

Derivação

Simplificada

$$3x^2 + 10y^3 = e^y$$

Considerando y em função de x

$$\frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 + 10y^3) = \frac{d(e^y)}{dx}$$

$$3\frac{d(x^2)}{dx} + 10\frac{d(y^3)}{dx} = e^y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$6x + 30y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = e^y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$30y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - e^y \frac{dy}{dx} = -6x$$

$$(30y^2 - e^y) \frac{dy}{dx} = -6x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-6x}{30y^2 - e^y}$$

$$xy^3 + 3x = 5 - 2y$$

Deninoda $\frac{dx}{dy}$

$$\frac{d}{dy}(xy^3 + 3x) = \frac{d}{dy}(5 - 2y)$$

$$\frac{d(xy^3)}{dy} + \frac{d(3x)}{dy} = -2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} \cdot y^3 + x \frac{d(y^3)}{dy} + 3 \frac{dx}{dy} = -2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} \cdot y^3 + x \cdot 3y^2 + 3 \frac{dx}{dy} = -2$$

$$(y^3 + 3) \frac{dx}{dy} = -2 - 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{(2+3xy^2)}{y^3+3}$$

$$D \ln(y) \cdot \cos(x) + 3xy = e^{y^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\ln(y) \cdot \cos(x)) + \frac{d(3xy)}{dx} = \frac{d(e^{y^2})}{dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(y)) \cdot \cos(x) + \ln(y) \cdot \frac{d(\cos(x))}{dx} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{y^2} \cdot \frac{d(y^2)}{dx} \\ &= e^{y^2} \cdot 2y \frac{dy}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(y) \cos(z) \frac{dy}{dz} + \sin(y) (-\sin(z)) + 3y + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{y^2} \cdot 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\cos(y) \cos(z) \frac{dy}{dz} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y e^{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(y) \sin(z) - 3y$$

$$(\cos(y) \cos(z) + 3x - 2y e^{y^2}) \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(y) \sin(z) - 3y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(y) \sin(z) - 3y}{\cos(y) \cos(z) + 3x - 2y e^{y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \frac{x}{y}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2}$$

$f(x) = x$
 $g(x) = y$,
 $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)$
 $\frac{f \cdot g - f' \cdot g'}{g^2}$

$$\frac{y^2 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{2} + \frac{y^2 \cdot y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{2} = y - x \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = y - \frac{y^2}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(x + \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} \right) = y - \frac{y^2 \sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \left(\frac{2x + y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2} \right) = \frac{yx - y^2 \sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(yx - y^2 \sqrt{x})}{x(2x + y^{\frac{3}{2}})}$$

$$e^{x+y} = 3x^2 - 2y$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{x+y}) = \frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - 2y)$$

$$u = x+y$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^u = e^u \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$e^{x+y} \cdot \frac{d(x+y)}{dx} = 3 \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$e^{x+y} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 6x - 2 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$e^{x+y} + e^{x+y} \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x$$

$$(e^{x+y} + 2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x - e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} + 2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\log_{10}(x+y) \right) \frac{d}{dx}(2xy) \quad \begin{aligned} f &= 2x \\ g &= y \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d(f \cdot g)}{dx} = \frac{df}{dx} \cdot g + f \frac{dg}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\log_a(u)) = \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \cdot \log_a(e)$$

$$\frac{1}{x+y} \cdot \frac{d(x+y)}{dx} \log_{10}(e) = 2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\log_{10}(e)}{x+y} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\log_{10}(e)}{x+y} + \frac{\log_{10}(e)}{x+y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y + 2x \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\log_{10}(e)}{x+y} \frac{dy}{dx} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2y - \frac{\log_{10}(e)}{x+y}$$

$$\left(\frac{\log_{10}(e)}{x+y} - 2x \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y(x+y) - \log_{10}(e)}{x+y}$$

$$\left(\frac{\log_{10}(e) - 2x(x+y)}{x+y} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y(x+y) - \log_{10}(e)}{(x+y)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{2y(x+y) - \log_{10}(e)}{(x+y)} \right) \left(\frac{(x+y)}{\log_{10}(e) - 2x(x+y)} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y(x+y) - \log_{10}(e)}{\log_{10}(e) - 2x(x+y)}$$

$$= \frac{2yx + 2y^2 - \log_{10}(e)}{\log_{10}(e) - 2x^2 - 2xy}$$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+^* - \{1\}$

Calcular $\frac{dy}{dx}$ do equação

$$a \sin^2(y) = b^x$$

$$a \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2(y)) = \frac{d(b^x)}{dx}$$

$$a \cdot 2 \sin(y) \cdot \frac{d(\sin(y))}{dx} = b^x \cdot \ln(b)$$

$$2a \sin(y) \cdot \cos(y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = b^x \ln(b)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{b^x \ln(b)}{2a \sin(y) \cdot \cos(y)}$$