

Reglas de derivación

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$$(u + v)' = u' + v'$$

$$(u - v)' = u' - v'$$

- Producto de una constante por una función:

$$(ku)' = ku'$$

- Producto de dos funciones

$$f(x) = u \cdot v \implies f'(x) = u'v + v'u$$

En efecto:

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

- Denominador constante:

$$\left(\frac{u}{k}\right)' = \frac{u'}{k}$$

- Numerador constante:

$$\left(\frac{k}{v}\right)' = \frac{-kv'}{v^2}$$

- Cociente de dos funciones:

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}$$

Derivada de la función compuesta

Sea la función $f[u(x)]$:

$$(f[u(x)])' = f'(u) \cdot u'(x)$$

Cuando x cambia en Δx la función $u(x)$ se incrementa en la cantidad $\Delta u = u(x + \Delta x) - u(x)$.

Y cuando u cambia en la cantidad Δu , la función f se incrementa en la cantidad $\Delta f = f(u + \Delta u) - f(u)$.

Entonces:

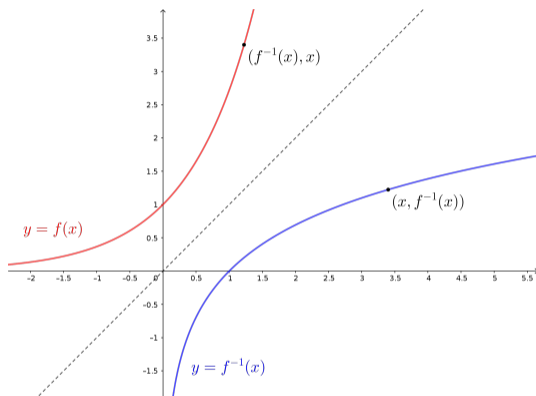
$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u + \Delta u) - f(u)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(u + \Delta u) - f(u)}{\Delta u} \cdot \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} \\ &= \lim_{\Delta u \rightarrow 0}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

$$(f^{-1}(x))' = \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))}$$

Por ejemplo:

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = \text{sen } x \\ f'(x) = \text{cos } x \\ f'(\text{arsen } x) = \text{cos}(\text{arsen } x) \end{cases}$$

$$\implies (\text{arsen } x)' = \frac{1}{\text{cos}(\text{arsen } x)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \text{sen}^2(\text{arsen } x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$



$$(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}$$

$$(u^n)' = nu^{n-1}u'$$

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

$$(u^2)' = 2uu'$$

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

$$(u^3)' = 3u^2u'$$

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

$$(u^4)' = 4u^3u'$$

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)' = -\frac{u'}{u^2}$$

$$(\sqrt{x})' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(\sqrt{u})' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$$

$$(e^x)' = e^x$$

$$(e^u)' = e^u u'$$

$$(a^x)' = a^x \ln a$$

$$(a^u)' = a^u u' \ln a$$

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

$$(\ln u)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$(\log_a x)' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$(\log_a u)' = \frac{u'}{u \ln a}$$

$$(\operatorname{sen} x)' = \cos x$$

$$(\operatorname{sen} u)' = \cos u \cdot u'$$

$$(\cos x)' = -\operatorname{sen} x$$

$$(\cos u)' = -\operatorname{sen} u \cdot u'$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} x)' = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$(\operatorname{tg} u)' = (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 u) \cdot u' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u}$$

$$(\operatorname{cotg} x)' = -(1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x) = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$$

$$(\operatorname{cotg} u)' = -(1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 u) \cdot u' = -\frac{u'}{\operatorname{sen}^2 u}$$

$$(\text{arsen } x)' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\text{arsen } u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$(\text{arcos } x)' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$(\text{arcos } u)' = -\frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$(\text{artg } x)' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$(\text{artg } u)' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$$