## APLICACIÓN DE LA DEFINICIÓN DE DERIVADA

Aplicando la definición de derivada, calcula f'(1), siendo  $f(x) = \frac{2}{x}$ .

Calcula, utilizando la definición de derivada, f'(1) para la función  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{3}$ .

Utilizando la definición de derivada, calcula f'(-1), siendo  $f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{2}$ .

Aplicando la definición de deriv adacalcula f(x), siendo  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ .

Halla f'(x), aplicando la definición de derivada, siendo  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ .

## CALCULAR LAS DERIVADAS DE LAS SIGUIENTES FUNCIONES

368. 
$$y = x^5 - 4x^3 + 2x - 3$$
.

369. 
$$y = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}x + x^2 - 0.5x^4$$
. 376\*.  $y = x^2 \sqrt[3]{x^2}$ .

370. 
$$y = ax^2 + bx + c$$
.

371. 
$$y = -\frac{5x^3}{a}$$
.

372. 
$$y = at^m + bt^{m+n}$$
.

373. 
$$y = \frac{ax^6 + b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$
.

374. 
$$y = \frac{\pi}{x} + \ln 2$$
.

390. 
$$y = x^7 \cdot e^x$$
.

391. 
$$y = (x-1)e^x$$
.

392. 
$$y = \frac{e^x}{x^2}$$
.

393. 
$$y = \frac{x^5}{e^x}$$
.

394. 
$$f(x) = e^x \cos x$$
.

395. 
$$y = (x^2 - 2x + 2)e^x$$
.

375. 
$$y = 3x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x^{\frac{5}{2}} + x^{-3}$$
.

$$376*. \ y = x^2 \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

377. 
$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{b}{x\sqrt[3]{x}}$$
.

$$378. \ \ y = \frac{a+bx}{c+dx} \ .$$

379. 
$$y = \frac{2x+3}{x^2-5x+5}$$
.

380. 
$$y = \frac{2}{2x-1} - \frac{1}{x}$$
.

381. 
$$y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}}$$
.

396. 
$$y = e^x \arcsin x$$
.

397. 
$$y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$$
.

398. 
$$y = x^3 \ln x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$
.

399. 
$$y = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln x - \frac{\ln x}{x}$$
.

400. 
$$y = \ln x \lg x - \ln a \log_a x$$
.

## **CALCULAR LAS DERIVADAS DE LAS SIGUIENTES FUNCIONES**

455\*\*. 
$$y = \text{sen}^3 5x \cos^2 \frac{x}{3}$$
.

456. 
$$y = -\frac{11}{2(x-2)^2} - \frac{14}{x-2}$$
.

457. 
$$y = -\frac{15}{4(x-3)^4} - \frac{10}{3(x-3)^3} - \frac{1}{2(x-3)^2}$$
.

458. 
$$y = \frac{x^8}{8(1-x^2)^4}$$
.

459. 
$$y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-2x+1}}{x}$$
.

460. 
$$y = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$
.

461. 
$$y = \frac{x^3}{3\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$$
.

462. 
$$y = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{18}{7} x \sqrt[6]{x} + \frac{9}{5} x \sqrt[3]{x^2} + \frac{6}{13} x^2 \sqrt[6]{x}$$
.

463. 
$$y = \frac{1}{8} \sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^8} - \frac{1}{5} \sqrt[3]{(1+x^3)^5}$$
.

**464.** 
$$y = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}$$
.

465. 
$$y = x^4 (a - 2x^3)^2$$
.

475. 
$$y = \frac{(tg^3 x - 1)(tg^4 x + 10 tg^2 x + 1)}{3 tg^3 x}$$
.

476. 
$$y = tg^2 5x$$
.

477. 
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sen}(x^2)$$
.

478. 
$$y = \text{sen}^2(t^3)$$
.

479. 
$$y = 3 \operatorname{sen} x \cos^2 x + \operatorname{sen}^3 x$$
.

480. 
$$y = \frac{1}{3} tg^3 x - tg x + x$$
.

481. 
$$y = -\frac{\cos x}{3 \sin^3 x} + \frac{4}{3} \cot x$$
.

482. 
$$y = \sqrt{\alpha \operatorname{sen}^2 x + \beta \cos^2 x}$$
.

## CALCULAR LAS SIGUIENTES DERIVADAS IMPLÍCITAS

$$2x-5y+10=0.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

$$x^3 + y^3 = a^3$$
.

$$x^3 + x^2y + y^2 = 0$$
.

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$$
.

$$\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{y^2} = \sqrt[3]{a^2}$$
.

$$y^3 = \frac{x-y}{x+y}$$
.

$$y = 0.3 \text{ sen } y = x.$$

$$a\cos^2(x+y)=b.$$

$$tg y = xy$$
.