

$$\textcircled{d} f(x) = \tan x^3 \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(x) = \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2$$

$$\boxed{(\tan f)' = \cos f \cdot f'}$$

$$\textcircled{e} f(x) = \tan(2x) + \cos(5x^2)$$

↓

$$f'(x) = \cos(2x) \cdot 2 + -\sin(5x^2) \cdot 10x$$

$$= 2 \cdot \cos(2x) - 10x \sin(5x^2)$$

$$= 2(\cos(2x) - 5x \sin(5x^2))$$

$$\textcircled{f} f(x) = \arctan(x^2)$$

$$\boxed{(\arctan f)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-f^2}} \cdot f'}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

$$\textcircled{g} f(x) = 2^x \cdot \ln x$$

$$\boxed{(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'}$$

$$f'(x) = 2^x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \ln x + 2^x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= 2^x \left(\ln 2 \cdot \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$