{th}^2 u) = \frac{u'}{\operatorname{ch}^2 u}$
$\operatorname{Arctan} x$	$\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$	\mathbb{R}	$(\operatorname{Arctan} u)' = \frac{u'}{u^2 + 1}$
$\operatorname{Arcsin} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$] -1, 1[$	$(\operatorname{Arcsin} u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
$\operatorname{Arccos} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$] -1, 1[$	$(\operatorname{Arccos} u)' = -\frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$