

## Tabla de derivadas y ejemplos

$y=k$	$y'=0$	$y=8$	$y'=0$
$y=x$	$y'=I$	$y=x$	$y'=I$

**Regla de la cadena**  $y = f(g(x)) \Rightarrow y' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$

### Funciones potenciales

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

### Funciones exponenciales

$y = e^{f(x)}$	$y' = f'(x) \cdot e^{f(x)}$	$y = e^{-2x}$	$y' = e^{-2x}(-2)$
$y = e^x$	$y = e^x$		
$y = a^{f(x)}$	$y' = f'(x) \cdot a^{f(x)} \cdot \ln a$	$y = 3^{x^3}$	$y = 3^{x^3} \cdot 3x^2$
$y = a^x$	$y = a^x \cdot \ln a$	$y = 2^x$	$y = 2^x \cdot \ln 2$

### Funciones logarítmicas

$y = \ln f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$	$y = \ln(3x^2)$	$y' = \frac{6x}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{x}$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$		

$y = \lg_a f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \lg_a e$	$y = \lg_3 6x$	$y' = \frac{6}{6x} \ln_3 e$
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## Funciones trigonométricas

$y = \operatorname{sen} f(x)$	$y' = f'(x) \cdot \cos f(x)$	$y = \operatorname{sen}(-x)$	$y' = (-1) \cdot \cos(-x)$
$y = \operatorname{sen}(x)$	$y' = \cos(x)$		
$y = \cos f(x)$	$y' = -f'(x) \cdot \operatorname{sen} f(x)$	$y = \cos(-x + 2)$	$y' = -(-1) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(-x + 2)$
$y = \cos(x)$	$y' = -\operatorname{sen}(x)$		
$y = \operatorname{tag} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)}$	$y = \operatorname{tag}(7x)$	$y' = \frac{7}{\cos^2(7x)}$
$y = \operatorname{tag}(x)$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$		
$y = \operatorname{cotag} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{-f'(x)}{\operatorname{sen}^2 f(x)}$	$y = \operatorname{cotag}(7x + 1)$	$y' = \frac{-7}{\operatorname{sen}^2(7x + 1)}$
$y = \sec f(x)$	$y' = \frac{\operatorname{sen} f(x) \cdot f'(x)}{\cos^2 f(x)}$	$y = \sec(7x + 1)$	$y' = 7 \cdot \sec^2(7x + 1) \operatorname{sen}(7x + 1)$
$y = \operatorname{cosec} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{-\cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)}{\operatorname{sen}^2 f(x)}$	$y = \operatorname{cosec}(7x + 1)$	$y' = -7 \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2(7x + 1) \cos(7x + 1)$
$y = \operatorname{arcsen} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - f(x)^2}}$	$y = \operatorname{arcsen}(2x)$	$y' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}$
$y = \arccos f(x)$	$y' = -\frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1 - f(x)^2}}$	$y = \arccos(2x)$	$y' = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}$

$y = \arctan f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f(x)^2}$	$y = \arctg(x+1)$	$y' = \frac{1}{1 + (x+1)^2}$
$y = \operatorname{arc\cot} agf(x)$	$y' = -\frac{f'(x)}{1 + f(x)^2}$	$y = \operatorname{arc\cot} g(x+1)$	$y' = \frac{-1}{1 + (x+1)^2}$

### Derivadas de sumas, restas, productos y cocientes de funciones

$y = k \cdot f(x)$	$y = k \cdot f'(x)$	$y = 4 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x$	$y' = 4 \cdot (-\cos x)$
$y = f(x) + g(x)$	$y' = f'(x) + g'(x)$	$y = \ln x + \operatorname{sen} x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x} - \cos x$
$y = f(x) \cdot g(x)$	$y' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$	$y = x \cdot e^x$	$y' = 1 \cdot e^x + x \cdot e^x$
$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$	$y' = \frac{f'(x) \cdot g(x) - f(x) \cdot g'(x)}{g(x)^2}$	$y = \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$	$y' = \frac{1 \cdot \operatorname{sen} x - x \cdot \cos x}{(\operatorname{sen} x)^2}$