Derivadas	
f(x)	f'(x)
x^n	nx^{n-1}
ln(x)	$\frac{1}{x}$
e^x	e^x
f(x) + g(x)	f'(x) + g'(x)
f(x) - g(x)	f'(x) - g'(x)
f(x). g(x)	f'(x). g(x) + f(x). g'(x)
f(x)	f'(x).g(x)-f(x).g'(x)
g(x)	$(g(x))^2$
f(g(x))	f'(g(x)).g'(x)
(regla de la cadena)	

PROPIEDADES DE LA SUMATORIA:

1)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a \times x_i = a \times x_1 + a \times x_2 + ... + a \times x_n = a \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

2)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a = a + a + ... + a = a \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} 1 = a \times n$$

PROPIEDADES DE LA PRODUCTORIA:

1.
$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} (a \times x_i) = (a \times x_1) \times (a \times x_2) \times \dots \times (a \times x_n) = a^n \times \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

2.
$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} a^{x_i} = a^{x_1} \times a^{x_2} \times ... \times a^{x_n} = a^{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i}$$

PROPIEDADES DEL LOGARITMO NATURAL:

1.
$$\ln(a \times b) = \ln(a) + \ln(b)$$

4.
$$ln(1) = 0$$

2.
$$\ln(a/b) = \ln(a) - \ln(b)$$

5.
$$ln(e) = 1$$

3.
$$\ln(a^b) = b \times \ln(a)$$

Observar que:

$$\ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right) = \ln(x_{1} \times x_{2} \times ... \times x_{n}) = \ln(x_{1}) + \ln(x_{2}) + ... + \ln(x_{n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(x_{i})$$

$$\ln\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n} a^{x_i}\right) = \ln\left(a^{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)}\right) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right) \times \ln(a) = \ln(a) \times \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$