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$$1. f'(2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(2+h)^2 - 1 - (3 \cdot 2^2 - 1)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{12h + 3h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (12 + 3h) = 12$$

$$2. f'(-1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(-1+h) + 5 - (-2 + 5)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

$$3. f'(1^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(1+h)^3 + 4(1+h) - (1+4)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{7h + 3h^2 + h^3}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} (7 + 3h + h^2) = 7$$

$$f'(1^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{6(1+h) - 1 - (6-1)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{6h}{h} = 6$$

No existe $f'(1)$.

$$4. f'(4^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-(4+h-4) - [-(4-4)]}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} = -1$$

$$f'(4^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(4+h-4) - [(4-4)]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} = 1$$

No existe $f'(4)$.

$$b) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - 5(x+h) - (x^2 - 5x)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 - 5h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 5) = 2x - 5$$

$$c) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 - (x+h)^2 - (x^3 - x^2)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - 2xh - h^2}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 - 2x - h) = 3x^2 - 2x$$

$$d) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 + \sqrt{x+h} - (4 + \sqrt{x})}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h-x}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$6. a) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{2}{x+h} + \frac{2}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2h}{x(x+h)}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{x(x+h)} = \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$b) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - 4(x+h) - 1 - (x^2 - 4x - 1)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2xh + h^2 - 4h}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 4) = 2x - 4$$

$$c) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{7(x+h) - 3 - (7x - 3)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{7h}{h} = 7$$

$$d) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2(x+h)^2 + 2x^2}{h} =$$

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$$5. a) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h) + 3 - (4x + 3)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h}{h} = 4$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4xh - 2h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-4x - 2h) = -4x$$

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7. a) $f'(x) = 7x^6$
 b) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}$
 c) $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$
 d) $f'(x) = \frac{2}{5x^{3/5}}$
 e) $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}$
 f) $f'(x) = \frac{2}{3x^{1/3}}$
 g) $f'(x) = 2x \ln 2$
 h) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3}$

8. a) $f'(x) = 3 + 12x$

$$f''(x) = 12$$

$$f'''(x) = 0$$

b) $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{x^2}$

$$f''(x) = \frac{6}{x^3}$$

$$f'''(x) = -\frac{18}{x^4}$$

c) $f'(x) = -2x + 5$

$$f''(x) = -2$$

$$f'''(x) = 0$$

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

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^{3/2}}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{3}{4x^{5/2}}$$

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9. a) $f'(x) = 10x - 4$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{6x^2 - 2x + 6}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$

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

d) $f'(x) = \frac{2 - \ln x}{2x^{3/2}}$

10. a) $f'(x) = \frac{-2\sin x - 4x \cos x}{\sqrt{x}}$

b) $f'(x) = \frac{2 \cos x \ln x - \sin x}{(\ln x)^2 x}$

c) $f'(x) = \frac{-\ln x - 2}{\sqrt{x}}$

d) $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x^3} - \frac{5 \cos x}{(\sin x)^2}$

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11. a) $f(x) = 3x + 2$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$D[(3x + 2)^2] = 18x + 2$$

b) $f(x) = x^2 + 4$

$$g(x) = x^3$$

$$D[(x^2 + 4)^3] = 6x(x^2 + 4)^2$$

c) $f(x) = (x - 3)^5$

$$g(x) = \ln x$$

$$D[\ln(x - 3)^5] = \frac{5}{x - 3}$$

d) $f(x) = x^5$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$D[\sqrt{x^5}] = \frac{5x^{3/2}}{2}$$

e) $f(x) = 4\sqrt{x}$

$$g(x) = x^3$$

$$D[(4\sqrt{x})^3] = 96\sqrt{x}$$

f) $f(x) = 5x$
 $g(x) = -3\text{sen } x$
 $D[-3 \text{ sen } 5x] = -15 \cos 5x$

12. a) $f(x) = -2\ln x$
 $g(x) = x^2$
 $D[(-2\ln x)^2] = \frac{8\ln x}{x}$

b) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$
 $g(x) = \ln x$
 $D[\ln \sqrt{x}] = \frac{1}{2x}$

c) $f(x) = \ln x$
 $g(x) = x^2$
 $D[(\ln x)^2] = \frac{2\ln x}{x}$

d) $f(x) = \text{sen } x$
 $g(x) = \text{sen } x$
 $D[\text{sen}(\text{sen } x)] = \cos(\text{sen } x) \cos x$

e) $f(x) = \text{sen } x$
 $g(x) = \ln x$
 $D[\ln(\text{sen } x)] = \frac{\cos x}{\text{sen } x}$

f) $f(x) = \text{sen } x$
 $g(x) = x^2$
 $D[\ln(\text{sen } x)] = 2 \text{ sen } x \cos x$

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13. a) $y^{-1} = x^3$
 $y' = \frac{1}{3(\sqrt[3]{x})^2}$
 b) $y^{-1} = \log_a x$
 $y' = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a^x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln a}} = a^x \ln a$

c) $y^{-1} = x^2 + 5$
 $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-5}}$

d) $y^{-1} = (x+2)^2$

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

14. a) $y^{-1} = 5-x \rightarrow (y^{-1})' = -1$

b) $y^{-1} = \sqrt[3]{x+1} \rightarrow (y^{-1})' = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2}}$

15. No, eso significaría:

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

Pero para esto, debe suceder $g(x) = x$, cuya inversa es $f(x) = x$.

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16. a) $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x+3)^2}}$

b) $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}$

c) $y' = \frac{\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-16x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-16x}} =$

d) $y' = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{1-25x^2}}$

e) $y' = -\frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1-x}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}}$

f) $y' = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$

17. a) $y' = \frac{2}{1+(2x+1)^2}$

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

c) $y' = \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-4}}}{1+x-4} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-4}(x-3)}$

$$18. a) y' = \frac{6^x \ln 6}{1 + 6^{2x}}$$

$$b) y' = \frac{2x+1}{1+(x^2+x)^2}$$

$$c) y' = \frac{-\frac{1}{x^2}}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} = -\frac{1}{x^2+1}$$

$$19. a) y' = -\frac{x \arccos x - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{(-1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$b) y' = \frac{2}{\arcsen(2x)\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$$

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

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$$20. a) 2x + 4yy' = 0;$$

$$y' = -\frac{x}{2y}$$

$$b) \frac{2x}{16} + \frac{2yy'}{9} = 0;$$

$$y' = -\frac{9x}{16y}$$

$$c) 2x + 2yy' + 2 - 4y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-x-1}{y-2}$$

$$d) \frac{2x}{25} - \frac{2y'y}{16} = 0;$$

$$y' = \frac{16x}{25y}$$

$$21. a) y' - \sen(xy) \cdot (y + xy') = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{\sen(xy) \cdot y}{1 - x \cdot \sen(xy)}$$

$$b) y' = (1 + \tg^2(xy)) (y + xy')$$

$$y' = \frac{(1 + \tg^2(xy)) \cdot y}{1 - x - x \cdot \tg^2(xy)}$$

$$c) xy' + y + \cod \cdot y' = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-y}{x + \cos y}$$

$$d) 6y^5 \cdot y' + y' - 4x = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{4x}{1 + 6y^5}$$

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$$22. f'(x) = x^n \left[0 + n \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = nx^{n-1}$$

$$23. f'(x) = a^x [\ln a + x \cdot 0] = a^x \ln a$$

$$24. a) f'(x) = x^{\ln x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln x + \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{2x^{\ln x} \ln x}{x}$$

$$b) f'(x) = (\ln x)^{2x} \left[2 \cdot \ln(\ln x) + 2x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\ln x} \right] = (\ln x)^{2x} \left(2 \ln(\ln x) + \frac{2}{\ln x} \right)$$

$$c) f'(x) = x^{\cos x} [-\sen x \cdot \ln x + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x}]$$

$$d) f'(x) = (2\sqrt{x})^{\ln x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(2\sqrt{x}) + \ln x \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} \right] = (2\sqrt{x})^{\ln x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(2\sqrt{x}) + \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \right]$$

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$$25. a) 2(2x^3 - 8x^2 + 7)(6x^2 - 16x)$$

$$b) 4(\sen x - \cos x)^3 (\cos x + \sen x)$$

$$c) 3(\sen x)^2 \cos x - 3x^2 \cos x^3$$

$$d) \frac{4x^3 - 8x + 8}{2\sqrt{x^4 - 4x^2 + 8x}} = \frac{2x^3 - 4x + 4}{\sqrt{x^4 - 4x^2 + 8x}}$$

e) $-\frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{\cos \operatorname{ec}^2 x} \cot g x$

f) $3\cos 3x + 2 \operatorname{sen} 2x$

26.a) $3x^2 \arcsen^2 x + \frac{2x^3 \arcsen x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

b) $-6x(4-x^2)^2 \arctg^2 x + \frac{2(4-x^2)^3 \arctg x}{1+x^2}$

c) $\frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x}$

d) $\frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen} x}$

e) $\frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\ln 10}$

f) $(-1 - \cot g^2 [(1+3x)^2] (6+18x))$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \leq 0 \\ b + 2x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0^-) = \cos 0 = 1$$

$$f'(0^+) = b + 0 = b$$

Por lo tanto, si $b = 1$, la función es derivable en $x = 0$.

31.a) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = b$$

Por lo tanto, $b = 1$.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = 3a + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = 3 - 5 = -2$$

$$3a + 1 = -2 \rightarrow a = -1$$

$$b) f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2x}{(x+1)^2}, & x < 0 \\ -1, & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 1, & x > 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0^-) = 0$$

$$f'(0^+) = -1$$

No es derivable en $x = 0$.

$$f'(3^-) = -1$$

$$f'(3^+) = 1$$

No es derivable en $x = 3$.

32. Es continua en $x = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 1, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

No es derivable en $x = 0$.

$$33. f(x) = \begin{cases} -(x-1) - (x+1), & x < -1 \\ -(x-1) + (x+1), & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ (x-1) + (x+1), & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x, & x < -1 \\ 2, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2x, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

f continua en $x = 0$

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27. Continua en $x = 0$ pero no es derivable ya que

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

y no está definida en 0.

28. Continua en $x = 2$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4(x^2 - 4)}{(x^2 + 4)^2} \rightarrow \text{continua en } x = 2 \text{ y, por lo}$$

tanto, f es derivable en $x = 2$.

29.a) $f(0) = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 3$$

La función no es continua en $x = 0$ y, por lo tanto, tampoco es derivable.

b) Función continua en $x = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 + 2x}{2\sqrt{x^2(x+1)}} \rightarrow \text{no está definida en } x = 0$$

y, por lo tanto, f no es derivable en $x = 0$.

30. f es continua para cualquier valor de b .

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = 2$$

f continua en $x = 1$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & x < -1 \\ 0, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

f derivable en $x = 0$ y no derivable en $x = 1$.

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1. La derivada de f en $x = a$ es el límite

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

cuando es finito.

Una función f es derivable en (a, b) cuando $f'(x)$ existe para todo $x \in (a, b)$

Una función f es derivable en $[a, b]$ cuando $f'(x)$ existe para todo $x \in (a, b)$ y existen las derivadas laterales $f'(a^+)$ y $f'(b^-)$.

2. La función derivada de f es la que asigna a cada x del dominio de f el valor $f'(x)$.

La derivada n -ésima de f es la función que resulta de derivar f n veces.

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

$$f''(x) = 6x e^{x^3} + 9x^4 e^{x^3}$$

$$f'''(x) = 6e^{x^3} + 54x^3 e^{x^3} + 27x^6 e^{x^3}$$

3. $(f+g)'(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$

$$[f(x) \cdot g(x)]' = f'(x) \cdot g(x) + f(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{[g(x)]^2}$$

4. $[g(f(x))]' = g'(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$

a) $f: x \rightarrow 3x^2 + 1 \rightarrow \sin(3x^2 + 1)$

$$f'(x) = 6x \cos(3x^2 + 1)$$

b) $f: x \rightarrow \sqrt{x^3 + 6x} \rightarrow \ln \sqrt{x^3 + 6x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3(x^2 + 2)}{2x(x^2 + 6)}$$

5. $g'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(g(x))}$

$$y^{-1} = 10^x$$

Por lo tanto:

$$y' = \frac{1}{10^{\log x} \cdot \ln 10} = \frac{1}{x \cdot \ln 10}$$

Si $x = 10 \rightarrow y^{-1} = \frac{1}{10 \cdot \ln 10}$

6. Como $\arctg x$ es la inversa de $\tg x$.

$$y = \arctg x \leftrightarrow x = \tg y$$

Por lo tanto, según lo visto en la actividad anterior:

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + \tg^2(\arctg x)} = \frac{1}{1 + x^2}$$

Si $y = \arctg(\ln x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{1 + (\ln x)^2} = \frac{1}{x + x(\ln x)^2}$

7. Se derivan los dos miembros de la ecuación teniendo en cuenta que y es función de x y que, por lo tanto, al derivarla se debe aplicar la regla de la cadena.

Si $y = x^3 - 2xy^2 + y^3$:

$$y' = 3x^2 - 2y^2 - 4xyy' + 3y^2y'$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 - 2y^2}{1 + 4xy - 3y^2}$$

8. $D[f(x)^{g(x)}] = f(x)^{g(x)} \left[g'(x) \ln f(x) + g(x) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \right]$

Por lo tanto:

$$D[x^{\ln(x+1)}] = x^{\ln(x+1)} \left[\frac{1}{x+1} \ln x + \ln(x+1) \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

9. Veamos que si f es derivable en $x = a$, entonces es continua en $x = a$.

Suponemos, por lo tanto, que existe:

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h};$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [f(a+h) - f(a)] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [f'(a) \cdot h] = f'(a) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h = 0$$

Por lo tanto:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} f(a+h) = f(a)$$

O lo que es lo mismo:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

Por lo tanto, es continua.

$$10.a) f'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(3+h)^2 + 1 - (3^2 + 1)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6h + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6 + h) = 6$$

$$b) f'(-1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-1+h)^2 - 2(-1+h) - [(-1)^2 - 2(-1)]}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-4h + h^2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-4 + h) = -4$$

$$c) f'(-1) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{12h - 12h^2 + 4h^3}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (12 - 12h + 4h^2) = 12$$

$$d) f'(9) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + 2\sqrt{9+h} - (1 + 2\sqrt{9})}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{9+h} - 6}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(9+h) - 36}{h(2\sqrt{9+h} + 6)} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h}{h(2\sqrt{9+h} + 6)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{2\sqrt{9+h} + 6} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{2\sqrt{9+h} + 6} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$e) f'(2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(2+h) - \ln(2)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \ln \left[\left(\frac{2+h}{2} \right)^{1/h} \right] = \ln \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2+h}{2} \right)^{1/h} \right] =$$

$$= \ln e^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f) f'(9) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+h+7} - \sqrt{9+7}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{16+h} - 4}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{16+h-16}{h(\sqrt{16+h} + 4)} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h(\sqrt{16+h} + 4)} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+h} + 4} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+h} + 4} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+h} + 4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$11.a) f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3(a+h) + 1 - (3a+1)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h}{h} = 3$$

$$b) f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(a+h)^2 - (a+h) - (2a^2 - a)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h^2 - h + 4ah}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2h - 1 + 4a) = -1 + 4a$$

$$c) f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a+h)^2 - 4 - (a^2 - 4)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^2 + 2ah}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h + 2a) = 2a$$

$$d) f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{a+h-1} - \frac{1}{a-1}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{h}{h(a+h-1)(a-1)} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{(a+h-1)(a-1)} = -\frac{1}{(a-1)^2}$$

$$12.a) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h) - 7 - (2x-7)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2h}{h} = 2$$

$$b) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h)^3 + 2 - (2x^3 + 2)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x^2h + 6xh^2 + 2h^3}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (6x^2 + 6xh + 2h^2) = 6x^2$$

$$c) f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(x+h)^2 + 2(x+h) + 3 - (2x^2 + 2x + 3)}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4xh + 2h^2 + 2h}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4x + 2h + 2) = 4x + 2$$

$$\text{d) } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{x+h} + \frac{1}{x}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h}{x(x+h)}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x(x+h)} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{e) } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+4+h} - \frac{1}{x+4}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{h}{(x+h+4)(x+4)}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{(x+h+4)(x+4)} = -\frac{1}{(x+4)^2}$$

$$\text{f) } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x+2+h} - \frac{1}{x+2}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{h}{(x+h+2)(x+2)}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{(x+h+2)(x+2)} = -\frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$\text{g) } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{x+h} - 2\sqrt{x}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x+h) - 4x}{h(2\sqrt{x+h} + 2\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h}{h(2\sqrt{x+h} + 2\sqrt{x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{2\sqrt{x+h} + 2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\text{h) } f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sqrt{x+h} + 1 + \sqrt{x} - 1}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x+h)}{h(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h})} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+h}} =$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$13. \text{a) } f'(x) = -3x^{-4}$$

$$\text{b) } f'(x) = -6x^{-7}$$

$$\text{c) } f'(x) = \frac{5}{7x^{2/7}}$$

$$\text{d) } f'(x) = \frac{5}{3x^{2/3}}$$

$$14. \text{a) } f'(x) = x^{-5}$$

$$f'(x) = -5x^{-6}$$

$$\text{b) } f'(x) = x^{-4}$$

$$f'(x) = -4x^{-5}$$

$$\text{c) } f'(x) = x^{-2/3}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2}{3x^{5/3}}$$

$$\text{d) } f'(x) = x^{29/4}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{29x^{25/4}}{4}$$

$$15. \text{a) } -2$$

$$\text{b) } 18x$$

$$\text{c) } -12x^2$$

$$\text{d) } -\cos x$$

$$\text{e) } 5 \cos x$$

$$\text{f) } \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$16. \text{a) } 6x + 2$$

$$\text{b) } 12x^2 - 6x - 15$$

$$\text{c) } -20x^3 + 6x^2 - 6x + 8$$

$$\text{d) } -6x^2 + 146x - 4$$

$$17. \text{a) } 2x \ln x + \frac{x^2 + 9}{x}$$

$$\text{b) } (27x^2 - 12x + 3) \sin x + (9x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x) \cos x$$

$$\text{c) } (2x - 4)(\sqrt{x} + 1) + \frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$d) \cos x \cdot \ln x \sqrt{x} + \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sin x \cdot \ln x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$e) -\frac{\sin x \ln x}{\ln 10} + \frac{\cos x}{x \ln 10}$$

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$$18.a) \frac{x(30x^2 - 99x + 80)}{(3x - 5)^2}$$

$$b) \frac{x^2 + 6x - 3}{(x^2 + 3)}$$

$$c) -\frac{x^2(2x^5 - 20x^2 - 3)}{(-4 + x^3)^2}$$

$$d) \frac{-\sin x + \ln x \cdot \cos x \cdot x}{x(-1 + \cos^2 x)}$$

$$e) \frac{-\sin x + \ln x \cdot \cos x \cdot x}{x \cdot \ln^2 x}$$

$$f) \frac{-2x^2 \sin x - 2 \sin x + x^3 \cos x + 2x \ln x \cdot \cos x}{x \cdot (-1 + \cos^2 x)}$$

$$19.a) D[\ln 5x] = D[\ln 5 + \ln x] = D[\ln x] = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$b) D[\ln x^3] = D[3 \ln x] = 3 D[\ln x] = \frac{3}{x}$$

$$c) D[\ln e^{x^2}] = D[\ln e + 2 \ln x] = 2 D[\ln x] = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$d) D[\ln \sqrt[3]{x}] = D\left[\frac{1}{3} \ln x\right] = \frac{1}{3} D[\ln x] = \frac{1}{3x}$$

$$20.a) f'(x) = 6x - 2$$

$$f'(-1) = -8$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{4}{x}$$

$$f'(e) = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$c) f'(x) = 3^e \cos x$$

$$f'(\pi) = -3$$

$$d) f'(x) = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f'(\pi) = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{16}} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$21.a) f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 5$$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$D[(3x^2 - 4x + 5)^2] = 2(6x - 4)(3x^2 - 4x + 5)$$

$$b) f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2$$

$$g(x) = x^3$$

$$D[(x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2)^3] = 3(9x^2 + 4x - 1)(x^3 + 2x^2 - x + 2)^2$$

$$c) f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2$$

$$g(x) = x^{-2}$$

$$D[(x^3 + 2x^2)^{-2}] = \frac{-6x^2 - 8x}{(x^3 + 2x^2)^3}$$

$$d) f(x) = 4x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$g(x) = x^{1/2}$$

$$D[(4x^2 + 2x - 1)^{1/2}] = \frac{8x + 2}{2\sqrt{4x^2 + 2x - 1}}$$

$$22.a) f(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)^{-2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4x + 4}{(x^2 - 2x + 1)^2}$$

$$b) f(x) = (x^4 - 2x^2 - 1)^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4x(x^2 - 1)}{(x^4 - 2x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$c) f(x) = (x^2 + 2x)^{-3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-6x - 6}{(x^2 + 2x)^4}$$

$$d) f(x) = (x^2 - 5x)^{-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2x + 5}{(x^2 - 5x)^2}$$

$$23.a) f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x \cdot x^2 - 3 \ln x \cdot x + x^2 - 3x + 4}{x}$$

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

$$c) f'(x) = -2x \sin(3x + \pi) - 4 \sin(3x + \pi) - 3x \cos(3x + \pi) - 12x \cos(3x + \pi)$$

d) $f'(x) = 2\cos^2 x - 1$

24. a) $\frac{1}{x}$

b) $\frac{4}{x}$

c) $\frac{1}{2(x+2)}$

d) $-\frac{\sin x}{2\cos x}$

5. a) $f(x) = 3^x$

$g(x) = \ln x$

$D[\ln 3^x] = \ln 3$

b) $f(x) = \ln x$

$g(x) = \ln x$

$D[\ln(\ln x)] = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$

c) $f(x) = \sin x$

$g(x) = \ln x$

$D[\ln(\sin x)] = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$

d) $f(x) = \tan x$

$g(x) = \ln x$

$D[\ln(\tan x)] = \frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{\tan x}$

e) $f(x) = \ln x$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$D[\cos(\ln x)] = -\frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x}$

f) $f(x) = \ln x$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$D[\tan(\ln x)] = \frac{1 + \tan^2(\ln x)}{x}$

26. a) $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

$g(x) = 4^x$

$D[4^{x^2-1}] = 4^{x^2} x \ln 4$

b) $f(x) = 3x - 5$

$g(x) = 2^x$

$D[2^{3x-5}] = 3 \cdot 2^{3x-5} \ln 2$

c) $f(x) = -4x$

$g(x) = 2e^x$

$D[2e^{-4x}] = -8e^{-4x}$

d) $f(x) = 3^x$

$g(x) = xe^{-x}$

$D[3^x e^{-3x}] = 3^x \ln 3 e^{-3x} - 3^{x+1} \cdot e^{-3x}$

e) $f(x) = 6^x$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{\frac{x+9}{e^3}}$

$D\left[\frac{6^x}{e^{2x+3}}\right] = 6^x e^{-2x-3} \cdot \ln 2 + 6^x e^{-2x-3} \cdot \ln 3 - 2 \cdot 6^x e^{-2x-3}$

f) $f(x) = 5x$

$g(x) = e^x$

$D[5e^{5x}] = 5e^{5x}$

27. a) $f(x) = x^4$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$D[\sin x^4] = 4x^3 \cos x^4$

b) $f(x) = x^{-3}$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$D[\sin x^{-3}] = \frac{-3 \cos x^{-3}}{x^4}$

c) $f(x) = 3^x$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$D[\sin 3^x] = 3^x \cos 3x \cdot \ln 3$

d) $f(x) = \sin x$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$D[\sin(\sin x)] = \cos(\sin x) \cos x$

e) $f(x) = 4x^2 - 8x$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$D[\sin(4x^2 - 8x)] = 8 \cos(4x^2 - 8x) (x - 1)$

f) $f(x) = \tan x$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$D[\sin(\tan x)] = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)}{\cos^2 x}$

28.a) $f(x) = 2x + 1$

$g(x) = \sin^2 x$

$D[\sin^2(2x + 1)] = 4 \sin(2x + 1) \cos(2x + 1)$

b) $f(x) = \sin x$

$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$

$$D[\sqrt[3]{\sin x}] = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt[3]{(\sin x)^2}}$$

c) $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 5}$

$g(x) = \sin x$

$$D[\sin \sqrt{x + 5}] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos \sqrt{x + 5}}{\sqrt{x + 5}}$$

d) $f(x) = \sin x$

$g(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$D\left[\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right] = \frac{-2 \cos x}{\sin^3 x}$$

29.a) $f(x) = 3x$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$D[\cos 3x] = -3 \sin 3x$

b) $f(x) = 5x^2 - 2x$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$D[\cos(5x^2 - 2x)] = -\sin(5x^2 - 2x)(10x - 2)$

c) $f(x) = x^3$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$D[\cos x^3] = -3x^2 \sin x^3$

d) $f(x) = \ln x$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$$D[\cos x^3] = -\frac{\sin(\ln x)}{x}$$

e) $f(x) = \cos x$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$D[\cos(\cos x)] = \sin x \sin(\cos x)$

f) $f(x) = 3^x$

$g(x) = \cos x$

$D[\cos(3^x)] = -3^x \cdot \ln 3 \sin(3^x)$

30.a) $f(x) = 5x$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$D[\tan 5x] = 5 + 5 \tan^2 5x$

b) $f(x) = x^2$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$D[\tan x^2] = 2x(1 + \tan^2 x^2)$

c) $f(x) = -3x^2 + 4x$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$D[\tan(-3x^2 + 4x)] = -(6x + 4)[1 + \tan^2(3x^2 + 4x)]$

d) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$$D\left[\tan \frac{1}{x}\right] = -\frac{1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^2}$$

e) $f(x) = \ln x$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$$D[\tan(\ln x)] = \frac{1 + \tan^2(\ln x)}{x}$$

f) $f(x) = \cos x$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$D[\tan(\cos x)] = -(1 + \tan^2(\cos x)) \sin x$

g) $f(x) = \sqrt{2x + 3}$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$$D[\tan \sqrt{2x + 3}] = \frac{1 + \tan^2 \sqrt{2x + 3}}{\sqrt{2x + 3}}$$

h) $f(x) = 2^x$

$g(x) = \tan x$

$D[\tan 2^x] = 2^x \ln 2 [1 + \tan^2(2^x)]$

31.a) $-6 \operatorname{cosec} 6x \cotg 6x$

b) $6x \operatorname{cosec}(3x^2 - 5) \cotg(3x^2 - 5)$

c) $-\operatorname{cosec}(e^x) \cotg(e^x) e^x$

d) $-\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(\ln x) \cdot \cotg(\ln x)}{x}$

e) $\frac{4 \operatorname{cosec}(x^{-4}) 4 \cotg(x^{-4})}{x^5}$

f) $-6(2x + 1)^2 \operatorname{cosec}(2x + 1)^3 \cotg(2x + 1)^3$

32.a) $-2 \sec(-2x) \tan(-2x)$

b) $(2x + 2) \sec(x^2 + 2x) \tan(x^2 + 2x)$

c) $\sec(e^x) \tan(e^x) e^x$

$$d) \frac{\sec(\ln x) \cdot \operatorname{tg}(\ln x)}{x}$$

$$e) -\frac{\sec(x^{-1}) \cot g(x^{-1})}{x^2}$$

$$f) \sec(3x-2)^2 \operatorname{tg}(3x-2)^2 (18x-12)$$

$$33.a) -7 - 7 \cot g^2(7x)$$

$$b) 2x(-1 - \cot g^2(x^2 - 1))$$

$$c) e^x(-1 - \cot g^2(e^x))$$

$$d) \frac{-1 - \cot g^2(\ln x)}{x}$$

$$e) \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{-1 - \cot g^2(\sqrt{x})}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$f) -8 \cdot \frac{-1 - \cot g^2\left(\frac{1}{(4x-3)^2}\right)}{(4x-3)^3}$$

$$36.a) \frac{4}{1+16x^2}$$

$$b) \frac{2x}{1+x^4}$$

$$c) \frac{2x + 2^x \ln 2}{1 + (x^2 + 2^x)^2}$$

$$d) \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{x}(1 + \sqrt[3]{x^4})}$$

$$37.a) 8(2x-5)^3$$

$$b) 3x^2 \ln x^2 + 2x^2$$

$$c) -\frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{1-x}}$$

$$d) \cos(3x^2 - 2x)(6x - 2)$$

$$e) \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$$

$$f) \frac{-2\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$g) \frac{3 + 3 \tan^2 3x}{\tan 3x}$$

$$h) 9 \sin^2 3x \cos 3x$$

$$38.f'(x) = 4x^3 - 6x$$

$$f''(x) = 12x^2 - 6$$

$$f'''(x) = 24x - 6$$

$$f^{iv}(x) = 24$$

$$39.f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x \rightarrow f'(\pi/2) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = 2 \cos^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x \rightarrow f''(\pi/2) = -2$$

$$40.f'(x) = -4 \sin x \cos x \rightarrow f'(\pi) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -4 \cos^2 x + 4 \sin^2 x \rightarrow f''(\pi) = -4$$

$$41.f'(x) = -2 \sin 2x$$

$$f''(x) = -4 \cos 2x$$

$$f'''(x) = 8 \sin 2x$$

$$f^{iv}(x) = 16 \cos 2x$$

Por lo tanto:

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$$34.a) \frac{1}{\sqrt{-x^2 - x}}$$

$$b) \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$$

$$c) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1-x}}$$

$$d) -\frac{1}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}}$$

$$35.a) \frac{-5}{\sqrt{-25x^2 + 10x}}$$

$$b) -\frac{3x^2 + 2}{\sqrt{-x^6 - 4x^4 - 4x^2 + 1}}$$

$$c) -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - \ln^2 x}}$$

$$d) -\frac{1}{\sqrt{-4x^2 - 2x}}$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k+1} (2)^{2k+1} \sin 2x, & n = 2k+1 \\ (-1)^k (2)^{2k} \cos 2x, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$42. f'(x) = 2 \cdot \ln 3 \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$f''(x) = 4 \cdot \ln^2 3 \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$f'''(x) = 8 \cdot \ln^3 3 \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$f^{iv}(x) = 16 \cdot \ln^4 3 \cdot 3^{2x}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = 2^n (\ln 3)^n \cdot 3^{2x}$$

$$43. f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$f^{iv}(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4}$$

Por lo tanto:

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n-1)!}{x^n}$$

$$44. a) f'(x) = \frac{2x(x+1)}{(2x+1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = 0, x = -1$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{-2x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2(x+1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$c) f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = e$$

$$d) f'(x) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow \text{No tiene solución}$$

$$45. a) f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$f''(x) = 4 \cos^2 x - 2 = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \text{ entero}$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^2} \rightarrow x = 1, x = -1$$

$$c) f'(x) = \frac{-x + 2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2(x-1)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$d) f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2x - 2}{(x^2 + 2x + 2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = -1$$

$$46. a) y' = y + xy' + (y + xy') \cos(xy)$$

$$y' = \frac{y + y \cos(xy)}{1 - x - x \cos(xy)}$$

$$b) y' = 3x^2 - 2y - 2xy' + 2yy'$$

$$y' = \frac{3x^2 - 2y}{1 + 2x - 2y}$$

$$c) 3x^2 + 3y^2 y' = y + xy'$$

$$y' = \frac{y - 3x^2}{3y^2 - x}$$

$$d) 2yy' = \frac{(1-y')(x+y) - (x-y)(1+y')}{(x+y)^2};$$

$$y' = \frac{2y}{2y(x+y)^2 + 2x};$$

$$e) y' = y'e^y + 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1 - e^y}$$

$$f) \frac{y'x - y}{x^2} = \frac{1}{y};$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{x}{y}$$

$$g) y' \cos y = y + xy'$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{\cos y - x}$$

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

$$y = -(x - y)^2$$

$$47. a) (\sin x)^{\ln x} \left[\frac{1}{x} \ln(\sin x) + \ln x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right]$$

$$b) x^{\sin x} \left[\cos x \ln x + \sin x \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$c) (\ln x)^{\lg x} \left[(1 + \lg^2 x) \ln(\ln x) + \lg x \frac{1}{\ln x} \right]$$

$$d) (\lg x)^{\arctg x} \left[\frac{1}{1+x^2} \ln(\lg x) + \arctg x \frac{1+\lg^2 x}{\lg x} \right]$$

$$48. f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x(x-4), & x < 4 \\ 2x(x-4), & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

La función es continua en $x = 4$ porque los límites laterales coinciden con $f(4) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -4x + 8, & x < 4 \\ 4x - 8, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(4^-) = -8$$

$$f'(4^+) = 8$$

La función no es derivable en $x = 4$

49. Continua en $x = 2$, $f(2) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x - 2, & x < 2 \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{(x-2)^2}}, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

La derivada no está definida en $x = 2$, por lo tanto, f no es derivable para este valor de x .

$$50. f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 4, & x < -2 \\ -x^2 + 4, & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x^2 - 4, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

La función es continua en $x = 2$ y $x = -2$, $f(2) = f(-2) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x < -2 \\ -2x, & -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(-2^-) = -4 \quad f'(-2^+) = 4$$

$$f'(2^-) = -4 \quad f'(2^+) = 4$$

La función no es derivable en $x = 2$ ni en $x = -2$.

$$51. f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ x + 2, & 0 \leq x < 4 \\ \frac{24}{x}, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = -1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 2$$

La función no es continua en $x = 0$ y, por lo tanto, tampoco es derivable.

La función es continua en $x = 4$, $f(4) = 6$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x < 4 \\ -\frac{24}{x^2}, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(4^-) = 1$$

$$f'(4^+) = -3/2$$

La función no es derivable en $x = 4$.

52. Para que sea continua debe ocurrir $\rightarrow -a + b = 5$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} a, & x < -1 \\ 2x - 4, & x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Para que sea derivable $\rightarrow a = -2 - 4 = -6$

Por lo tanto, $6 + b = 5 \rightarrow b = -1$

53. f continua en $x = 3$ si $6 + a = 3 \rightarrow a = -3$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x < 3 \\ 2x - 2, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(3^-) = 2$$

$$f'(3^+) = 4$$

No es derivable en $x = 3$.

54. Consideramos la función: $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x + b, & x < 3 \\ ax^2 + 3x + 5, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$

Para que sea continua en $x = 3$, se debe cumplir $15 + b = 9a + 14$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & x < 3 \\ 2ax + 3, & x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

Para que sea derivable se debe cumplir, $5 = 6a + 3 \rightarrow a = 1/3$.

Y como teníamos que $15 + b = 9a + 14 \rightarrow b = 2$.

55. f continua en $x = 0$, $f(0) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x+2), & x < 0 \\ -2a(x-2), & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

f es derivable en $x = 0$ si $4 = 4a \rightarrow a = 1$

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56. No tienen por qué ser iguales, puede diferenciarse en una constante. Actividad personal.

57. No. La derivada de $f(x) = -3x$, es $f'(x) = -3 < 0$ pero $f' > 0$ cuando $x < 0$.

$$58. a) f'(x) = \frac{-9(1+3x^2)^2(-2x+3x^2-1)}{(-1+3x)^4}$$

$$b) f'(x) = -12x(x^2+3)\cos^2[(x^2+3)^2]\sin[(x^2+3)]$$

$$c) f'(x) = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}}{(x-1)^2 \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}}$$

$$d) f'(x) = \frac{-2}{2\cos x \cdot \sin x - 1}$$

$$e) f'(x) = \frac{3x^2 \cdot 2^{\sin \sqrt{x^3+1}} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot \cos \sqrt{x^3+1}}{2\sqrt{x^3+1}}$$

$$f) f'(x) = \frac{x(2\sqrt{4+x^2}+1)}{\sqrt{4+x^2}(\sqrt{4+x^2}+x^2)}$$

$$59. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-1}{-x+1}, & x < -1 \\ -\frac{x^2-1}{-x+1}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -\frac{x^2-1}{x+1}, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{x^2-1}{x+1}, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} -x-1, & x < -1 \\ x+1, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -x+1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ x-1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

La función es continua en todo x con $f(-1) = 0$, $f(0) = 1$, $f(1) = 0$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < -1 \\ 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

La función no es derivable en $x = -1$, $x = 0$, $x = 1$.

$$60. f'(x) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sen} x, & x \leq 0 \\ x^2 - ax, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

f es continua en $x = 0$ y, por lo tanto, lo es en toda la recta real.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & x \leq 0 \\ 2x - a, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0^-) = 1 \quad f'(0^+) = -a$$

f es derivable en toda la recta real cuando el valor de a sea -1 .

61. f continua en $x = 0$ si $b = 0$

f continua en $x = 1$ si $c = 1$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} -2x + a, & x < 0 \\ 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 2(x-1) + d, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

f derivable en $x = 0$ si $a = 1$.

f derivable en $x = 1$ si $d = 1$.

Por lo tanto, si $a = 1$, $b = 0$, $c = d = 1$, la función es continua y derivable para todo x .

62. f continua en $x = -2$ con $f(-2) = 0$

f continua en $x = 0$ si $4 = a$.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 6, & x \leq -2 \\ 2, & -2 < x \leq 0 \\ -a \operatorname{sen} x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

f derivable en $x = -2$ con $f'(-2) = 2$.

f derivable en $x = 0$ si $2 = 0 \rightarrow f$ no es derivable en $x = 0$ para ningún valor de a .

63. a) f continua en $x = 0$ si $2 = 2a \rightarrow a = 1$

f continua en $x = \pi$ si $\pi^2 - 2 = \pi^2 + b \rightarrow b = -2$

$$b) f'(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & x < 0 \\ 2x - 2\operatorname{sen} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 2x, & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

f derivable en $x = 0$ si $3 = 0 \rightarrow f$ no es derivable en $x = 0$.

f derivable en $x = \pi$, $f'(\pi) = 2\pi$.

Autoevaluación

$$1. f(4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{9+h+4} - \sqrt{9+4}}{h} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{9+h+4-9-4}{h(\sqrt{9+h+4} + \sqrt{9+4})} =$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+h+4} + \sqrt{9+4}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{13}} = \frac{\sqrt{13}}{26}$$

$$2. a) \frac{\ln 3(3^x - 3^{-x})}{3^x + 3^{-x}}$$

$$b) \frac{x \cos x^2}{\sin x^2} = x \cot gx^2$$

$$c) \frac{-6 \ln(\cos 3x) \sin 3x}{\cos 3x} = -6 \ln(\cos 3x) \operatorname{tg} 3x$$

$$d) \frac{x(x+2)}{1+2x+x^2+x^4}$$

$$3. a) (f^{-1})(x) = \frac{1+2x}{x-2}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{-5}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$b) (f^{-1})(x) = \frac{x^3 - 5}{2}$$

$$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{3x^2}{2}$$

$$4. f(x) = \frac{1}{5} \ln \left(\frac{e^x \cdot \sin x}{(1+x)^3} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} [\ln e^x + \ln \sin x - 3 \ln(1+x)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} [x + \ln \sin x - 3 \ln(1+x)]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{5} \left[1 + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} - \frac{3}{1+x} \right]$$

$$5. a) 1 = 3y^2 y' - 5y' + 2$$

$$y' = \frac{-1}{3y^2 - 5}$$

$$b) y' = 2 + xy'e^y + e^y$$

$$y' = \frac{e^y}{1 - xe^y}$$

$$6. a) f'(x) = (x+1)^{\frac{3}{x}} \left[-\frac{3}{x^2} \cdot \ln(x+1) + \frac{3}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+1} \right]$$

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

$$7. a) f'(x) = 4x^3 - 4x = 0 \rightarrow x = -1, x = 0, x = 1$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{(4-x^2-4x)}{(4+x^2)^2} = 0 \rightarrow x = -2 + 2\sqrt{2}, x = -2 - 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$8. a) f'(x) = -7e^{-7x}$$

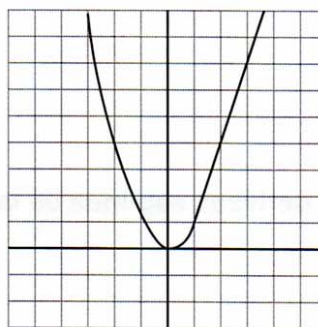
$$f''(x) = 49e^{-7x}$$

$$b) f'(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-2}{x^2}$$

$$9. \text{ Sí, porque } y' = 2e^x - 1, y'' = 2e^x - 1.$$

10. a)



b) Es continua para todo x tal y como se observa en la gráfica, sin embargo:

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \leq 1 \\ 3, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Y, por lo tanto, $f'(1^-) = 2$, $f'(1^+) = 3$. Es decir, f no es derivable en $x = 1$.