



GUÍA N°4 : DERIVADAS

A. Utilizando la definición de la derivada, calcule las derivadas de las siguientes funciones reales de variable real:

1) $f(x) = 4 - ax^2$

Sol. $f'(x) = -2ax$

2) $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$

Sol. $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$

3) $f(x) = \frac{x^3-1}{x}$

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

4) $f(x) = \frac{a-x}{a+x}$

Sol. $f'(x) = -\frac{2a}{(a-x)^2}$

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

Sol. $f'(x) = \frac{5}{(2x+3)^2}$

6) $f(x) = \sqrt{x-3}$

Sol. $f'(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x-3}}{2(x-3)}$

7) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+a^2}$

Sol. $f'(x) = \frac{x\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}{x^2+a^2}$

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

Sol. $f'(x) = 2\left(x - \frac{1}{x^3}\right)$

B. Derivar y simplificar las siguientes funciones reales de variable real:

1) $f(x) = 10x^2 + 9x - 4$

Sol. $20x + 9$

2) $f(s) = 15 - s + 4s^2 - 5s^4$

Sol. $-1 + 8s - 20s^3$

3) $f(x) = (x^3 - 7)(2x^2 + 3)$

Sol. $10x^4 + 9x^2 - 28x$

4) $f(r) = r^2(3r^4 - 7r + 2)$

Sol. $18r^5 - 21r^2 + 4r$

5) $f(x) = \frac{4x-5}{3x+2}$

Sol. $\frac{23}{(3x+2)^2}$

6) $y = \frac{x}{b}\sqrt{(a-x)x}$

Sol. $\frac{(3a-4x)\sqrt{x(a-x)}}{2b(a-x)}$

7) $f(z) = \frac{3z^2 - z + 8}{2 - 9z}$

Sol. $\frac{-27z^2 + 12z + 90}{(2-9z)^2}$

$$8) f(w) = (8w^2 - 5w)(13w^2 + 4)$$

$$9) f(t) = \frac{t^3 - 1}{t^3 + 1}$$

$$10) f(x) = \sqrt{2x}$$

$$11) f(r) = \sqrt[3]{8r^3 + 27}$$

$$12) f(x) = 4x\sqrt{x}$$

$$13) f(u) = \sqrt{\frac{3u+8}{2u+5}}$$

$$14) f(x) = x\sqrt{3-4x}$$

$$15) f(u) = \sqrt{u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{u}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16) f(x) = \ln(9x+4)$$

$$17) f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{7-2x^3})$$

$$18) f(x) = x \ln(x)$$

$$19) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}}{(9x-4)^2}\right)$$

$$20) f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$$

$$21) f(x) = e^{3x^2}$$

$$22) f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x+1}}$$

$$23) f(x) = x^2 e^{-2x}$$

$$24) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{e^x+1}{e^x-1}\right)$$

$$25) f(x) = \sqrt{\ln(e^{2x} + e^{-2x})}$$

$$26) f(x) = x^{x+1}$$

$$27) f(x) = (\sqrt{x})^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{Sol. } 416w^3 - 195w^2 + 64w - 20$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{6t^2}{(t^3+1)^2}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{2x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{8r^2 \sqrt[3]{8r^3+27}}{8r^3+27}$$

$$\text{Sol. } 6\sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{1}{2(2u+5)\sqrt{(3u+8)(2u+5)}}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{3(1-2x)\sqrt{3-4x}}{3-4x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2u} - \frac{\sqrt[3]{u^2}}{3u^2}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{9}{9x+4}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{-3x^2}{7-2x^3}$$

$$\text{Sol. } 1 + \ln(x)$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{9x^2+4x+18}{(x^2+1)(9x-4)}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x^2-1}$$

$$\text{Sol. } 6xe^{3x^2}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{\sqrt{x+1}e^{\sqrt{x+1}}}{2(x+1)}$$

$$\text{Sol. } 2x(1-x)e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{2e^x}{e^{2x}-1}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{(e^{2x}-e^{-2x})\sqrt{\ln(e^{2x}+e^{-2x})}}{(e^{2x}+e^{-2x})\ln(e^{2x}+e^{-2x})}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \left[1 + \frac{1}{x} + \ln(x)\right]x^{x+1}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} (2 + \ln x) \sqrt{x}^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$28) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}+1}\right)$$

$$29) y = a^{x^x}$$

$$30) f(x) = \sqrt{a^2+x^2} - a \ln\left(\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x}\right)$$

$$31) f(x) = x^2 \cos x$$

$$32) f(x) = \operatorname{sen} x \operatorname{tg} x + \cos x$$

$$33) f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1+\cos^2 x}$$

$$34) f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg}^3 x - \operatorname{tg} x + x$$

$$35) f(x) = e^x \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$36) f(x) = \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi + x\right)$$

$$37) f(x) = x + \ln\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right)$$

$$38) f(x) = \ln\left(\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}x\right)\right)$$

$$39) f(x) = \frac{1}{8} \ln\left(\frac{1-\cos(2x)}{1+\cos(2x)}\right)$$

$$40) f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}^3\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{2\sqrt{x^2+1}}{x^3+x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } a^{x^x} \ln(a) \cdot x^x \cdot (\ln(x) + 1)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } x(2 \cos x - x \operatorname{sen} x)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{\operatorname{sen}^3 x}{(1+\cos^2 x)^2}$$

$$\text{Sol. } \operatorname{tg}^4 x$$

$$\text{Sol. } e^x (\operatorname{sen}^2 x + \operatorname{sen} 2x)$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi + 2x\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{2}{1+\operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\sec x$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{cosec} 2x$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sen}(4x - \pi) \operatorname{sen}\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

C. Derivar implícitamente:

$$1) \quad 3x - 2y + 4 = 2x^2 + 3y - 7x$$

$$\text{Sol. } 2 - \frac{4}{5}x$$

$$2) \quad x^2 + y^2 - 16 = 0$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{x}{y}$$

$$3) \quad x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = x$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{1+2(y-x)}{2(y-x)}$$

$$4) \quad \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\sqrt{\frac{y}{x}}$$

$$5) \quad 2x^3 + x^2y + y^3 = 1$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{6x^2 + 2xy}{x^2 + 3y^2}$$

$$6) \quad x^2y^3 + 4xy + x - 6y = 2$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{2xy^3 + 4y + 1}{3x^2y^2 + 4x - 6}$$

$$7) \quad 4\ln(x+y) - \ln(x-y) + 2 = 0$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{-3x+5y}{5x-3y}$$

$$8) \quad \ln(x-y) + e^{x-y} = 2$$

$$\text{Sol. } 1$$

$$9) \quad e^{xy} + \text{sen}(xy) = 0$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{y}{x}$$

$$10) \quad \text{arctg}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{2x+y}{x-2y}$$

$$11) \quad \ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \cos(xy) = 4$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{y(xy\text{sen}xy - 1)}{x(xy\text{sen}xy + 1)}$$

$$12) \quad e^{x+y} - e^{x-y} = 2$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{2}{e^{x+y} + e^{x-y}}$$

D. Derivar y simplificar (funciones trigonométricas inversas):

$$1) \quad y = \text{arctg}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\cos x}}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2) \quad y = 2x\text{arctg}(2x) - \ln(\sqrt{1+4x^2})$$

$$\text{Sol. } 2\text{arctg} 2x$$

$$3) \quad y = x^2\text{arctg}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right) + a^2\text{arccot} g\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + ax$$

$$\text{Sol. } 2x\text{arctg}\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)$$

$$4) \quad y = \text{arcsen}(x) + \text{arcsen}(\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$\text{Sol. } 0$$

$$5) \quad y = \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{2}{1+x^2}$$

$$6) \quad y = \ln\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right) - \arccos\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{4}{1-x^4}$$

E. Miscelánea: Derivar y simplificar:

$$1) \quad \arccos \sec(x^x)$$

$$\text{Sol. } -\frac{(1+\ln x)}{\sqrt{x^{2x}-1}}$$

$$2) \quad \text{arctg}(e^{2x^2})$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{4xe^{2x^2}}{1+e^{4x^2}}$$

$$3) \quad \ln\left(\frac{e^x + a^x}{e^x - a^x}\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{2a^x e^x}{a^{2x} - e^{2x}}(1 - \ln a)$$

$$4) \quad x^2 \cdot x^{x^2}$$

$$\text{Sol. } x^{x^2+1} [2 + x^2(1 + 2\ln x)]$$

$$5) \quad \ln(e^x + 5\text{sen}x - 4\text{arcsen}x)$$

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{(e^x + 5\cos x)\sqrt{1-x^2} - 4}{(e^x + 5\text{sen}x - 4\text{arcsen}x)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$6) \quad 5e^{-x^2} + \text{arctg}\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$\text{Sol. } -10xe^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$