

Resuelve de forma clara y correcta las siguientes derivadas, aplicando el metodo general (metodo de los 4 pasos).

$\Delta x = h$ $Y' = 6x^2 + 12x + 3$

1- $Y = 2x^3 - 3x + 9$

$Y + \Delta y = (2x + \Delta x)^3 - (3x + \Delta x) + 9$

$Y + \Delta y = 8x^3 + 12hx^2 + 6h^2x + h^3 - 3(x + \Delta x) + 9$

$Y + \Delta y = 8x^3 + 12hx^2 + 6h^2x + h^3 - 3x + 3h + 9$
 $(8x^3 + 12hx^2 + 6h^2x + h^3 - 3x + 3h + 9) - (2x^3 - 3x + 9)$

$Y + \Delta y = 6x^3 + 12hx^2 + 6h^2x + h^3 + 3h$
 $\frac{6x^3 + 12hx^2 + 6h^2x + h^3 + 3h}{h} = 6x^2 + 12x + 6h + h^2 + 3$

$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 6x^2 + 12x + 6h + h^2 + 3$

$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (6x^2 + 12x + 6hx + h^2 + 3)$

$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$
 $= 6x^2 + 12x + 6(0)x + (0)^2 + 3$
 $= 6x^2 + 12x + 3$

2- $Y = 4/x^2$

$Y + \Delta y = 4/(x^2 + \Delta x)$

$Y + \Delta y = 4/x^2 + \Delta x$

$Y + \Delta y = (4/x^2 + \Delta x) - (4/x^2)$

$Y + \Delta y = \frac{4/x^2 + \Delta x^2}{\Delta x}$

$Y + \Delta y = \frac{4/x^2 + \Delta x^2}{\Delta x} = 4/x^2 + x^2$

$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{4}{x^2 + \Delta x} \right) = \frac{4}{x^2 + x^2}$

$Y' = \frac{4}{x^2 + x^2}$

$$3: Y = 5/4+x^2$$

$$Y + \Delta y = 5/4+x^2+\Delta x$$

$$Y + \Delta y = 5/4+x^2+\Delta x - 5/4+x^2$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{5\Delta x}{16+8x^2+x^2+4h+hx^2}$$

$$\frac{5\Delta x}{16+8x^2+x^2+4h+hx^2} = \frac{5}{16+8x^2+x^2+4+x^2}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} = \left(\frac{5}{16+8x^2+x^2+4+x^2} \right)$$

$$Y' = \frac{5}{16+8x^2+x^2+4+x^2}$$

$$4: Y = x + 2/x$$

$$Y + \Delta y = (x + \Delta x) + \frac{2}{x + \Delta x}$$

$$Y + \Delta y = (x + \Delta x + \frac{2}{x + \Delta x}) - (x + \frac{2}{x})$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{hx^2 + h^2x - 2h}{x^2 + hx} / h$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{hx + hx^2 - 2}{x^2 + x}$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{2hx - 2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2hx - 2}{x^2 - x} \right) = \left(\frac{2(0) - 2}{x^2 - x} \right)$$

$$Y' = \frac{-2}{x^2 - x}$$

$$5: y = (a-bx)^2$$

$$y + \Delta y = (a - bx + \Delta x)^2$$

$$y + \Delta y = a^2 + 2ax + \Delta x^2 + 2a(-bx) + 2(-bx)\Delta x + (-bx)^2$$

$$y + \Delta y = a^2 + 2ax + \Delta x^2 + 2a(-bx) + 2(-bx)\Delta x + (-bx)^2 = (a^2 - 2abx + bx^2) + (2a - 2bx)\Delta x + \Delta x^2$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{a^2 - 2abx + bx^2 + 2a\Delta x - 2bx\Delta x + \Delta x^2}{h}$$

$$y + \Delta y = b^2x^2 + 2abx + 2 + 2bx - bx^2 - x^2$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2b^2x^2 + 2abx + 2 + 2bx - bx^2 - x^2}{1} = 2b^2x^2 + 2abx + 2 + 2bx - bx^2 - x^2$$

$$y' = 2b^2x^2 + 2abx + 2 + 2bx - bx^2 - x^2$$

$$6: y = \frac{2}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{2}{x^2 + \Delta x^2 + 4}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{2}{x^2 + \Delta x^2 + 4} = \left(\frac{2}{x^2 + 4} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta x^2}{x^2 + 4}} \right)$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{2h}{x^2 + \Delta x^2 + 4 + h(x^2 + 4)}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{2h}{x^2 + \Delta x^2 + 4 + h(x^2 + 4)}$$

$$y + \Delta y = \frac{2}{x^2 + \Delta x^2 + 4 + h(x^2 + 4)}$$

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

$$y' = \frac{2}{x^2 + 4}$$

$$7: Y = (1+2x)^2$$

$$Y + \Delta y = (1+2x+\Delta x)^2$$

$$Y + \Delta y = 1 + 4x^2 + h^2 + 4x + 2h + 4hx$$

$$(1 + 4x^2 + h^2 + 4x + 2h + 4hx) - (4x^2 + 4x + 1)$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{h^2 + 2h + 4hx}{h}$$

$$Y + \Delta y = h + 2 + 4x$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} = 0 + 2 + 4x$$

$$\Delta x \rightarrow 0$$

$$= 2 + 4x$$

$$Y' = 2 \times 4x$$

$$8: Y = \frac{2-x}{x-2}$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{2-x-\Delta x}{x+\Delta x-2} \quad \frac{2-x}{x-2}$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

$$Y + \Delta y = \frac{\Delta x / \Delta x}{\Delta x}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{0/0}{0} = \emptyset$$