Note. La derivada de una función se denota por $f(x) = \frac{dy}{dx}$, $y' = \frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\}$ de clande $\frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{dy}{dx} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x+\delta x) - f(x)}{\delta x} = f'(x)$

REGLAS DE DIFERENCIACIÓN

FÓRMULAS GENERALES

$$I. \ \frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$$

3.
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) + g(x)] = f'(x) + g'(x)$$

5.
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)g(x)] = f(x)g'(x) + g(x)f'(x)$$
 (Regla del producto)

7.
$$\frac{d}{dx} f(g(x)) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$
 (Regla de la cadena)

$$2. \frac{d}{dx}[cf(x)] = cf'(x)$$

4.
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x) - g(x)] = f'(x) - g'(x)$$

6.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right] = \frac{g(x)f'(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$
 (Regla del cociente)

8.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$$
 (Regla de potencias)

FUNCIONES EXPONENCIALES Y LOGARÍTMICAS

$$9. \ \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$$

$$11. \frac{d}{dx} \ln|x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$10. \ \frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln a$$

$$12. \ \frac{d}{dx} (\log_a x) = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$13. \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$16. \frac{d}{dx} (\csc x) = -\csc x \cot x$$

$$14. \ \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$$

17.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \sec x \tan x$$

$$15. \ \frac{d}{dx} (\tan x) = \sec^2 x$$

FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS INVERSAS

19.
$$\frac{d}{dx} (\text{sen}^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

22.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\csc^{-1}x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

20.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1}x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

23.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

21.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^{-1}x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

24.
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}x) = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

FUNCIONES HIPERBÓLICAS

25.
$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{senh} x) = \cosh x$$

$$26. \ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\cosh x\right) = \sinh x$$

29.
$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{sech} x) = -\operatorname{sech} x \tanh x$$

$$27. \ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\tanh x \right) = \mathrm{sech}^2 x$$

$$30. \frac{d}{dx} \left(\coth x \right) = -\operatorname{csch}^2 x$$

FUNCIONES HIPERBÓLICAS INVERSAS

 $28. \frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{csch} x) = -\operatorname{csch} x \operatorname{coth} x$

31.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\operatorname{senh}^{-1} x \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$

32.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\cosh^{-1} x \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

33.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\tanh^{-1} x \right) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

34.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\operatorname{csch}^{-1} x \right) = -\frac{1}{|x| \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

35.
$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{sech}^{-1} x) = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

36.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\coth^{-1} x \right) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

En los ejercicios 25 a 36, calcule la derivada aplicando los teoremas de esta sección. En los ejercicios 25 a 30, apoye la respuesta trazando en la graficadora la gráfica de su respuesta y de la derivada numérica en x, en el mismo rectángulo de inspección.

25.
$$D_{\rm r}[(x^2 - 3x + 2)(2x^3 + 1)]$$

$$26. \ D_x \left(\frac{2x}{x+3} \right)$$

$$27. \ D_x \left(\frac{x}{x-1} \right)$$

27.
$$D_x\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right)$$
 28. $D_y\left(\frac{2y+1}{3y+4}\right)$

29.
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-2x+1}\right)$$

29.
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^2+2x+1}{x^2-2x+1}\right)$$
 30. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{4-3x-x^2}{x-2}\right)$

$$31. \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{5t}{1+2t^2} \right)$$

32.
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^4-2x^2+5x+1}{x^4}\right)$$

$$33. \quad \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{y^3 - 8}{y^3 + 8} \right)$$

33.
$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{y^3 - 8}{y^3 + 8} \right)$$
 34. $\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{s^2 - a^2}{s^2 + a^2} \right)$

35.
$$D_x \left[\frac{2x+1}{x+5} (3x-1) \right]$$

36.
$$D_x \left[\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 3} (x^2 - 2x^{-1} + 1) \right]$$

En los ejercicios 19 a 30, obtenga la Herivada.

$$19. \ D_z \left(\frac{2 \cos z}{z+1} \right)$$

19.
$$D_z\left(\frac{2\cos z}{z+1}\right)$$
 20. $D_t\left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} F}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

21.
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\sin x}{1-\cos x}\right)$$
 22. $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x+4}{\cos x}\right)$

22.
$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x+4}{\cos x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

23.
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\tan t}{\cos t - 4} \right)$$

23.
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\tan t}{\cos t - 4} \right)$$
 24. $\frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{\cot \psi}{1 - \sin y} \right)$

25.
$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} y}{1 - \operatorname{sen} y} \right)$$
 26. $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\operatorname{sen} x - 1}{\cos x + 1} \right)$

$$26. \ \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\sin x - 1}{\cos x + 1} \right)$$

27.
$$D_x[(x - \sin x)(x + \cos x)]$$

28.
$$D_z[z^2 + \cos z)(2z - \sin z)$$

29.
$$D_t \left(\frac{2 \csc t - 1}{\csc t + 2} \right)$$

29.
$$D_t \left(\frac{2 \csc t - 1}{\csc t + 2} \right)$$
 30. $D_y \left(\frac{\tan y + 1}{\tan y - 1} \right)$

Utilice regla de derivación y determine $\frac{dy}{dx}$ de:

5.
$$y = e^{5x}$$

5.
$$y = e^{-7x}$$

6.
$$y = e^{-7x}$$
 7. $y = e^{-3x^2}$

8.
$$y = e^{x^2-3}$$

9.
$$v = e^{\cos x}$$

8.
$$y = e^{x^2-3}$$
 9. $y = e^{\cos x}$ **10.** $y = e^{2 \sin 3x}$

$$11. \quad y = e^x \operatorname{sen} e^x$$

12.
$$y = \frac{e^x}{r}$$

11.
$$y = e^x \operatorname{sen} e^x$$
 12. $y = \frac{e^x}{x}$ 13. $y = \tan e^{\sqrt{x}}$

14.
$$y = e^{e^x}$$

15.
$$y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$16. \ \ y = \ln \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{e^{4x} + 1}$$

17.
$$y = x^5 e^{-3 \ln x}$$

18.
$$y = \ln(e^x + e^{-x})$$

19.
$$y = \sec e^{2x} + e^{2 \sec x}$$

19.
$$y = \sec e^{2x} + e^{2 \sec x}$$
 20. $y = \tan e^{3x} + e^{\tan 3x}$

En los ejercicios I a 8, utilice el teorema 5.3.1 para calcular $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

1.
$$y = \ln |x^3 + 1|$$
 2. $y = \ln |x^2 - 1|$

2.
$$y = \ln |x^2 - 1|$$

3.
$$y = \ln |\cos 3x|$$
 4. $y = \ln |\sec 2x|$

$$4. \quad y = \ln \left| \sec 2x \right|$$

$$5. y = \ln \left| \tan 4x + \sec 4x \right|$$

6.
$$y = \ln |\cot 3x - \csc 3x|$$

7.
$$y = \ln \left| \frac{3x}{x^2 + 4} \right|$$

8.
$$y = \text{sen}(\ln |2x + 1|)$$

En los ejercicios 1 a 20, calcule la derivada de la función.

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

2.
$$f(x) = 6^{-3x}$$

$$3. \ f(t) = 4^{3t^2}$$

$$4. \ \ g(x) = 10^{x^2-2x}$$

5.
$$f(x) = 4^{\sin 2x}$$

6.
$$f(z) = 2^{\csc 3z}$$

7.
$$g(x) = 2^{5x}3^{4x^2}$$

8.
$$f(x) = (x^3 + 3)2^{-7x}$$

En los ejercicios 13 a 18, calcule la derivada de la función.

13. (a)
$$f(x) = \operatorname{senh} x^2$$
 (b) $f(w) = \operatorname{sech}^2 4w$

$$(\mathbf{b}) \ f(w) = \mathrm{sech}^2 \, 4w$$

14. (a)
$$f(x) = \tanh^3 \sqrt{x}$$
 (b) $g(t) = \cosh t^3$

$$\mathbf{(b)} \quad g(t) = \cosh t^3$$

15. (a)
$$h(x) = \coth \frac{1}{x}$$
 (b) $g(x) = \ln(\tanh x)$

(b)
$$g(x) = \ln(\tanh x)$$

16. (a)
$$f(y) = \coth(\ln y)$$

$$(\mathbf{b}) \quad h(x) = e^x \cosh x$$

17. (a)
$$f(x) = \tan^{-1}(\operatorname{senh} 2x)$$
 (b) $g(x) = (\cosh x)^{x}$

$$(\mathbf{b}) \ g(x) = (\cosh x)^x$$

18. (a)
$$g(x) = \text{sen}^{-1}(\tanh x^2)$$
 (b) $f(x) = x^{\text{senh } x}, x > 0$