



Examen Cálculo

CALCULO

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Desarrollo de la actividad:

INSTRUCCIONES: Resuelve de forma clara y correcta las siguientes derivadas, aplicando las fórmulas correctas.

NOTA: LOS NÚMEROS DESPUÉS DE LAS VARIABLES SON EXPONENTES

1.- $Y = 2X^3 / (3X + 9)$

2.- $Y = 4 X^3 / \cos 2x^2$

3.- $Y = \sin 2x^2 \cos 2x^2$

4.- $Y = X + 2 / \tan x$

5.- $Y = \sin (a - bx)$

6.- $Y = \sec 2x^2 / (X^2 + 4)$

7.- $Y = (1 + 2X)^2$

8.- $Y = 2 - X / X - 2$

Examen Calculo

1. $y = 2x^3 / (3x+9)$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{U}{V} = \frac{U'V - UV'}{V^2} \quad U = 2x^3 \quad V = 3x+9$$

$$U' = 6x^2 \quad V' = 3$$

$$= \frac{(6x^2) - (2x^3)(3)}{(3x+9)^2} = \frac{6x^2 - 6x^3}{3x+9 (3x+9)^2}$$

2. $y = 4x^3 / \cos 2x^2$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{U}{V} = \frac{U'V - UV'}{V^2} \quad U = 4x^3 \quad V = \cos 2x^2$$

$$U' = 12x^2 \quad V' = -4x \sin 2x^2$$

$$= \frac{f(x) \cos x^2 - f'(x) = 2x \cdot 5 \sin x^2}{(\cos 2x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(12x^2)(\cos 2x^2) - (4x^3)(-4x \sin 2x^2)}{(\cos 2x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{12x^2 + 16x^4 \sin 2x^2}{(\cos 2x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{12x^2}{\cos(2x^2)} + \frac{16x^4 \sin(2x^2)}{\cos(2x^2)}$$

3. $2x^2 \cos 2x^2$

$$\frac{d}{dx} UV = UV' + VU' \quad U = 2x^2 \quad V = \cos 2x^2$$

$$U' = 4x \quad V' = -4x \sin 2x^2$$

$$= (5 \sin 2x^2)(-4x \sin 2x^2) + (\cos 2x^2)(4x \cos 2x^2)$$

$$= -4x \sin^2(2x^2) + 4x \cos^2(2x^2)$$

$$= 4x (\cos^2(2x^2) - \sin^2(2x^2))$$

$$5. y = \sin(a - bx)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} = -b \cos(a - bx)$$

$$6. y = \sec 2x^2 / (x^2 + 4)$$

$$\frac{U}{V} = \frac{U' - UV'}{V^2} \quad U = \sec 2x^2 \quad V = x^2 + 4$$

$$U' = 4 \sec 2x^2 \cdot \tan 2x^2 \quad V' = 2x$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 4)(4x \sec 2x^2 \cdot \tan 2x^2) - (\sec 2x^2)(2x)}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x(x^2 + 4) \cdot \sec(2x^2) \tan(2x^2) - 2x \sec(2x^2)}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 4) \cdot 4x \sec(2x^2) \tan(2x^2) - 2x \sec(2x^2)}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$= 2 \sec(2x^2) (2 \cdot (x^2 + 4) \cdot \tan(2x^2) - 1)$$

$$7. y = (1 + 2x)^2$$

$$f(x) = (1 + 2x)^2$$

$$f'(x) = 2(1 + 2x)(2)$$

$$f'(x) = 4(1 + 2x)$$

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

$$8. y = 2 - x / x - 2$$

$$\frac{U}{V} = \frac{U' - UV'}{V^2}$$

$$U = 2 - x \quad V = x - 2$$

$$U' = -1 \quad V' = 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

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