

# Banco de ejercicios

Jonathan Vega, Carlos Ruiz

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## 1. Escolar básica 1 a 4

Contar del 1 al 5  
Contar del 5 al 1  
Contar del 5 al 10  
Contar del 10 al 5  
Contar del 1 al 10

Sumas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4  
Sumas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7  
Sumas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9  
Contar del 10 al 20  
Sumas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Restas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
Restas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Sin resultados negativos  
Restas solo con 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Sin resultados negativos  
Calcular números dobles:

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

$$3 + 3 = 6$$

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$$5 + 5 = 10$$

Contar desde el 0 al 20

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$7 + 7 = 14$$

$$8 + 8 = 16$$

$$9 + 9 = 18$$

$$10 + 10 = 20$$

Para personas en 3 o 4 básico:

Contar desde 0 a 50

$$11 + 11 = 22$$

$$12 + 12 = 24$$

$$13 + 13 = 26$$

$$14 + 14 = 28$$

$15 + 15 = 30$   
 $16 + 16 = 32$   
 $17 + 17 = 34$   
 $18 + 18 = 36$   
 $19 + 19 = 38$   
 $20 + 20 = 40$   
 $21 + 21 = 42$   
 $22 + 22 = 44$   
 $23 + 23 = 46$   
 $24 + 24 = 48$   
 $25 + 25 = 50$

## 2. Escolar básica 5 a 6

Sumas y restas de dos dígitos:

$25 - 24 = 1$   
 $35 + 47 = 82$   
 $29 + 38 = 67$   
 $52 - 34 = 18$   
 $72 + 14 = 86$   
 $89 - 49 = 40$   
 $58 + 41 = 99$   
Etc.

Tablas de multiplicar:

$1 * 1 = 1$   
 $1 * 2 = 2$   
 $1 * 3 = 3$   
 $1 * 4 = 4$   
 $1 * 5 = 5$   
 $1 * 6 = 6$   
Etc. hasta 10  
 $2 * 1 = 2$   
 $2 * 2 = 4$   
 $2 * 3 = 6$   
 $2 * 4 = 8$   
 $2 * 5 = 10$   
 $2 * 6 = 12$   
Etc. hasta 10  
 $3 * 1 = 3$   
 $3 * 2 = 6$   
 $3 * 3 = 9$   
 $3 * 4 = 12$   
 $3 * 5 = 15$

$$3 * 6 = 18$$

De esta manera se continua hasta 10. Si los ejercicios son secuenciales como los descritos en este documentos, o aleatorios, esto queda a cargo del profesorado.

Divisiones son a traves del mismo procedimiento creado para las multiplicaciones.

Cálculo de múltiplicaciones por dobles y mitades:

Se pregunta por el número que falta en la ecuación, en el juego se omite un número

$$34 * 5 = 17 * 10$$

$$36 * 5 = 18 * 10$$

$$18 * 9 = 9 * 18$$

$$28 * 3 = 14 * 6$$

$$42 * 2 = 21 * 4$$

$$16 * 5 = 8 * 10$$

$$24 * 2 = 48 * 1$$

$$36 * 2 = 72 * 1$$

$$26 * 2 = 13 * 4$$

$$16 * 4 = 32 * 2$$

EL modelado de estos últimos ejercicios tiene contemplado no salirse de los números pasados a 100 y no utilizar números fraccionarios.

Suma y resta de fracciones homogeneas:

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = ?$$

$$\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = ?$$

$$\frac{8}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = ?$$

$$\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = ?$$

$$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{8}{7} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{3} = ?$$

$$\frac{6}{4} + \frac{7}{4} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} = ?$$

$$\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = ?$$

$$\frac{8}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = ?$$

$$\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = ?$$

$$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{8}{7} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{3} = ?$$

$$\frac{6}{4} + \frac{7}{4} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = ?$$

Suma y resta de fracciones heterogeneas:

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{8}{6} + \frac{3}{7} =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{3} =$$

$$\frac{9}{8} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{8}{6} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$\frac{6}{4} + \frac{7}{5} =$$

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{9} =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{5} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} =$$

$$\frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{3} =$$

$$\frac{8}{7} + \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{9} =$$

$$\frac{9}{2} + \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{5}{7} + \frac{8}{6} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\frac{6}{2} + \frac{7}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{8} =$$

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{6} =$$

### 3. Escolar básica 7 a 8

Ecuaciones de primer grado:  $x + 5 = 10$

$$x + 7 = 22$$

$$7 + x = 12$$

$$2x + 9 = 18$$

$$5 + x = 16$$

$$2x + 4 = 11$$

$$y + 7 = 14$$

$$y + y = 10$$

$$2 + 5 = 18$$

$$2y + 7 = 11$$

$$3x + 5 = 10$$

$$10x + 8 = 20$$

$$4x + 5 = 13x$$

$$9x + 9 = 17$$

$$x + 4 = 12$$

$$5x + 5 = 10$$

$$x - 5 = 10$$

$$x - 7 = 22$$

$$7 - x = 12$$

$$2x - 9 = 18$$

$$5 - x = 16$$

$$2x - 4 = 11$$

$$y - 7 = 14$$

$$y - y = 10$$

$$2 - 5y = 18$$

$$2y - 7 = 11$$

$$3x - 5 = 10$$

$$10x - 8 = 20$$

$$4x - 5 = 13x$$

$$9x - 9 = 17$$

$$x - 4 = 12$$

$$5x - 5 = 10$$

Inecuaciones de primer grado:  $x + 5 \neq 10$

$$x + 7 \neq 22$$

$$7 + x \neq 12$$

$$2x + 9 \neq 18$$

$$5 + x \neq 16$$

$$2x + 4 \neq 11$$

$$y + 7 \neq 14$$

$$y + y \neq 10$$

$$2 + 5y \neq 18$$

$$2y + 7 \neq 11$$

$$3x + 5 \neq 10$$

$10x + 8 \div 20$   
 $4x + 5 \div 13x$   
 $9x + 9 \div 17$   
 $x + 4 \div 12$   
 $5x + 5 \div 10$   
 $x - 5 \div 10$   
 $x - 7 \div 22$   
 $7 - x \div 12$   
 $2x - 9 \div 18$   
 $5 - x \div 16$   
 $2x - 4 \div 11$   
 $y - 7 \div 14$   
 $y - y \div 10$   
 $2 - 5 \div 18$   
 $2y - 7 \div 11$   
 $3x - 5 \div 10$   
 $10x - 8 \div 20$   
 $4x - 5 \div 13x$   
 $9x - 9 \div 17$   
 $x - 4 \div 12$   
 $5x - 5 \div 10$

Calcular Raices cuadradas exactas:

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\sqrt{49} = 7$$

$$\sqrt{81} = 9$$

$$\sqrt{64} = 8$$

$$\sqrt{25} = 5$$

$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\sqrt{144} = 12$$

Operaciones aritmeticas con decimales:

$$11.5 + 12.5 = ?$$

$$12,4 * 14 = ?$$

$$15.7 / 4 = ?$$

$$17.4 + 24.8 = ?$$

$$13.7 * 15 = ?$$

$$16.2 / 4 = ?$$

$$17.2 * 7 = ?$$

$$18.2 / 2 = ?$$

$$19.2 * 4 = ?$$

$$20.4 + 13.5 = ?$$

$$21.6 + 14.7 = ?$$

$$22.5 - 22.4 = ?$$

$$23.2 * 2 = ?$$

$$24.5 / 24.5 = ?$$

$$37.4 + 72.9 = ?$$

Reducir trinomios a binomios:

$$2x + 4y + 8 = ?$$

$$6x - 12y - 18 = ?$$

$$3x + 4y + 9 = ?$$

$$5x + 4y - 12 = ?$$

$$8x - 5y + 15 = ?$$

$$6x + 4y + 9 = ?$$

$$x + 4y - 7 = ?$$

$$2x + y + 9 = ?$$

## 4. Escolar Media 1 a 4

Ecuaciones con números racionales:  $x + 5.242 = -10.7$

$$x + 7.4 = 23.7$$

$$-7.5 + x = 14$$

$$2x + 9 = 18.812$$

$$5.4 + x = 16.7$$

$$2x + 4.7 = 11.8$$

$$y + 7.23 = -14.72$$

$$y + y = 12.5$$

$$2.54 + 5y = 18$$

$$2y + 7.2 = 11.5$$

$$3x + 5.8 = 10.7$$



$$\begin{aligned}
10x + 8.2 &= 20.7 \\
4x + 5.9 &= 13x \\
9x + 9.2 &= 17 \\
x + 4.7 &= 12.8 \\
5x + 5.8 &= 10.4 \\
x - 5.2 &= 11.89 \\
x - 7.5 &= 22.7 \\
7 - x &= 12.8 \\
2x - 9.2 &= 18.7 \\
5 - x &= 16.4 \\
2x - 4 &= -11.4 \\
-y - 7.2 &= 14.5 \\
-y - y &= 10.12 \\
2.4 - 5y &= 18.4 \\
2y - 7 &= -11.42 \\
3x - 5.7 &= 10 \\
10x - 8.4 &= 20 \\
4x - 5.84 &= 13x \\
9x - 9.2 &= -17.5 \\
x - 4 &= 12.3 \\
5x - 5 &= 10.2
\end{aligned}$$

Inecuaciones con números irracionales:  $x + 5 \geq 10.4$

$$\begin{aligned}
x + 7 &\leq 22.7 \\
7 + x &\leq 12.2 \\
2x + 9 &\leq 18.2 \\
5 + x &\leq 16.7 \\
2x + 4.12 &\leq 11.23 \\
y + 7 &\leq 14.124 \\
y + y &\leq 10.172 \\
2 + 5y &\leq 18.4 \\
2y + 7.43 &\leq 11.21 \\
3x + 5.81 &\leq 10.71 \\
10x + 8.4 &\leq 20.4 \\
4x + 5.81 &\leq 13x \\
9x + 9.72 &\leq 17.98 \\
x + 4.41 &\leq 12.12 \\
5x + 5.41 &\leq 10.12 \\
x - 5.12 &\leq 10.722 \\
x - 7.212 &\leq -22.1245 \\
7.12 - x &\leq 12.51 \\
2x - 9.214 &\leq 18.43 \\
5.2 - x &\leq 16.41 \\
2x - 4.78 &\leq 11.41 \\
y - 7.12 &\leq 14.781 \\
y - y &\leq 10.21
\end{aligned}$$

2.12 - 5Y  $\dot{c}$ -18.41  
 2y - 7.7181  $\dot{c}$ = 11.154  
 3x - 5.171  $\dot{c}$ = 10.862  
 10x - 8.718  $\dot{c}$ = 20.22  
 4x - 5.12  $\dot{c}$ = -13x  
 9x - 9.12  $\dot{c}$ = -17.716  
 x - 4.4  $\dot{c}$ = 12.21  
 5x - 5.7  $\dot{c}$ = 10.14

Estos ejercicios tambien se pueden elevar la X y la Y al cuadrado, para practiar en ese escenario.

Factorizacion De expresiones algebraicas: ´

1)

$$\frac{(x-3)\sqrt{4-x^2}}{4-x^2}$$

2)

$$\frac{\sqrt{2x+6}-4}{x-5}$$

3)

$$9x^2 + 4y^2 - 8y - 12 = 0$$

4)

$$2x + 2y^2 - 6x + 10y + 7 = 0$$

5)

$$5x - 4y^2 - 6x + 10y^2 + 12 = 0$$

6)

$$7x^2 + 6y - 9x + 8y + 15 = 0$$

7)

$$9x + 7y^2 - 8y - 12y^2 + 8 = 0$$

#### Ecuaciones con logaritmos

1)

$$\log_5(x+3) = 1$$

2)

$$\frac{\log_2(16-x^2)}{\log_2(3x-4)} = 2$$

3)

$$\log_2 x + 3 \log_2 y = 5$$

4)

$$2 \log_2 x = 1 + \log_2(x-0,9)$$

#### Operatoria básica de números complejos

1)  $z_1 = 3 + 2i$ ;  $z_2 = 1 + 7i$ ;  $z_1 + z_2 = ?$

2)  $z_1 = 7 - 5i$ ;  $z_2 = 2 + 2i$ ;  $z_1 - z_2 = ?$

3)  $z_1 = 8 + 7i$ ;  $z_2 = 3 + 4i$ ;  $z_1 * z_2 = ?$

4)  $z_1 = 4 + 8i$ ;  $z_2 = 5 - 14i$ ;  $z_1 * z_2 = ?$

5)  $z_1 = 9 - 9i$ ;  $z_2 = 6 + 18i$ ;  $z_1 + z_2 = ?$

#### Resolucion y factorización de ecuaciones cúbicas

1)

$$9x^3 + 4x^2 - 8x - 12 = 0$$

2)

$$2x^3 + 2 - 6x^2 + 7x = 0$$

3)

$$5x - 4x^2 - 6x^3 + 14 = 0$$

4)

$$7x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x + 15 = 0$$

5)

$$9x^3 + 7x^2 - 12x^2 + 8x + 2 = 0$$

## 5. Universitaria primer semestre

Sumatorias:

1)

$$\sum_{i=2}^{10} (2i - 1) = 48$$

2) Método Gauss

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} i = \frac{10 * 11}{2} = 55$$

3)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{100} (k + 1) = \sum_{k=1}^{100} k + \sum_{k=1}^{100} 1$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$$\frac{100 * 101}{2} + 100 = 5150$$

Ecuaciones de segundo grado:

1)

$$(x + 2)(x - 3) = 1$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$$x^2 - x - 6 = 1$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$$x^2 - x - 7 = 0$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 - 4 * 1 * (-7)}}{2 * 1}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{29}}{2}$$

2)

$$12x^2 - 24x + 3x^2 + 6x - 14x^2 + 56 = 0$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow x^2 - 18x + 56 = 0$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow (x - 14)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow S = [14, 4]$$

3)

$$x^2 + 10x - 3000 = 0$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow x = \frac{-10 \pm \sqrt{10^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3000)}}{2 \cdot 1}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{-10 \pm 110}{2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow S = [-60, 50]$$

Inecuaciones

1)

$$5(x - 1) > 2 - (17 - 3x)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow 5x - 5 > 2 - 17 + 3x$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow 5x - 3x - 5 + 17 > 2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow 2x + 12 > 2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow x > -10$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow x > -5$$

$$S = ] - 5, +\infty]$$

$$2)(x - 1)(x + 3) < 0$$

$$S = ] - 3, 1[$$

3)

$$\frac{(x-5)}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$S = R - [-2, 5]$$

Funciones trigonométricas con valores entregados en radianes y grados

1)

$$\sin(75^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ + 30^\circ)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \sin(45^\circ) * \cos(30^\circ) + \cos(45^\circ) * \sin(30^\circ)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} * \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} * \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{6}+2}{4}$$

2)

$$\sin(105^\circ) = \sin(45^\circ + 60^\circ)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} * \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2} + \frac{2}{2} * \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

*Ejercicios de números complejos :*

1)

$$(2 + 3i) + (5 + 6i)$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$(2 + 5) + (3 + 6)i$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$7 + 9i$$

2)

$$(2 + 3i) * (5 + 6i)$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$10 + 12i + 15i + 18i^2$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$10 + 27i + 18(-1)$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$10 + 27i - 18$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$-2 + 27i$$

3)

$$\overline{(2 + 3i)} + \overline{(3 - 5i)}$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$(2 - 3i) + (3 + 5i)$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$5 + 2i$$

4) Separar parte imaginaria de la real

$$z = \frac{2 - 7i}{3 - 4i}$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$\frac{(2-7i)(3+4i)}{9-(4i)^2}$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$\frac{6+8i-21i-28(-1)}{9-16-1}$$

 $\Longleftrightarrow$ 

$$\frac{34-13i}{9+16}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{34}{25} - \frac{13}{25}i$$

Ejercicios con forma polar:

1)

$$z = 2 * cis(\pi/3)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow 2(\cos(\pi/3) + i\sin(\pi/3))$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow 2(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow 1 + \sqrt{3}i$$

2) Escribir en forma polar

$$z = 2 + 2i$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow |z| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \sin(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{por lo tanto : } \theta = \pi/4$$

$$\pi/4 = 45^\circ$$

$$\text{Resultado : } z = 2\sqrt{2} * cis(\pi/4)$$

3)

$$z = -\sqrt{3} + i$$



$$|z| = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$$

$$\cos(\theta) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\sin(\theta) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \pi/6$$

$$\theta = \pi - \alpha = \pi - \pi/6$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{Resultado : } z = 2 * \text{cis}\left(\frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

## 6. Universitaria segundo semestre

Algebra de límites que tienden al infinito:

1)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \left( 4 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 4 - \frac{1}{3^n} \right)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 4 - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} (4 - 0) = \frac{4}{3}$$

2)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{x^2 - x} * \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{x}}$$

resultado : 1

3)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} * \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2}}} = 1$$

Límites con acotamiento:

1)

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{x - 1}$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x * \frac{1}{x - 1} = +\infty$$

2)

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x}{x - 1}$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow 1} 2x * \frac{1}{x - 1} = -\infty$$

3)

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\text{sen}(x)}{x} = 1$$

Derivadas sin funciones trigonométricas:

1)

$$f(x) = 3x + 5$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3(x+h)+5-(3x+5)}{h}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3h}{h}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 3$$

2)

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2+5}{2x^3}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{(2x^3)(6x) - (3x^2+5)(6x^2)}{(2x^3)^2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{12x^4 - (18x^4 + 30x^2)}{4x^6}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{12x^4 - 18x^4 + 30x^2}{4x^6}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-6x^4 - 30x^2}{4x^6}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2x^2(-3x^2-15)}{4x^6}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-3x^2-15}{2x^4}$$

3)

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 2x^{-1}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = -2x^{-2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{-2}{x^2}$$

Derivadas con trigonometria:

1)

$$f(x) = \sin x^3$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \cos x^3 * 3x^2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 3x^2 \cos x^3$$

2)

$$f(x) = \cos^3 x$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 3(\cos x)^2 * (-\sin x)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = -3\sin x \cos^2 x$$

3)

$$f(x) = \tan x^2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \sec^2 x^2 * 2x$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 2x \sec^2 x^2$$

Derivadas de orden superior:

1) Encontrar cuarta derivada:

$$f'(x) = 15x^4 - 8x^3 + 3x^2$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 60x^3 - 24x^2 + 6x$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f''(x) = 180x^2 - 48x + 6$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'''(x) = 360x - 48$$

2) Encontrar segunda derivada:

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

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 18x + 4}{(2x + 3)^2}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f''(x) = \frac{(2x + 3)^2(12x + 18) - (6x^2 + 18x + 4) \cdot 2(2x + 3) \cdot 2}{(2x + 3)^4}$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f''(x) = \frac{38}{(2x + 3)^3}$$

3) Encontrar tercera derivada:

$$f(x) = 3x^4 - 2x^2 + x$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'(x) = 12x^3 - 4x + 1$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f''(x) = 36x^2 - 4$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow f'''(x) = 72x$$