Profesora: Sandra Verónica Redaelli

REGLAS DE DERIVACIÓN

FUNCIÓN	FUNCIÓN DERIVADA
$y = k$	$y' = 0$
$y = n.x$	$y' = n$
$y = x^n$	$y' = n.x^{n-1}$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2.\sqrt{x}}$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$
$y = senx$	$y' = \cos x$
$y = \cos x$	$y' = -senx$
$y = tgx$	$y' = \sec^2 x$
$y = \cot gx$	$y' = -\cos ecx$
$y = \sec x$	$y' = tgx.\sec x$
$y = \cos ecx$	$y' = -\cot gx.\cos ecx$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$
$y = e^{f(x)}$	$y' = e^{f(x)}.f'(x)$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x.\ln a$
$y = a^{f(x)}$	$y' = a^{f(x)}.\ln a.f'(x)$
$y = [f(x)]^{g(x)}$	$y' = [f(x)]^{g(x)}.\left[g'(x).\ln f(x) + \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)\right]$
$y = u.v$	$y' = u'.v + u.v'$
$y = \frac{u}{v}$	$y' = \frac{u'.v - u.v'}{v^2}$
$y = f(x)^k$	$y' = k.f'(x)^{k-1}$
$y = k.f(x)$	$y' = k.f'(x)$