

Derivada es un cambio.

Siempre la derivada de una constante es 0

- Regla de la potencia

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

Ejm 1 = Deriva $f(x) = x^5$
 $f'(x) = 5x^4$

Ejm 2 = Deriva $f(x) = 3x^7$
 $f'(x) = 21x^6$

- Regla de la constante

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

Ejm 1 = Deriva $f(x) = 7$
 $f'(x) = 0$

Ejm 2 = Deriva $f(x) = -3$
 $f'(x) = 0$

- Regla de la suma

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

Ejm 1 = Deriva $f(x) = x^2 + 5x$
 $f'(x) = 2x + 5$

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

- Regla del producto

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

Ejm 1 = Deriva $f(x) = x^2 \cdot \sin(x)$
 $f'(x) = 2x \cdot \sin(x) + x^2 \cdot \cos(x)$

Ejm 2 = Deriva $f(x) = (2x+1) \cdot e^x$
 $f'(x) = 2 \cdot e^x + (2x+1) \cdot e^x$
 $f'(x) = 2e^x + 2xe^x + 1e^x$
 $f'(x) = 3e^x + 2xe^x$

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"C" = punto crítico

$$1: f' \text{ y } f'' \quad f(x) = -x^2$$

$$f'(x) = -2x \rightarrow ? \text{ "C" } = 0$$

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

$$2: f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow C = (\overset{\vee}{x}, \overset{\vee}{y}) \rightarrow C = (0, 0) \rightarrow \text{Máx} //$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -2x = 0 \\ x = \frac{0}{-2} \\ x = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(0) = -(0)^2 \\ f(0) = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{array}$$

$$3: f''(x) = 0 \rightarrow P.I = 0 \quad \left| \quad f''(x) = -2 \right.$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \rightarrow P.\text{min} = + \quad \left| \quad f''(0) = -2 \right.$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \rightarrow P.\text{Máx} = -$$

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

$$① f'(x) = 6x^2 - 8x$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

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

$$② 6x^2 - 8x = 0$$

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

$$x = 0 \quad 6x - 8 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{8}{6} \quad x_2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$P_1 = (0, 0) \quad P_2 = \left(\frac{4}{3}; \frac{64}{27}\right)$$

$$y = 2x^3 - 4x^2$$

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

$$y_1 = 0$$

$$y = 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^3 - 4\left(\frac{16}{9}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{128}{27} - \frac{64}{9}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{-64}{27}$$

$$③ f''(x) = 12x - 8$$

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

$$= -8 < 0 \text{ Máximo} //$$

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

$$= 12 - 8$$

$$= 8 > 0 \text{ mínimo} //$$

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Actividad.

$$1: \frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{7} = \left(\frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{7} \right) - \left(\frac{4}{7} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \right) = \frac{35}{21} - \frac{12}{21} = \frac{23}{21}$$

$$2: \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{4} \right) + \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \right) = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{10}{8}$$

$$3: \frac{5}{2} - \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{5} = \left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{15}{15} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{10}{10} \right) + \left(\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{6}{6} \right) = \frac{75}{30} - \frac{20}{30} + \frac{18}{30} = \frac{73}{30}$$

$$4: \frac{20}{9} + \frac{1}{2} = \left(\frac{20}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{9}{9} \right) = \frac{40}{18} + \frac{9}{18} = \frac{49}{18}$$

$$5: \frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{10}{3} = \left(\frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{15}{15} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{21}{21} \right) - \left(\frac{10}{3} \cdot \frac{35}{35} \right) = \frac{45}{105} + \frac{21}{105} - \frac{350}{105} = \frac{-284}{105}$$

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$$f(x) = \sin(3x)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{x - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2x} = \frac{0}{0}$$

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

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

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

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Leyes de exponentes.

$$\Delta a^0 = 1$$

$$\Delta a^1 = a$$

$$\Delta a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$\Delta \frac{a^n}{a^m} = a^{n-m}$$

$$\Delta (a^n)^m = a^{n \cdot m}$$

$$\Delta \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n = \frac{a^n}{b^n}$$

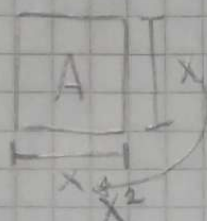
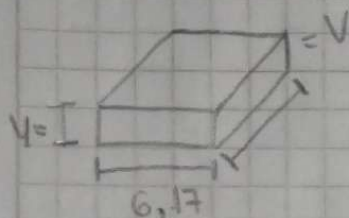
$$\Delta a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\Delta a = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$\Delta \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-n} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n$$

$$\Delta \sqrt[n]{a^n} = a^{\frac{n}{n}}$$

Caja



$$V = 252 \text{ m}^3 = 4 \cdot x \cdot x = V = x^2 \cdot 4$$

$$f = \square = 5 \cdot x^2$$

$$T = \square = 2,5 \cdot x^2$$

$$L = \square = 3,5 \cdot 4 \cdot x \cdot x$$

$$f(x) = 5 \cdot x^2 + 2,5x^2 + 14x \cdot 4$$

$$f(x) = 7,5x^2 + 14x \left(\frac{252}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = 7,5x^2 + \frac{3528}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 15x + \left(-\frac{3528}{x^2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3528}{x^2} + 15x$$

$$\text{Aux } b(x) = \frac{3528}{x^2}$$

$$b(x) = 3528 \cdot x^{-2}$$

$$b(x) = 3528 \cdot (-2) \cdot x^{-3}$$

$$b(x) = -7056 \cdot x^{-3}$$

$$b(x) = -7056/x^3$$

$$y = \frac{252}{x^2}$$

$$y = \frac{252}{(6,17)^2}$$

$$y = 6,61$$

~~Rebado~~

$$\Delta -\frac{3528}{x^2} + 15x = 0$$

$$-\frac{3528}{x^2} = -15x$$

$$-3528 = -15x \cdot x^2$$

$$-3528 = -15x^3$$

$$x^3 = \frac{3528}{15}$$

$$x^3 = \frac{1176}{5}$$

$$\sqrt[3]{x^3} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1176}{5}}$$

$$x = 6,17$$

$$f(x) = 7,5x^2 + \frac{3528}{x}$$

$$f(6,17) = 7,5(6,17)^2 + \frac{3528}{6,17}$$

$$f(6,17) = 285,51 + 571,79$$

$$f(6,17) = 857,3$$