

HOJA 1 DE EJERCICIOS PROPUESTOS

UNIDAD 2: DERIVADAS

Ejercicio 1: Calcula la derivada de las siguientes funciones:

a) $y = x^4 + 3x^2 - 6$	b) $y = 6x^3 - x^2$	c) $y = \frac{x^5}{a+b} - \frac{x^2}{a-b}$	d) $y = \frac{x^3 - x^2 + 1}{5}$
e) $y = 2ax^3 - \frac{x^2}{b} + c$	f) $y = 6x^{\frac{7}{2}} + 4x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 2x$	g) $f(x) = \sqrt{3x} + \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{1}{x} - 4$	h) $y = \frac{(x+1)^3}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$
i) $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt{x} + 5$	j) $y = \frac{ax^2}{\sqrt[3]{x}} + \frac{b}{x\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$	k) $h(x) = (1+4x^3)(1+2x^2)$	l) $y = x(2x-1)(3x+2)$
m) $y = (2x-1)(x^2-6x+3)$	n) $f(x) = \frac{2x^4}{b^2-x^2}$	o) $v(t) = \frac{a-t}{a+t}$	p) $f(t) = \frac{t^3}{1+t^2}$
q) $f(s) = \frac{(s+4)^2}{s+3}$	r) $y = \frac{x^3+1}{x^2-x-2}$	s) $y = (2x^2-3)^2$	t) $g(a) = (x^2+a^2)^5$
u) $y = \sqrt{x^2+a^2}$	v) $y = (a+x)\sqrt{a-x}$	x) $y = \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}$	y) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}$

Soluciones:

1) a) $y' = 4x^3 + 6x$ b) $y' = 18x^2 - 2x$ c) $y' = \frac{5x^4}{a+b} - \frac{2x}{a-b}$
 d) $y' = \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{5}$ e) $y' = 6ax^2 - \frac{2x}{b}$ f) $y' = \frac{42}{2}x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{20}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} +$
 $y' = 21x^{\frac{5}{2}} + 10x^{\frac{3}{2}} +$
 g) $y' = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{1}{x^2}$
 h) $y' = \frac{[(x+1)^3]' \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x+1)^3 \cdot (x^{\frac{3}{2}})'}{(x^{\frac{3}{2}})^2} = \frac{3(x+1)^2 \cdot x^{\frac{3}{2}} - (x+1)^3 \cdot \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^3}$
 i) $y' = \frac{2x}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}}$; $y' = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
 También: $y' = (x^{\frac{2}{3}})' - 2 \cdot (x^{\frac{1}{2}})' + (5)' = \frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{1}{3}} - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$j) \quad y = \frac{ax^2}{x^{1/3}} + \frac{b}{\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{x^{1/2}}{x^{1/2}} = a \cdot x^{5/3} + b \cdot x^{-3/2} - x^{-1/6}$$

$$y' = \frac{5}{3}ax^{2/3} - \frac{3}{2}bx^{-5/2} + \frac{1}{6}x^{-7/6}$$

$$y' = \frac{5a\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{3} - \frac{3b}{2\sqrt{x^5}} + \frac{1}{6\sqrt[6]{x^7}}$$

$$k) \quad y' = (1+4x^3)'(1+2x^2) + (1+4x^3) \cdot (1+2x^2)'$$

$$y' = 12x^2 \cdot (1+2x^2) + (1+4x^3) \cdot 4x$$

$$y' = 12x^2 + 24x^4 + 4x + 16x^4 \quad ; \quad y' = 40x^4 + 12x^2 + 4x$$

$$l) \quad y = (2x^2 - x) \cdot (3x + 2)$$

$$y' = (2x^2 - x)' \cdot (3x + 2) + (2x^2 - x) \cdot (3x + 2)'$$

$$y' = (4x - 1)(3x + 2) + (2x^2 - x) \cdot 3$$

$$y' = 12x^2 - 3x + 8x - 2 + 6x^2 - 3x$$

$$y' = 18x^2 + 2x - 2$$

$$m) \quad y' = (2x - 1)' \cdot (x^2 - 6x + 3) + (2x - 1) \cdot (x^2 - 6x + 3)'$$

$$y' = 2(x^2 - 6x + 3) + (2x - 1) \cdot (2x - 6)$$

$$y' = 2x^2 - 12x + 6 + 4x^2 - 2x - 12x + 6 \quad ; \quad y' = 6x^2 - 26x + 12$$

$$n) \quad y' = \frac{(2x^4)' \cdot (b^2 - x^2) - 2x^4 \cdot (b^2 - x^2)'}{(b^2 - x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{8x^3 \cdot (b^2 - x^2) - 2x^4 \cdot (-2x)}{(b^2 - x^2)^2} = \frac{8b^2x^3 - 8x^5 - 2b^2x^4 + 4x^5}{(b^2 - x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{-4x^5 - 2b^2x^4 + 8b^2x^3}{b^4 - 2b^2x^2 + x^4}$$

$$o) \quad v'(t) = \frac{(a-t)' \cdot (a+t) - (a-t) \cdot (a+t)'}{(a+t)^2} = \frac{-1 \cdot (a+t) - (a-t) \cdot 1}{(a+t)^2}$$

$$v'(t) = \frac{-a-t-a+t}{(a+t)^2} \quad ; \quad v'(t) = \frac{-2t}{(a+t)^2}$$

$$p) \quad f'(t) = \frac{(t^3)' \cdot (1+t^2) - t^3 \cdot (1+t^2)'}{(1+t^2)^2} = \frac{3t^2(1+t^2) - t^3(2t)}{1+2t^2+t^4}$$

$$f'(t) = \frac{3t^2 + 3t^4 - 2t^4}{1+2t^2+t^4} \quad ; \quad f'(t) = \frac{t^4 + 3t^2}{1+2t^2+t^4}$$

$$q) f'(s) = \frac{[(s+4)^2]' \cdot (s+3) - (s+4)^2 \cdot (s+3)'}{(s+3)^2}$$

$$f'(s) = \frac{2(s+4) \cdot 1 \cdot (s+3) - (s+4)^2 \cdot 1}{(s+3)^2} = \frac{2s^2 + 14s + 24 - s^2 - 8s - 16}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$$

$$f'(s) = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 8}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$$

$$r) y' = \frac{(x^3+1)' \cdot (x^2-x-2) - (x^3+1) \cdot (x^2-x-2)'}{(x^2-x-2)^2} = \frac{3x^2(x^2-x-2) - (x^3+1)(2x-1)}{(x^2-x-2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^4 - 3x^3 - 6x^2 - (6x^4 - x^3 + 2x - 1)}{(x^2-x-2)^2} = \frac{-3x^4 - 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x + 1}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x + 4}$$

$$s) y' = 2(2x^2-3) \cdot (2x^2-3)'$$

$$y' = 2 \cdot (2x^2-3) \cdot 4x$$

$$y' = 8x(2x^2-3) = 16x^3 - 24x$$

$$t) g'(a) = 5(x^2+a^2)^4 \cdot (x^2+a^2)'$$

la variable es "a"

$$g'(a) = 5 \cdot (x^2+a^2)^4 \cdot 2a$$

$$g'(a) = 10a(x^2+a^2)^4$$

$$u) y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \cdot (x^2+a^2)'$$

$$y' = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$$

$$v) y' = (a+x)' \cdot \sqrt{a-x} + (a+x) \cdot (\sqrt{a-x})'$$

$$y' = 1 \cdot \sqrt{a-x} + (a+x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-x}} \cdot (a-x)'$$

$$y' = \sqrt{a-x} + \frac{a+x}{2\sqrt{a-x}}$$

$$x) y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}} \cdot \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)'$$

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

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

$$y) f'(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x^2+x+1}} \cdot (x^2+x+1)'$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x+1}{3\sqrt{x^2+x+1}}$$

Ejercicio 2: Calcula la derivada de las siguientes funciones:

a)	b)	c)	d)
$y = (1 + \sqrt[3]{x})^3$	$y = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$	$y = x \ln x$	$f(x) = \log_2(x^3 - 2x + 5)$
e)	f)	g)	h)

$y = \log(x^2 + x)$	$y = \ln^3 x + \sqrt{\log x} + \log_3 x^4$	$y = e^{4x+5}$	$y = a^{x^2}$
i) $g(r) = 7^{r^2+2r}$	j) $y = e^x(1-x^2)$	k) $y = \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}$	l) $y = \ln\left(\frac{2x}{3x+1}\right)$
m) $y = 3\text{sen}x - \cos x + 7$	n) $f(x) = \text{cotg} x$	ñ) $f(x) = \frac{2}{\cos x}$	o) $y = L \frac{1 + \text{sen}x}{1 - \text{sen}x}$
p) $h(x) = 5^{3x^2+2x-1}$	q) $g(x) = \text{arctg}(\sqrt{x}) - 7$	r) $g(x) = \text{arccos}(e^{2x})$	s) $g(x) = \frac{3}{(x-5)^2}$
t) $y = \text{sen}^2 x$	u) $y = \frac{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}$	v) $f(x) = 2\text{sen} x + \cos 3x$	x) $f(x) = \frac{\text{sen} x}{1 + \cos x}$
y) $f(t) = t\text{sen} t + \cos t$	z) $y = \text{sen} 2x \cos 3x$	A1) $f(t) = \text{sen}^3 t \cdot \cos t$	B1) $y = a\sqrt{\cos 2x}$
C1) $y = \frac{1}{2} \text{tg}^2 x$	D1) $y = \ln(\cos x)$	E1) $y = \ln \text{sen}^2 x$	F1) $y = \frac{\text{tg}x - 1}{\sec x}$
G1) $y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{1 + \text{sen}x}{1 - \text{sen}x}}$	H1) $y = \log_3(x^2 - \text{sen}x)$	I1) $y = L \frac{1 + x^2}{1 - x^2}$	J1) $f(x) = x \ln x$
K1) $y = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$	L1) $y = a^{\text{tg}(nx)}$	M1) $y = e^{\cos x} \cdot \sin x$	N1) $f(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot \text{tg}x$
Ñ1) $f(x) = \text{arctg}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$	O1) $f(x) = \frac{\arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	P1) $y = \frac{x^2 \sin 2x}{2} + \frac{x \cos 2x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x$	Q1) $h(t) = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t$

Soluciones:

2) a) $y' = 3 \cdot \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{x}}\right)^2 \cdot \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{x}}\right)^{-1}$
 $y' = \cancel{3} \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{x}}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\cancel{3}\sqrt{\frac{3}{x^2}}} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{x}}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{x^2}}}$

b) $y' = \frac{1}{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \cdot \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^{-1} = \frac{1-x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1(1-x) - (1+x)(-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1-x}{1+x} \cdot \frac{1-x+1+x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$
 Otra forma: $y = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1-x+1+x}{(1+x)(1-x)} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$

- c) $y' = (x)' \cdot \ln x + x \cdot (\ln x)'$
 $y' = \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$; $y' = \ln x + 1$
- d) $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2}{(x^3 - 2x + 5) \cdot \ln 2}$
- e) $y' = \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x}$
- f) $y' = 3(\ln x)^2 \cdot (\ln x)' + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\log x}} \cdot (\log x)' + \frac{1}{x^4 \cdot \ln 3} \cdot (x^4)'$
 $y' = \frac{3 \ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{1}{2x \ln 10 \cdot \sqrt{\log x}} + \frac{4x^3}{x^4 \cdot \ln 3}$
 $y' = \frac{3 \ln^2 x}{x} + \frac{1}{2x \ln 10 \sqrt{\log x}} + \frac{4}{x \cdot \ln 3}$
- g) $y' = e^{4x+5} \cdot (4x+5)'$; $y' = 4e^{4x+5}$
- h) $y' = a^{x^2} \cdot \ln a \cdot (x^2)'$; $y' = 2x \ln a \cdot a^{x^2}$
- i) $g'(r) = 7^{r^2+2r} \cdot \ln 7 \cdot (r^2+2r)'$; $g'(r) = (2r+2) \cdot \ln 7 \cdot 7^{r^2+2r}$
- j) $y' = e^x \cdot (1-x^2)' + e^x \cdot (-2x)'$
- k) $y' = \frac{(e^x-1)' \cdot (e^x+1) - (e^x-1) \cdot (e^x+1)'}{(e^x+1)^2} = \frac{e^x \cdot (e^x+1) - e^x \cdot (e^x-1)}{(e^x+1)^2}$
 $= \frac{e^{2x} + e^x - e^{2x} + e^x}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1} = \frac{2e^x}{e^{2x} + 2e^x + 1}$
- l) $y' = (\ln(2x))' - (\ln(3x+1))' = \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{3x+1} = \frac{6x+2-3x}{x(3x+1)}$
 $y' = \frac{3x+2}{x(3x+1)}$
- m) $y' = 3 \cdot (\operatorname{sen} x)' - (\cos x)' + (7)'$ $= 3 \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x$
- n) $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$ $f'(x) = \frac{(\cos x)' \cdot \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x \cdot (\operatorname{sen} x)'}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{-\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \cos^2 x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$
- ñ) $f(x) = 2 \cdot (\cos x)^{-1}$
 $f'(x) = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (\cos x)^{-2} \cdot (\cos x)'$; $f'(x) = \frac{+2 \operatorname{sen} x}{\cos^2 x}$

- o) $y = L(1+\operatorname{sen}x) - L(1-\operatorname{sen}x)$
 $y' = \frac{\cos x}{1+\operatorname{sen}x} - \frac{(-\cos x)}{1-\operatorname{sen}x} = \frac{\cos x(1-\operatorname{sen}x) + \cos x(1+\operatorname{sen}x)}{1-\operatorname{sen}^2x}$
 $= \frac{\cos x - \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen}x + \cos x + \cos x \cdot \operatorname{sen}x}{1-\operatorname{sen}^2x} = \frac{2\cos x}{\cos^2x} = \frac{2}{\cos x}$
- p) $h'(x) = 5^{3x^2+2x-1} \ln(3x^2+2x-1)'$; $h'(x) = (6x+2) \ln 5 \cdot 5^{3x^2+2x-1}$
- q) $g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' - (7)'$; $g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$
- r) $g'(x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-(e^{2x})^2}} \cdot (e^{2x})' = \frac{-2 \cdot e^{2x}}{\sqrt{1-e^{4x}}}$
- s) $g(x) = 3 \cdot (x-5)^{-2}$; $g'(x) = -6 \cdot (x-5)^{-3} = \frac{-6}{(x-5)^3}$
- t) $y' = 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen}x \cdot (\cos x)'$; $y' = 2 \operatorname{sen}x \cdot \cos x$
 $y' = \operatorname{sen}2x$ (¡de 1º Bach!)
- u) $y' = \frac{(e^{2x}-2e^x+1)' \cdot (e^x-1) - (e^{2x}-2e^x+1) \cdot (e^x-1)'}{(e^x-1)^2}$
 $y' = \frac{(2e^{2x}-2 \cdot e^x)(e^x-1) - (e^{2x}-2e^x+1) \cdot e^x}{(e^x-1)^2}$
 $y' = \frac{2e^{3x} - 2e^{2x} - 2e^{2x} + 2e^x - e^{3x} + 2e^{2x} - e^x}{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1}$
 $y' = \frac{e^{3x} - 2e^{2x} + e^x}{e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1} = \frac{e^x(e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1)}{(e^x-1)^2}$
- v) $f'(x) = 2 \cdot \cos x - 3 \operatorname{sen} 3x$
- x) $f'(x) = \frac{(\operatorname{sen}x)' \cdot (1+\cos x) - \operatorname{sen}x \cdot (1+\cos x)'}{(1+\cos x)^2} = \frac{\cos x(1+\cos x) + \operatorname{sen}^2x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x + \cos^2x + \operatorname{sen}^2x}{(1+\cos x)^2} = \frac{1+\cos x}{(1+\cos x)^2} = \frac{1}{1+\cos x}$
- y) $f'(t) = 1 \cdot \operatorname{sen}t + t \cdot \cos t - \operatorname{sen}t$; $f'(t) = t \cdot \cos t$
- z) $y' = (\operatorname{sen}2x)' \cdot \cos 3x + (\operatorname{sen}2x) \cdot (\cos 3x)'$
 $y' = 2 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x + \operatorname{sen}2x \cdot (-3 \cdot \operatorname{sen}3x)$
 $y' = 2 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x - 3 \cdot \operatorname{sen}2x \cdot \operatorname{sen}3x$

$$A1) f'(t) = (3 \cdot \operatorname{sen}^2 t \cdot \operatorname{csc} t) \cdot \operatorname{csc} t + \operatorname{sen}^3 t \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} t)$$

$$f'(t) = 3 \operatorname{sen}^2 t \cdot \operatorname{csc}^2 t - \operatorname{sen}^4 t$$

$$B1) y' = a \cdot (\sqrt{\cos 2x})' = a \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos 2x}} \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} 2x) \cdot 2$$

$$y' = \frac{-a \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x}{\sqrt{\cos 2x}}$$

$$C1) y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \operatorname{tg} x \cdot (\operatorname{tg} x)' \quad ; \quad y' = \operatorname{tg} x \cdot (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x)$$

$$y' = \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg}^3 x$$

$$D1) y' = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (\cos x)'$$

$$y' = \frac{-\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} = -\operatorname{tg} x$$

$$E1) y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} \cdot 2 \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x$$

$$y' = \frac{2 \cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$$

$$F1) y' = \frac{(\operatorname{tg} x - 1)' \cdot (\operatorname{sec} x) - (\operatorname{tg} x - 1) \cdot (\operatorname{sec} x)'}{(\operatorname{sec} x)^2}$$

Me's fácil:

$$y = \frac{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x} - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \frac{\frac{\operatorname{sen} x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos x}} = \operatorname{sen} x - \cos x$$

$$y' = \cos x + \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$G1) y = \frac{1}{2} (L(1 + \operatorname{sen} x) - L(1 - \operatorname{sen} x)) \quad (\text{Hecho en 0})$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\cos x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\cos x} = \operatorname{sec} x$$

H1) $y' = \frac{1}{(x^2 - \operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \ln 3} \cdot (x^2 - \operatorname{sen} x)'$

$y' = \frac{2x - \cos x}{(x^2 - \operatorname{sen} x) \cdot \ln 3}$

I1) $y = L(1+x^2) - L(1-x^2)$

$y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} - \frac{-2x}{1-x^2} = \frac{2x(1-x^2) + 2x(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)(1-x^2)} = \frac{4x}{1-x^4}$

J1) $f'(x) = 1 \cdot \ln x + x \cdot \frac{1}{x}$; $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$

K1) $y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$

L1) $y' = a^{\operatorname{tg}(nx)} \cdot \ln a \cdot (\operatorname{tg}(nx))'$

$y' = a^{\operatorname{tg}(nx)} \cdot \ln a \cdot (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(nx)) \cdot n$

M1) $y' = (e^{\cos x})' \cdot (\operatorname{sen} x) + e^{\cos x} \cdot (\operatorname{sen} x)'$

$y' = -\operatorname{sen} x \cdot e^{\cos x} \cdot \operatorname{sen} x + e^{\cos x} \cdot \cos x$

$y' = -\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot e^{\cos x} + \cos x \cdot e^{\cos x}$

$y' = e^{\cos x} \cdot (-\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \cos x)$

N1) $f'(x) = (e^{x^2})' \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + e^{x^2} \cdot (\operatorname{tg} x)'$

$f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + e^{x^2} \cdot (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x)$

$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot (2x \operatorname{tg} x + 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x)$

$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot (1 + 2x \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg}^2 x)$

N2) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{x})^2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)'$

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

O1) $f'(x) = (\arccos x)' \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \arccos x \cdot (\sqrt{1-x^2})'$

$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - \arccos x \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x)$

$= \frac{-1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{1-x^2} = \frac{-\sqrt{1-x^2} + x}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot (1-x^2)} = \frac{x - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}$

P1) $y' = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x)' + \frac{1}{2} (x \cdot \cos 2x)' - \frac{1}{4} \cdot (\operatorname{sen} 2x)'$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} (2x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x + x^2 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x + x \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} 2x) \cdot 2) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2$$

$$y' = x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x + x^2 \cdot \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x - x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$$

$$y' = x^2 \cdot \cos 2x$$

Q1) $h(t) = \cos^2 t + \operatorname{sen}^2 t$

$$h'(t) = 2 \cos t \cdot (-\operatorname{sen} t) + 2 \cdot \operatorname{sen} t \cdot \cos t$$

$$h'(t) = -2 \operatorname{sen} t \cdot \cos t + 2 \operatorname{sen} t \cdot \cos t = 0$$

$$h'(t) = 0$$

Es lógico, porque $h(t) = \cos^2 t + \operatorname{sen}^2 t = 1$

Ejercicio 3: Calcula:

a) Derivada de $f(x) = x^4 + 4x - 1$ en el punto de abscisa $x = 1$

a) $f'(1)$ si $f(x) = x^4 + 4x - 1$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3 + 4 \quad \rightarrow \quad f'(1) = 4 \cdot 1^3 + 4 = 8$$

b) Derivada de $f(x) = L(x+3)$ en $x = 2$

b) $f'(2)$ si $f(x) = L(x+3)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x+3} \cdot (x+3)' = \frac{1}{x+3} \quad ; \quad f'(2) = \frac{1}{5}$$

c) Derivada de $f(x) = \cos(5x + \frac{\pi}{2})$ en $x = \pi$

c) $f'(\pi)$ si $f(x) = \cos(5x + \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$f'(x) = -\operatorname{sen}(5x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot 5 = -5 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(5x + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$f'(\pi) = -5 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(5\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -5 \cdot \operatorname{sen}(\frac{11\pi}{2}) = 5 \quad (270^\circ)$$

Ejercicio 4: Calcula la derivada de orden n de la función $f(x) = e^{2x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= e^{2x} \\
 f'(x) &= 2 \cdot e^{2x} \\
 f''(x) &= 2 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 2 = 4 \cdot e^{2x} \\
 f'''(x) &= 2 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot 4 = 8 \cdot e^{2x} \\
 \vdots \\
 \boxed{f^{(n)}(x) &= 2^n \cdot e^{2x}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ejercicio 5: ¿Qué valores han de tener a y b para que la función $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 3 & \text{si } x \leq 2 \\ ax^2 + b & \text{si } x > 2 \end{cases}$

sea derivable en $x = 2$?

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + 3 & x \leq 2 \\ ax^2 + b & x > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 2 & x \leq 2 \\ 2ax & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

• f continua en $x=2$.

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} x^2 - 2x + 3 = 3 \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} ax^2 + b = 4a + b
 \end{aligned} \right\} 3 = 4a + b$$

$$b = 3 - 4a$$

$$b = 1$$

• f derivable en $x=2$

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 f'_-(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} 2x - 2 = 2 \\
 f'_+(2) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} 2ax = 4a
 \end{aligned} \right\} 4a = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}$$

Ejercicio 6: Halla la ecuación de la recta tangente y la recta normal a la curva $y = 3\text{sen}2x$ en el punto de abscisa $x = 0$.

⑥ $y = 3 \cdot \text{sen}2x$, en $x=0$ recta tg y recta normal.

$$y' = 3 \cdot \cos 2x \cdot 2 = 6 \cos 2x \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$y'(0) = 6 \cdot \cos 0 = 6 \quad ; \quad P(0,0) \text{ y } m = 6$$

$$m = f'(0) = 6 \quad ; \quad y - 0 = 6(x - 0)$$

$$\boxed{y = 6x} \quad \uparrow$$

la recta normal:

$$y - 0 = -\frac{1}{6}(x - 0)$$

$$\boxed{y = -\frac{1}{6}x} \quad \uparrow_n$$

Ejercicio 7: Di si la función $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ 2x - 2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$ es derivable en $x = 1$.

$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ 2x - 2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & \text{si } x \leq 1 \\ 2 & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$

¿Es derivable en $x = 1$?

Es continua porque $f(1) = 0$ y

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2x - 2 = 0$$

$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} 2x = 2$
 $f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2 = 2$
 $f'_-(1) = f'_+(1)$

Ejercicio 8: Halla los puntos de derivada nula de la función $y = (3x - 2x^2)e^x$

$y = (3x - 2x^2) \cdot e^x$ ¿Dónde se anula y' ?

$$y' = e^x \cdot (3x - 2x^2) + (3 - 4x) \cdot e^x = e^x (3x - 2x^2 + 3 - 4x) = e^x (-2x^2 - x + 3)$$

$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = 0$ No tiene solución

$$-2x^2 - x + 3 = 0 ; \quad x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 24}}{2 \cdot (-2)}$$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm 5}{-4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 1 \\ x = -\frac{6}{4} \end{array} \right. ; \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Ejercicio 9: Obtén la ecuación de la recta tangente a la curva $y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$ en su punto de corte con el eje de abscisas

f a $y = \frac{x-2}{x+1}$ en su punto de corte con Ox ; $y = 0$

$$0 = \frac{x-2}{x+1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = 2 \\ y = 0 \end{array} \right. ; \quad P(2, f(2)) = P(2, 0)$$

$$y' = \frac{1(x+1) - (x-2) \cdot 1}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{x+1-x+2}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{3}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$y'(2) = \frac{3}{(2+1)^2} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \cdot \quad y - 0 = \frac{1}{3}(x - 2)$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}}$$

Ejercicio 10: Sea la función definida para todo nº real x por $f(x) = ax^3 + bx$. Determine a y b para que su gráfica pase por el punto $(1,1)$ y en ese punto la pendiente de la recta normal es $\frac{1}{3}$

$f(x) = ax^3 + bx$
 que pase por $(1,1)$ y la pendiente de T_p sea $\frac{1}{3}$
 $f(1) = 1 \Leftrightarrow 1 = a + b$
 $f'(x) = 3ax^2 + b$; $f'(1) = \frac{-1}{3} = \frac{-1}{3a+b} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $w_{re} = -3 \rightarrow -3 = 3a + b$

$$\begin{cases} -3 = 3a + b \\ 1 = a + b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -3 = 3a + b \cdot (-1) \\ -1 = -a - b \end{cases}$$

$$\hline -4 = 2a \quad \boxed{a = -2}$$

$$b = 1 - a$$

$$b = 1 + 2$$

$$\boxed{b = 3}$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = -2x^3 + 3x}$$

Ejercicio 11: Sea la función $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-k}{x+1} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

- Calcule el valor de k para que la función f sea continua en $x=0$. Para ese valor de k , ¿es f derivable en $x=0$?
- Para $k=0$, calcule $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ y $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x)$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-k}{x+1} & \text{si } x > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 & \text{si } x \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ 2x + 2 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

1) Para que f sea continua en $x=0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} x^2 + 2x + 1 = 1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x-k}{x+1} = -k$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = -k \end{matrix} \right\} \boxed{k = -1}$

2) Si $k = -1$; $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{x+1} = 1 & x > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 $f'_-(0) = 2$
 $f'_+(0) = 0$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} f'_-(0) = 2 \\ f'_+(0) = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ No es derivable en } x=0$

3) Si $k=0$; $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{x+1} & x > 0 \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x^2 + 2x + 1) = \infty$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x+1} = \left(\frac{-\infty}{-\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{x}{x} = 1$

Ejercicio 12: Determina, si es posible, el valor del parámetro a para que la función f sea derivable en todo su dominio de definición:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x & \text{si } 0 < x \leq 1 \\ a(1 - e^{1-x}) & \text{si } 1 < x \end{cases}$$

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \ln x & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ a(1 - e^{1-x}) & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x \ln x = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} a \cdot (1 - e^{1-x}) = a \cdot (1 - 1) = 0$
 $f(1) = 0$ Es continua en $x = 1$...

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \ln x + 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ a \cdot e^{1-x} & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$f'_-(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln x + 1 = 1$
 $f'_+(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} a \cdot e^{1-x} = a \cdot 1$

$a = 1$

Ejercicio 13: Dada la función $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & \text{si } x \leq 0 \\ 1-x & \text{si } x > 0 \end{cases}$, estudia si es continua y derivable en todo \mathbb{R}

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$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & x \leq 0 \\ 1-x & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

f es continua en $x = 0$

- 1) $f(0) = 1$
- 2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{-x} & x \leq 0 \\ -1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

f es derivable en $x = 0$

$f'_-(0) = -e^0 = -1$
 $f'_+(0) = -1$

Ejercicio 14: Dada la función $f(x) = e^{\sin x}$, halla: $f'(x)$, $f''(x)$ y $f'''(x)$.

$$f(x) = e^{\sin x}$$

$$f'(x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$$

$$f''(x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot \cos x - e^{\sin x} \cdot \sin x = e^{\sin x} (\cos^2 x - \sin x)$$

$$f'''(x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot (\cos^2 x - \sin x) + e^{\sin x} \cdot (2 \cos x (-\sin x) - \cos x)$$

$$= e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos^3 x - \cos x \cdot \sin x - 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x - \cos x)$$

$$f'''(x) = e^{\sin x} \cdot (\cos^3 x - 3 \cos x \cdot \sin x - \cos x)$$

$f'_+(0) = -1$

Ejercicio 15: Calcula los puntos de las gráficas de las funciones siguientes donde la recta tangente es horizontal:

a) $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+3)^2}$

b) $y = \frac{16}{x^2(x-4)}$

Las piden $f'(x) = 0$
 recta tg horizontal \Leftrightarrow pendiente nula $\Leftrightarrow f'(x) = 0$

a) $f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+3)^2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot (x+3)^2 - x \cdot 2(x+3)}{(x+3)^4} = \frac{(x+3)[(x+3) - 2x]}{(x+3)^4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3-x}{(x+3)^3}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3 - x = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

b) $y = \frac{16}{x^2(x-4)}$; $y = \frac{16}{x^3 - 4x^2}$

$$y' = \frac{-16}{(x^3 - 4x^2)^2} \cdot (x^3 - 4x^2)'$$

$$y' = \frac{-16(3x^2 - 8x)}{x^4(x-4)^2}$$

$$y' = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 8x = 0$$

$$x(3x - 8) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{8}{3}$$