

Concepto derivada

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

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

Tabla de derivación

$y = k$	$\forall k \in R$	$y' = 0$
$y = u$	$u = x$	$y' = 1$
$y = u$	$u = u(x)$	$y' = u'$
$y = k \cdot u$		$y' = k \cdot u'$
$y = u + v - w$		$y' = u' + v' - w'$
$y = u \cdot v$		$y' = u' \cdot v + u \cdot v'$
$y = \frac{u}{v}$		$y' = \frac{u' \cdot v - u \cdot v'}{v^2}$
$y = u^n$		$y' = n \cdot u^{n-1} \cdot u'$
$y = \sqrt[n]{u}$		$y' = \frac{u'}{n \cdot \sqrt[n]{u^{n-1}}}$
$y = \log_a u$		$y' = \frac{u'}{u} \log_a e$
$y = L(u)$		$y' = \frac{u'}{u}$
$y = a^u$		$y' = u' \cdot a^n \cdot L(a)$
$y = e^u$		$y' = u' \cdot e^u$
$y = u^v$		$y' = v' \cdot u^v \cdot L(u) + v \cdot u^{v-1} \cdot u'$
$y = \sin u$		$y' = u' \cdot \cos u$
$y = \cos u$		$y' = -u' \cdot \sin u$
$y = \operatorname{tg} u$		$y' = \frac{u'}{\cos^2 u} = u' (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 u) = u' \cdot \sec^2 u$
$y = \cot u$		$y' = \frac{-u'}{\sin^2 u} = -u' (1 + \cot^2 u) = -u' \cdot c \sec^2 u$
$y = \arcsen u$		$y' = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
$y = \arccos u$		$y' = \frac{-u'}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$
$y = \operatorname{arctg} u$		$y' = \frac{u'}{1+u^2}$

Aplicaciones de la derivada

$f'(a) \geq 0$	$f(x)$ creciente en $x = a$
$f'(a) > 0$	$f(x)$ estrictamente creciente en $x = a$
$f'(a) \leq 0$	$f(x)$ decreciente en $x = a$
$f'(a) < 0$	$f(x)$ estrictamente decreciente en $x = a$
$f'(a) = 0$	$\begin{cases} f''(a) > 0 & \text{Mínimo relativo en } x = a \text{ (convexa)} \\ f''(a) < 0 & \text{Máximo relativo en } x = a \text{ (concava)} \end{cases}$
$f''(a) = 0$	$\rightarrow f'''(a) \neq 0 \rightarrow$ Punto de inflexión en $x = a$