



**Mi Universidad**

*Nombre del Alumno: Angel Esteban Pinto Arizmendi*

*Nombre del tema: Problemario*

*Parcial: IV Unidad*

*Nombre de la Materia: Calculo*

*Nombre del profesor: Juan José Ojeda*

*Nombre de la Licenciatura: Enfermería*

*Semestre: 4 Semestre*

Problemerio

1:  $y = 2x^3 - 6x^2 - 7x + 11$   
 $y' = 6x^2 - 2x - 11$

2:  $y = \frac{11}{4}x^3 + \frac{7}{3}x^2$   
 $y' = \frac{33}{4}x^2 + \frac{14}{3}x$

3:  $y = 11 - 2x^2 - 6x^3$   
 $y' = -2x - 18x^2$

4:  $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 8x}$        $vdu = u dv$   
 $u = x$        $v = x^2 - 8x$        $y' = \frac{(x^2 - 8x)(1) - (x)(2x - 8)}{(x^2 - 8x)^2}$   
 $du = 1$        $dv = 2x - 8$   
 $v^2 = (x^2 - 8x)$        $y' = \frac{x^2 - 8x - 2x^2 + 8x}{(x^2 - 8x)^2} = \frac{-x^2}{(x^2 - 8x)^2}$

5:  $y = \frac{5}{3x - 4}$   
 $u = 5$        $v = 3x - 4$   
 $du = 0$        $dv = 3$        $y' = \frac{(3x - 4)(0) - 5(3)}{(3x - 4)^2}$

6:  $y = \frac{(3x + 2)(2x - 1)}{(2x - 1)^2}$   
 $u = 3x + 2$        $v = 2x - 1$        $y' = \frac{3(2x - 1) - 2(3x + 2)}{(2x - 1)^2}$   
 $du = 3$        $dv = 2$        $\frac{(2x - 1) - 2(x + 3)}{(2x - 1)^2}$   
 $v^2 = (2x - 1)^2$        $\frac{2x - 1 - 2x - 6}{(2x - 1)^2}$   
 $= \frac{-7}{(2x - 1)^2}$

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

$u = (3x^2 + 1) \quad v = 2x$

$du = 6x \quad dv = 2$

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

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

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

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

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

$v = 1 + 2x$

$n = 2$

$n - 1 = 1$

$dv = 2$

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

$y' = 4(1 + 2x)^1$

10.  $y = \frac{3}{5}x^2 - \frac{3}{4}x + \frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{3}{5} \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) - \frac{3}{4} \frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) = 0$

$\frac{3}{5} \cdot 2x - \frac{3}{4} \cdot (1)$

$\frac{6}{5}x - \frac{3}{4}$

11.  $y = \frac{2x^2}{\tan x^2}$

$u = 2x^2 \quad v = \tan x^2$

$du = 4x \quad dv = 2x \sec^2 x^2$

$v^2 = (\tan x^2)^2$

$y' = \frac{4x \tan x^2 - 4x^3 \sec^2 x^2}{(\tan x^2)^2}$

$y' = \frac{4x(\tan x^2 - x^2 \sec^2 x^2)}{(\tan x^2)^2}$

12:  $y = 3x^2 \cos 3x^2$   
 $u = 3x^2$        $v = \cos 3x^2$        $y' = 3x^2 (-6x \sin 3x^2) + 6x (\cos 3x^2)$   
 $du = 6x$        $dv = -6x \sin 3x^2$        $y' = 18x^3 \sin 3x^2 + 6x \cos 3x^2$

13:  $y = \sin x^2 \cdot \cos x^2$   
 $u = \sin x^2$        $v = \cos x^2$   
 $du = 2x \cos x^2$        $dv = -2x \sin x^2$   
 $y' = (\sin x^2) (-2x \sin x^2) + (\cos x^2) (2x \cos x^2)$   
 $y' = (\sin x^2) (-2x + 1) + (\cos x^2) (2x + 1)$

14:  $y = \cot 3x^3$   
 $y' = \csc^2 3x^3 \frac{d}{dx} (3x^3)$   
 $y' = 9x^2 \csc^2 3x^3$

15:  $y = \sqrt{2x^3 \cos x^2} = \sqrt{2x^3} \sqrt{\cos x^2}$   
 $u = \sqrt{2x^3}$        $v = \sqrt{\cos x^2}$   
 $u = \sqrt{2x^3}^{1/2}$        $v = (\cos x^2)^{1/2}$   
 $u = 2x^{3/2}$        $du = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x)$   
 $3 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\cos x^2}$        $dv = 3x^{1/2} 2x \sin x^2$        $dv = 3\sqrt{x} \quad dv = x \sin x^2$   
 $y' = \sqrt{2x^3} x \sin x^2$        $y = \cos x^2$   
 $y' = 3\sqrt{\cos x^2}$

$$16: y = \sqrt{2x^3 \sec 2x}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\sec 2x}$$

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

$$du = \frac{1}{2} (\sec 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 2 \sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x$$

$$du = \sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{3\sqrt{x} \cdot \sec 2x \cdot \tan 2x + 3\sqrt{x} \sqrt{\sec 2x}}{\sqrt{\sec 2x}}$$

$$y' = 3\sqrt{x} \sec 2x \tan 2x$$

$$y' = \sqrt{\sec 2x} + 3\sqrt{x} \sec 2x \tan 2x$$

$$17: y = 2x^3 \sqrt{5x^5}$$

$$u = 2x^3 \quad v = \sqrt{5x^5}$$

$$du = 6x^2 \quad dv = \frac{13x^2}{2(5x^3)^{1/2}} = \frac{15x}{2\sqrt{5x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{15x^3}{\sqrt{5x^2}} + 6x^2 \sqrt{5x^3}$$

$$18: y = 4 \sec 2x^4$$

$$y' = 4 \sec 2x^4 \tan 2x^4 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (2x^4)$$

$$y' = 4 (8x^3) \sec 2x^4 \tan 2x^4$$

$$y' = 32x^3 \sec 2x^4 \tan 2x^4$$

19 =  $y = (\cos 2x)^3$   
 $v = \cos 2x^3$   
 $n = 3$   
 $n-1 = 2$   
 $dv = -6x^2 \operatorname{sen} 2x^3$

$y' = 3 (\cos 2x^3)^2 \cdot (-6x^2 \operatorname{sen} 2x^3)$   
 $y' = -18x^2 (\cos 2x^3)^2 \operatorname{sen} 2x^3$

20 =  $y = \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen} x^2}\right)^2$      $y = (\operatorname{sen} x^2)^{-2}$   
 $n = -2$   
 $n-1 = -3$   
 $v = \operatorname{sen} x^2$

$y' = -2 (2x \cos) x^2$   
 $y' = -2 (2x \cos x^2) (\operatorname{sen} x^2)^3$   
 $y' = 4x \cos x^2 (\operatorname{sen} x^2)^3$