1. Calcule, usando la definición, las derivadas de las siguientes funciones:

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

b)
$$f(x) = x^3 - x^2 + 2x$$
 c) $f(x) = \sqrt{6-x}$

$$c) \ f(x) = \sqrt{6-x}$$

a)
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5(x+h) + 3 - (5x+3)}{h}$$

= $\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5x + 5h + 3 - 5x - 3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5h}{h} = \frac{5}{h}$

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5x + 5h + 3 - 5x - 3}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{5h}{h} = \frac{5}{h}$$

b)
$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \frac{(x+h)^3 - (x+h)^2 + 2(x+h) - (x^3 - x^2 + 2x)}{h}$$

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

$$= \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^2 - 2xh - h + 2h - x^3 + x^2}{h} = \frac{x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot h + 3 \cdot x \cdot h^2 + h^3 - 2xh + 1h - x^3}{h}$$

$$= \frac{(x+h)^3 - x^2 - 2xh - h + 2h - x^3 + x^2}{(x+h)^3 - x^2 + h^3 - 2xh + 1h - x^3} = \frac{x^3 + 3 \cdot x^2 \cdot h + 3 \cdot x \cdot h^2 + h^3 - 2xh + 1h - x^3}{(x+h)^3 - x^2 - 2xh - h + 2h - x^3 + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{h(3.x^2+3.x.h.+h^2-2x+1)}$$

$$= \frac{h}{(3.x^2+3.x.h.+h^2-2x+1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{h \to 0} 3.x^2+3.x.h.+h^2-2x+1 = 3.x^2+0+0-2x+1 = 3x^2-2x+1$$

$$c) \ f(x) = \sqrt{6-x}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_{6-(x+h)}^{6-(x+h)} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-(x+h)}^{6-(x+h)} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-(x+h)}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-(x+h)} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-(x+h)}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-(x+h)} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-(x+h)}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-(x+h)} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-(x+h)}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-x}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} \frac{\int_{6-x}^{6-x} - \int_{6-x}^{6-x} - \int_{6$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{6-(x+h)}-\sqrt{6-x}}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{6-(x+h)}+\sqrt{6-x}}{\sqrt{6-(x+h)}+\sqrt{6-x}} = \frac{\sqrt{6-(x+h)}^2-(\sqrt{6-x})^2}{h(\sqrt{6-(x+h)}+\sqrt{6-x})^2}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times (-h) + \sqrt{6 + x}}{h(\sqrt{6 - (x + h)} + \sqrt{6 - x})} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6 - (x + h)} + \sqrt{6 - x}}$$

$$\frac{1im}{h \to 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6-x-h} + \sqrt{6-x}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6-x-0} + \sqrt{6-x}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{6-x}}$$

2. Determine si la siguiente función es derivable en x=0. En caso afirmativo obtenga f'(0).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \operatorname{sen} \frac{1}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Vermos so f(x) es continua en 0:

•
$$f(0) = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $0 \in Dom f$ \checkmark
• $\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$ $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to 0} f(x)$ \checkmark

•
$$f(0)=0$$
 Λ $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)=0 \Longrightarrow f(0)=\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$

·· lodemos eformer que f(x) es continue en O.

Figure 1 (a) = lim
$$f(0+h) - f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = lim h^2 \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{h}) - 0$$
 $h^2 \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{h}) - 0 = h^2 \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{h}) - 0 = h \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{h})$
 $h \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{h}) = 0 \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{0}) \quad indetermination!$
 $h \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{h}) = 0 \cdot Sen(\frac{1}{0}) \quad indetermination!$

lim h. sen
$$(\frac{1}{h}) = 0$$
. sen $(\frac{1}{0})$ indetermination!

- 3. Sea f la función dada por f(x) = |5x 3|.
 - a) Determine $f'^{-}(3/5)$ y $f'^{+}(3/5)$.
 - b) Demuestre que no existe f'(3/5).

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 3 & \text{Si } Jx - 3 \ge 0 \\ -(5x - 3 & \text{Si } Jx - 3 \le 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x - 3 & \text{Si } x \ge \frac{3}{5} \\ -(5x - 3) & \text{Si } x \le \frac{3}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$f''(\frac{3}{5}) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(\frac{3}{5} + h) - f(\frac{3}{5}) \Rightarrow f'(\frac{3}{5}) = \lim_{h \to 0} -(5.(\frac{3}{5} + h) - 3) - (5\frac{3}{5} - 3)$$

$$-5.(\frac{3}{5} + h) + 3 - (5\frac{3}{5} - 3) = \frac{3}{5} - 5h + 3 - 0 = \frac{5h}{5h} = -5$$

$$h$$

$$f''(\frac{3}{5}) = \lim_{h \to 0} f(\frac{3}{5} + h) - f(\frac{3}{5}) \Rightarrow f'(\frac{3}{5}) = \lim_{h \to 0} 5.(\frac{3}{5} + h) - 3 - (5\frac{3}{5} - 3)$$

$$5.(\frac{3}{5} + h) - 3 - (\frac{3}{5} - 3) = \frac{3 + 5h - 3 - 0}{h} = \frac{5h}{5h} = 5$$

$$h$$

$$f''(\frac{3}{5}) = 5 \wedge f''(\frac{3}{5}) = 5 \Rightarrow f''(\frac{3}{5}) \neq f''(\frac{3}{5}) \Rightarrow f''(\frac{3}{5})$$

$$b) \text{ Como hemos probado que les derivades leterdes existen, sin embargo, no}$$

a) Use las definiciones de las derivadas laterales para calcular f'-(4) y f'+(4) si

son isuales, queda demontrado que f'(3) no existe.

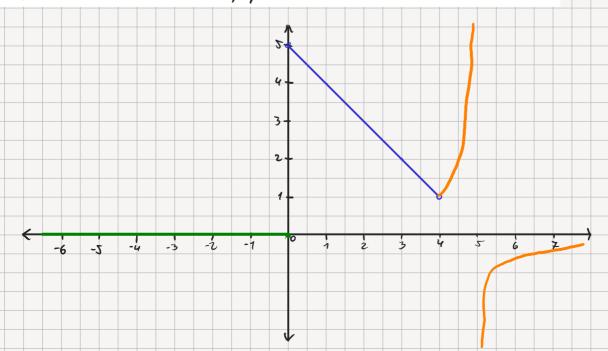
Fivadas laterales para calcular
$$f'^{-}(4)$$
 y $f'^{+}(4)$ si
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0 & \infty, 0 \\ 5 - x & 0 < x < 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (4, 5) \cup (5, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0 & \infty, 0 \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0 & \infty, 0 \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \le 0 & \infty, 0 \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & (0, 4) & \frac{1}{5 - x} & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & x \ge 4 & (0, 4) \\ \frac{1}{5 - x} & (0, 4) & \frac{1}{5 - x} & \frac{1}{5 -$$

- b) Determine el dominio de f. Dom $f = (\infty, 5) \cup (5, \infty)$
- c) Trace la gráfica de f.
- d)¿En qué puntos del dominio fes discontinua? ${\tt O}, {\tt \Im}$
- e) ¿Dónde f no es derivable? 5,0,4



5. Calcule las derivadas de las siguientes funciones y simplifique lo máximo posible:

a)
$$f(x) = x^7 - 5x^3 + 1$$

b)
$$f(x) = (x^2 - x)^4$$

c)
$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

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

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

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

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

$$h) f(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$i)$$
 $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(x)$

$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{1 - 3}{3} = \frac{-2}{3}$$

a)
$$f'(x) = 7 \cdot x^6 - 5 \cdot 3 \cdot x^2 + 0 = 7x^6 - 15x^2$$

b) $h(x) = f(g(x)), f(x) = x^4, g(x) = x^2 - x \implies f'(x) = 4 \cdot x^3, g'(x) = 2 \cdot x - 1$

$$h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{4 \cdot (x^2 - x)^3 \cdot 2 \cdot x - 1}{3}$$

 $f'(x) = x^{\frac{3}{3}} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{d}{f(x)} = x^{2}, \quad g(x) = (x+1)^{2} \implies f'(x) = 2.x, \quad g'(x) = 2.(x+1) \cdot 1 = 2x+2$$

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \implies h'(x) = \frac{f'(x).g(x) - f(x).g'(x)}{(g(x))^{2}} = \frac{2x.(x+1)^{2} - x^{2}.2x+2}{(x+1)^{4}}$$

$$= 2x \cdot (x^{2} + 2x + 1) - (x^{2} \cdot (2x + 2)) = 2x^{3} + 4x^{2} + 2x - (2x^{3} + 2x^{2})$$

$$= (x+1)^{4} \qquad (x+1)^{4}$$

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

$$= (x+1)^{4} \qquad (x+1)^{4} \qquad (x+1)^{3}$$

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

$$f(x) = x \implies f'(x) = 1$$

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

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

$$h(x) = f(x) \implies h'(x) = f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + 2} - (x \cdot x)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{5(x)} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{(g(x))^2} = 1.\sqrt{x^2+2} - (x \cdot x)$$

$$\frac{g(x)}{5(x)} = \frac{f(x)}{5(x)} \Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g(x)}{(g(x))^2} = 1.\sqrt{x^2+2} - (x \cdot x)$$

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

6. Calcule la derivada segunda de las siguientes funciones:

a)
$$f(x) = \underbrace{(1+x^2)}_{\mathsf{F}(\mathsf{X})} \underbrace{\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x}_{\mathsf{g}(\mathsf{X})}$$
 b) $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$\partial f(x) = 2.x$$
, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

$$f(x) = F(x) \cdot g(x) \implies f'(x) = F'(x) \cdot g(x) + F(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= 2x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + (1+x^2) \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 2x \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{2x}{6(x)} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 1$$

$$f''(x) = G'(x) \cdot h(x) + G(x) \cdot h'(x) + 0 = 2 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 2x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{(1+x^2) \cdot 2 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 2x}{1+x^2}$$

$$= \frac{(2 + 2x^2) \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 2x}{1 + x^2} = \frac{2 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 2x^2 \cdot \operatorname{arctg} x + 2x}{1 + x^2}$$

b)
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$
 $F(x) = \int x$, $g(x) = 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 - 2x = -2x$
 $F'(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

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

$$f(x) = t(x) \implies f'(x) = t'(x) \cdot h(x) - t(x) \cdot h'(x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - (x \cdot -x) + (x \cdot -x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - (x \cdot -x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - (x \cdot -x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} - (x \cdot -x) = 1 \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} = 1$$

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

$$1-x^{2} \quad 1-x^{2} \quad 1-x^{2}$$

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

7. Calcule la ecuación de las rectas tangentes a la curva $y = \sqrt{3-x}$ en los puntos (-1,2), (2,1) y (-6,3).

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3-x}$$
 \Longrightarrow $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2.\sqrt{3-x}} \cdot -1 = \frac{-1}{2.\sqrt{3-x}}$

Posto (+1,2):
$$y = f'(-1) \cdot (x - (-1)) + f(-1) \Rightarrow 2 = -1 \cdot (x + 1) + \sqrt{3} + 1 = -1 \cdot (x + 1) + 2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \times -\frac{1}{4} + 2 = -\frac{1}{4} \times -\frac{1+8}{4} = -\frac{1}{4} \times +\frac{7}{4} \Rightarrow Q(x) = -\frac{1}{4} \times +\frac{7}{4}$$

Purito
$$(2,1): y = f'(2).(x-(2)) + f(2) = y = -1.(x-2) + \sqrt{3-2} = -1.(x-2) + 7$$

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

Pusho (-6,3):
$$Y = f'(-6) \cdot (x+6) + f(-6) \Rightarrow Y = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3+6}} \cdot (x+6) + \sqrt{3+6} = \frac{-1}{2\cdot3} \cdot (x+6) + 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot (\chi + 6) + 3$$

8. ¿Para qué valores de
$$x$$
 son paralelas las tangentes de $y = x^2$ e $y = x^3$?

Perè que sean paralelas sus pendientes han de ser iguales, por ende, sus derivadas deben de ser iguales. Definamos:

$$g(x) = x^{2} \implies g'(x) = 2x$$

$$h(x) = x^{3} \implies h'(x) = 3.x^{2}$$

•• Podemos utiliza una ecuación para enconfrar el valor de x para que g'(x) y h'(x)

Sean iguales, y que por ende, las pendientes de sus reclas sean paraletes.

tomemos
$$x = \partial \Rightarrow s'(\partial) = h'(\partial) \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \partial = 3 \cdot \partial \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{3 \cdot \partial}{\partial s} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} = \partial$$

Alnora verifiquemos: $2 \cdot 2 = 3(2)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = 3 \cdot \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{42}{9} \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

$$a=0 \implies 2.0 = 3.0^2 \implies 0=0$$
 is les pendientes tembien son iguales.

· les tengentes de
$$y = x^2 e y = x^3$$
 son pereleles cuendo $x = \frac{z}{3} y x = 0$.

9. Demuestre que la recta tangente a la gráfica de f(x) = 1/x en (a, 1/a) no corta a la gráfica de f más que en el punto (a, 1/a). ¿Ocurre lo mismo con la tangente a $g(x) = 1/x^2$ en $(a, 1/a^2)$?

$$\{'(x) = -1, x^2 = -1, \underline{1} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Punto
$$(e, \frac{1}{2})$$
: $Q(x) = f'(a)(x-a) + f(a) \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{a^2}(x-a) + \frac{1}{a}$

Ahore vermos el punto de corte erre
$$R(x)$$
 y $f(x)$ usendo une ecuación.
 $\frac{-1}{3}(x-3)+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{3}\Rightarrow \left(-\frac{x+3}{3^2}\right)\cdot 2x+\frac{1}{3}\cdot 2x=\frac{1}{3} \geq x \cdot \frac{(-x+3)}{3}+x=3$

$$6 = X \iff 6 = X - C =$$

COMO X=2 es la única solución e la ecuación, lodemos afirmar que las funciones solo se cortan en $\left(2,\frac{1}{e}\right)$.

b)
$$g(x) = x^2 \implies g'(x) = -2 \cdot x^3 = -2 \cdot x^3$$

Ec. redo en
$$\left(2,\frac{1}{2^2}\right)$$
: $Y = S'(2)(x-3) + S(3) \Rightarrow R(x) = -\frac{2}{3^3}(x-3) + \frac{1}{3^2}$

Ahora hacemos una ecuación para descubrir en que puntos se cruzan g(x) y R(x)

$$-\frac{2}{3}(x-3)+\frac{1}{3^2}=\frac{1}{x^2}\Rightarrow -2(x-2).\cancel{\xi}.\cancel{x}^2+1.\cancel{\xi}.\cancel{x}^2=\frac{1}{x^2}.\cancel{z}^2.\cancel{x}^2$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{(x+\partial).(x+\partial)}_{(X+\partial)} = \underbrace{2x^2}_{\partial} \Rightarrow x+\partial = \underbrace{2x^2}_{\partial} \Rightarrow \underbrace{x+\partial}_{\partial} = \underbrace{2x^2}_{\partial} \Rightarrow \underbrace{x+\partial}_{\partial} \cdot x.\partial = \underbrace{2x^2}_{\partial} x.\partial$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+3).8 = 2x^2 \Rightarrow 3x + 3^2 = 2x^2 \Rightarrow -2x^2 + 3x + 3^2 = 0 = 70 = 2x^2 - 3x - 3^2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 2=2, b=-2, c=-2 \Rightarrow $\Delta = (-3)^2 - 4.2(-3)^2 = 2^2 + 4.2.2^2 = 2^2 + 82^2 = 92^2$

·· Podemos decrique no occire lo mismo, ya que cuenta con 2 soluciones.

