

■ Reglas de derivación

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) 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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 Aplica las propiedades de los logaritmos antes de aplicar las reglas de derivación, para obtener la derivada de estas funciones:

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

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

$$c) f(x) = \ln (1 - 3x^2)^4$$

$$d) f(x) = \log_2 \sqrt[3]{5x - x^2}$$

$$e) f(x) = \ln \sqrt{\frac{x}{x^2 + 1}}$$

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

$$g) f(x) = \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{x - 1}{x^3}}$$

$$h) f(x) = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}}$$

$$a) f(x) = \ln (x^2 + 1) - \ln (x^2 - 1)$$

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

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

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

$$c) f(x) = 4 \ln (1 - 3x^2)$$

$$f'(x) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 3x^2} \cdot (-6x) = \frac{24x}{3x^2 - 1}$$

$$d) f(x) = \log_2 (5x - x^2)^{1/3} = \frac{1}{3} \log_2 (5x - x^2)$$

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

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

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

$$f) f(x) = 3 \log (3x - 5) - \log x$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{3x - 5} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10} - \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \left[\frac{9}{3x - 5} - \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \cdot \frac{9x - 3x + 5}{(3x^2 - 5x)} = \frac{6x + 5}{\ln 10 (3x^2 - 5x)}$$