

Derivadas

29. oct. 2025

$$1. nx^{n-1}$$

$$2. knx^{n-1}$$

$$3. UV = U \frac{dV}{dx} - V \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$4. \frac{d}{v} = \frac{v du}{dx} - \frac{u dv}{dx}$$

$$v^2$$

$$knx^{n-1}$$

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

$$f'(x) = 3(2)x^{2-1} = 6x$$

$$f(x) = 3x^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{7}{2}-1}} = 3\sqrt[3]{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$f(x) = 3\sqrt[3]{x^{-1}} = 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$f(x) = \sqrt{5} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2} = \sqrt{5} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{5} \cdot x^{\frac{2}{3}-1} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{5} \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

• Cool que si rompe el cuadro a 0 vale $\frac{1}{0} = \infty$

$x^0 = 1$
$50^0 = 1$
$23^0 = 1$

$$f(x) = x^6$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^5$$

Derivadas

30. oct. 2025

$$\frac{u}{v} = \frac{u \frac{du}{dx} - v \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(3x^2 + 5x + 2)}{(x^2 + 3)} u$$

$$u = 3x^2 + 5x + 2 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 6x + 5$$

$$v = x^2 + 3 \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 2x$$

$$u \cdot v = u \frac{du}{dx} + v \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$(x^2 + 5x)(6x + 3) - (3x^2 + 5x + 2)(2x)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + 5x)(6x + 3) - (3x^2 + 5x + 2)(2x)}{(x^2 + 3)^2}$$

$$\frac{(6x^3 + 5x^2 + 30x + 25) - (6x^3 + 10x^2 + 4x)}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 25}$$

$$\frac{6x^3 + 5x^2 + 30x + 25 - 6x^3 - 10x^2 - 4x}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 25}$$

$$\frac{-5x^2 + 26x + 25}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 25}$$

$$\frac{u \frac{du}{dx} - v \frac{dv}{dx}}{u^2}$$

$$u = 9x^2 + 9$$

$$u = x^2 + 3 \quad \frac{du}{dx} = 18x$$

$$(x^2 + 3)(18x) - (9x^2 + 9)(2x)$$

$$\frac{(x^2 + 3)(18x) - (9x^2 + 9)(2x)}{(x^2 + 3)^2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$(9x^2 + 9)$$

$$\frac{(2x)}{18x^2 + 18}$$

$$\frac{(18x^3 + 54x) - (18x^3 + 10x)}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9}$$

$$\frac{18x^3 + 54x - 18x^3 - 10x}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9}$$

$$\frac{44x}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9}$$

Derivadas

30. oct. 2025

~~$$\frac{u \frac{du}{dx} - v \frac{dv}{dx}}{u^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{u \frac{du}{dx} - v \frac{dv}{dx}}{u^2}$$~~

$$u = (9x^2 + 6x^2 + 3x + 2) \quad (9x^2 + 6x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

$$v = (x^2 + 1) \quad \frac{(2x)}{8x^3 + 12x^2 + 6x + 1}$$

$$27x^4 + 12x^3 + 3x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 27x^2 + 12x + 3$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [(27x^4 + 12x^3 + 3x^2) - (9x^2 + 6x^2 + 3x + 2)(2x)]$$

$$\frac{(27x^4 + 12x^3 + 3x^2) - (9x^2 + 6x^2 + 3x + 2)(2x)}{(x^2 + 1)^2}$$

$$(27x^4 + 39x^3 + 15x^2 + 3x) - (18x^6 + 12x^5 + 6x^4 + 4x)$$

$$\frac{(27x^4 + 39x^3 + 15x^2 + 3x) - (18x^6 + 12x^5 + 6x^4 + 4x)}{(x^4 + 6x^2 + 9)}$$

$$\frac{27x^4 + 39x^3 + 15x^2 + 3x - 18x^6 - 12x^5 - 6x^4 - 4x}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9}$$

$$\frac{39x^5 + 24x^4 + 12x^3 + 6x^2 + 7x}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9}$$

22. oct. 2025

4. INFINITE EQUATABLES

$$\text{Pm } 2x \rightarrow 2(2) = 4 // \\ x = 2 //$$

$$\text{Pm } 3x^2 \rightarrow 3(3)^2 = 27 // \\ x = 3 //$$

$$\text{Pm } 3x^2 + 5 \rightarrow 3(4)2 + 5 = 53 // \\ x = 4 //$$

$$\text{Pm } 3x^2 + 2x^2 + 16 + 10 \\ x = 2 // \\ 3(2)^2 + 2(2)^2 + 16(2) + 10 \\ 3 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 4 + 32 + 10 \\ 24 + 8 + 32 + 20 = 74 //$$

$$\text{Pm } (3x^2 + 3x^3 + 76x + 3)(5x^3 + 16x) \\ (3(1)^2 + 3(1)^3 + 16(1) + 3)(5(1)3 + 16(1)) \\ (3 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 + 16 + 3)(5 \cdot 1 + 16) \\ (3 + 3 + 16 + 3)(5 + 16) \\ (25)(21) = 5250$$

EJERCICIOS

$$1. \text{ Pm } 5x \rightarrow 5(2) = 10 // \\ x = 2 //$$

$$2. \text{ Pm } 5x^3 + 10x^2 + 10 \rightarrow 5(6)3 + 10(0)^2 + 10 = 0 + 0 + 10 = 10 //$$

$$3. \text{ Pm } 79x^2 + 10 \rightarrow 19(3)^2 + 10 = 19(9) + 10 = 171 + 10 = 181 //$$

$$4. \text{ Pm } 3x^3 + 26x^2 + 3x - 36 \rightarrow 3(4)^3 + 16(4)^2 + 3(4) - 36 = \\ 3(64) + 16(16) + 12 - 36 = \\ 192 + 256 + 12 - 36 = \\ 460 - 36 = 424 //$$

$$5. \text{ Pm } 9x^3 + 8x^2 + 4x + 3 \rightarrow \text{Pm } 12x^2 + 4x + 3 \\ 3^2(2)^2 + 4(2)^2 + 5 = 12(9) + 8 + 3 \\ -68 + 8 + 3 = 99 //$$

23 OCT. 2025

Operaciones

EJERCICIOS

22. oct. 2025

$$6. \text{ Pm } (8x^2 + 16x^2 + 4x + 3)(4x^2 + 3x + 2).$$

$$\text{Pm } (2^2(2)^2 + 4x^2 + 3)(4x^2 + 3x + 2)$$

$$(24(2)^2 + 8(2)^2)(4(2)^2 + 3(2)^2)$$

$$(24(2)^2 + 8(2)^2)(4(4) + 6(2) + 1) = (96 + 18 + 3)$$

$$(16, 6 + 21 + 10)(24) = 2568 //$$

$$7. \text{ Pm } (\sqrt{3x^2 + 16x^3 + 3x^2 + 2}) (\sqrt{3x^2 + 19x + 2})$$

$$(\sqrt{16x^3 + 8x^2 + 2})(\sqrt{3x^2 + 19x + 2})$$

$$(\sqrt{16(3)^3 + 8(3)^2 + 2})(\sqrt{3(3)^2 + 19(3) + 2})$$

$$(\sqrt{16(27)} + 8(9) + 2)(\sqrt{3(27) + 42 + 2})$$

$$(\sqrt{132 + 72 + 2})(\sqrt{132 + 44 + 2})$$

$$(\sqrt{306}) \sqrt{725} = \sqrt{300} \cdot 725 = \sqrt{63250} =$$

$$257 \cdot 9955 //$$

~~REVISADO~~
23 OCT. 2025

~~REVISADO~~
23 OCT. 2025

~~REVISADO~~
23 OCT. 2025

EJERCICIOS

12. oct. 2020

$$f(x) = x^3 + 2$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

$$6x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

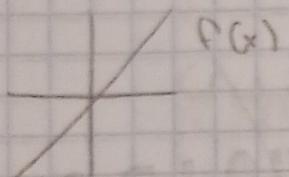
$$f(0) = (0)^3 + 2 = 2 \quad (0, 2)$$

$$f''(x) = 6x$$

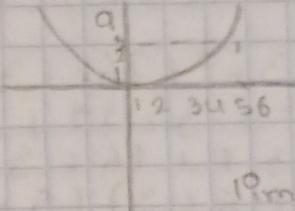
$$x < 0, f''(x) < 0 \quad \text{f''(x) < 0}$$

$$x > 0, f''(x) > 0 \quad \text{f''(x) > 0}$$

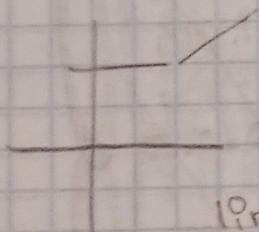
LÍMITES



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} f(x) = -\infty$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$$

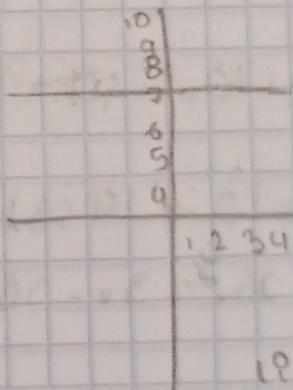


$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 4$$

$$x \rightarrow 3^-$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+}$$

$$f(x) = 4$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 24} f(x) = 0$$

$$x = 24$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 24} f(x) = 3$$

$$f(x) = 3$$

Frikfiksos

17. oktober. 2023

$$\bullet f(x) = -x^3 + 6x^2 + 10$$

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

$$f'(x) = 6x + 12$$

$$6x + 12 = 0$$

$$6x = 0 + 12$$

$$x = 12/6 = 2$$

$$x = 2$$

$$f'(x) = 6x + 12$$

$$f'(-3) = 6(-3) + 12 = -6 \quad \therefore \text{skjegge}$$

$$f'(1) = 6(1) + 12 = 18 \quad \text{C ongaba}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= (-2)^3 + 6(2)^2 + 4 \\ &= (-8) + 6(4) + 4 \\ &= -8 + 24 + 4 = 22 \end{aligned}$$

x	y
-2	22
-3	1

$$\bullet f(x) = -4x^3 + 4x^2 + 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(-4x^3) + \frac{d}{dx}(4x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(1)$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$-24x + 8 = 0$$

$$-24x = -8$$

$$x = \frac{-8}{-24}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f(x) = -4(3x^3 - 1) + 4(2x^{-2-1}) + 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & (-\infty, \frac{1}{3}) \\ 2 & (\frac{1}{3}, \infty) \end{matrix}$$

$$f'(x) = -12x^2 + 8x$$

$$f'(0) = -24(0) + 8 = 8$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(-12x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(8x)$$

$$f''(1) = -24(1) + 8 = -24 + 8 = -16$$

$$f''(x) = -12(2x^2 - 1) + 8(1x^{1-1})$$

$$f''(x) = 24x + 8$$

CONCAVIDAD

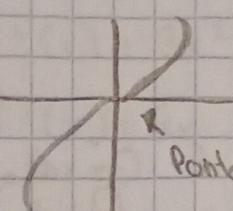
17. octubre. 2025

REVISADO

20 OCT. 2025

$$f(x) = 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

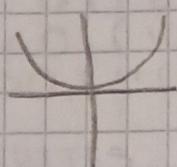
$$ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$$



Puntos de inflexión

+ concavo hacia abajo

$$f''(x) = -6$$



concavo hacia arriba



$$f''(x) = +$$

$$f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 5$$

$$f'(x) = 6x + 12$$

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

$$f''(-3) = 6(-3) + 12 = -6 \quad \text{c. abajo}$$

$$f''(x) = 6x + 12$$

$$f''(1) = 6(1) + 12 = 18 \quad \text{c. arriba}$$

$$6x + 12 = 0$$

$$6x = 0 - 12$$

$$x = -12/6 = -2$$

$$x = -2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(-2) &= (-2)^3 + 6(-2)^2 + 5 \\ &= -8 + 24 + 5 = 21 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 2x^3 + 12x^2 + 3 \\ f'(x) &= 6x^2 + 24x \\ f''(x) &= 12x + 24 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x & y \\ -2 & 21 \end{matrix}$$

-3 1 R.P. inflexión

LÍMITES

16. octubre. 2025

(TAREA)

- Los límites estudian a qué valor se aproxima una función cuando la variable se acerca a un punto aunque la función no esté definida allí. Se escribe:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

- Tipos de límites:

- Finito:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x + 1) = 7$$



- Al infinito:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

- Laterales por la derecha ($x \rightarrow a^+$) o izquierda ($x \rightarrow a^-$)

$$x \rightarrow a$$

$$\text{Ejemplo: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} = 2$$

- Conclusión: Los límites permiten entender el comportamiento de las funciones y son la base del cálculo, derivadas e integrales.

PUNTOS DE INFLEXION

16 · octubre · 2025

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d, \quad f(x) = 8x^3 + 3x^2 + 10$$

Punto de inflexión 2 $f''(x) = 24x^2 + 6x$

$$f(x) = 8x^3 + 6x^2 + 3x + 10$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 24x^2 + 6x$$

$$48x^2 + 6 = 0$$

$$5 \quad 48x = -6$$

$$6 \quad x = \frac{-6}{48} = \frac{-1}{8} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$7 \quad x = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$8 \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right) = 8\left(-\frac{1}{8}\right)^3 + 3\left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 + 10$$

$$10 = 8\left(-\frac{1}{512}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{64}\right) + 10$$

$$9 \quad f''(x) = +$$

x	y
-1	321
8	321

$$-1 < x_1$$

$$f''(x) = +$$

conexo
arriba

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

conexo
abajo

$$f'(-1) = 48(-1) + 6 = -42 \quad \ominus$$

$$f'(1) = 48(1) + 6 = -54$$

$$1 \quad f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 3$$

$$2 \quad f(-2) = (-2)^3 + 6(-2)^2 + 3$$

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

$$f(-2) = -8 + 24 + 3 = 19$$

$$f''(x) = 6x + 12$$

x	y
-2	19

$$6x + 12 = 0$$

$$-3 \quad 1$$

$$x = -\frac{12}{6} = -2$$

$$3 \quad f''(-3) = 6(-3) + 12 = -6 \quad \oplus$$

$$x = -2$$

$$f''(1) = 6(1) + 12 = 18 \quad \oplus$$

TAREA

10.10.25

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 1 \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$$

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = (3x^2 + 1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}x + 3\right)$$

$$\frac{3x^2 + 1}{\frac{1}{3}x + 3} - \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3(3x^2 + 1)}{x + 9} = \frac{9x^2 + 3}{x + 9}$$

Eliminar el denominador

$$f(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 1}{3x + 2} \quad g(x) = \frac{3x^3 + 3}{x^3 + 2}$$

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 1}{3x + 2} \cdot \frac{3x^3 + 2}{x^3 + 2} = \frac{(6x^2 + 1) \cdot (3x^3 + 3)}{(3x + 2) \cdot (x^3 + 2)}$$
$$= \frac{18x^5 + 18x^2 + 3x^3 + 3}{3x^4 + 6x^3 + 4 + 2x^3}$$
$$= \frac{18x^5 + 18x^2 + 3x^3 + 3}{3x^4 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 4}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{x + 2} \quad g(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 3}{5x}$$

$$f(x) \cdot g(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{x + 2} \cdot \frac{6x^2 + 3}{5x} = \frac{(5x^2 + 1) \cdot (6x^2 + 3)}{(x + 2) \cdot (5x)}$$

$$= \frac{30x^4 + 15x^2 + 6x^2 + 3}{5x^3 + 10x}$$

$$= \frac{30x^4 + 21x^2 + 3}{5x^3 + 10x}$$

HELIANO
15 OCT 2025

OPERACIONES CON FUNCIONES

10. OCTUBRE. 2025

Resta =

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{x+1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{x}$$

Multiplicación

$$f(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 1}{3x + 2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{3x^3 + 3}{x^3 + 2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2 + 1}{x + 2}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{6x^2 + 2}{5x}$$

División

$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 1$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{3}x + 3$$

SUMA Y RESTA DE FUNCIONES.

08- OCTUBRE. 2025

(TAREA)

- Es una operación donde se combinan dos funciones sumando o restando sus valores para cada mismo valor de x .

- **Suma de funciones:**

$$(f+g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$$

- Se suman los resultados de ambas funciones

- **Resta de funciones:**

$$(f-g)(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$

- Se resta el resultado de una función a la otra.

- **Ejemplos:**

Si

$$f(x) = 2x + 3 \quad y \quad g(x) = x - 1$$

- **Suma**

$$(f+g)(x) = (2x + 3) + (x - 1) = 3x + 2$$

- **Resta**

$$(f-g)(x) = (2x + 3) - (x - 1) = x + 4$$

RESUMEN

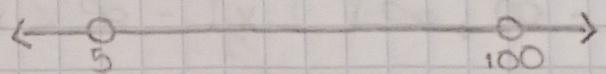
Se suman o se restan los términos semejantes de ambas funciones.

INTERVALOS

08. OCTUBRE. 2025

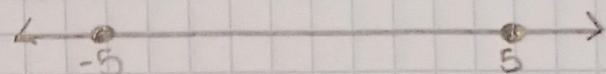
1. Todos los números mayores a 5 y menores a 100 (abierto)

$$(5, 100) \{x | 5 < x < 100\}$$



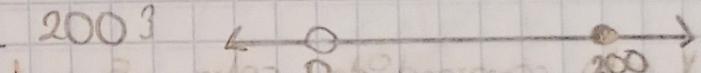
2. Todos los números mayores o iguales a -5 y menores o iguales a 5. (cerrado)

$$[-5, 5] \{x | -5 \leq x \leq 5\}$$



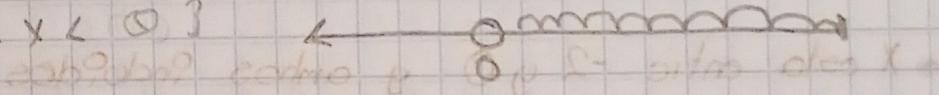
3. Todos los números mayores a 0 o menores o iguales a 200. (semiabierto)

$$(0, 200] \{x | 0 < x \leq 200\}$$



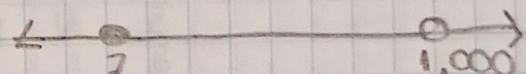
4. Todos los números positivos

$$(0, \infty) \{x | 0 < x < \infty\}$$



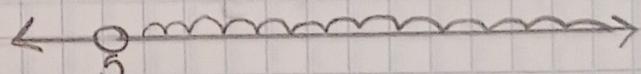
5. Todos los números mayor o iguales a 7 o menores a 1,000.

$$[7, 1000) \{x | 7 \leq x < 1000\}$$



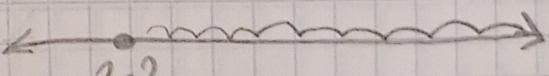
6. Todos los números mayores a 5.

$$(5, \infty) \{x | 5 < x < \infty\}$$



7. Todos los números mayores o iguales a $\sqrt{5}$

$$[\sqrt{2}, \infty) \{x | \sqrt{2} \leq x < \infty\}$$



8. Todos los números menores o iguales a -3/4

$$[-0.75, -\infty) \{x | -\infty \leq x \leq -0.75\}$$

