

TABLA DE DERIVADAS DE LAS FUNCIONES USUALES

En la siguiente tabla, c , n , a y e son números; x designa la variable independiente e y o f representan funciones de x .

Función simple	Derivada	Función compuesta	Derivada
$y = c$	$y' = 0$		
$y = x$	$y' = 1$		
$y = x^n, \forall n \in \mathbf{R}$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$	$y = (f(x))^n, \forall n$	$y' = n(f(x))^{n-1} f'(x)$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$y = \sqrt{f(x)}$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$
$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$	$y = \sqrt[n]{f(x)}$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{n\sqrt[n]{(f(x))^{n-1}}}$
$y = a^x, a > 0$	$y' = a^x \ln a$	$y = a^{f(x)}, a > 0$	$y' = f'(x) \cdot a^{f(x)} \ln a$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$	$y = e^{f(x)}$	$y' = f'(x) \cdot e^{f(x)}$
$y = \log_a x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$	$y = \log_a f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \log_a e$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \ln f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$
$y = \operatorname{sen} x$	$y' = \cos x$	$y = \operatorname{sen} f(x)$	$y' = f'(x) \cos f(x)$
$y = \operatorname{cos} x$	$y' = -\operatorname{sen} x$	$y = \operatorname{cos} f(x)$	$y' = -f'(x) \operatorname{sen} f(x)$
$y = \operatorname{tan} x$	$y' = 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$y = \operatorname{tan} f(x)$	$y' = f'(x) (1 + \tan^2 f(x))$
$y = \operatorname{arcsen} x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \operatorname{arcsen} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(f(x))^2}}$
$y = \operatorname{arccos} x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \operatorname{arccos} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{-f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-(f(x))^2}}$
$y = \operatorname{arctan} x$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$y = \operatorname{arctan} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{1+(f(x))^2}$

Ejemplos:

→→ (El lector debe tomarse estos ejemplos como **pequeños retos** y hacerlos por su cuenta antes de ver la solución).

Potencias

- $f(x) = x^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^4$.
- $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -5x^{-6} = -\frac{5}{x^6}$.
- $f(x) = (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3)^5 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 5(2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3)^4 \cdot (6x^2 - 10x)$.
- $f(x) = \sqrt{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{6x^2 - 10x}{2\sqrt{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3}} = \frac{3x^2 - 5x}{\sqrt{2x^3 - 5x^2 + 3}}$.

$$5) f(x) = \sqrt[5]{x^3 - x^2 + 1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{5 \cdot \sqrt[5]{(x^3 - x^2 + 1)^4}}$$

$$6) y = 2 - 7x^3 + \frac{4}{x^5} - 5\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y' = -7 \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{-4 \cdot 5x^4}{x^{10}} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} \Rightarrow y' = -21x^2 - \frac{20}{x^6} - \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Exponenciales y logaritmos

$$7) y = 3^{x^2-4x} \Rightarrow y' = (2x-4) \cdot 3^{x^2-4x} \ln 3. \quad 8) y = e^{2x^4-x} \Rightarrow y' = (8x^3-3)e^{2x^4-x}$$

$$9) y = 5^{-x^3+2x} + e^{0,6x} \Rightarrow y' = (-3x^2+2) \cdot 5^{-x^3+2x} \ln 5 + 0,6e^{0,6x}$$

$$10) y = \ln(x^4 + 3x^2) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{4x^3 + 6x}{x^4 + 3x^2} = \frac{4x^2 + 6}{x^3 + 3x}$$

$$11) y = \log(5x^2 + 2x + 1) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{10x + 2}{5x^2 + 2x + 1} \log e$$

$$12) y = \ln((2x-1)(x^2-x)) = \ln(2x-1) + \ln(x^2-x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2}{2x-1} + \frac{2x-1}{x^2-x}$$

$$13) f(x) = \ln\left(\frac{3x^2+4}{x^4+3}\right) = \ln(3x^2+4) - \ln(x^4+3) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{6x}{3x^2+4} - \frac{4x^3}{x^4+3}$$

Trigonómicas

$$14) f(x) = \sin \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cos \sqrt{x}. \quad 15) f(x) = \frac{\sin(x^2)}{3} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x \cdot \cos(x^2)}{3}$$

$$16) f(x) = \sin^2 x = (\sin x)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$17) y = \cos^2(5x^3 - 7x) \Rightarrow y' = 2 \cos(5x^3 - 7x) \cdot (-\sin(5x^3 - 7x)) \cdot (15x^2 - 7)$$

$$18) y = \cos(\ln x) \Rightarrow y' = -\sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}. \quad 19) y = \ln(\cos x) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = -\tan x$$

$$20) y = x^3 \cdot \tan(5x-3) \Rightarrow y' = 3x^2 \cdot \tan(5x-3) + x^3 \cdot (1 + \tan^2(5x-3)) \cdot 5$$

Trigonómicas inversas

$$21) y = \arcsen(x^3 - 1) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{1-(x^3-1)^2}} = \frac{3x^2}{\sqrt{2x^3-x^6}} = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{2x-x^4}}$$

$$22) y = \arcsen\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1/4}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

$$23) y = \arccos(x^2) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} = \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

$$24) y = \text{arctag}(x^2 - 1) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2x}{1+(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{2x}{2-2x^2+x^4}$$