



Nom: _____

Grup: _____

1) Deriveu les funcions següents:

a) $f(x) = \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{5x^3}{3} + \sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{5x}$

b) $f(x) = \frac{3}{(2x^3 - 6x + 10)^2}$

c) $f(x) = 2^{3x^2-5} + e^{3x} + e^{13} + (3x-2)^{30}$

d) $f(x) = \arcsin(\ln(3x^2 - 5x))$

e) $f(x) = \cos^3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \sin(2x^2) + \tan^2(x^3)$

f) $f(x) = 2x^4 \cdot e^{3-8x}$

(6 punts)

2) Deriveu i simplifiqueu al màxim les funcions següents:

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

b) $g(x) = \ln\left(\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^4\right)$

(4 punts)



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1) Deriveu les funcions següents:

$$a) f(x) = \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{5x^3}{3} + \sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{5} \sqrt[3]{5x} = \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{5x^3}{3} + x^{1/2} - \frac{3}{5} (5x)^{1/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{10} \cdot 5x^4 + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} - \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (5x)^{-2/3} \cdot 5 = \frac{x^4}{2} + 5x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x} - (5x)^{-2/3}$$

$$b) f(x) = \frac{3}{(2x^3 - 6x + 10)^2} \Rightarrow g(x) = 3(2x^3 - 6x + 10)^{-2} \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(x) = 3(-2)(2x^3 - 6x + 10)^{-3} \cdot (6x^2 - 6)$$

$$c) f(x) = 2^{3x^2-5} + e^{3x} + e^{13} + (3x-2)^{30}$$

$$f'(x) = \ln(2) 2^{3x^2-5} \cdot 6x + e^{3x} \cdot 3 + 0 + 30(3x-2)^{29} \cdot 3$$

$$d) f(x) = \arcsin(\ln(3x^2 - 5x))$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \ln^2(3x^2 - 5x)}} \cdot \frac{1}{3x^2 - 5x} \cdot (6x - 5)$$

$$e) f(x) = \cos^3\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) - \sin(2x^2) + \tan^2(x^3)$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \cos^2\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) \left(-2 \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \cos(2x^2) \cdot 4x + 2 \tan(x^3) \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3x^2}{\cos^2(x^3)}$$

$$f) f(x) = 2x^4 \cdot e^{3-8x}$$

$$f'(x) = 8x^3 \cdot e^{3-8x} + 2x^4 \cdot e^{3-8x} \cdot (-8) =$$

$$= 8x^3 e^{3-8x} (1 - 2x)$$

(6 punts)



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2) Deriveu i simplifiqueu al màxim les funcions següents:

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{2(x-1)(x+2) - (x-1)^2 \cdot 1}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{(x-1)[2(x+2) - (x-1)]}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)(2x+4-x+1)}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{(x-1)(x+5)}{(x+2)^2}$$

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 $f'(x) = \frac{x^2+4x-5}{x^2+4x+4}$

b) $g(x) = \ln \left(\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^4 \right)$

(4 punts)

1a FORMA si simplifico l'expressió.

$$g(x) = 4 \ln \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right) = 4 \left[\ln(x+1) - \ln(x-1) \right]$$

Ara derivo

$$g'(x) = 4 \left[\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right] =$$

$$= 4 \frac{x-1 - (x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{4(x-1-x-1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = \frac{-8}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$

2a FORMA Derivant des del començament

$$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^4} \cdot 4 \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1(x-1) - (x+1) \cdot 1}{(x-1)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{(x-1)^4}{(x+1)^4} \cdot \frac{4(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^3} \cdot \frac{(x-1-x-1)}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{-8}{(x+1)(x-1)}$$