



◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」제33조에 의한 표시

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3) 이 콘텐츠는 「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」에 따라 최초 제작일부터 5년간 보호됩니다.

◇「콘텐츠산업 진흥법」외에도「저작권법」에 의하여 보호되는 콘텐츠의 경우, 그 콘텐츠의 전부 또는 일부를 무단으로 복제하거나 전송하는 것은 콘텐츠산업 진흥법 외에도 저작권법에 의한 법적 책임을 질 수 있습니다.

**01 / 도함수의 정의**미분가능한 함수  $y=f(x)$ 의 정의역의 각 원소  $x$ 에  
미분계수  $f'(x)$ 를 대응시키면 새로운 함수

$$f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

를 얻는다. 이때 이 함수  $f'(x)$ 를  $f(x)$ 의 도함수라 한다.

■ 도함수의 정의를 이용하여 다음 함수의 도함수를 구하여라.

1.  $f(x) = 4$

2.  $f(x) = -5$

3.  $f(x) = 10$

4.  $f(x) = x + 3$

5.  $f(x) = 2x$

6.  $f(x) = 3x + 4$

7.  $f(x) = x^2 - 4$

8.  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$

9.  $f(x) = x^2 - 5x$

10.  $f(x) = 4x^2$

11.  $f(x) = x^4$

■ 다음 함수의 도함수를 구하여라. 또, 이 도함수를 이용하여 각  
함수의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수를 구하여라.

12.  $f(x) = 2x + 5$

13.  $f(x) = 3x - 7$

14.  $f(x) = x^2$

15.  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x$

16.  $f(x) = x^2 + x$

17.  $f(x) = x^2 - x$

## 02 / 미분법의 공식

(1) 함수  $x^n$  과 상수함수의 도함수

①  $y = x^n$  ( $n \geq 2$ 인 정수)  $\Rightarrow y' = nx^{n-1}$

②  $y = x \Rightarrow y' = 1$

③  $y = c$  ( $c$ 는 상수)  $\Rightarrow y' = 0$

## (2) 함수의 실수배, 합, 차의 미분법

두 함수  $f(x)$ ,  $g(x)$ 가 미분가능할 때,

①  $\{cf(x)\}' = cf'(x)$  (단,  $c$ 는 상수)

②  $\{f(x) + g(x)\}' = f'(x) + g'(x)$

③  $\{f(x) - g(x)\}' = f'(x) - g'(x)$

## (3) 곱의 미분법

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

②  $\{f(x)g(x)h(x)\}'$   
 $= f'(x)g(x)h(x) + f(x)g'(x)h(x) + f(x)g(x)h'(x)$

▣ 다음 함수를 미분하여라.

18.  $y = -x^8$

19.  $y = x^3$

20.  $y = x^5$

21.  $y = x^9$

22.  $y = x^{10}$

23.  $y = 6$

24.  $y = 15$

25.  $y = 20$

26.  $y = 3x^6$

27.  $y = 2x + 3$

28.  $y = 3x + 2$

29.  $y = -5x + 2$

30.  $y = -x^2 + 2x - 4$

31.  $y = -x^2 + 4x + 3$

32.  $y = -x^2 + 8x + 5$

33.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + 3$

34.  $y = 2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 1$

35.  $y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$

36.  $y = \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x$

▣ 함수  $f(x)$ 에 대하여 다음 값을 구하여라.

37. 함수  $f(x) = x^2 + x + 3$ 에 대하여  $f'(10)$ 의 값

38. 함수  $f(x) = 200x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3$ 에 대하여  $f'(10)$ 의 값

39. 함수  $f(x) = 7x^3 - ax + 3$ 에 대하여  $f'(1) = 2$ 를 만족시키는 상수  $a$ 의 값

40. 이차함수  $f(x) = x^2 + 3x$ 에 대하여  $f(2) + f'(2)$ 의 값

▣ 다음 함수를 미분하여라.

41.  $y = (x-1)(2x+5)$

42.  $y = (x-3)(2x-1)$

43.  $y = -5x(x^2+1)$

44.  $y = (3x^2-2)(2x-1)$

45.  $y = (2x^2-3)(x-2)$

46.  $y = (x^2-4x+5)(3x+7)$

47.  $y = (2x-1)(x^2-3x+1)$

48.  $y = (2x^2+5)(x^2-2)$

49.  $y = (x^2+3x-2)(x^2-4)$

50.  $y = (x^2+x)(x^3+1)$

51.  $y = (x^2-x)(x^3+1)$

52.  $y = (2x^2+3)(x^3-x+3)$

53.  $y = (3x^2+2)(x^3-3x+1)$

54.  $y = (3x-4)^2$

55.  $y = (x-1)^3$

56.  $y = (3x-2)^4$

57.  $y = (-3x+4)^5$

58.  $y = (2x^2 - x + 5)^3$

59.  $y = (x+2)^2(3x^2-1)$

60.  $y = (x-5)^2(x^2+1)^3$

61.  $y = x(x+3)(3x+1)$

62.  $y = x(x+1)(x+2)$

63.  $y = (x-5)(2x+1)(-x+7)$

64.  $y = (x-1)(x+2)(2x+3)$

65.  $y = x(x+2)(2x+1)$

66.  $y = (2x-1)(x+3)(3x+2)$

67.  $y = (x^2+1)(x+1)(x^2-2x)$

68.  $y = (2x-5)^4$

69.  $y = (x^2-2x+1)^5$

▣ 다음 함수  $f(x)$ 의  $x=1$ 에서의 미분계수를 구하여라.

70.  $f(x) = (2x-5)(x+1)$

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

72.  $f(x) = (x^2+1)(x^2+x-2)$

73.  $f(x) = (x^2+3)(x^3+9)$

74.  $f(x) = (x^3+5)(x^2-1)$

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

76.  $f(x) = (-3x+4)^6$

77.  $f(x) = (2x^3 + 1)(x - 1)^2$



## 정답 및 해설

1)  $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4-4}{\Delta x} = 0$$

2)  $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-5 - (-5)}{h} = 0$$

3)  $f'(x) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{10-10}{h} = 0$$

4)  $f'(x) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+\Delta x)+3\} - (x+3)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

5)  $f'(x) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h) - 2x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

6)  $f'(x) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{3(x+h)+4\} - (3x+4)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+\Delta x)^2 - 4\} - (x^2 - 4)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2x + \Delta x) = 2x \end{aligned}$$

8)  $f'(x) = 2x - 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+h)^2 - 3(x+h)\} - (x^2 - 3x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2hx + h^2 - 3h}{h} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 3) = 2x - 3$$

9)  $f'(x) = 2x - 5$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - (x^2 - 5x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 - 5h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 5) \\ &= 2x - 5 \end{aligned}$$

10)  $f'(x) = 8x$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h)^2 - 4x^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8xh + 4h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (8x + 4h) = 8x \end{aligned}$$

11)  $f'(x) = 4x^3$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^4 - x^4}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x^3 + 6hx^2 + 4h^2x + h^3) \\ &= 4x^3 \end{aligned}$$

12)  $f'(x) = 2, f'(2) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{2(x+h)+5\} - (2x+5)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h} = 2 \end{aligned}$$

따라서  $f(x)$ 의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수는  $f'(2) = 2$

13)  $f'(x) = 3, f'(2) = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{3(x+h)-7\} - (3x-7)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h}{h} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

따라서  $f(x)$ 의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수는  $f'(2) = 3$

14)  $f'(x) = 2x, f'(2) = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - x^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h) = 2x \end{aligned}$$

따라서  $f(x)$ 의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수는  
 $f'(2) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$

$$15) f'(x) = 2x + 2, f'(2) = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+h)^2 + 2(x+h)\} - (x^2 + 2x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2hx + h^2 + 2h}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h + 2) = 2x + 2\end{aligned}$$

따라서  $f(x)$ 의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수는  
 $f'(2) = 2 \times 2 + 2 = 6$

$$16) f'(x) = 2x + 1, f'(2) = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+h)^2 + (x+h)\} - (x^2 + x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 + h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h + 1) \\ &= 2x + 1\end{aligned}$$

따라서  $f(x)$ 의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수는  
 $f'(2) = 2 \cdot 2 + 1 = 5$

$$17) f'(x) = 2x - 1, f'(2) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\{(x+h)^2 - (x+h)\} - (x^2 - x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 - h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 1) \\ &= 2x - 1\end{aligned}$$

따라서  $f(x)$ 의  $x=2$ 에서의 미분계수는  
 $f'(2) = 2 \times 2 - 1 = 3$

$$18) y' = -8x^7$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (-x^8)' = -8x^7$$

$$19) y' = 3x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 3x^{3-1} = 3x^2$$

$$20) y' = 5x^4$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 5x^{5-1} = 5x^4$$

$$21) y' = 9x^8$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 9x^{9-1} = 9x^8$$

$$22) y' = 10x^9$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 10x^{10-1} = 10x^9$$

$$23) y' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (6)' = 0$$

$$24) y' = 0$$

$$25) y' = 0$$

$$26) y' = 18x^5$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (3x^6)' = 18x^5$$

$$27) y' = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (2x + 3)' = (2x)' + (3)' = 2$$

$$28) y' = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (3x + 2)' = (3x)' + (2)' = 3$$

$$29) y' = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = (-5x + 2)' = (-5x)' + (2)' = -5$$

$$30) y' = -2x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow y' &= (-x^2 + 2x - 4)' = (-x^2)' + (2x)' - (4)' \\ &= -2x + 2\end{aligned}$$

$$31) y' = -2x + 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow y' &= (-x^2 + 4x + 3)' = (-x^2)' + (4x)' + (3)' \\ &= -2x + 4\end{aligned}$$

$$32) y' = -2x + 8$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow y' &= (-x^2 + 8x + 5)' \\ &= (-x^2)' + (8x)' + (5)' = -2x + 8\end{aligned}$$

$$33) y' = x - 1$$

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

$$34) y' = 6x^2 - 8x + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow y' &= (2x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x + 1)' \\ &= (2x^3)' - (4x^2)' + (3x)' + (1)' = 6x^2 - 8x + 3\end{aligned}$$

$$35) y' = x^3 + x^2 - x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow y' &= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x\right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right)' - \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)' - (x)' = x^3 + x^2 - x - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$36) y' = x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow y' &= \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x\right)' \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{5}x^5\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{4}x^4\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right)' + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2\right)' + (x)' \\ &= x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$37) 21$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f(x) &= x^2 + x + 3 \text{ 이므로 } f'(x) = 2x + 1 \\ \therefore f'(10) &= 20 + 1 = 21\end{aligned}$$

$$38) 70$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 200x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \text{ 이므로}$$

$$f'(x) = 200 - 3x - x^2$$

$$\therefore f'(10) = 200 - 30 - 100 = 70$$

39) 19

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 7x^3 - ax + 3 \text{ 이므로 } f'(x) = 21x^2 - a$$

$$\text{이때, } f'(1) = 2 \text{ 이므로 } 21 - a = 2 \therefore a = 19$$

40) 17

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + 3x \text{ 이므로 } f(2) = 4 + 6 = 10$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + 3 \text{ 이므로 } f'(2) = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$\therefore f(2) + f'(2) = 10 + 7 = 17$$

41)  $y' = 4x + 3$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (x-1)'(2x+5) + (x-1)(2x+5)'$$

$$= 1 \times (2x+5) + (x-1) \times 2 = 4x + 3$$

42)  $y' = 4x - 7$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (x-3)'(2x-1) + (x-3)(2x-1)'$$

$$= (2x-1) + 2(x-3) = 4x - 7$$

43)  $y' = -15x^2 - 5$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (-5x)'(x^2+1) - 5x(x^2+1)'$$

$$= -5(x^2+1) - 5x \cdot 2x$$

$$= -15x^2 - 5$$

44)  $y' = 18x^2 - 6x - 4$ 

$$\Rightarrow \text{곱의 미분법을 이용하면}$$

$$y' = \{(3x^2-2)(2x-1)\}'$$

$$= (3x^2-2)'(2x-1) + (3x^2-1)(2x-1)'$$

$$= 6x(2x-1) + (3x^2-2) \times 2$$

$$= (12x^2-6x) + (6x^2-4)$$

$$= 18x^2 - 6x - 4$$

45)  $y' = 6x^2 - 8x - 3$ 

$$\Rightarrow \text{곱의 미분법을 이용하면}$$

$$y' = \{(2x^2-3)(x-2)\}'$$

$$= (2x^2-3)'(x-2) + (2x^2-3)(x-2)'$$

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

$$= (4x^2-8x) + (2x^2-3)$$

$$= 6x^2 - 8x - 3$$

46)  $y' = 9x^2 - 10x - 13$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (x^2-4x+5)'(3x+7) + (x^2-4x+5)(3x+7)'$$

$$= (2x-4)(3x+7) + 3(x^2-4x+5)$$

$$= 9x^2 - 10x - 13$$

47)  $y' = 6x^2 - 14x + 5$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (2x-1)'(x^2-3x+1) + (2x-1)(x^2-3x+1)'$$

$$= 2 \times (x^2-3x+1) + (2x-1)(2x-3)$$

$$= 6x^2 - 14x + 5$$

48)  $y' = 8x^3 + 2x$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (2x^2+5)'(x^2-2) + (2x^2+5)(x^2-2)'$$

$$= 4x(x^2-2) + (2x^2+5) \times 2x = 8x^3 + 2x$$

49)  $y' = 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x - 12$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (x^2+3x-2)'(x^2-4) + (x^2+3x-2)(x^2-4)'$$

$$= (2x+3)(x^2-4) + (x^2+3x-2) \times 2x$$

$$= 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 12x - 12$$

50)  $y' = 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x + 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (x^2+x)'(x^3+1) + (x^2+x)(x^3+1)'$$

$$= (2x+1)(x^3+1) + (x^2+x) \times 3x^2$$

$$= 5x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x + 1$$

51)  $y' = 5x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x - 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (x^2-x)'(x^3+1) + (x^2-x)(x^3+1)'$$

$$= (2x-1)(x^3+1) + (x^2-x) \times 3x^2$$

$$= 5x^4 - 4x^3 + 2x - 1$$

52)  $y' = 10x^4 + 3x^2 + 12x - 3$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = (2x^2+3)'(x^3-x+3) + (2x^2+3)(x^3-x+3)'$$

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

$$= 10x^4 + 3x^2 + 12x - 3$$

53)  $y' = 15x^4 - 21x^2 + 6x - 6$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$y' = (3x^2+2)'(x^3-3x+1) + (3x^2+2)(x^3-3x+1)'$$

$$= 6x(x^3-3x+1) + (3x^2+2)(3x^2-3)$$

$$= 15x^4 - 21x^2 + 6x - 6$$

54)  $y' = 6(3x-4)$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = 2(3x-4)(3x-4)' = 6(3x-4)$$

55)  $y' = 3(x-1)^2$ 56)  $y' = 12(3x-2)^3$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = \{(3x-2)^4\}' = 4(3x-2)^{4-1}(3x-2)'$$

$$= 12(3x-2)^3$$

57)  $y' = -15(-3x+4)^4$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = 5(-3x+4)^4 \times (-3) = -15(-3x+4)^4$$

58)  $y' = 3(2x^2-x+5)^2(4x-1)$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = \{(2x^2-x+5)^3\}'$$

$$= 3(2x^2-x+5)^{3-1}(2x^2-x+5)'$$

$$= 3(2x^2-x+5)^2(4x-1)$$

59)  $y' = 2(x+2)(6x^2+6x-1)$ 

$$\Rightarrow y' = \{(x+2)^2\}'(3x^2-1) + (x+2)^2(3x^2-1)'$$

$$= 2(x+2)(x+2)'(3x^2-1) + (x+2)^2 \cdot 6x$$

$$= 2(x+2)(3x^2-1) + 6x(x+2)^2$$

$$= 2(x+2)(6x^2+6x-1)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 60) \quad y' &= 2(x-5)(x^2+1)^2(4x^2-15x+1) \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= \{(x-5)^2\}'(x^2+1)^3 + (x-5)^2\{(x^2+1)^3\}' \\
 &= 2(x-5)(x-5)'(x^2+1)^3 \\
 &\quad + (x-5)^2 \cdot 3(x^2+1)^2(x^2+1)' \\
 &= 2(x-5)(x^2+1)^3 + 6x(x-5)^2(x^2+1)^2 \\
 &= 2(x-5)(x^2+1)^2(4x^2-15x+1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 61) \quad y' &= 9x^2 + 20x + 3 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= x'(x+3)(3x+1) + x(x+3)'(3x+1) \\
 &\quad + x(x+3)(3x+1)' \\
 &= 1 \times (x+3)(3x+1) + x \times 1 \times (3x+1) + x(x+3) \times 3 \\
 &= 9x^2 + 20x + 3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 62) \quad y' &= 3x^2 + 6x + 2 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= (x)'(x+1)(x+2) + x(x+1)'(x+2) \\
 &\quad + x(x+1)(x+2)' \\
 &= (x+1)(x+2) + x(x+2) + x(x+1) \\
 &= 3x^2 + 6x + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 63) \quad y' &= -6x^2 + 46x - 58 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= (x-5)'(2x+1)(-x+7) \\
 &\quad + (x-5)(2x+1)'(-x+7) + (x-5)(2x+1)(-x+7)' \\
 &= (2x+1)(-x+7) + 2(x-5)(-x+7) \\
 &\quad - (x-5)(2x+1) \\
 &= -6x^2 + 46x - 58
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 64) \quad y' &= 6x^2 + 10x - 1 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= \{(x-1)(x+2)(2x+3)\}' \\
 &= (x-1)'(x+2)(2x+3) + (x-1)(x+2)'(2x+3) \\
 &\quad + (x-1)(x+2)(2x+3)' \\
 &= 1 \times (x+2)(2x+3) + (x-1) \times 1 \times (2x+3) \\
 &\quad + (x-1)(x+2) \times 2 \\
 &= 6x^2 + 10x - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 65) \quad y' &= 6x^2 + 10x + 2 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= x'(x+2)(2x+1) + x(x+2)'(2x+1) \\
 &\quad + x(x+2)(2x+1)' \\
 &= 1 \cdot (x+2)(2x+1) + x \cdot 1 \cdot (2x+1) + x(x+2) \cdot 2 \\
 &= 6x^2 + 10x + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 66) \quad y' &= 18x^2 + 38x + 1 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= \{(2x-1)(x+3)(3x+2)\}' \\
 &= (2x-1)'(x+3)(3x+2) + (2x-1)(x+3)'(3x+2) \\
 &\quad + (2x-1)(x+3)(3x+2)' \\
 &= 2 \times (x+3)(3x+2) + (2x-1) \times 1 \times (3x+2) \\
 &\quad + (2x-1)(x+3) \times 3 \\
 &= 18x^2 + 38x + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 67) \quad y' &= 5x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x - 2 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= (x^2+1)'(x+1)(x^2-2x) \\
 &\quad + (x^2+1)(x+1)'(x^2-2x) \\
 &\quad + (x^2+1)(x+1)(x^2-2x)'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2x(x+1)(x^2-2x) + (x^2+1) \times 1 \times (x^2-2x) \\
 &\quad + (x^2+1)(x+1)(2x-2) \\
 &= 5x^4 - 4x^3 - 3x^2 - 2x - 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 68) \quad y' &= 8(2x-5)^3 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= 4(2x-5)^3 \cdot 2 = 8(2x-5)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 69) \quad y' &= 10(x-1)^9 \\
 \Rightarrow y' &= 5(x^2-2x+1)^4 \cdot (2x-2) = 10(x-1)^9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 70) \quad 1 \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= (2x-5)'(x+1) + (2x-5)(x+1)' \\
 &= 2 \cdot (x+1) + (2x-5) \cdot 1 \\
 &= 4x-3 \\
 \therefore f'(1) &= 4 \cdot 1 - 3 = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 71) \quad 25 \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= (2x+1)'(x^2+3x+1) \\
 &\quad + (2x+1)(x^2+3x+1)' \\
 &= 2(x^2+3x+1) + (2x+1)(2x+3) \\
 &= 6x^2 + 14x + 5 \\
 f'(1) &= 6 + 14 + 5 = 25
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 72) \quad 6 \\
 \Rightarrow f(x) &= (x^2+1)(x^2+x-2) \text{ 이므로} \\
 f'(x) &= (x^2+1)'(x^2+x-2) + (x^2+1)(x^2+x-2)' \\
 &= 2x(x^2+x-2) + (x^2+1)(2x+1) \\
 \therefore f'(1) &= 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 73) \quad 32 \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= (x^2+3)'(x^3+9) + (x^2+3)(x^3+9)' \\
 &= 2x(x^3+9) + (x^2+3) \times 3x^2 \\
 &= 5x^4 + 9x^2 + 18x \\
 \therefore f'(1) &= 5 + 9 + 18 = 32
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 74) \quad 12 \\
 \Rightarrow f(x) &= (x^3+5)(x^2-1) \text{ 이므로} \\
 f'(x) &= (x^3+5)'(x^2-1) + (x^3+5)(x^2-1)' \\
 &= 3x^2(x^2-1) + (x^3+5) \times 2x \\
 \therefore f'(1) &= 3 \cdot 0 + 6 \cdot 2 = 12
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 75) \quad 54 \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= 3(2x+1)^2 \cdot 2 = 6(2x+1)^2 \\
 \therefore f'(1) &= 6(2+1)^2 = 54
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 76) \quad -18 \\
 \Rightarrow f'(x) &= 6(-3x+4)^5 \times (-3) = -18(-3x+4)^5 \\
 \therefore f'(1) &= -18(-3+4)^5 = -18
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 77) \quad 0 \\
 \Rightarrow f(x) &= (2x^3+1)(x-1)^2 \text{ 이므로} \\
 f'(x) &= (2x^3+1)'(x-1)^2 + (2x^3+1)\{(x-1)^2\}'
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6x^2(x-1)^2 + (2x^3+1) \times 2(x-1)$$
$$\therefore f'(1) = 6 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$