

► Usarem, com a referència, la següent taula de regles de derivació:

(k, a, b són constants - n.ums. reals -; u i v són funcions)

1. $y = k \rightarrow y' = 0$

2. $y = x \rightarrow y' = 1$

3. $y = u + v \rightarrow y' = u' + v'$

4. $y = ku \rightarrow y' = ku'$

5. $y = u^k \rightarrow y' = k u^{k-1} u'$

6. $y = \sqrt{u} \rightarrow y' = \frac{u'}{2\sqrt{u}}$

7. $y = u \cdot v \rightarrow y' = u'v + uv'$

8. $y = \frac{u}{v} \rightarrow y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$

9. $(e^u)' = e^u \cdot u'$

10. $(a^u)' = a^u \cdot \ln a \cdot u'$

11. **NOVA!!** $(u^v)' = u^v \cdot \ln u \cdot v' + v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot u'$

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

13. $(\log_b u)' = \frac{1}{\ln b} \cdot \frac{u'}{u}$

14. $(\sin u)' = \cos u \cdot u'$

15. $(\cos u)' = -\sin u \cdot u'$

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

17. **NOVA!!** $(\operatorname{arc} \sin u)' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$

18. **NOVA!!** $(\operatorname{arc} \cos u)' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$

19. **NOVA!!** $(\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} u)' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$

COMPTA: la numeració d'aquesta taula de derivades no es correspon amb les utilitzades en les col·leccions d'exercicis de nivells intermedi i elemental.

Amb les anteriors 19 regles pots calcular les derivades de les vint-i-sis funcions presentades a continuació. Com a ajuda, entre claudàtors estan indicades les principals regles a aplicar. Hem ressaltat en negreta les més importants en cada cas. Al final tens les solucions de tots els exercicis.

► COM FER ELS EXERCICIS: Hi ha dues possibles maneres:

- si estàs aprenent a derivar: adonades, convé fer-los tots en ordre, de l'a a b 3.
- si estàs repassant derivades: clarons, pots triar els que t'interessin mirant les regles que estan en negreta, i fent els relacionats amb la regla que vols estudiar.

Recordatori de trigonometria

"FUNCIONS CIRCULARS INVERSES":

$x = \operatorname{sen} \alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{sen} x$

$x = \operatorname{cos} \alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{cos} x$

$x = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} x$

$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} A}$

$\operatorname{sec} A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} A}$

$\operatorname{cotg} A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} A}$

► FUNCIONS a DERIVAR :

- a) $f(x) = \frac{e^{2x} + \ln^2 x + \cos 3x}{2}$ [regles: 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15] n) $f(x) = 4 \operatorname{arctg} 2x$ [2, 4, 19]
- b) $f(x) = \frac{5}{(2x+6)^3}$ [1, 4, 5] o) $f(x) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3x+2}{4}$ [1, 4, 19]
- c) $f(x) = \ln \sqrt{\ln x}$ [6, 12] p) $f(x) = \operatorname{arcsen} \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2}$ [6, 17]
- d) $f(x) = \frac{(x+2) \cdot \ln x}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ [6, 7, 8, 12] q) $f(x) = 2^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2}$ [6, 7, 10, 19]
- e) $f(x) = \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2-4}}$ [6, 8, 13] r) $f(x) = x^x$ [2, 11]
- f) $f(x) = \cos \sqrt{x^2+16}$ [6, 15] s) $f(x) = x^{\cos x}$ [11, 15]
- g) $f(x) = \operatorname{tg}^3 \sqrt{x^2+2}$ [5, 6, 16] t) $f(x) = (7x)^{\operatorname{sen} x}$ [2, 4, 11, 14]
- h) $f(x) = [1 + \cos^2(1-3x)]^2$ [3, 5, 15] u) $f(x) = (x^2+3)^{x+5}$ [1, 5, 11]
- i) $f(x) = \operatorname{sen}^4 [\ln(x^2+5)]$ [5, 12, 14] v) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{x^3}}$ [5]
- j) $f(x) = 4 \sec 3x$ [5, 15] w) $f(x) = \log_{\cos x} (\operatorname{sen} x)$ [8, 12, 14, 15]
- k) $f(x) = \sec^2(x^2-2)$ [5, 15] x) $f(x) = M \log_b(ax^2+c)$ [1, 5, 13]
- l) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^3 x}$ [5, 14] y) $f(x) = t e^x$ [2, 4, 9]
- m) $f(x) = e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}$ [5, 7, 9, 16] z) $f(t) = t e^x$ [2, 4]

► SOLUCIONS :

NOTA : També pots revisar el resultat online amb la següent eina matemàtica :

<http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=derivative>

$$a) f'(x) = \frac{2e^{2x} + 2\ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 3\operatorname{sen} 3x}{2} = e^{2x} + \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{sen} 3x //$$

$$b) f'(x) = 5 \left((2x+6)^{-3} \right)' = -3 \cdot 5 (2x+6)^{-4} \cdot 2 = -\frac{30}{(2x+6)^4} = -\frac{30}{2^4 \cdot (x+3)^4} = -\frac{15}{8(x+3)^4} //$$

$$c) f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2x \ln x} //$$

→ camí alternatiu: recordant que $\ln x^a = a \ln x$,
 $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(\ln x) \right)' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \blacksquare$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d) f'(x) &= \frac{[(x+2) \cdot \ln x]' \cdot \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot (x+2) \cdot \ln x}{(\sqrt{x+1})^2} = \\
 &= \frac{[1 \cdot \ln x + (x+2) \frac{1}{x}] \cdot \sqrt{x+1} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot (x+2) \cdot \ln x}{x+1} = \quad \checkmark \text{ multiplicarem tota} \\
 &= \frac{2[\ln x + (x+2) \frac{1}{x}] \cdot x(x+1) - \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot (x+2) \cdot \ln x}{2x\sqrt{x+1}(x+1)} \quad \text{l'expressió per} \\
 &= \frac{2x(x+1)\ln x + 2(x+2)(x+1) - x(x+2)\ln x}{2x\sqrt{x+1}(x+1)} \quad \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{2\sqrt{x+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} \\
 &= \frac{2x^2\ln x + 2x\ln x + 2(x^2 + x + 2x + 2) - x^2\ln x - 2x\ln x}{2x\sqrt{x+1}(x+1)} = \\
 &= \frac{x^2\ln x + 2x^2 + 6x + 4}{2x(x+1)^{3/2}} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e) f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2-4}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2-4}}} \cdot \frac{2x(x^2-4) - x^2 \cdot 2x}{(x^2-4)^2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2 \frac{x^2}{x^2-4}} \cdot \frac{2x^3 - 8x - 2x^3}{(x^2-4)^2} = \frac{8x}{2 \ln 2 \cdot x^2 \cdot (x^2-4)} = \\
 &= -\frac{4}{x(x^2-4)\ln 2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f) f'(x) = -\sin \sqrt{x^2+16} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+16}} \cdot 2x = -\frac{x \sin \sqrt{x^2+16}}{\sqrt{x^2+16}} //$$

$$g) f'(x) = 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \sqrt{x^2+2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \sqrt{x^2+2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \frac{\sin^2 \sqrt{x^2+2}}{\cos^4 \sqrt{x^2+2}} //$$

(també vàlid: $f'(x) = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{x^2+2}} \operatorname{tg}^2 \sqrt{x^2+2} \sec^2 \sqrt{x^2+2}$)

$$h) f'(x) = \underline{2} [1 + \cos^2(1-3x)] \cdot \underline{2} \cos(1-3x) \cdot \left(\underset{\uparrow}{-} \sin(1-3x) \right) \cdot \left(\underset{\uparrow}{-} 3 \right) =$$

$$= 12 \cos(1-3x) \cdot \sin(1-3x) \cdot [1 + \cos^2(1-3x)] //$$

↳ S'hi poden fer algunes simplificacions addicionals (no cal, però, obligatòriament fer-los a nivell de 2n de BAT.):

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cos A \sin A = \sin 2A \\ 2 \cos^2 A = \cos 2A + 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 6 \cdot \sin(2-6x) \cdot \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2-6x) + \frac{1}{2} \right] =$$

$$= 3 \sin(2-6x) \cdot [3 + \cos(2-6x)] \quad \blacksquare$$

$$e) f'(x) = \textcircled{4} \cdot \sin^3[\ln(x^2+5)] \cdot \cos[\ln(x^2+5)] \cdot \frac{1}{x^2+5} \cdot \textcircled{2}x =$$

$$= \frac{8x}{x^2+5} \cdot \sin^3[\ln(x^2+5)] \cdot \cos[\ln(x^2+5)] //$$

$$j) f'(x) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\cos 3x} \right)' = \textcircled{4} \cdot \left(\underset{\uparrow}{-} 1 \right) \cdot \cos^{-2} 3x \cdot \left(\underset{\uparrow}{-} \sin 3x \right) \cdot \textcircled{3} =$$

$$= 12 \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos^2 3x} \quad \text{també: } f'(x) = 12 \sin 3x \cdot \sec^2 3x;$$

igualment vàlid: $f'(x) = 12 \operatorname{tg} 3x \cdot \sec 3x \quad \blacksquare$

$$k) f'(x) = \left([\cos(x^3-2)]^{-2} \right)' = \underset{\uparrow}{-} \textcircled{2} \cdot \cos^3(x^3-2) \cdot \left(\underset{\uparrow}{-} \sin(x^3-2) \right) \cdot \textcircled{3x^2} =$$

$$= 6x^2 \frac{\sin(x^3-2)}{\cos^3(x^3-2)} \quad \text{també vàlida:}$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^2 \frac{\operatorname{tg}(x^3-2)}{\cos^2(x^3-2)} = 6x^2 \operatorname{tg}(x^3-2) \cdot \sec^2(x^3-2) \quad \blacksquare$$

$$l) f'(x) = (\sin^3 x)' = -3 \sin^4 x \cdot \cos x = -3 \frac{\cos x}{\sin^4 x} //$$

També vàlid: $f'(x) = -3 \frac{\cot^2 x}{\sin^3 x}$; també: $f'(x) = -3 \cot^2 x \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^3 x \quad \blacksquare$

$$\begin{aligned}
 m) \quad f'(x) &= \left[e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 3x} \cdot 3 \right] \cdot \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} + e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \cdot \left[(x^2+1)^{1/3} \right]' = \\
 &= e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \left\{ \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{\cos^2 3x} + \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{3}-1} \cdot 2x \right\} = \\
 &= e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \left\{ \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{\cos^2 3x} + \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{-2/3} \cdot 2x \right\} = \\
 &= e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \left\{ \frac{3 \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{\cos^2 3x} + \frac{2x}{3 \sqrt[3]{(x^2+1)^2}} \right\} = \\
 &= e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \frac{9 (x^2+1)^{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}} + 2x \cos^2 3x}{3 \cos^2 3x \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x^2+1)^2}} = e^{\operatorname{tg} 3x} \frac{9 + 9x^2 + 2x \cos^2 3x}{3 \cos^2 3x \cdot \sqrt[3]{(x^2+1)^2}} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$n) \quad f'(x) = 4 \frac{2}{1 + (2x)^2} = \frac{8}{1 + 4x^2} //$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 o) \quad f'(x) &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{3x+2}{4}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4 + 4 \frac{(3x+2)^2}{4}} = \frac{4}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4 + \frac{9x^2+4+2 \cdot 3x \cdot 2}{4}} = \\
 &= \frac{12}{(16) + 9x^2 + (4) + 12x} = \frac{12}{20 + 12x + 9x^2} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 p) \quad f'(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{3x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3x}}\right) \cdot (3) = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3x}{4}\right)}} = \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 \cdot 3x \cdot \left(1 - \frac{3x}{4}\right)}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{12x - 9x^2}} //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 q) \quad f'(x) &= 2^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} + 2^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) = \\
 &= 2^{\operatorname{arctg} x} \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1+x^2} \ln 2 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r) f'(x) = x^x \cdot \ln x \cdot 1 + \frac{x \cdot x^{x-1}}{x^x} \cdot 1 = x^x \cdot (\ln x + 1) //$$

$$s) f'(x) = x^{\cos x} \cdot \ln x \cdot (-\sin x) + \cos x \cdot x^{\cos x - 1} \cdot 1 = x^{\cos x} \left(\frac{\cos x}{x} - \sin x \ln x \right) //$$

$$t) f'(x) = (7x)^{\sin x} \cdot \ln 7x \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot (7x)^{\sin x - 1} \cdot 7 = (7x)^{\sin x} \left(\ln 7x \cos x + \frac{\sin x \cdot 7}{7x} \right) = (7)^{\sin x} \cdot \left(\ln 7x \cos x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) //$$

$$u) f'(x) = (x^2+3)^{x+5} \cdot \ln(x^2+3) \cdot 1 + (x+5) \cdot (x^2+3)^{x+5-1} \cdot 2x = (x^2+3)^{x+5} \left[\ln(x^2+3) + \frac{2x(x+5)}{x^2+3} \right] = (x^2+3)^{x+5} \left[\ln(x^2+3) + \frac{2x^2+10x}{x^2+3} \right] //$$

$$v) f'(x) = (x^{-3/5})' = -\frac{3}{5} x^{-3/5-1} = -\frac{3}{5} x^{-8/5} = -\frac{3}{5} x^{-8/5} = -\frac{3}{5 \sqrt[5]{x^8}} //$$

$$w) f'(x) = \left(\frac{\ln \sin x}{\ln \cos x} \right)' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x \cdot \ln \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x \cdot \ln \sin x}{\ln^2 \cos x} = \frac{\cot x \cdot \ln \cos x + \tan x \cdot \ln \sin x}{\ln^2 \cos x} //$$

⚠ és necessari recordar, abans de fer cap derivada, que: $\log_b a = \frac{\ln a}{\ln b}$

$$= \frac{\cot x}{\ln \cos x} + \tan x \frac{\ln \sin x}{\ln^2 \cos x} //$$

$$x) f'(x) = \frac{M}{\ln b} \cdot \frac{1}{ax^2+c} \cdot 2ax = \frac{2aM}{\ln b} \cdot \frac{x}{ax^2+c} //$$

$$y) f'(x) = t e^x // \quad z) f'(t) = e^x //$$

⚠ COMPTI amb aquesta derivada: on la variable de la nostra funció no és la x , sinó la t . La x passa a ser una simple constant — com l' M o l' a de l'exercici " x " —, i per tant e^x també és només una constant, que està multiplicant a la variable t . Per tant, apliquem la ja ben coneguda regla de:

« derivada de "constant per variable" = la constant » \blacksquare