Clase 15 - Análisis Matemático 1 - LC: Derivadas

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8 de Mayo de 2020

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Resumen

Repaso •o

F(x)	<i>F</i> ′(<i>x</i>)
f+g	f'+g'
f.g	f'.g + f.g'
c.f	c.f′
$\frac{f}{g}$	$\frac{f'.g-f.g'}{g^2}$
f(g(x))	f'(g(x)).g'(x)

	f(x)	f'(x)
constante	С	0
$r \in \mathbb{R}$	x ^r	$r.x^{r-1}$
	sen(x)	cos(x)
	cos(x)	-sen(x)
	e ^x	e ^x
<i>a</i> > 0	a ^x	$ln(a) \cdot a^x$
<i>x</i> > 0	In(x)	$\frac{1}{x}$
$a > 0 \land x > 0$	$log_a(x)$	$\frac{1}{\ln(a)\cdot x}$

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

$$F(x) = \cos(x), G(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{x} \text{ y } H(x) = x+1$$

$$f(x) = F(G(H(x))) \qquad f'(x) = F'(G(H(x))) \cdot G'(H(x)) \cdot H'(x)$$

$$F'(x) = -sen(x), G'(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{x} y H'(x) = 1x^{(1-1)=1}$$

$$f'(x) = -sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}e^{x+1} \cdot (1) = \boxed{-\frac{\pi}{2}e^{x+1}sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^{x+1}\right)}$$

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$$f(x) = tan(\sqrt{x})$$
 $F(x) = tan(x) = \frac{sen(x)}{cos(x)}$ y $G(x) = \sqrt{x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $f(x) = F(G(x))$ y $f'(x) = F'(G(x))$. $G'(x)$

$$F'(x) = \frac{\cos(x) \cdot \cos(x) - \sin(x) \cdot (-\sin(x))}{\cos^2(x)} = \frac{1}{\cos^2(x)} = \sec^2(x)$$

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

$$f(x) = e^x sen(3-x) f(x) = F(x) \cdot G(H(x))$$

$$F(x) = e^x, G(x) = sen(x), H(x) = 3-x f'(x) = F'(x).G(H(x)) + F(x).[G'(H(x)).H'(x)]$$

$$f'(x) = e^x sen(3-x) + e^x [cos(3-x) \cdot (-1)] = e^x [sen(3-x) - cos(3-x)]$$

Derivada de la función inversa

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = x$$

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

Ejemplos:

$$f(x) = x^3$$
 y $f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$ $f(f^{-1}(x)) = (f^{-1}(x))^3 = (\sqrt[3]{x})^3 = x$

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

- \blacksquare a^{x} y $log_{a}(x)$
- \blacksquare sen(x) y arcsen(x)
- cos(x) y arccos(x)
- \blacksquare tan(x) y arctan(x)
-

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = ??$$

Derivada de la función inversa

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

$$(f(f^{-1}(x)))' = (x)'$$

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

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

Ejemplo:
$$f(x) = e^x$$
 y $f^{-1}(x) = ln(x)$
 $f'(x) = e^x$

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

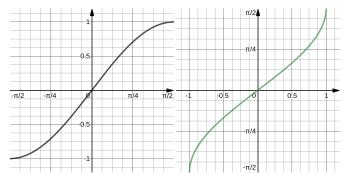
$$g(x) = arcsen(x)$$

$$f(x) = sen(x)$$
 es inyectiva si $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$

$$f: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \left[-1, 1\right]$$

$$f^{-1}: [-1,1] \to \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$$



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$$g(x) = \operatorname{arcsen}(x)$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sen}(x) \text{ es inyectiva si } x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$f: \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \to \left[-1, 1\right]$$

$$f^{-1}: \left[-1, 1\right] \to \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))} = \frac{1}{\cos(g(x))} = \frac{1}{\cos(\operatorname{arcsen}(x))}$$

$$\cos^{2}(\alpha) + \operatorname{sen}^{2}(\alpha) = 1 \to \cos^{2}(\operatorname{arcsen}(x)) + \operatorname{sen}^{2}(\operatorname{arcsen}(x)) = 1$$

$$\cos^{2}(\operatorname{arcsen}(x)) + x^{2} = 1 \Rightarrow \cos^{2}(\operatorname{arcsen}(x)) = 1 - x^{2}$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{arcsen}(x)) = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \quad \operatorname{arcsen}(x) \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha) \ge 0$$

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

$$g(x) = \arccos(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x) \text{ es inyectiva si } x \in [0, \pi]$$

$$f : [0, \pi] \to [-1, 1]$$

$$f^{-1} : [-1, 1] \to [0, \pi] \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))} = \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sen}(g(x))} = \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{arccos}(x))}$$

$$\cos^2(\operatorname{arccos}(x)) + \operatorname{sen}^2(\operatorname{arccos}(x)) = 1$$

$$\operatorname{sen}^2(\operatorname{arccos}(x)) + x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}^2(\operatorname{arccos}(x)) = 1 - x^2$$

$$\operatorname{sen}(\operatorname{arccos}(x)) = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad \operatorname{arccos}(x) \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}(\alpha) \ge 0$$

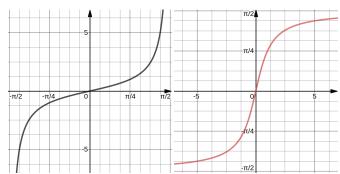
$$g'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$g(x) = arctan(x)$$

$$f(x) = tan(x)$$
 es inyectiva si $x \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$

$$f:\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]\to\left(-\infty,+\infty\right)$$

$$f^{-1}: (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$$



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$$g(x) = arctan(x)$$

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$$f^{-1}: (-\infty, +\infty) \rightarrow \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = g(x)$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))} = \frac{1}{\sec^2(g(x))} = \frac{1}{\sec^2(\arctan(x))}$$

$$\mathit{os}^2(\alpha) + \mathit{sen}^2(\alpha) = 1 \rightarrow \frac{\mathit{cos}^2(\alpha)}{\mathit{cos}^2(\alpha)} + \frac{\mathit{sen}^2(\alpha)}{\mathit{cos}^2(\alpha)} = \frac{1}{\mathit{cos}^2(\alpha)} \Rightarrow 1 + \mathit{tan}^2(\alpha) = \mathit{sec}^2(\alpha)$$

$$1 + tan^2(arctan(x)) = sec^2(arctan(x)) \Rightarrow sec^2(arctan(x)) = x^2 + 1$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

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Reglas de derivacion y derivadas de funciones elementales

F(x)	<i>F</i> ′(<i>x</i>)
f+g	f'+g'
f.g	f'.g + f.g'
c.f	c.f′
$\frac{f}{g}$	$\frac{f'.g-f.g'}{g^2}$
f(g(x))	f'(g(x)).g'(x)
$f^{-1}(x)$	$\frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$



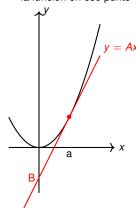
	f(x)	f'(x)
constante	С	0
$r \in \mathbb{R}$	x ^r	$r.x^{r-1}$
	sen(x)	cos(x)
	cos(x)	-sen(x)
	e ^x	e ^x
<i>a</i> > 0	a ^x	$ln(a) \cdot a^x$
<i>x</i> > 0	ln(x)	$\frac{1}{x}$
$a > 0 \land x > 0$	$log_a(x)$	$\frac{1}{\ln(a) \cdot x}$
$-1 \le x \le 1$	arcsen(x)	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$-1 \le x \le 1$	arccos(x)	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
	arctan(x)	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Ecuación de la recta tangente

"La derivada de una función en un punto es la pendiente de la recta que es tangente a la función en ese punto"

Ecuación de la recta tangente

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$$y = Ax + B$$
A Se consigue
$$A = f'(a) \text{ elaborato by } F(a)$$

B???
$$x = a \Rightarrow y = f(a) \Rightarrow f(a) = A \cdot a + B$$

Solve Function e Volumba en a
$$B = f(a) - A \cdot a = f(a) - f'(a) \cdot a$$

$$y = f'(a) x + f(a) - a f'(a) = f'(a)(x - a) + f(a) = y$$

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

Dar la ecuación de la recta tangente al gráfico de f(x) en el punto (-1,0)

Ecuación de la recta tangente

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$$f(-1) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^{-1+1}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$
$$v = Ax + B$$

$$A = f'(-1) \qquad f'(x) = -sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2}e^{x+1}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}e^{x+1} \Rightarrow f'(-1) = -sen\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A = -\frac{\pi}{2} \qquad y = -\frac{\pi}{2}x + B$$

$$(-1,0) \Rightarrow 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot (-1) + B \qquad \Rightarrow B = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{2}(x+1)$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

Dar la ecuación de la recta tangente al gráfico de f(x) en el punto (0,1)

Ecuación de la recta tangente

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$$y = Ax + B$$

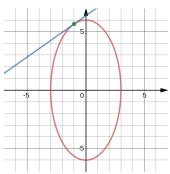
$$A = f'(0)$$
 $f'(x) = e^x \Rightarrow f'(0) = e^0 = \boxed{1 = A}$

$$x = 0 \rightarrow y = 1 \Rightarrow 1 = A.0 + B$$
 $B = 1$

$$y = 1$$
 $x + 1$

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

Dar la ecuación de la recta tangente al gráfico de la elipse en el punto $(-1, 4\sqrt{2})$



$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

Dar la ecuación de la recta tangente al gráfico de la elipse en el punto $(-1, 4\sqrt{2})$

$$y^2 = 36\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{9}\right) \qquad \qquad y = \pm\sqrt{36 - \frac{36}{9}x^2}$$

(y toma valores ± porque NO es una función sino la curva de la elipse)

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$$(-1, 4\sqrt{2}) \rightarrow \boxed{f(x) = \sqrt{36 - 4x^2}} \qquad f(-1) = \sqrt{36 - 4} = \sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16.2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$r = Ax + B \qquad A = f'(-1) \qquad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (36 - 4x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (-8x)$$

$$f'(-1) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{36 - 4}} \cdot (-8) \cdot (-1) = \frac{8}{2.4.\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = A$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow r = f(-1) = 4\sqrt{2} \qquad \Rightarrow 4\sqrt{2} = A(-1) + B \rightarrow 4\sqrt{2} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + B$$

$$\rightarrow B = 4\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}\left(4 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \boxed{\frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}} = B$$

$$r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

Derivadas de orden superior

Derivadas de orden superior

La derivada de una función f es una función f' que a su vez puede ser derivable en algunos puntos. La derivada de la derivada se llama derivada segunda y se denota $f'' \circ f^{(2)}$

Si continuamos el proceso podemos definir la *n*-ésima derivada o derivada de orden

$$n$$
: $f^{(n)}$. Otra notación: $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}f(x) = f^{(n)}$

Eiemplos:

$$f(x) = x^4$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^3$$

$$f^{\prime\prime}(x)=12x^2$$

$$f^{(3)}=24x$$

$$f^{(4)} = 24$$

$$f^{(5)} = 0$$



Si n > 5, $f^{(n)} = 0$

Diferenciación logarítmica

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

Tomar logaritmo de ambos lados

$$\ln(f(x)) = \ln\left(\frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}\sqrt{x^2+4}}{(4x-2)^2}\right) = \ln\left(x^{\frac{5}{4}}\right) + \ln(\sqrt{x^2+4}) - \ln\left((4x-2)^2\right)$$

$$\ln(f(x)) = \frac{5}{4}\ln(x) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+4) - 2\ln(4x-2)$$

Derivar de ambos lados

$$(\ln(f(x)))' = \left(\frac{5}{4}\ln(x)\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+4)\right)' - (2\ln(4x-2))'$$

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+4} \cdot 2x - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4x-2} \cdot 4$$

Despejar f'(x)

$$f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4x} + \frac{x}{(x^2 + 4)} - \frac{8}{4x - 2}\right) = \boxed{\frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}\sqrt{x^2 + 4}}{(4x - 2)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{5}{4x} + \frac{x}{(x^2 + 4)} - \frac{8}{4x - 2}\right)}$$

FIN