

Aux

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$C = (0, 0) \rightarrow M_0$$

$$f(0) = 2(0)^3 - 4(0)^2$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 12x - 8$$

$$f'(0) = 12(0) - 8$$

$$f'(\frac{4}{3}) = 12(\frac{4}{3}) - 8$$

$$f'(0) = -8 \text{ Mín}$$

$$f'(\frac{4}{3}) = \frac{4}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{3} - 8$$

$$\frac{4}{1} \quad \frac{4}{3}$$

$$f'(\frac{4}{3}) = 16 - 8 = 8 \text{ Mín}$$

$$\frac{1 \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 2} \quad \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{2}{8}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}$$

$$\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\ln x}{x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x)$$

$$g(x) = x-1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \leftrightarrow g'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$f'(x) = e^x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{Sen}(3x)$$

$$g(x) = x - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \operatorname{Sen}(2x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Sen}(3x)}{x - \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{Sen}(2x)} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cdot \cos(3x)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \cos(2x)$$

$$g'(x) = 1 - 3 \cos(2x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos(3x)}{1 - 3 \cos(2x)}$$

$$\ln(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos(3x)}{1 - 3 \cos(2x)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cdot 1}{1 + 3 \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Notas



$$f''(x) = -2$$

$$f''(0) = -2$$

$$F(x) = 2x^3 - 4x^2$$

$$F'(x) = 6x^2 - 8x$$

$$F'(x) = 12x - 8$$

Encontrar Puntos Cíneticos

$$F'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow ? = C \Rightarrow C = \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{-64}{27}\right)$$

$$6x^2 - 8x = 0$$

$$x(6x - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$6x - 8 = 0$$

$$6x = 8$$

$$x = \frac{8}{6} \quad x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$F\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 - 4\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2$$

$$F\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{64}{27} - 4 \cdot \frac{16}{9}$$

$$F\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{128}{27} - \frac{64}{9} = -\frac{64}{27}$$

$$\frac{128}{27} - \frac{192}{27} = -\frac{64}{27} \rightarrow \frac{128}{27} - \frac{64}{9} \cdot \frac{3}{3}$$

Reemplaza la segunda D

$$F'(C) = 12x - 8$$

$$F'\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 12\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) - 8$$

$$F'\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = \frac{48}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} - 8$$

$$F'\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) = 16 - 8 = 8 \text{ min}$$

$$C = (0, 0)$$

$$f(0) = 2(0)^3 - 4(0)^2$$

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(0) = 12(0) - 8$$

$$f'(0) = -8 \text{ max}$$

$$f'(0) = 0 \rightarrow C = (x, y) \rightarrow C(0, 0) \text{ Max}$$
$$-2x = 0 \quad f(0) = -\cos^2$$
$$x = 0 \quad f(0) = 0$$
$$x = 0 \quad y = 0$$

$f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow$  Punto de inflexión  
 $f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow$  Punto min +  
 $f''(x) < 0 \rightarrow$  Punto max -

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$$\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{7} = \frac{10}{7} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{10}{3}$$

Regla Potencia

Si  $f(x) = x^n$ , entonces  $f'(x) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$

Ejercicio 1: Deriva  $f(x) = x^5$ ;  $f'(x) = 5x^4$

Ejercicio 2: Deriva  $f(x) = 3x^2$ ;  $f'(x) = 2 \cdot 3x^1 = 6x^1$

Regla de la constante

Si  $f(x) = c$ , donde  $c$  es una constante, entonces  $f'(x) = 0$

Ejercicio 1: Deriva  $f(x) = 7 = 0$

Ejercicio 2: Deriva  $f(x) = -3 = 0$

Regla de la suma

Si  $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$ , entonces  $f'(x) = g'(x) + h'(x)$

Deriva  $F(x) = x^2 + 5x = f'(x) = 2x + 5$

Deriva  $f(x) = 4x^3 - x^2 = f'(x) = 12x^2 - 2x$

Regla del Producto

Si  $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ , entonces  $f'(x) = g'(x) \cdot h(x) + g(x) \cdot h'(x)$

Deriva  $F(x) = x^2 \cdot \sin(x)$

Deriva  $f(x) = 3 \cdot x^7$

$f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin(x) + x^2 \cdot \cos(x)$

$f'(x) = 0 \cdot x^7 + 3 \cdot 7x^6 =$

$= F'(x) = 0 + 21x^6 = f'(x) = 21x^6$

Notes

