Calculus rules

$y = \sin x$ $y' = \cos x$	$y = \cos x$ $y' = -\sin x$	$y = \tan x$ $y = \sec^2 x$
$y = \csc x$ $y' = -\csc x \cot x$	$\sec x$ $y' = \sec x \tan x$	$y = \cot x$ $y' = -\csc^2 x$

$y = \sin(f(x)) \therefore y' = \cos(f(x)) \times f'(x)$

$y = \cos(f(x)) \therefore y' = -\sin(f(x)) \times f'(x)$

$y = \tan(f(x)) \therefore y' = \sec^2(f(x)) \times f'(x)$

$y = \csc(f(x)) \therefore y' = -\csc(f(x)) \cot(f(x)) \times f'(x)$

$y = \sec(f(x)) \therefore y' = \sec(f(x)) \tan(f(x)) \times f'(x)$

$y = \cot(f(x)) \therefore y' = -\csc^2(f(x)) \times f'(x)$

$y = \sin^n(x) \therefore n\sin^{n-1}(x) \cdot \cos(x)$

$y = \cos^n(x) \therefore n\cos^{n-1}(x) \cdot -\sin(x)$

$y = \tan^n(x) \therefore n\tan^{-1}(x) \cdot \sec^2(x)$

$y = \sec^n(x) \therefore n\sec^{n-1}(x) \cdot \sec^2(x)\tan(x)$

$y = \csc^n(x) \therefore n\csc^{n-1}(x) \cdot -\csc(x)\cot(x)$

$y = \cot^n(x) \therefore n\cot^{n-1}(x) \cdot -\csc^2(x)$