

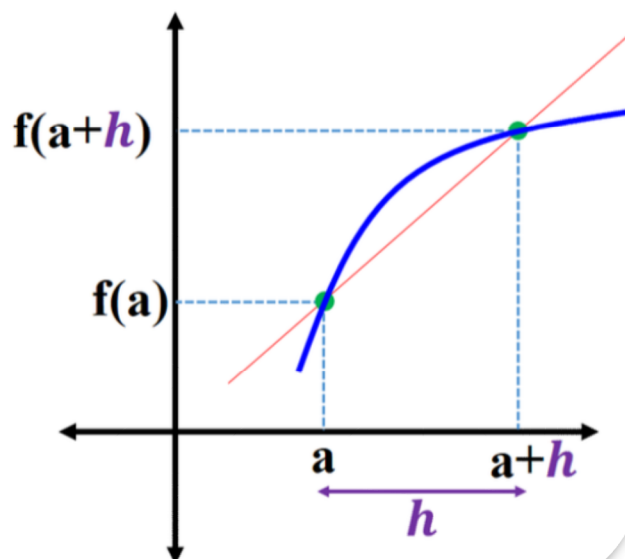
# فرمول های مشتق گیری

(www.riazisara.ir)

مشتق تابع  $y = f(x)$  در نقطه ای به طول  $a$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$



توجه:

- در تمام فرمول های زیر  $u$  و  $v$  توابعی از  $x$  هستند.
- ضرایب  $a, b, c, d, m$  و  $n$  ثابت عددی هستند.

تابع	مشتق	مثال
$y = a$	$y' = 0$	$y = -5 \Rightarrow y' = 0$
$y = x^n$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$	$y = x^5 \Rightarrow y' = 5x^4$
$y = u \pm v \pm \dots$	$y' = u' \pm v' \pm \dots$	$y = x^5 - x^3 \Rightarrow y' = 5x^4 - 3x^2$
$y = au \pm bv \pm \dots$	$y' = au' \pm bv' \pm \dots$	$y = 2x^5 + 3x^3 - 5 \sin x \Rightarrow y' = 10x^4 + 9x^2 - 5 \cos x$
$y = au^n$	$y' = a \cdot n \cdot u' \cdot u^{n-1}$	$y = -3(x^3 + 3x)^5 \Rightarrow y' = (-3)(5)(3x+3)(x^3+3x)^4$
$y = uv$	$y' = u'v + v'u$	$y = x^5(\sin x) \Rightarrow y' = 5x^4(\sin x) + (\cos x) \cdot x^5$
$y = \frac{u}{a}$	$y' = \frac{u'}{a}$	$y = \frac{x^3 + 4x^2}{5} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{3x^2 + 8x}{5}$
$y = \frac{u}{v}$	$y' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$	$y = \frac{2x^3}{\sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(6x^2)(\sin x) - (\cos x)(2x^3)}{\sin^2 x}$
$y = \frac{a}{x}$	$y' = \frac{-a}{x^2}$	$y = \frac{3}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-3}{x^2}$
$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$	$y' = \frac{ad-bc}{(cx+d)^2}$	$y = \frac{5x-2}{3x+1} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(5)(1) - (-2)(3)}{(3x+1)^2} = \frac{11}{(3x+1)^2}$
$y = \frac{au+b}{cu+d}$	$y' = \frac{ad-bc}{(cu+d)^2} u'$	$y = \frac{4x^5 - 3}{-5x^5 + 2} \Rightarrow$ $y' = \frac{(4)(2) - (-3)(-5)}{(-5x^5 + 2)^2} (\Delta x^4) = \frac{-1}{(-5x^5 + 2)^2} (\Delta x^4)$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$y = 5\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y' = 5\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right)$
$y = \sqrt{u}$	$y' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$	$y = \sqrt{x^5 + 3x - \sin x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{5x^4 + 3 - \cos x}{2\sqrt{x^5 + 3x - \sin x}}$
$y = \sqrt[m]{x^n}$	$y' = \frac{n}{m\sqrt[m]{x^{m-n}}}$	$y = \sqrt[5]{x^3} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{3}{5\sqrt[5]{x^2}}$
$y = \sqrt[m]{u^n}$	$y' = \frac{nu'}{m\sqrt[m]{u^{m-n}}}$	$y = \sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 2x^2)^4} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{4(3x^2 + 4x)}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^3 + 2x^2)^2}}$
$y =  x $	$y' = \frac{x}{ x }$	$y = -5 x  \Rightarrow y' = (-5) \frac{x}{ x }$
$y =  u $	$y' = \frac{u' \cdot u}{ u }$	$y =  x^3 + 5x  \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(3x^2 + 5)(x^3 + 5x)}{ x^3 + 5x }$
$y = \sin x$	$y' = \cos x$	$y = 3 \sin x \Rightarrow y' = 3 \cos x$
$y = \sin u$	$y' = u' \cdot \cos u$	$y = \sin \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \times \cos \sqrt{x}$
$y = \cos x$	$y' = -\sin x$	$y = 4 \cos x \Rightarrow y' = -4 \sin x$
$y = \cos u$	$y' = -u' \cdot \sin u$	$y = \cos(x^3 - 2x) \Rightarrow y' = -(3x^2 - 2) \sin(x^3 - 2x)$
$y = \tan x$	$y' = (1 + \tan^2 x)$	$y = 5 \tan x \Rightarrow y' = 5(1 + \tan^2 x)$
$y = \tan u$	$y' = u'(1 + \tan^2 u)$	$y = \tan(x^3) \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2(1 + \tan^2(x^3))$

$y = \cot x$	$y' = -(\cot^r x)$	$y = r \cot x \Rightarrow y' = -r(\cot^r x)$
$y = \cot u$	$y' = -u(\cot^r u)$	$y = \cot(x^\delta - vx) \Rightarrow y' = -(\delta x^\delta - v)(\cot^r(x^\delta - vx))$
$y = \text{Arc sin } x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = r \text{Arc sin } x \Rightarrow y' = r\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$
$y = \text{Arc sin } u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$y = \text{Arc sin}(x^r) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{rx^{r-1}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2r}}}$
$y = \text{Arc cos } x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \delta \text{Arc cos } x \Rightarrow y' = \delta\left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)$
$y = \text{Arc cos } u$	$y' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$	$y = \text{Arc cos}(x^r - \delta x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-(rx - \delta)}{\sqrt{1-(x^r - \delta x)^2}}$
$y = \text{Arc tan } x$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$y = r \text{Arc tan } x \Rightarrow y' = r\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right)$
$y = \text{Arc tan } u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$	$y = \text{Arc tan}(x^r + \delta x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{rx^r + \delta}{1+(x^r + \delta x)^2}$
$y = \text{Arc cot } x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$	$y = \delta \text{Arc tan } x \Rightarrow y' = \delta\left(\frac{-1}{1+x^2}\right)$
$y = \text{Arc cot } u$	$y' = \frac{-u'}{1+u^2}$	$y = \text{Arc cot}(x^r - vx) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-(vx^r - r)}{1+(x^r - vx)^2}$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$	$y = re^x \Rightarrow y' = re^x$
$y = e^u$	$y' = u \cdot e^u$	$y = e^{\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\sqrt{x}}$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \cdot \ln a$	$y = r^x \Rightarrow y' = r^x \cdot \ln r$
$y = a^u$	$y' = u' \cdot a^u \cdot \ln a$	$y = \delta^{(\sqrt{x})} \Rightarrow y' = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) \times \delta^{(\sqrt{x})} \cdot \ln \delta$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = -r \ln x \Rightarrow y' = -r\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
$y = \ln u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{u}$	$y = \ln(x^r + \delta x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{rx + \delta}{x^r + \delta x}$
$y = \log_a^x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln a}$	$y = \log_{10}^x \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln 10}$
$y = \log_a^u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{u \cdot \ln a}$	$y = \log_{10}^{(x^r - \sin x)} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{(rx^r - \cos x)}{(x^r - \sin x) \cdot \ln 10}$
$y = [x]$	$y' = \begin{cases} 0 & x \notin \mathbb{Z} \\ \emptyset & x \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$	



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