

Formulario de DERIVACIÓN

FÓRMULAS BÁSICAS DE DERIVACIÓN

Regla de la función constante $\frac{d}{dx}(c) = 0$

Regla de la función identidad $\frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1$

Reglas del múltiplo constante $\frac{d}{dx}(cx) = c$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(cu) = c \frac{du}{dx}$$

Regla de la potencia $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$

Regla de la potencia generalizada $\frac{d}{dx}(u^n) = nu^{n-1} \frac{du}{dx}$

Regla de la suma $\frac{d}{dx}(u+v) = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$

Regla del producto $\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$

Regla del cociente $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$

Regla de la cadena $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$

DERIVADAS DE FUNCIONES EXPONENCIALES Y LOGARÍTMICAS

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(a^x) = a^x \ln a$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a x = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln(u) = \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^u = e^u \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} a^u = a^u \ln a \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a u = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \frac{du}{dx}$$

DERIVADA DE LAS FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sen}(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(x) = -\operatorname{sen}(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot(x) = -\operatorname{csc}^2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec(x) = \sec(x) \tan(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc}(x) = -\operatorname{csc}(x) \cot(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sen}(u) = \cos(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos(u) = -\operatorname{sen}(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan(u) = \sec^2(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot(u) = -\operatorname{csc}^2(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec(u) = \sec(u) \tan(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc}(u) = -\operatorname{csc}(u) \cot(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

DERIVADA DE LAS FUNCIONES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS INVERSAS

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sen}^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} x = \frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc}^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{sen}^{-1} u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos^{-1} u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} u = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot^{-1} u = -\frac{1}{1+u^2} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} u = \frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{csc}^{-1} u = -\frac{1}{|u|\sqrt{u^2-1}} \frac{du}{dx}$$

DERIVADA DE LAS FUNCIONES HIPERBÓLICAS

$$D_x \operatorname{senh}(x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$D_x \cosh(x) = \operatorname{senh}(x)$$

$$D_x \tanh(x) = \operatorname{sech}^2(x)$$

$$D_x \coth(x) = -\operatorname{csc} h^2(x)$$

$$D_x \operatorname{sech}(x) = -\operatorname{sech}(x) \tanh(x)$$

$$D_x \operatorname{csc} h(x) = -\operatorname{csc} h(x) \coth(x)$$

$$D_x \operatorname{senh}(u) = \cosh(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$D_x \cosh(u) = \operatorname{senh}(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$D_x \tanh(u) = \operatorname{sech}^2(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$D_x \coth(u) = -\operatorname{csc} h^2(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$D_x \operatorname{sech}(u) = -\operatorname{sech}(u) \tanh(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$D_x \operatorname{csc} h(u) = -\operatorname{csc} h(u) \coth(u) \frac{du}{dx}$$

DERIVADAS DE LAS FUNCIONES HIPERBÓLICAS INVERSAS

$$D_x \sinh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$D_x \cosh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$D_x \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

$$D_x \coth^{-1} x = \frac{1}{1 - x^2}$$

$$D_x \operatorname{sech}^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{x\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$D_x \operatorname{csch}^{-1} x = -\frac{1}{|x|\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$$