

Halla la función derivada de las siguientes funciones:

$$2 \quad f(x) = 5x^2 + 7x - 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 5 \cdot 2x + 7 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 10x + 7 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$3 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{3x^3} \cdot e^x$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{x^3} e^x = \sqrt{3} x^{3/2} e^x$$

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

$$4 \quad f(x) = \frac{e^x \cdot \cos x}{2^{x+4}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2^4} \cdot \frac{e^x \cos x}{2^x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2^4} \cdot \frac{(e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x) 2^x - e^x \cos x 2^x \ln 2}{(2^x)^2} = \frac{1}{2^4} \cdot \frac{e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x \ln 2}{2^x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^4} \cdot \frac{e^x (\cos x - \sin x - \ln 2 \cos x)}{2^x}$$

$$5 \quad f(x) = x \cdot 3^x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$f'(x) = 3^x \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + x \cdot 3^x \ln 3 \cdot \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{x \cdot 3^x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$6 \quad f(x) = \frac{\log_2 x}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot x - \log_2 x \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\ln 2} - \log_2 x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln 2 \log_2 x}{x^2 \ln 2}$$

$$7 \quad f(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 5x + 3}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = 2x - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{3}{x^2} = 2x - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 3 \cdot x^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 + \frac{5}{x^2} + 3 \cdot (-2) x^{-3} = 2 + \frac{5}{x^2} - \frac{6}{x^3}$$

$$8 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

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

$$9 \quad f(x) = (\sin x) \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = (\cos x) \left(x^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + (\sin x) (2x)$$

$$10 \quad f(x) = \frac{2^x}{\cos x}$$

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

$$11 \quad f(x) = \frac{x^2 \cdot 5^x}{x^3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} 5^x$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} 5^x + \frac{1}{x} 5^x \ln 5 = 5^x \frac{x \ln 5 - 1}{x^2}$$

Página 193

Halla la función derivada de las siguientes funciones:

$$12 \quad f(x) = \text{sen}(x^2 - 5x + 7)$$

$$f'(x) = (2x - 5) \cos(x^2 - 5x + 7)$$

$$13 \quad f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(5x+3)^2} = (5x+3)^{2/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} (5x+3)^{-1/3} \cdot 5 = \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{5x+3}}$$

$$14 \quad f(x) = \text{sen}^2\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$D\left(\text{sen}^2\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \begin{cases} (\square^2)' = 2\square \\ (\text{sen } \square)' = \cos \square \\ \left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)' = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \text{sen}\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot 3 = 6 \text{sen}\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

También, usando la fórmula del seno del ángulo doble, podríamos dar el resultado de esta otra manera:

$$f'(x) = 2 \text{sen}\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot 3 = 3 \text{sen}(6x + \pi) = -3 \text{sen } 6x$$

$$15 \quad f(x) = \frac{\log x^2}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2 \log x}{x} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2(1 - \ln 10 \log x)}{x^2 \ln 10}$$

$$16 \quad f(x) = \cos(3x - \pi)$$

$$f'(x) = -3 \text{sen}(3x - \pi)$$

$$17 \quad f(x) = \sqrt{1+2x}$$

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

$$18 \quad f(x) = x e^{2x+1}$$

$$19 \quad f(x) = \frac{\text{sen}(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x \sqrt{1-x^2} \cos(x^2+1) + [x \text{sen}(x^2+1)] / \sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-x^2} = \frac{2x(1-x^2) \cos(x^2+1) + x \text{sen}(x^2+1)}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}}$$

Ejercicios y problemas propuestos

Página 205

9 Halla la función derivada de las siguientes funciones y simplifica cuando sea posible:

$$a) f(x) = \frac{x^3}{3} + 7x^2 - 4x$$

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

$$c) f(x) = \frac{1}{3x} + \sqrt{x}$$

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

$$e) f(x) = \frac{1}{7x+1} + \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{3}$$

$$f) f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 3x)$$

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

$$h) f(x) = \ln 3x + e^{-x}$$

$$i) f(x) = \frac{e^{x-3}}{5}$$

$$j) f(x) = \left(\frac{3-x}{x}\right) \log_2 x$$

$$a) f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 + 7 \cdot 2x - 4 = x^2 + 14x - 4$$

$$b) f'(x) = 3e^{2x} \cdot 2 = 6e^{2x}$$

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

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

$$e) \text{ Teniendo en cuenta que } \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sqrt{x}:$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot (7x+1) - 1 \cdot 7}{(7x+1)^2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-7}{(7x+1)^2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6\sqrt{x}}$$

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

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

$$h) f(x) = \ln 3 + \ln x + e^{-x}$$

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

$$i) f'(x) = \frac{e^{x-3}}{5}$$

$$j) f'(x) = \frac{(-1)x - (3-x)}{x^2} \log_2 x + \frac{3-x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x \ln 2} = \frac{-3 \log_2 x}{x^2} + \frac{3-x}{x^2 \ln 2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(-3 \log_2 x + \frac{3-x}{\ln 2} \right)$$

10 Aplica las reglas de derivación y simplifica si es posible.

a) $f(x) = (5x - 2)^3$

b) $f(x) = 3 \cos(x + \pi)$

c) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} \frac{x}{2}$

d) $f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

e) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+7}{x}}$

f) $f(x) = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 \cdot e^{2x+1}$

g) $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(3x)$

h) $f(x) = x \cdot \operatorname{sen} x^2$

i) $f(x) = \sqrt{7 \cdot \ln x}$

j) $f(x) = (x + \ln x)^2$

a) $f'(x) = 3(5x - 2)^2 \cdot 5 = 15(5x - 2)^2$

b) $f'(x) = -3 \operatorname{sen}(x + \pi)$

c) $f'(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$

d) $f(x) = \frac{e^x(1 + e^{-2x})}{e^x} = 1 + e^{-2x}$

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

e) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+7}{x}}} \cdot \frac{x - (x+7)}{x^2} = \frac{-7}{2x^2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+7}}$

f) $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{8} e^{2x+1} + \frac{x^3}{8} e^{2x+1} \cdot 2 = \frac{e^{2x+1}}{8} (2x^3 + 3x^2)$

g) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\cos^2(3x)} \cdot 3 = \frac{3}{\cos^2(3x)}$

h) $f'(x) = \operatorname{sen} x^2 + x \cos x^2 \cdot 2x = \operatorname{sen} x^2 + 2x^2 \cos x^2$

i) $f'(x) = \sqrt{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}}$

j) $f'(x) = 2(x + \ln x) \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) = 2 \left(x + 1 + \ln x + \frac{\ln x}{x}\right)$

11 Deriva las siguientes funciones:

a) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{e^x + 1}$

b) $f(x) = \left(\frac{\ln x}{x}\right)^2$

c) $f(x) = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

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

e) $f(x) = \frac{x}{3} \log_2(1-x^2)$

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

g) $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{(5x+2)^2}$

h) $f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{4x} - \frac{x}{2}\right)$

a) $f(x) = (e^x + 1)^{1/3}$

$$a) f(x) = (e^x + 1)^{1/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}(e^x + 1)^{-2/3} = \frac{1}{3 \sqrt[3]{(e^x + 1)^2}}$$

$$b) f'(x) = 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{2 \ln x (1 - \ln x)}{x^3}$$

$$c) f(x) = -3(1 - x^2)^{-1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = -3 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) (1 - x^2)^{-3/2} \cdot (-2x) = \frac{-3x}{(1 - x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-3x}{(1 - x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$d) f'(x) = 2 \cdot \frac{3x}{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{3(1 - x^2) - 3x \cdot (-2x)}{(1 - x^2)^2} = \frac{6x(3x^2 + 3)}{(1 - x^2)^3} = \frac{18x(x^2 + 1)}{(1 - x^2)^3}$$

$$e) f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \log_2(1 - x^2) + \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot (-2x) = \frac{\log_2(1 - x^2)}{3} - \frac{2x^2}{3(1 - x^2) \ln 2}$$

$$f) f(x) = e^{-x} (-\ln x) = -e^{-x} \ln x$$

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

$$g) f(x) = (5x + 2)^{2/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} (5x + 2)^{-1/3} \cdot 5 = \frac{10}{3 \sqrt[3]{5x + 2}}$$

$$h) f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{1 - 2x^2}{4x} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1 - 2x^2}{4x}} \cdot \frac{-4x \cdot 4x - (1 - 2x^2) \cdot 4}{(4x)^2} = \frac{4x}{1 - 2x^2} \cdot \frac{-8x^2 - 4}{(4x)^2} = \frac{-4(2x^2 + 1)}{4x(1 - 2x^2)} = \frac{2x^2 + 1}{x(2x^2 - 1)}$$

Las derivadas de los logaritmos pueden hacerse así o utilizando primero las propiedades de los logaritmos .

$$f(x) = \ln(1 - 2x^2) - \ln(4x) ; f'(x) = \frac{-4x}{1 - 2x^2} - \frac{4}{4x} = \text{operaríamos ...}$$