

FUNCIONES ALGEBRAICAS

Función	Derivada
$y = u \pm v \pm \dots$	$y' = u' \pm v' \pm \dots$
$y = k \cdot u$	$y' = k \cdot u'$
$y = u \cdot v$	$y' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$
$y = u \cdot v \cdot \dots$	$y' = u' \cdot v \cdot \dots + u \cdot v' \cdot \dots + \dots$
$y = \frac{u}{v}$	$y' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$
$y = \frac{k}{v}$	$y' = \frac{-k \cdot v'}{v^2}$
$y = \frac{u}{k}$	$y' = \frac{u'}{k}$

FUNCIONES POTENCIALES, EXPONENCIALES y V.A.

Función	Derivada
$y = u^n$	$y' = n \cdot u^{n-1} \cdot u'$
$y = u^{-n}$	$y' = \frac{-n \cdot u'}{u^{n+1}}$
$y = \sqrt[n]{u} = u^{\frac{1}{n}}$	$y' = \frac{u'}{n \sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot u^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \cdot u'$
$y = a^u$	$y' = a^u \cdot u' \cdot \ln a$
$y = e^u$	$y' = e^u \cdot u'$
$y = u^v$	$y' = v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot u' + u^v \cdot v' \cdot \ln u$
$y = u $	$y' = \frac{u}{ u } \cdot u'$

FUNCIONES LOGARÍTMICAS

Función	Derivada
$y = \log_a u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{u \cdot \ln a} = \frac{u'}{u} \cdot \log_a e$
$y = \ln u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{u}$

FUNCIONES CIRCULARES

Función	Derivada
$y = \text{sen } u$	$y' = u' \cdot \cos u$
$y = \text{cos } u$	$y' = -u' \cdot \text{sen } u$
$y = \text{tg } u$	$y' = u' \cdot \text{sec}^2 u$
$y = \text{cotg } u$	$y' = -u' \cdot \text{cosec}^2 u$
$y = \text{sec } u$	$y' = u' \cdot \text{sec } u \cdot \text{tg } u$
$y = \text{cosec } u$	$y' = -u' \cdot \text{cosec } u \cdot \text{cotg } u$

FUNCIONES CIRCULARES INVERSAS

Función	Derivada
$y = \text{arc sen } u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
$y = \text{arc cos } u$	$y' = -\frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
$y = \text{arc tg } u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$
$y = \text{arc cotg } u$	$y' = -\frac{u'}{1+u^2}$
$y = \text{arc sec } u$	$y' = \frac{u'}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}$
$y = \text{arc cosec } u$	$y' = -\frac{u'}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}$

Funciones Simples

Función	Derivada
$y = k$	$y' = 0$
$y = x$	$y' = 1$
$y = kx$	$y' = k$
$y = \frac{x}{k}$	$y' = \frac{1}{k}$
$y = \frac{k}{x}$	$y' = -\frac{k}{x^2}$
$y = x^n$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$
$y = x^{-n}$	$y' = -\frac{n}{x^{n+1}}$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \cdot \ln a$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$
$y = x^x$	$y' = x^x \cdot (1 + \ln x)$
$y = \log_a x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$
$y = \text{sen } x$	$y' = \text{cos } x$
$y = \text{cos } x$	$y' = -\text{sen } x$
$y = \text{tg } x$	$y' = \text{sec}^2 x$

Notaciones de la derivada: y' ; $f'(x)$; $\frac{dy}{dx}$; $\frac{d}{dx} f(x)$; Df

Notación de Lagrange: $f'(x)$; Notación de Leibniz: $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Las distintas partes de las expresiones que incluyen "dx" carecen de significado por separado, es decir, las "d" no son números y la expresión completa no es el cociente de dos números, es solo una forma de escribir la derivada de una función.

Siendo las funciones: $u = f(x)$ y $v = g(x)$

$$\text{sec}^2 u = \frac{1}{\cos^2 u} = 1 + \text{tg}^2 u \quad ; \quad \text{cosec}^2 u = \frac{1}{\text{sen}^2 u} = 1 + \text{cotg}^2 u$$