



Nombre de alumnos: Sili Morelia Pérez Escobedo

Nombre del profesor: Jorge Enrique Albores Aguilar

Nombre del trabajo: Derivadas

Materia: Calculo

Grado: 4to cuatrimestre

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12. $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \rightarrow f(x+h) = \sqrt{x+h}$

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

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x+h} - \sqrt{x}}{h} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+h} + \sqrt{x}} \right) \quad (a-b)(a+b) = a^2 - b^2$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = \boxed{\frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}$$

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13. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

fórmula: $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$

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

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

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

14. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \cdot \sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = x^{-\frac{3}{2}}$

fórmula: $\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$

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

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

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

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

Regla de la cadena: $\frac{d}{dx} u = \frac{d}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$

$$u = (x^3 + 3x - 2)$$

$$\frac{d}{du} (u)^4 \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = (x^2 + 3x - 2)$$

Aplicar regla de la potencia: $\frac{d}{dx} (x^n) = n \cdot x^{n-1}$

$$\frac{d}{du} u^4 = 4u^3 \quad \frac{d}{dx} (x^3 + 3x - 2) = 3x^2 + 3$$

Aplicar regla de la suma: $(f \pm g)' = f' \pm g'$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2) = 2x \quad \frac{d}{dx} (3x) = 3 \quad \frac{d}{dx} (-2) = 0$$

$$2x + 3 \quad 4u^3 = 2x + 3$$

factorizar $\rightarrow 4(x^3 + 3x - 2)(2x + 3)$

$$4(3x^2 + 3)(x)(x + 3) - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 4(6x^3 + 3)(x)(x + 3) - 2$$

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17. $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}$

Ley de las potencias: $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$

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

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 2x + 3) = \frac{1}{2} (x^2 - 2x + 3)^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2x + 3)$$

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

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(2x + 3)}{2\sqrt{x^2 - 2x + 3}}}$$

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