

Calcula la derivada de las siguientes funciones.

$y = (2x^4 - 3x^2 + 7x)^5$	→	$y' = 5(2x^4 - 3x^2 + 7x)^4 (8x^3 - 6x + 7)$
$y = \sqrt{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 9}$	→	$y' = \frac{3x^2 - 10x + 6}{2\sqrt{x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 9}}$
$y = \sqrt[3]{9x^2 + x - 8}$	→	$y = (9x^2 + x - 8)^{1/3}$ $y' = \frac{1}{3}(9x^2 + x - 8)^{1/3-1} (18x + 1) = \frac{1}{3}(9x^2 + x - 8)^{-2/3} (18x + 1) =$ $= \frac{(18x + 1)}{3(9x^2 + x - 8)^{2/3}} = \frac{(18x + 1)}{3\sqrt[3]{(9x^2 + x - 8)^2}}$
$y = \sqrt[5]{(3x^4 - 6x^2)^3}$	→	$y = (3x^4 - 6x^2)^{3/5}$ $y' = \frac{3}{5}(3x^4 - 6x^2)^{3/5-1} (12x^3 - 12x) = \frac{3}{5}(3x^4 - 6x^2)^{-2/5} (12x^3 - 12x) =$ $= \frac{3(12x^3 - 12x)}{5(3x^4 - 6x^2)^{2/5}} = \frac{3(12x^3 - 12x)}{5\sqrt[5]{(3x^4 - 6x^2)^2}}$
$y = \frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x - 2}$	→	$y' = \frac{(2x - 5)(3x - 2) - (x^2 - 5x)3}{(3x - 2)^2} = \frac{6x^2 - 4x - 15x + 10 - 3x^2 + 15x}{(3x - 2)^2} =$ $= \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 10}{(3x - 2)^2}$
$y = \frac{3x^2 - 6x}{x^4 - 2x^2 + 6}$	→	$y' = \frac{(6x - 6)(x^4 - 2x^2 + 6) - (3x^2 - 6x)(4x^3 - 4x)}{(x^4 - 2x^2 + 6)^2} =$ $= \frac{6x^5 - 12x^3 + 36x - 6x^4 + 12x^2 - 36 - (12x^5 - 12x^3 - 24x^4 + 24x^2)}{(x^4 - 2x^2 + 6)^2} =$ $= \frac{-6x^5 + 18x^4 - 12x^2 + 36x - 36}{(x^4 - 2x^2 + 6)^2}$
$y = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x + 7}}$	→	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x + 7}}} \frac{(2x - 5)(3x + 7) - (x^2 - 5x)3}{(3x + 7)^2} =$ $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x + 7}}} \frac{6x^2 + 14x - 15x - 35 - 3x^2 + 15x}{(3x + 7)^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x + 7}}} \frac{3x^2 + 14x - 35}{(3x + 7)^2} =$ $= \frac{3x^2 + 14x - 35}{2(3x + 7)^2 \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 5x}{3x + 7}}}$
$y = \text{sen}(x^2 + 5x)$	→	$y' = (2x + 5) \cos(x^2 + 5x)$
$y = \cos(x^3 - 3^x)$	→	$y' = -(3x^2 - 3^x \text{Ln} 3) \text{sen}(x^3 - 3^x) = (-3x^2 + 3^x \text{Ln} 3) \text{sen}(x^3 - 3^x)$
$y = \text{tg} \sqrt{x}$	→	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x} \cos^2 \sqrt{x}}$
$y = \text{sen}^2 x + \text{tg}^3 x$	→	$y' = 2 \text{sen} x \cos x + 3 \text{tg}^2 x \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$

$y = \text{sen}(x^3 - 2x^2) \cdot \cos(5 - x)$	→	$y' = (3x^2 - 4x) \cos(x^3 - 2x^2) \cdot \cos(5 - x) + \text{sen}(x^3 - 2x^2) \cdot (-(-1) \text{sen}(5 - x)) =$ $= (3x^2 - 4x) \cos(x^3 - 2x^2) \cdot \cos(5 - x) + \text{sen}(x^3 - 2x^2) \cdot \text{sen}(5 - x)$
$y = \frac{x^2 + \cos x}{x - \text{sen } x}$	→	$y' = \frac{(2x - \text{sen } x)(x - \text{sen } x) - (x^2 + \cos x)(1 - \cos x)}{(x - \text{sen } x)^2}$
$y = e^{x^2 + 5x - 7}$	→	$y' = (2x + 5) e^{x^2 + 5x - 7}$
$y = 4^{x + \cos x}$	→	$y' = 4^{x + \cos x} (\text{Ln } 4)(1 - \text{sen } x) = (1 - \text{sen } x) 4^{x + \cos x} \text{Ln } 4$
$y = (x^3 - 5x^2) 7^{x^2 + 5}$	→	$y' = (3x^2 - 10x) 7^{x^2 + 5} + (x^3 - 5x^2) 2x 7^{x^2 + 5} \text{Ln } 7 =$ $= (3x^2 - 10x) 7^{x^2 + 5} + (2x^4 - 10x^3) 7^{x^2 + 5} \text{Ln } 7$
$y = \text{Ln}(4x^3 - 6x)$	→	$y' = \frac{12x^2 - 6}{4x^3 - 6x}$
$y = \log(2x - x^2)$	→	$y' = \frac{1 - 2x}{(2x - x^2) \text{Ln } 10}$
$y = \log_5(x^3 3^x)$	→	$y' = \frac{3x^2 3^x + x^3 3^x \text{Ln } 3}{x^3 3^x \text{Ln } 5} = \frac{3x^2 + x^3 \text{Ln } 3}{x^3 \text{Ln } 5} = \frac{3 + x \text{Ln } 3}{x \text{Ln } 5}$ <i>También puede hacerse aplicando, previamente, las propiedades de los logaritmos, <math>y = \log_5(x^3 3^x) = \log_5 x^3 + \log_5 3^x = 3 \log_5 x + x \log_5 3</math></i> <i>Por lo tanto, <math>y' = 3 \frac{1}{x \text{Ln } 5} + \log_5 3 = \frac{3}{x \text{Ln } 5} + \frac{\text{Ln } 3}{\text{Ln } 5} = \frac{3 + x \text{Ln } 3}{x \text{Ln } 5}</math></i>