

1. La velocidad del móvil a los 5 segundos es de 30 m/s

2. i) a) $f'(2) = 14$ b) $f'(0) = 3$

ii) a) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ b) $f'(x) = 0$

3. a) $y_T = x - 1/2$ $y_N = -x + 3/2$

b) $y_T = 1/4 x - 3/4$ $y_N = -4x + 12$

3. a), c) y d)

4. a) f es derivable en $a = 0$

b) f no es derivable en $a = 1$

5. a) $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 3 & \text{si } x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{x^2} & \text{si } x > 1 \end{cases}$ b) $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{si } x > 1 \\ 2x & \text{si } x < 1 \\ 2 & \text{si } x = 1 \end{cases}$

6. a) f es continua pero no derivable en $x_0 = 2$

b) f es continua y derivable en $x_0 = 1$

c) f no es continua en $x_0 = -2$, f es continua pero no derivable en $x_1 = -3$

7. a) $f'(x) = 3x^2 + 6$

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

c) $f'(x) = 1 \quad \forall x > 0$

d) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + 3x^4(5\cos x - x \sen x)$

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

f) $f'(x) = m$

g) $f'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{x}$

h) $f'(t) = 2^t \ln 2 \operatorname{tg} t + \frac{2^t}{\cos^2 t} + \ln t + 1$ i) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^x (x + 2)$

j) $f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x + \pi + 1)(\sqrt{2} - \cos x) - x \sen x (\ln x + \pi)}{(\sqrt{2} - \cos x)^2}$

k)

k)

$f'(x) = -\sen x + \frac{\cos x - \ln 2 \sen x}{2^x}$

$$l) f'(x) = 6x^2 + \frac{7}{2\sqrt{x^5}} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^4}}$$

$$m) f'(x) = \left(x^2 + \frac{5\sqrt[3]{x^4}}{3} \right) \frac{1}{(x + \sqrt[3]{x})^2}$$

$$n) f'(h) = \frac{2a(-2h^5 - 6h^3 + 1)}{(h^5 + 6h^3 + 2)^2}$$

$$o) f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} + 1 \right) (x^2 + 3x - 2) + (\sqrt{x} + x)(2x + 3)$$

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

9. $P = (-2; 1)$

10. a) $(f + g)'(3) = 1$ b) $h'(3) = 19$

c) $(f \cdot g)'(3) = -23$ d) $l'(3) = -\frac{7}{25}$

11. $En t = v_0/g$

12. a) $g \circ f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (g \circ f)(x) = 3\sin x + 1$

$f \circ g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (f \circ g)(x) = \sin(3x + 1)$

b) $g \circ f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (g \circ f)(x) = 4e^x - 3$

$f \circ g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (f \circ g)(x) = e^{4x-3}$

c) $g \circ f : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (g \circ f)(x) = 2 \log x - 3$

$f \circ g : (3/2; +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (f \circ g)(x) = \log(2x - 3)$

d) $g \circ f : (-\infty; 0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (g \circ f)(x) = \sqrt{-x} - 5$

$f \circ g : (-\infty; 5] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; (f \circ g)(x) = \sqrt{5-x}$

14. a) $f'(x) = \sinh x + \cosh x$

b) $f'(x) = 3(3x + x^4)^2(3 + 4x^3)$

c) $f'(t) = 2 \cos(2t) + \sin 2$

d) $f'(x) = -\frac{x}{4-x^2}$

e) $f'(x) = 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$

f) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{3} \left[\ln \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right) \right]^{-2/3} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \sqrt{\ln 3} 2^{-x} \ln 2$

g) $f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x}{x} + \frac{2}{x}$ h) $f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 \cos(x^3)}{\sin(x^3)} - \frac{\sin(\sqrt[3]{\ln(2x)})}{3x \sqrt[3]{(\ln(2x))^2}}$

i) $f'(x) = (\cos x - x \sin x) 2^{x \cos x} \ln 2$

$$j) f'(x) = \frac{\cos(\ln(x^n - x))(n x^{n-1} - 1)}{3\sqrt[3]{\sin^2(\ln(x^n - x))(x^n - x)}}$$

$$k) f'(x) = \frac{a \cosh x}{2\sqrt{a \ln(\sinh x) \sinh x}}$$

$$l) f'(x) = \frac{2x \sin(3x) + 3x^2 \cos(3x)}{3\sqrt[3]{(x^2 \sin(3x))^2}}$$

$$15. v_0 e^{\frac{-3t}{m}},$$

$$16. y'(12) = 0,02 e^{1,2}$$

$$17. a) f'(x) = 2x^{\ln x} \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$b) f'(x) = (\ln x)^x \left(\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$c) f'(x) = (x + \sin x)^{\frac{2}{x}} \left(-\frac{2 \ln(x + \sin x)}{x^2} + \frac{2(1 + \cos x)}{x(x + \sin x)} \right)$$

$$d) f'(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} (\sin x)^{x^2} + (\sin x)^{x^2} \left(2x \ln(\sin x) + x^2 \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right)$$

18.

$$a) y_T = -3/2 x \quad y_N = 2/3 x$$

$$b) y_T = -x - 1 \quad y_N = x + 3$$

$$19. P = (0; 0) \quad Q = (2/3; e^{-2/9})$$

$$20. a = 3 \quad b = -3$$

$$21. y_T = 11x + 3$$

$$22. a) f'(x) = 5x^4 + 24x^3 + 3 \quad f''(x) = 20x^3 + 72x^2 \quad f'''(x) = 60x^2 + 144x$$

$$b) f'(x) = -6x^2 e^{-2x^3+1} \quad f''(x) = -e^{-2x^3+1}(12x - 36x^4)$$

$$f'''(x) = e^{-2x^3+1}(216x^3 - 12 - 216x^6)$$

$$c) f'(x) = 1 + \ln x \quad f''(x) = \frac{1}{x} \quad f'''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$