

REGLA DE LA CADENA PARA DERIVADAS.

Anteriormente hemos estudiado la regla para derivar potencias

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = n x^{n-1}$$

que es válida para todos los números reales x con exponente .

Ahora veremos que una regla semejante se cumple para la derivada de una potencia de una función $y = [f(x)]^n$. Consideremos un ejemplo .

Suponga que queremos derivar

$$y = (x^{10} + 8)^2$$

La función y la podemos escribir como

$$y = (x^{10} + 8)(x^{10} + 8)$$

Derivando

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(x^{10} + 8)^2 &= \frac{d}{dx}((x^{10} + 8)(x^{10} + 8)) \\ &= (x^{10} + 8) \frac{d}{dx}(x^{10} + 8) + (x^{10} + 8) \frac{d}{dx}(x^{10} + 8) \\ &= (x^{10} + 8)(10x^9) + (x^{10} + 8)(10x^9) \\ &= 2(x^{10} + 8)(10x^9) \text{ ----- (*)}\end{aligned}$$

En forma semejante , para derivar la función $y = (x^{10} + 8)^3$, podemos escribirla como $y = (x^{10} + 8)^2 (x^{10} + 8)$ y usar la regla del producto y el resultado (*)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(x^{10} + 8)^3 &= \frac{d}{dx}((x^{10} + 8)^2 (x^{10} + 8)) \\ &= (x^{10} + 8)^2 \frac{d}{dx}(x^{10} + 8) + (x^{10} + 8) \frac{d}{dx}((x^{10} + 8)^2) \\ &= (x^{10} + 8)^2 (10x^9) + (x^{10} + 8) 2(x^{10} + 8)(10x^9) \\ &= (x^{10} + 8)^2 (10x^9) + 2(x^{10} + 8)^2 (10x^9)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 3(x^{10} + 8)^2 (10x^9)$$

De igual manera la función $y = (x^{10} + 8)^4$ podemos probar que

$$\frac{d}{dx} ((x^{10} + 8)^4) = 4(x^{10} + 8)^3 (10x^9) .$$

En general tendremos que

$$\frac{d}{dx} ((f(x))^n) = n (f(x))^{n-1} f'(x) .$$

PARTE A

1) $f(x) = (3x + 1)^4$

Apliquemos la regla de la cadena .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x((3x + 1)^4) \\ &= 4(3x + 1)^3 (3x + 1)' \\ &= 4(3x + 1)^3 (3) \\ &= 12(3x + 1)^3 \end{aligned}$$

■

3) $f(x) = (9x + 2)^{\frac{2}{3}}$

Veamos la regla de la cadena

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= ((9x + 2)^{\frac{2}{3}})' \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (9x + 2)^{\frac{2}{3}-1} (9x + 2)' \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (9x + 2)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (9) \\ &= 6 (9x + 2)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \text{ ----- } > 2(9) = 18 \quad 18/3 = 6 \\ &= \frac{6}{(9x + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{6}{\sqrt[3]{9x + 2}} \end{aligned}$$

■

5) $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}$

Modifiquemos f : $f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x((x^2 - 2x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} (x^2 - 2x + 1)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x - 2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2 - 2x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}} 2(x - 1) \\ &= \frac{x - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 1}} \end{aligned}$$

■

7) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 3x - 1}$

Este ejercicio puede resolverse con la regla para derivar cocientes , pero aplicaremos la Regla de la Cadena . Veamos

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (x^2 + 3x - 1)^{-1} \\ f'(x) &= D_x((x^2 + 3x - 1)^{-1}) \\ f'(x) &= -(x^2 + 3x - 1)^{-2} D_x(x^2 + 3x - 1) \\ f'(x) &= -\frac{1}{(x^2 + 3x - 1)^2} (2x + 3) \\ f'(x) &= -\frac{2x + 3}{(x^2 + 3x - 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

■

9) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2 - 2}}$

Modifiquemos la función .

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

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x((x^2 - 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (2x)' \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x^2 - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (2x) \\ &= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{(x^2 - 2)^3}} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

11) $f(x) = x^2 \sqrt{9 - x^2}$

Si derivamos directamente esta función , veremos que es un tanto complicado . Sin embargo , haciendo algunas modificaciones algebraicas podremos derivar más fácilmente . Veamos

$$f(x) = x^2 \sqrt{9 - x^2} \text{ -----} > f(x) = \sqrt{x^4(9 - x^2)}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{9x^4 - x^6} \text{ -----} > f(x) = (9x^4 - x^6)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Ahora derivemos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{1}{2} (9x^4 - x^6)^{-\frac{1}{2}} D_x(9x^4 - x^6) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (9x^4 - x^6)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (36x^3 - 6x^5) \\ &= \frac{1}{2(9x^4 - x^6)^{\frac{1}{2}}} (36x^3 - 6x^5) \\ &= \frac{6x^3(6 - x^2)}{2\sqrt{x^4(9 - x^2)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}(3)x^{\cancel{3}}(6 - x^2)}{\cancel{2x^2}\sqrt{9 - x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{3x(6 - x^2)}{\sqrt{9 - x^2}}$$

13) $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{x^2 + 1}$

Modifiquemos .

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

Derivemos .

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

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1)\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) - (x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1)(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1)\left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) - (\sqrt{x} + 1)(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{2\sqrt{x}}\right) - (\sqrt{x} + 1)(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{x^2 + 1 - 4x\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + 1)}{2\sqrt{x}(x^2 + 1)}$$

18) $f(x) = (x^2 - 9) \sqrt{x + 2}$

Modifiquemos .

$$f(x) = (x^2 - 9)(x + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x^2 - 9)((x + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}})' + (x^2 - 9)'(x + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= (x^2 - 9) \frac{1}{2} (x + 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (x + 2)' + 2x (x + 2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{x^2 - 9}{2 \sqrt{x + 2}} + 2x \sqrt{x + 2}} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

21) $f(x) = x(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-4}$

Esta función tiene una estructura un tanto complicada . Podemos simplificarla para que su derivada resulte más comoda . Veamos como .

En primer lugar hagamos $A = (x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-4}$ entonces

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= -4(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-5} (x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})' \\ &= -4(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-5} (-x^{-2} - 2x^{-3} - 3x^{-4}) \\ &= -4(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-5} (-(x^{-2} + 2x^{-3} + 3x^{-4})) \\ &= 4(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-5}(x^{-2} + 2x^{-3} + 3x^{-4}) \text{ ----- (*)} \end{aligned}$$

Ahora modifiquemos la función

$$f(x) = xA$$

Derivemos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (xA)' \\ &= (x)'A + xA' \\ &= 1A + x4(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-5}(x^{-2} + 2x^{-3} + 3x^{-4}) \text{ --- Por (*)} \\ &= \boxed{(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-4} + 4x(x^{-1} + x^{-2} + x^{-3})^{-5}(x^{-2} + 2x^{-3} + 3x^{-4})} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

22) $f(x) = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$

Modifiquemos f .

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

Derivemos.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x \left((x + x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x + x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} D_x (x + x^{\frac{1}{2}}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x + x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

24) $f(x) = [x^2 - (1 + \frac{1}{x})^{-4}]^2$

Hagamos una pequeña modificación para f

$$f(x) = [x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}]^2$$

Ahora derivemos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x([x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}]^2) \\ &= 2[x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}] D_x(x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}) \\ &= 2[x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}] (2x - (-4)(1 + x^{-1})^{-5} D_x(1 + x^{-1})) \\ &= 2[x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}] (2x + 4(1 + x^{-1})^{-5}(-x^{-2})) \\ &= 2[x^2 - (1 + x^{-1})^{-4}] (2x - 4x^{-2}(1 + x^{-1})^{-5}) \end{aligned}$$

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27) $f(x) = (2 + x \sin 3x)^{10}$

Esta derivada es relativamente sencilla

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x((2 + x \sin 3x)^{10}) \\ &= 10(2 + x \sin 3x)^9 D_x(2 + x \sin 3x) \\ &= 10(2 + x \sin 3x)^9 (0 + (x)' \sin 3x + x(\sin 3x)') \end{aligned}$$

$$= 10(2 + x \operatorname{sen} 3x)^9 (\operatorname{sen} 3x + x(\cos 3x (3)))$$

$$= 10(2 + x \operatorname{sen} 3x)^9 (\operatorname{sen} 3x + 3x \cos 3x)$$

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30) $f(x) = x \cot \left(\frac{5}{x^2} \right)$

Modifiquemos f y derivemos

$$f(x) = x \cot (5x^{-2})$$

$$f'(x) = (x)' \cot (5x^{-2}) + x(\cot (5x^{-2}))'$$

$$= 1 \cot (5x^{-2}) + x((- \csc^2 (5x^{-2}))(5x^{-2})')$$

$$= \cot (5x^{-2}) - x \csc^2 (5x^{-2}) (-10x^{-3})$$

$$= \cot \left(\frac{5}{x^2} \right) + \frac{10}{x^2} \csc^2 \left(\frac{5}{x^2} \right)$$

■

32) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}^2 2x \cos^3 3x$

$$f'(x) = D_x(\operatorname{sen}^2 2x \cos^3 3x)$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}^2 2x D_x(\cos^3 3x) + \cos^3 3x D_x(\operatorname{sen}^2 2x)$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}^2 2x (3\cos^2 3x D_x(\cos 3x)) +$$

$$\cos^3 3x (2\operatorname{sen} 2x D_x(\operatorname{sen} 2x))$$

$$= \operatorname{sen}^2 2x (3\cos^2 3x (-\operatorname{sen} 3x D_x(3x))) +$$

$$\cos^3 3x (2\operatorname{sen} 2x \cos 2x D_x(2x))$$

$$= -\operatorname{sen}^2 2x (3\cos^2 3x (3\operatorname{sen} 3x)) +$$

$$\cos^3 3x (2\operatorname{sen} 2x \cos 2x (2))$$

$$= -9\operatorname{sen}^2 2x \operatorname{sen} 3x \cos^2 3x + 4\cos^3 3x \operatorname{sen} 2x \cos 2x$$

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35) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen} (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2))$

Derivemos

$$f'(x) = D_x(\operatorname{sen} (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2)))$$

$$= \cos (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2)) D_x(\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2))$$

$$= \cos (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2)) (\cos (\tan x^2) D_x(\tan x^2))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \cos (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2)) \cos (\tan x^2) \sec^2 x^2 (x^2)' \\
&= \cos (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2)) \cos (\tan x^2) \sec^2 x^2 (2x) \\
&= 2x \cos (\operatorname{sen} (\tan x^2)) \cos (\tan x^2) \sec^2 x^2
\end{aligned}$$

40) $f(x) = \sec (\tan^5 x^4)$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= D_x(\sec (\tan^5 x^4)) \\
&= \sec (\tan^5 x^4) \tan (\tan^5 x^4) D_x(\tan^5 x^4) \\
&= \sec (\tan^5 x^4) \tan (\tan^5 x^4) (5 \tan^4 x^4 D_x(\tan x^4)) \\
&= \sec (\tan^5 x^4) \tan (\tan^5 x^4) (5 \tan^4 x^4 \sec^2 x^4 D_x(x^4)) \\
&= \sec (\tan^5 x^4) \tan (\tan^5 x^4) (5 \tan^4 x^4 \sec^2 x^4 (4x^3)) \\
&= 20x^3 \sec (\tan^5 x^4) \tan (\tan^5 x^4) \tan^4 x^4 \sec^2 x^4
\end{aligned}$$

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DERIVADAS DE FUNCIONES TRASCENDENTES.

Ahora estudiaremos algunas fórmulas para derivar funciones trascendentes (algunas no se han visto) a la luz de la Regla de la Cadena . Estas mismas se plantean en la Guía .

Sea U una función de x .

FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS .

- 1) $D_x (\operatorname{sen} U) = (\cos U) D_x U$
- 2) $D_x (\cos U) = (-\operatorname{sen} U) D_x U$
- 3) $D_x (\tan U) = (\sec^2 U) D_x U$
- 4) $D_x (\sec U) = (\sec U \tan U) D_x U$
- 5) $D_x (\csc U) = (-\csc U \cot U) D_x U$
- 6) $D_x (\cot U) = (-\csc^2 U) D_x U$

FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS INVERSAS .

$$1) \quad D_x (\sin^{-1} U) = \frac{D_x U}{\sqrt{1 - U^2}}$$

$$2) \quad D_x (\cos^{-1} U) = -\frac{D_x U}{\sqrt{1 - U^2}}$$

$$3) \quad D_x (\tan^{-1} U) = \frac{D_x U}{U^2 + 1}$$

$$4) \quad D_x (\cot^{-1} U) = -\frac{D_x U}{U^2 + 1}$$

$$5) \quad D_x (\sec^{-1} U) = \frac{D_x U}{U \sqrt{U^2 - 1}}$$

$$6) \quad D_x (\csc^{-1} U) = -\frac{D_x U}{U \sqrt{U^2 - 1}}$$

FUNCIONES EXPONENCIALES Y LOGARÍTMICAS .

Sea $0 < a$ y $a \neq 1$. Entonces :

$$1) \quad D_x (a^U) = (a^U \ln a) D_x U$$

$$2) \quad D_x (e^U) = (e^U) D_x U$$

$$3) \quad D_x (\log_a U) = \left(\frac{\log_a e}{U} \right) D_x U$$

$$4) \quad D_x (\ln U) = \frac{D_x U}{U}$$

PARTE B

$$1) \quad f(x) = \sin^{-1}(2x - 1)$$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x(\sin^{-1}(2x - 1)) \\ &= \frac{D_x(2x - 1)}{\sqrt{1 - (2x - 1)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - (4x^2 - 4x + 1)}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2 + 4x - 1}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{2} \sqrt{x - x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - x^2}}$$



3) $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x^3)$

Hagamos la derivada

$$f'(x) = D_x(\tan^{-1}(x^3))$$

$$= \frac{D_x(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3x^2}{x^6 + 1}$$



6) $f(x) = (\sin^{-1} x) \ln x$

Derivemos

$$f'(x) = D_x((\sin^{-1} x) \ln x)$$

$$= (\sin^{-1} x)' \ln x + \sin^{-1} x (\ln x)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \ln x + \sin^{-1} x \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} + \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x}$$



8) $f(x) = (x^2 + 1)\tan^{-1} x$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x((x^2 + 1)\tan^{-1} x) \\ &= (x^2 + 1)D_x(\tan^{-1} x) + \tan^{-1} x D_x(x^2 + 1) \\ &= (x^2 + 1) \frac{D_x(x)}{x^2 + 1} + \tan^{-1} x (2x) \\ &= (x^2 + 1) \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} + 2x \tan^{-1} x \\ &= \boxed{1 + 2x \tan^{-1} x} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

12) $f(x) = \cos^{-1}(\sqrt{2x - 1})$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x(\cos^{-1}(\sqrt{2x - 1})) \\ &= - \frac{D_x((2x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}})}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{2x - 1})^2}} \\ &= - \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} D_x(2x - 1)}{\sqrt{1 - (2x - 1)}} \\ &= - \frac{\cancel{2} \sqrt{2x - 1}}{\sqrt{1 - 2x + 1}} \\ &= - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x - 1} \sqrt{2 - 2x}} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

13) $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(x^3) + \cot^{-1}(x^3)$

Derivemos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x(\tan^{-1}(x^3) + \cot^{-1}(x^3)) \\ &= D_x(\tan^{-1}(x^3)) + D_x(\cot^{-1}(x^3)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{D_x(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1} + \left(-\frac{D_x(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1}\right) \\
&= \frac{D_x(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1} - \frac{D_x(x^3)}{(x^3)^2 + 1} \\
&= \boxed{0} \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

14) $f(x) = \sec^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})$

Tenemos .

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= D_x(\sec^{-1}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})) \\
&= \frac{D_x(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2 - 1}} \\
&= \frac{D_x((x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}})}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \sqrt{x^2 + 1 - 1}} \\
&= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} D_x(x^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} \sqrt{x^2}} \\
&= \frac{D_x(x^2 + 1)}{2(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} x} \\
&= \frac{\cancel{2x}}{\cancel{2} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \cancel{x}} \text{ ----- } > \text{ Eliminar } 2x \\
&= \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2} \\
&= \boxed{\frac{1}{x^2 + 1}} \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

18) $f(x) = x^2 \cot^{-1}(3x)$

Derivemos

$$f'(x) = (x^2 \cot^{-1}(3x))'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x^2)' \cot^{-1}(3x) + x^2 (\cot^{-1}(3x))' \\
&= 2x \cot^{-1}(3x) + x^2 \left(-\frac{D_x(3x)}{(3x)^2 + 1} \right) \\
&= 2x \cot^{-1}(3x) - \frac{3x^2}{9x^2 + 1}
\end{aligned}$$

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21) $f(x) = \csc^{-1}(x^3) + \sec^{-1}(x^3)$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= D_x(\csc^{-1}(x^3) + \sec^{-1}(x^3)) \\
&= D_x(\csc^{-1}(x^3)) + D_x(\sec^{-1}(x^3)) \\
&= -\frac{D_x(x^3)}{x^3 \sqrt{(x^3)^2 - 1}} + \frac{D_x(x^3)}{x^3 \sqrt{(x^3)^2 - 1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Esta diferencia es cero , pues es la resta de una misma cantidad .

Así que :

$$f'(x) = 0$$

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26) $f(x) = (\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^4$

Tenemos .

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= D_x((\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^4) \\
&= 4(\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^3 D_x(\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5)) \\
&= 4(\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^3 \left(-\frac{D_x(\sin^2 x^5)}{(\sin^2 x^5)^2 + 1} \right) \\
&= -4(\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^3 \left(\frac{2 \sin x^5 D_x(\sin x^5)}{\sin^4 x^5 + 1} \right) \\
&= -4(\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^3 \left(\frac{2 \sin x^5 \cos x^5 D_x(x^5)}{\sin^4 x^5 + 1} \right) \\
&= -4(\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^3 \left(\frac{2 \sin x^5 \cos x^5 (5x^4)}{\sin^4 x^5 + 1} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -40x^4 (\cot^{-1}(\sin^2 x^5))^3 \left(\frac{\sin x^5 \cos x^5}{\sin^4 x^5 + 1} \right) \blacksquare$$

PARTE C

1) $f(x) = 5^{3x}$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x(5^{3x}) \\ &= 5^{3x} \ln 5 D_x(3x) \\ &= 5^{3x} \ln 5 (3) \\ &= 5^{3x} 3 \ln 5 \end{aligned} \blacksquare$$

3) $f(x) = 5^{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x}$

Veamos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (5^{x^2})' \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x} + 5^{x^2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x}\right)' \\ &= 5^{x^2} \ln 5 (x^2)' \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x} + 5^{x^2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x} \ln \frac{1}{3} (\sin x)'\right) \\ &= 2x 5^{x^2} \ln 5 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x} + \left(\ln \frac{1}{3}\right) 5^{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\sin x} \cos x \end{aligned} \blacksquare$$

6) $f(x) = 9^{-0.5x} \sin 3x$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= D_x(9^{-0.5x} \sin 3x) \\ &= (9^{-0.5x})' \sin 3x + 9^{-0.5x} (\sin 3x)' \\ &= 9^{-0.5x} \ln 9 (-0.5x)' \sin 3x + 9^{-0.5x} \cos 3x (3x)' \\ &= 9^{-0.5x} \ln 9 (-0.5) \sin 3x + 9^{-0.5x} \cos 3x (3) \\ &= 9^{-0.5x} (-0.5 \ln 9 \sin 3x + 3 \cos 3x) \end{aligned} \blacksquare$$

9) $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{x}}$

Tenemos

$$f'(x) = (e^{\sqrt{x}})'$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{x}} (\sqrt{x})' \text{ ----- } > (\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \text{ Tarea hacerla}$$

$$= e^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

■

12) $f(x) = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x^2 + 1}$

Derivemos

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1) D_x(e^{x^2}) - e^{x^2} D_x(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1)(e^{x^2})(2x) - e^{x^2}(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x e^{x^2} (x^2 + \cancel{1} - \cancel{1})}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 e^{x^2}}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

■

13) $f(x) = \frac{e^{10x}}{e^x}$

En este caso podemos modificar la función , de tal manera que la derivada sea más sencilla de ejecutar . Veamos .

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{10x}}{e^x} = e^{10x - x} = e^{9x}$$

Ahora derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= D_x(e^{9x}) \\&= e^{9x} D_x(9x) \\&= e^{9x} (9) \\&= 9 e^{9x}\end{aligned}$$

■

15) $f(x) = \csc(e^{1-x^2})$

Veamos

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (\csc(e^{1-x^2}))' \\&= (-\csc(e^{1-x^2}) \cot(e^{1-x^2})) (e^{1-x^2})' \\&= (-\csc(e^{1-x^2}) \cot(e^{1-x^2})) (e^{1-x^2}) (1-x^2)' \\&= (-\csc(e^{1-x^2}) \cot(e^{1-x^2})) (e^{1-x^2}) (-2x) \\&= 2x e^{1-x^2} \csc(e^{1-x^2}) \cot(e^{1-x^2})\end{aligned}$$

■

16) $f(x) = e^{x \sqrt[5]{x^4 + 2x}}$

Vamos a modificar el exponente de la función de tal manera que la derivada sea más sencilla . Veamos como .

$$\begin{aligned}x \sqrt[5]{x^4 + 2x} &= \sqrt[5]{x^5(x^4 + 2x)} \\&= \sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}\end{aligned}$$

Entonces .

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= e^{x \sqrt[5]{x^4 + 2x}} \\&= e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}}\end{aligned}$$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}})' \\&= e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}} (\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6})' \\&= e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}} ((x^9 + 2x^6)^{\frac{1}{5}})'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}} \frac{1}{5} (x^9 + 2x^6)^{-\frac{4}{5}} (x^9 + 2x^6)' \\
&= \frac{1}{5} e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}} \left(\frac{1}{(x^9 + 2x^6)^{\frac{4}{5}}} \right) (9x^8 + 12x^5) \\
&= e^{\sqrt[5]{x^9 + 2x^6}} \left(\frac{9x^8 + 12x^5}{5 \sqrt[5]{(x^9 + 2x^6)^4}} \right) \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

18) $f(x) = e^{e^{x^2}}$

Veamos la derivada .

$$f'(x) = e^{e^{x^2}} (e^{x^2})' \text{ ----- } > f'(x) = e^{e^{x^2}} (e^{x^2} (x^2)')$$

$$f'(x) = e^{e^{x^2}} (e^{x^2} 2x)$$

$$= 2x e^{e^{x^2}} e^{x^2} \quad \blacksquare$$

19) $f(x) = \log_2 (x^2 - 2x + 5)$

Tenemos .

$$f'(x) = (\log_2 (x^2 - 2x + 5))'$$

$$= \frac{\log_2 e}{x^2 - 2x + 5} (x^2 - 2x + 5)'$$

$$= \frac{\log_2 e}{x^2 - 2x + 5} (2x - 2) \quad \blacksquare$$

21) $f(x) = \log \left(\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2x - 1} \right)$

Antes de derivar , haremos algunas modificaciones de la función , de tal forma que sea más sencilla la derivada .

$$f(x) = \log \left(\frac{(x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2x - 1} \right)$$

$$= \log ((x^2 + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \log (2x - 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log (x^2 + 1) - \log (2x - 1)$$

Ahora derivemos

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \log (x^2 + 1) - \log (2x - 1) \right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\log (x^2 + 1))' - (\log (2x - 1))' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\log e}{x^2 + 1} (x^2 + 1)' - \frac{\log e}{2x - 1} (2x - 1)' \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\log e}{x^2 + 1} (2x) - \frac{\log e}{2x - 1} 2 \\ &= \frac{x \log e}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2 \log e}{2x - 1} \\ &= -\frac{(x + 2) \log e}{(x^2 + 1)(2x - 1)} \end{aligned}$$

24) $f(x) = (\ln \sqrt[4]{3x^4 - 2x^2})^3$

En algunos ejercicios , podemos aplicar las propiedades de los logaritmos , todo con el objeto de facilitar la derivada . Veamos .

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (\ln \sqrt[4]{3x^4 - 2x^2})^3 \\ &= (\ln (3x^4 - 2x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}})^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \ln (3x^4 - 2x^2) \right)^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 (\ln (3x^4 - 2x^2))^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{64} (\ln (3x^4 - 2x^2))^3 \end{aligned}$$

Derivemos .

$$f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{64} (\ln (3x^4 - 2x^2))^3 \right)'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{64} ((\ln(3x^4 - 2x^2))^3)' \\
&= \frac{1}{64} 3 (\ln(3x^4 - 2x^2))^2 (\ln(3x^4 - 2x^2))' \\
&= \frac{3}{64} (\ln(3x^4 - 2x^2))^2 \left(\frac{D_x(3x^4 - 2x^2)}{3x^4 - 2x^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{3}{64} (\ln(3x^4 - 2x^2))^2 \left(\frac{12x^3 - 4x}{3x^4 - 2x^2} \right) \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

27) $f(x) = \ln \left(\frac{(2x - 5)(x^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{\tan^3 x}} \right)$

Apliquemos propiedades de logaritmos para modificar f.

$$f(x) = \ln((2x - 5)(x^2 - 1)) - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tan^3 x)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(2x - 5) + \ln(x^2 - 1) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(\tan x)$$

Derivemos

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= D_x(\ln(2x - 5) + \ln(x^2 - 1) - \frac{3}{2} \ln(\tan x)) \\
&= D_x(\ln(2x - 5)) + D_x(\ln(x^2 - 1)) - D_x\left(\frac{3}{2} \ln(\tan x)\right) \\
&= \frac{D_x(2x - 5)}{2x - 5} + \frac{D_x(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{D_x(\tan x)}{\tan x} \\
&= \frac{2}{2x - 5} + \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} - \frac{3 \sec^2 x}{\tan x} \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

28) $f(x) = \ln \left(\sqrt{\frac{(5x - 1)^7}{x^5 + 3}} \right)$

Modifiquemos la función.

$$f(x) = \ln \left(\sqrt{\frac{(5x - 1)^7}{x^5 + 3}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{(5x-1)^7}}{\sqrt{x^5+3}} \right) \\
&= \ln \sqrt{(5x-1)^7} - \ln \sqrt{x^5+3} \\
&= \ln (5x-1)^{\frac{7}{2}} - \ln (x^5+3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&= \frac{7}{2} \ln (5x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln (x^5+3)
\end{aligned}$$

Ahora derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= D_x \left(\frac{7}{2} \ln (5x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \ln (x^5+3) \right) \\
&= \frac{7}{2} D_x(\ln (5x-1)) - \frac{1}{2} D_x(\ln (x^5+3)) \\
&= \frac{7}{2} \frac{D_x(5x-1)}{5x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_x(x^5+3)}{x^5+3} \\
&= \frac{7}{2} \frac{5}{5x-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{5x^4}{x^5+3} \\
&= \boxed{\frac{35}{2(5x-1)} - \frac{5x^4}{2(x^5+3)}}
\end{aligned}$$

PARTE D

3) $y = (\text{sen } x)^{\sqrt{x}}$

Apliquemos logaritmo a ambos lados de la igualdad .

$$\ln y = \ln (\text{sen } x)^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\ln y = \sqrt{x} \ln (\text{sen } x)$$

Derivemos ambos lados de la igualdad .

$$(\ln y)' = (\sqrt{x} \ln (\text{sen } x))'$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = (\sqrt{x})' \ln (\text{sen } x) + \sqrt{x} (\ln (\text{sen } x))'$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\operatorname{sen} x) + \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{D_x(\operatorname{sen} x)}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\operatorname{sen} x) + \sqrt{x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x} \right)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\operatorname{sen} x) + \sqrt{x} \cot x$$

$$y' = y \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\operatorname{sen} x) + \sqrt{x} \cot x \right)$$

$$y' = (\operatorname{sen} x)^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(\operatorname{sen} x) + \sqrt{x} \cot x \right) \quad \blacksquare$$

5) $y = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{x^4}}{x^6}$

Apliquemos \ln a ambos lados de la igualdad

$$\ln y = \ln \left(\frac{(x^2 + 1)^{x^4}}{x^6} \right)$$

$$= \ln((x^2 + 1)^{x^4}) - \ln(x^6)$$

$$= x^4 \ln(x^2 + 1) - 6 \ln x$$

Derivemos

$$(\ln y)' = (x^4 \ln(x^2 + 1) - 6 \ln x)'$$

$$\frac{D_x y}{y} = (x^4 \ln(x^2 + 1))' - (6 \ln x)'$$

$$\frac{D_x y}{y} = (x^4)' \ln(x^2 + 1) + x^4 (\ln(x^2 + 1))' - 6(\ln x)'$$

$$\frac{D_x y}{y} = 4x^3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + x^4 \frac{D_x(x^2 + 1)}{x^2 + 1} - 6 \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{D_x y}{y} = 4x^3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{x^4 \cdot 2x}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{6}{x}$$

$$\frac{D_{xy}}{y} = 4x^3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{2x^5}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{6}{x}$$

$$D_{xy} = y \left(4x^3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{2x^5}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{6}{x} \right)$$

$$D_{xy} = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{x^4}}{x^6} \left(4x^3 \ln(x^2 + 1) + \frac{2x^5}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{6}{x} \right)$$

■

10) $y = \frac{x^{10} \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{\sqrt[3]{8x^2 + 2}}$

Apliquemos logaritmo natural

$$\ln y = \ln \left(\frac{x^{10} \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{\sqrt[3]{8x^2 + 2}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln y &= \ln(x^{10} \sqrt{x^2 + 5}) - \ln((8x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}}) \\ &= \ln(x^{10}) + \ln((x^2 + 5)^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(8x^2 + 2) \\ &= 10 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 5) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(8x^2 + 2) \end{aligned}$$

Ahora derivemos

$$(\ln y)' = \left(10 \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 5) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(8x^2 + 2) \right)'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{D_{xy}}{y} &= (10 \ln x)' + \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 5) \right)' - \left(\frac{1}{3} \ln(8x^2 + 2) \right)' \\ &= 10(\ln x)' + \frac{1}{2} (\ln(x^2 + 5))' - \frac{1}{3} (\ln(8x^2 + 2))' \\ &= \frac{10}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_x(x^2 + 5)}{x^2 + 5} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{D_x(8x^2 + 2)}{8x^2 + 2} \\ &= \frac{10}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cancel{2}x}{\cancel{2}x^2 + 5} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{16x}{8x^2 + 2} \\ &= \frac{10}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2 + 5} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{(\cancel{2})(8)x}{\cancel{2}(4x^2 + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{10}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2 + 5} - \frac{8x}{3(4x^2 + 1)} \\
D_x y &= y \left(\frac{10}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2 + 5} - \frac{8x}{3(4x^2 + 1)} \right) \\
&= \frac{x^{10} \sqrt{x^2 + 5}}{\sqrt[3]{8x^2 + 2}} \left(\frac{10}{x} + \frac{x}{x^2 + 5} - \frac{8x}{3(4x^2 + 1)} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

12) $y = x \sqrt{x + 1} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2}$

Apliquemos logaritmo a ambos lados de la igualdad .

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln y &= \ln (x \sqrt{x + 1} \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2}) \\
&= \ln x + \ln \sqrt{x + 1} + \ln \sqrt[3]{x^2 + 2} \\
&= \ln x + \ln (x + 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \ln (x^2 + 2)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
&= \ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x + 1) + \frac{1}{3} \ln (x^2 + 2)
\end{aligned}$$

Derivemos .

$$\begin{aligned}
(\ln y)' &= (\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \ln (x + 1) + \frac{1}{3} \ln (x^2 + 2))' \\
\frac{y'}{y} &= (\ln x)' + (\frac{1}{2} \ln (x + 1))' + (\frac{1}{3} \ln (x^2 + 2))' \\
&= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{D_x(x + 1)}{x + 1} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{D_x(x^2 + 2)}{x^2 + 2} \\
&= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2(x + 1)} + \frac{2x}{3(x^2 + 2)}
\end{aligned}$$

Finalmente tenemos :

$$y' = y \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2(x + 1)} + \frac{2x}{3(x^2 + 2)} \right)$$

$$y' = x \sqrt{x+1} \sqrt[3]{x^2+2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)} + \frac{2x}{3(x^2+2)} \right)$$



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