

## Parcial Corto - Semana 7

1.  $f(x) = e^{\tan x}$        $u = \tan x$   
 $\tan^x = e^{x \ln(\tan x)}$   
 $e^{x \ln(\tan x)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x \ln(\tan x))$

$$f'(x) = (x \ln(\tan x)) = \ln(\tan x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x$$

$$f'(x) = (x \ln(\tan x)) = \ln(\tan x) + x \cdot \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x}$$

$$f'(x) = \tan x \left( \ln(\tan x) + x \cdot \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} \right)$$

**R1**  $f'(x) = e^{\tan x} \cdot \tan x \left( \ln(\tan x) + x \cdot \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x} \right)$

2.  $f(x) = \cos(\sin(\sqrt{2^x}))$        $u = \sqrt{2^x}$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos = -\sin \cdot \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin = \cos \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2^x} = (2^x)^{1/2} = 2^{x/2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} 2^{x/2} = 2^{x/2} \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin(\sin(\sqrt{2^x})) \cdot \cos(\sqrt{2^x}) \cdot \frac{\ln 2}{2} \cdot 2^{x/2}$$

**R1**  $f'(x) = -\frac{\ln 2}{2} \cdot 2^{x/2} \cdot \sin(\sin(\sqrt{2^x})) \cdot \cos(\sqrt{2^x})$