



## QUIZ 4º Derivadas

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$$\textcircled{1} \quad y = \left( \frac{2x+1}{3x-1} \right)^4 \quad y' = 4 \left( \frac{2x+1}{3x-1} \right)^3 \left[ \frac{(2)(3x-1) - (3)(2x+1)}{(3x-1)^2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 4 \left( \frac{2x+1}{3x-1} \right)^3 \left[ \frac{6x-2 - 6x-3}{(3x-1)^2} \right] = 4 \left( \frac{2x+1}{3x-1} \right)^3 \left( \frac{-5}{(3x-1)^2} \right) \\ &= -20 \frac{(2x+1)^3}{(3x-1)^5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+4}} \quad y' = (1) \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+4}} + x(x^2+4)^{-4/3} 2x(-1/3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+4}} - \frac{2x^2}{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^4} = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+4}} \cdot \frac{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^3}{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^3} - \frac{2x^2}{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^4} \\ &= \frac{3(x^2+4)-2x^2}{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^4} = \frac{3x^2+12-2x^2}{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^4} = \frac{x^2+12}{3(\sqrt[3]{x^2+4})^4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = \frac{x^4+1}{x^2}$$

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

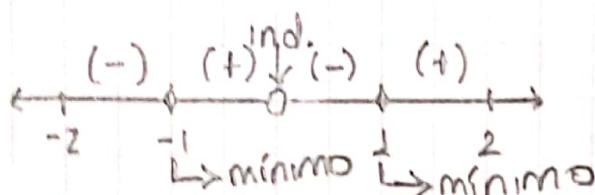
$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= 2 \left[ \frac{(4x^3)(x^3) - (3x^2)(x^4-1)}{x^5} \right] = 2 \left[ \frac{4x^6 - 3x^6 + 3x^2}{x^6} \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{x^6 + 3x^2}{x^6} \right] = 2 \left[ \frac{x^4 + 3}{x^4} \right] \end{aligned}$$



Para hallar máximos y mínimos,  $f'(x) = 0$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x^4 - 1)}{x^3} = 0$$

$$= 2x - \frac{2}{x^3} = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{2}{x^3} \Rightarrow x^4 = 1 \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=-1 \end{cases}$$



$$f'(-2) = \frac{2((-2)^4 - 1)}{(-2)^3} = \frac{2(15)}{-8} = -\frac{30}{8} = -\frac{15}{4}$$

$$f'(-1/2) = \frac{2((-1/2)^4 - 1)}{(-1/2)^3} = \frac{2((1/16) - 1)}{-1/8} = \frac{-30/16}{-1/8} = \frac{30/8}{16} = 15$$

$$f'(1/2) = \frac{2((1/2)^4 - 1)}{(1/2)^3} = \frac{2((1/16) - 1)}{(1/2)^3} = \frac{-30/16}{1/8} = \frac{-30/8}{16} = -15$$

$$f'(2) = \frac{2((2)^4 - 1)}{(2)^3} = \frac{2(15)}{8} = \frac{30}{8} = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$f''(1) = 2 \left[ \frac{x^4 + 3}{x^4} \right] = 2 \left[ \frac{(1)^4 + 3}{(1)^4} \right] = \frac{8}{1} = f''(-1)$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \left[ \frac{x^4 + 3}{x^4} \right] = \frac{6}{x^4} + 2 = 0$$

Ambos son  
mínimos, relativos  
y absolutos

$$= \frac{6}{x^4} = -2 \rightarrow -3 = x^4 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[4]{-3} ??$$

No hay puntos de inflexión