

EJERCICIOS PARA LA TAREA 03- U1

Encontrar  $dy/dx$  de las siguientes funciones:

$$y = \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}} \quad \text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{27} (1 + \sqrt[3]{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}})^{-2/3} (1 + \sqrt[3]{x})^{-2/3} x^{-2/3}$$

$$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos x}}{\sqrt{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\cos x}{2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}^3 x}$$

$$y = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg}^3 x}{1 - 6 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{tg}^4 x}$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 4x}$$

$$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} - \operatorname{arc.tg} \frac{\cos x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x}{\operatorname{sen} x - 2 \cos x}$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cosh 2x} + 1$$

$$y = \operatorname{arc.} \cos\left(\frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2n} + 1}\right)$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2nx^{n-1}}{x^{2n} + 1}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{m\sqrt{ab}} \operatorname{arc.tg}\left(e^{mx} \sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}\right)$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{ae^{mx} + be^{-mx}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{x^2 \operatorname{arc.tg} x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} x + 1}$$

$$\text{Rpta.} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(2x - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \frac{e^{x^2 \operatorname{arc.tg} x + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Ln} x + 1}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = \text{Ln}\left(\text{tg} \frac{x}{2}\right) - c \text{tg} x \cdot \text{Ln}(1 + \text{sen} x) - x$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\text{Ln}(1 + \text{sen} x)}{\text{sen}^2 x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \text{arctg} x$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{1-x^4}$$

$$y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \text{arc. sen} \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x}$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \text{arc. sen} \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = \text{Ln}(\sqrt{2 \text{sen} x + 1} + \sqrt{2 \text{sen} x - 1})$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{4 \text{sen}^2 x - 1}}$$

$$y = \text{Ln} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \text{sen} x}{1 - \text{sen} x}}$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$e^y = x + y$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{e^y - 1}$$

$$\ln y + \frac{x}{y} = k$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x - y}$$

$$y = x + \arctan y$$

$$x^3 + 2x^2y - xy^2 + 2y^3 = 2$$

$$x^3 - 3axy + y^3 = a^3$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{y^2}$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2 + 4xy - y^2}{2xy - 2x^2 - 6y^2}$$

$$\text{Rpta. } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ay - x^2}{y^2 - ay}$$