

TABLA DE DERIVADAS

REGLAS DE DERIVACIÓN $f = f(x), g = g(x), a \in \mathbb{R}$		
Producto por un número	$(a \cdot f)' = a \cdot f'$	
Suma y resta	$(f + g)' = f' + g'$	$(f - g)' = f' - g'$
Producto y cociente	$(f \cdot g)' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$	$\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$
Composición	$[f(g(x))]' = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$	
Derivada de la función inversa	$(f^{-1})'(x) = \frac{1}{f'(y)} \quad \text{con } f^{-1}(x) = y$	

TIPO	FUNCIÓN	DERIVADA
Tipo potencial	$y = x^a$	$y' = a \cdot x^{a-1}$
	$y = [f(x)]^a$	$y' = a[f(x)]^{a-1} \cdot f'(x)$
	$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$
	$y = \sqrt{f(x)}$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$
Tipo exponencial	$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$
	$y = e^{f(x)}$	$y' = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$
	$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \cdot \log a$
	$y = a^{f(x)}$	$y' = a^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) \cdot \log a$
Tipo logarítmico	$y = \log x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$
	$y = \log f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$

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Tipo logarítmico	$y = \log_a x$ $y = \log_a f(x)$	$y' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\log a}$ $y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\log a}$
Tipo seno	$y = \operatorname{sen} x$ $y = \operatorname{sen}(f(x))$	$y' = \cos x$ $y' = f'(x) \cos f(x)$
Tipo coseno	$y = \cos x$ $y = \cos(f(x))$	$y' = -\operatorname{sen} x$ $y' = -f'(x) \cdot \operatorname{sen}(f(x))$
Tipo tangente	$y = \operatorname{tg} x$ $y = \operatorname{tg}(f(x))$	$y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$ $y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$
Tipo cotangente	$y = \operatorname{cotg} x$ $y = \operatorname{cotg}(f(x))$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x}$ $y' = \frac{-1}{\operatorname{sen}^2 f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$
Funciones arco	$y = \operatorname{arcsen} x$ $y = \operatorname{arcsen} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-f^2(x)}} \cdot f'(x)$
	$y = \operatorname{arccos} x$ $y = \operatorname{arccos} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-f^2(x)}} \cdot f'(x)$
	$y = \operatorname{arctg} x$ $y = \operatorname{arctg} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ $y' = \frac{1}{1+f^2(x)} \cdot f'(x)$