

1.A. Regras de derivação

$$\textcircled{1} f'(x) = \left(\sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt[3]{3x^7} \right)' = \left(x^{-\frac{1}{5}} + \sqrt[3]{3} x^{\frac{7}{3}} \right)' = -\frac{1}{5} x^{-\frac{6}{5}} + \frac{7\sqrt[3]{3}}{3} x^{\frac{4}{3}} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5x^{\frac{6}{5}}} + \frac{7}{3} \times \sqrt[3]{3} \times \sqrt[3]{x^4} = -\frac{1}{5\sqrt[5]{x^6}} + \frac{7}{3} \times \sqrt[3]{3} \times x\sqrt[3]{x} = -\frac{1}{5x\sqrt[5]{x}} + \frac{7x}{3}\sqrt[3]{3x}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f'(x) = \left(\frac{5\pi}{x^2+x+3} \right)' = -\frac{(2x+1)5\pi}{(x^2+x+3)^2} = -\frac{10\pi x+5\pi}{(x^2+x+3)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{5x^6+5x^4-2x^6}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{3x^6+5x^4}{(x^2+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\textcircled{4} f'(x) = \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{5}{2}x^2 \right)' = \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5x = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + 5x$$

$$\textcircled{5} f'(x) = (x^2 e^{-x})' = 2x e^{-x} - e^{-x} x^2 = e^{-x}(2x - x^2)$$

$$\textcircled{6} f'(x) = \left(\frac{e^x - x - 1}{x^2} \right)' = \frac{(e^x - 1)x^2 - 2x(e^x - x - 1)}{x^4} = \frac{e^x x^2 - x^2 - 2x e^x + 2x^2 + 2x}{x^4} =$$

$$= \frac{e^x x^2 + x^2 - 2x e^x + 2x}{x^4} = \frac{e^x x + x - 2e^x + 2}{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{7} f'(x) = e^{x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + 3} = \left(2x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) e^{x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + 3}$$

$$\textcircled{8} f'(x) = (3x \ln(x))' = 3 \ln(x) + \frac{3x}{x} = 3 \ln(x) + 3$$

$$\textcircled{9} f'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln(x)}{2x} \right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{x} - 2 \ln(x)}{(2x)^2} = \frac{1 - 2 \ln(x)}{4x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{10} f'(x) = (3x \ln(3x^2+1))' = 3 \ln(3x^2+1) + \frac{6x}{3x^2+1} \times 3x =$$

$$= 3 \ln(3x^2+1) + \frac{18x^2}{3x^2+1}$$

$$\textcircled{11} f'(x) = \left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{1+\ln(x)} \right)' = \frac{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}(1+\ln(x)) - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x}}{(1+\ln(x))^2} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x}(1+\ln(x)) - \sqrt{x}}{(1+\ln(x))^2} =$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{x}(1+\ln(x)) - 2\sqrt{x}}{2(1+\ln(x))^2} = \frac{3\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x}\ln(x) - 2\sqrt{x}}{2(1+\ln(x))^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x} + 3\sqrt{x}\ln(x)}{2(1+\ln(x))^2}$$

$$12) f'(x) = (\ln(\ln(x+1)))' = \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(\ln(x+1))}$$

$$13) f'(x) = \left(\ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x+2} \right) \right)' = \frac{\frac{(x+2) - (x+1)}{(x+2)^2}}{\frac{x+1}{x+2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{(x+2)^2}}{\frac{x+1}{x+2}} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

$$14) f'(x) = \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln(x) \right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln(x) + \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln(x) + x e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} = -\frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} (\ln(x) + x)}{x^2}$$

$$15) f'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{\ln(x^4+x+1)} \right)' = \frac{\frac{2x}{x^2+1} (\ln(x^4+x+1)) - \frac{4x^3+1}{x^4+x+1} (\ln(x^2+1))}{(\ln(x^4+x+1))^2}$$

$$16) f'(x) = \left(\frac{e^x \log(x+1)}{x e^x} \right)' = \frac{x^2 (e^x \log(x+1) + \frac{1}{(x+1) \ln(10)} e^x) - 2x (e^x \log(x+1))}{(x^2)^2} = \frac{x e^x \log(x+1) + \frac{x e^x}{(x+1) \ln(10)} - 2 e^x \log(x+1)}{x^3} = \frac{x e^x \ln(x+1) \times (x+1) + x e^x - 2 e^x \ln(x+1) \times (x+1)}{x^3 \times \ln(10) \times (x+1)}$$

$$17) f'(x) = \left(\frac{\log(x)}{2^x} \right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{x \ln(10)} \times 2^x - \log(x) \times 2^x \times \ln(2)}{(2^x)^2} = \frac{1 - \log(x) \times \ln(2) \times x \times \ln(10)}{x \times 2^x \times \ln(10)} = \frac{1 - \ln(10) \ln(2) x \times \log(x)}{\ln(10) \times 2^x \times x}$$

$$18) f'(x) = (x^2 + e^x + 5^{x-1})' = 2x e^{x-1} + e^x + 5^{x-1} \times \ln(5)$$

$$19) f'(x) = \left(5 \cos \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right)' = 5 \times \left[- \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \right) \right] = \frac{5}{x^2} \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$20) f'(x) = (x^4 \cos x)' = 4x^3 \cos x - \sin x \times x^4 = 4x^3 \cos(x) - x^4 \sin(x)$$

$$21) f'(x) = \left(x \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) \sin(x^{-1}) \right)' = \left(\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} x \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) \right) \sin(x^{-1}) - \frac{1}{x^2} \cos(x^{-1}) (x \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right)) = \frac{2x \times \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \pi x^2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right) \sin \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) - 2 \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \right)}{2x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\tan(u))' &= u' \sec^2(u) & (\csc(u))' &= -u' \csc(u) \cot(u) \\ (\sec(u))' &= u' \sec(u) \tan(u) & \sec &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

$$(22) f'(x) = (\sin(xe^x))' = (e^x + xe^x) \cos(xe^x) = e^x(x+1) \cos(xe^x)$$

$$(23) f'(x) = (\tan(x^2+1))' = 2x \sec^2(x^2+1)$$

$$(24) f'(x) = (\ln(x) \tan(x^2))' = \frac{\tan(x^2)}{x} + 2x \sec^2(x^2) \ln(x)$$

$$(25) f'(x) = (\sec(x) + \log(x))' = \sec(x) \tan(x) + \frac{1}{x \ln(10)} \leftarrow ?$$

$$(26) f'(x) = (\sec(x) + \csc(x))' = \sec(x) \tan(x) - \csc(x) \cot(x)$$

$$(27) f'(x) = (x^2 \tan(x^3))' = 2x \tan(x^3) + 3x^2 \sec^2(x^3) \times x^2 = 2x \tan(x^3) + 3x^4 \sec^2(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (28) f'(x) &= (\log(\cos(x)) + \tan(\log(x)))' = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos(x) \times \ln(10)} + \frac{1}{x \ln(10)} \times \sec^2(\log(x)) = \\ &= \frac{-x \sin(x) + \cos(x) \sec^2(\log(x))}{x \ln(10) \cos(x)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (29) f'(x) &= (\sin^2(x+1) + \tan(x^3))' = 2 \sin(x+1) \times (\sin(x+1))' + 3x^2 \sec^2(x^3) = \\ &= 2 \sin(x+1) \times \cos(x+1) + 3x^2 \sec^2(x^3) = \sin(2x+2) + 3x^2 \sec^2(x^3) \end{aligned}$$

$$(30) f'(x) = (\cos(\sqrt{x}) + \sin^2(x))' = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin(\sqrt{x}) + 2 \sin(x) \cos(x)$$

$$(31) f'(x) = (2 \tan(e^x) - 5 \sec(x) + \frac{\pi}{2})' = 2e^x \sec^2(e^x) - 5 \sec(x) \tan(x)$$

$$(32) f'(x) = \left(\frac{\tan(x) + \sin(x^2+1)}{\cos^2 x} \right)' = \frac{(\sec^2(x) + 2x \cos(x^2+1)) \cos^2 x + 2 \sin(x) (\tan(x) + \sin(x^2+1))}{\cos^4 x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (33) f'(x) &= ((\sin x)^{\tan x})' = \tan x \times \sin x^{\tan x - 1} \times \cos x + \sin x^{\tan x} \times \sec^2(x) \times \ln(\sin(x)) = \\ &= \sin x^{\tan x} \left(\tan x \times \cos x \times \frac{1}{\sin x} + \sec^2(x) \times \ln(\sin(x)) \right) = \\ &= \sin x^{\tan x} \left(\tan x \times \frac{1}{\tan x} + \sec^2(x) \ln(\sin(x)) \right) = \sin x^{\tan x} (1 + \sec^2(x) \ln(\sin(x))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (34) f'(x) &= (e^{\tan x \ln(\sin(x))})' = (\sec^2(x) \ln(\sin(x)) + \tan(x) \times \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}) \times e^{\tan x \ln(\sin(x))} = \\ &= (\sec^2(x) \ln(\sin(x)) + 1) \times e^{\tan x \ln(\sin(x))} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (35) f'(x) &= \left((\ln(x))^{\frac{1}{x}} \right)' = \frac{1}{x} \times \ln(x)^{\frac{1}{x} - 1} \times \frac{1}{x} + \ln(x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \times \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \times \ln(\ln(x)) = \\ &= \ln(x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \times \frac{1}{\ln(x)} + \frac{1}{x^2} \times \ln(\ln(x)) \right) = \ln(x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{1}{x^2 \ln(x)} - \frac{\ln(\ln(x))}{x^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan^2(y) + 1 = \sec^2(y)$$

36 $f'(x) = \left[(\sec(x) + 3)^{\ln(x)} \right]' = \ln(x) \times (\sec(x) + 3)^{\ln(x)-1} \times \sec(x) \tan(x) + (\sec(x) + 3)^{\ln(x)} \times \frac{1}{x}$

$= (\sec(x) + 3)^{\ln(x)} \left[\ln(x) \sec(x) \tan(x) \times \frac{1}{\sec(x) + 3} + \frac{\ln(\sec(x) + 3)}{x} \right] =$

$= (\sec(x) + 3)^{\ln(x)} \left[\frac{\ln(x) \sec(x) \tan(x)}{\sec(x) + 3} + \frac{\ln(\sec(x) + 3)}{x} \right]$