

1. Halla la derivada de la función  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+1}$  en el punto  $x = 3$ , aplicando la definición de derivada.

$$1^\circ f(a) \Rightarrow f(3) = \frac{2}{3+1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2^\circ f(a+h) \Rightarrow f(3+h) = \frac{2}{3+h+1} = \frac{2}{4+h}$$

$$3^\circ f(a+h) - f(a) \Rightarrow f(3+h) - f(3) = \frac{2}{4+h} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4-1 \cdot (4+h)}{2(4+h)} = \frac{-h}{2(4+h)}$$

$$4^\circ f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h} \Rightarrow f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-h}{2(4+h)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{2h(4+h)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{2(4+h)} = \frac{-1}{8}$$

2. Calcula la derivada de las siguientes funciones :

a)  $f(x) = \sin x^2$        $f(x) = \sin x^2 \rightarrow f = x^2 \rightarrow f' = 2x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \cos x^2$  (seno)

b)  $f(x) = \sin^2 x$        $f(x) = (\sin x)^2 \rightarrow f = \sin x \rightarrow f' = \cos x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$  (potencial)

c)  $f(x) = (3x^2 - 2)^5$        $f(x) = (3x^2 - 2)^5 \rightarrow f = 3x^2 - 2 \rightarrow f' = 6x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 30x (3x^2 - 2)^4$

d)  $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 3}$        $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2 - 3} \rightarrow f = x^2 - 3 \rightarrow f' = 2x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x^2 - 3)^2}}$

e)  $f(x) = e^{3x+2}$        $f(x) = e^{3x+2} \rightarrow f = 3x+2 \rightarrow f' = 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 3 \cdot e^{3x+2}$

f)  $\log_3(4x+1)$        $\log_3(4x+1) \rightarrow f = 4x+1 \rightarrow f' = 4 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{4}{(4x+1) \cdot \ln 3}$

g)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x}$        $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 3x} \rightarrow f = x^2 - 3x \rightarrow f' = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 3x}}$

h)  $f(x) = \sin^2(2x^3 + 2x)$        $f(x) = \left[ \underbrace{\sin(2x^3 + 2x)}_f \right]^2$

1. potencial  $\rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cdot [\sin(2x^3 + 2x)] \cdot f' \dots \dots f'(x) = 2 \cdot [\sin(2x^3 + 2x)] \cdot \cos(2x^3 + 2x) \cdot (6x^2 + 2)$

2. seno  $\rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(2x^3 + 2x) \cdot f' \dots \dots \dots f'(x) = \cos(2x^3 + 2x) \cdot (6x^2 + 2)$  esto es  $f'$  de 1.

3. suma  $\rightarrow f'(x) = 6x^2 + 2$  esto es  $f'$  de 2. Completamos.

3. Halla las funciones derivadas de las siguientes funciones :

$$\text{a) } f(x) = \frac{1}{7x+1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{0 \cdot (7x+1) - 1 \cdot 7}{(7x+1)^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{7}{(7x+1)^2}$$

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

$$\text{c) } f(x) = x^2 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} \quad f(x) = x^{\frac{7}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{7}{3} x^{\frac{7}{3}-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{7}{3} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{7\sqrt[3]{x^4}}{3}$$

$$\text{d) } f(x) = (x - \sqrt{1-x^2})^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(x - \sqrt{1-x^2}) \left( 1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2(x - \sqrt{1-x^2}) \left( 1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right)$$

$$\text{e) } f(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(2 \cdot e^{2x}) \cdot x^2 - (e^{2x} \cdot 2x)}{x^4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x \cdot e^{2x} \cdot (x-1)}{x^4} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2 \cdot e^{2x} \cdot (x-1)}{x^3}$$

$$\text{f) } f(x) = x \cos 2x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 1 \cdot \cos 2x + x(-\sin 2x) \cdot 2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos 2x - 2x \sin 2x$$

$$\text{g) } f(x) = \ln \cos x \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\tan x$$

$$\text{h) } f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \Rightarrow 1. \quad f'(x) = \frac{\frac{-2}{(1+x)^2}}{2\sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}}$$

$$\text{Derivamos: } \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \frac{-1(1+x) - (1-x) \cdot 1}{(1+x)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{-1-x-1+x}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{-2}{(1+x)^2} \text{ lo colocamos en } f' \text{ de } 1.$$

$$\text{i) } f(x) = e^{x^2} \cdot \tan x \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot \tan x + e^{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = e^{x^2} \left( 2x \cdot \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) \Rightarrow f'(x) = e^{x^2} (2x \cdot \tan x + 1 + \tan^2 x)$$