

Resumen de Derivadas e Identidades

Definición de derivada

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \quad \text{Derivada de la función}$$

$$f'(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \quad \text{Derivada de } f \text{ en el punto } x_0$$

Recta tangente y recta normal

$$y - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \quad \text{Ecuación de la recta tangente}$$

$$y - f(x_0) = -\frac{1}{f'(x_0)}(x - x_0) \quad \text{Ecuación de la recta normal}$$

1. Derivadas básicas

$$f(x) = k \quad f'(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = x \quad f'(x) = 1$$

$$f(x) = x^n \quad f'(x) = nx^{n-1}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

2. Exponenciales y logaritmos

$$f(x) = e^x \quad f'(x) = e^x$$

$$f(x) = a^x \quad f'(x) = a^x \ln(a)$$

$$f(x) = \ln(x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = \log_a(x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln(a)}$$

3. Funciones trigonométricas

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \quad f'(x) = \cos(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cos(x) \quad f'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tg}(x) \quad f'(x) = \sec^2(x)$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{cotg}(x) \quad f'(x) = -\operatorname{cosec}^2(x)$$

$$f(x) = \sec(x) \quad f'(x) = \sec(x) \operatorname{tg}(x)$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{cosec}(x) \quad f'(x) = -\operatorname{cosec}(x) \operatorname{cotg}(x)$$

4. Funciones trigonométricas inversas

$$f(x) = \arcsin(x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f(x) = \arccos(x) \quad f'(x) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{arctg}(x) \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

5. Funciones hiperbólicas

$$f(x) = \sinh(x) \quad f'(x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$f(x) = \cosh(x) \quad f'(x) = \sinh(x)$$

$$f(x) = \operatorname{tgh}(x) \quad f'(x) = 1 - \operatorname{tgh}^2(x)$$

6. Reglas de derivación

$$f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x) \quad f'(x) = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$$

$$f(x) = u(x)v(x) \quad f'(x) = u'(x)v(x) + u(x)v'(x)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \quad f'(x) = \frac{u'(x)v(x) - u(x)v'(x)}{v(x)^2}$$

7. Regla de la cadena

$$h(x) = f \circ g(x) \quad h'(x) = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

8. Identidades trigonométricas

Identidad fundamental

$$\operatorname{sen}^2(x) + \cos^2(x) = 1$$

Tangente y secante

$$\sec^2(x) = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2(x)$$

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

$$\sec(x) = \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$$

Cotangente y cosecante

$$\operatorname{cosec}^2(x) = 1 + \cotg^2(x)$$

$$\cotg(x) = \frac{\cos(x)}{\operatorname{sen}(x)} \quad \cotg(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}(x)}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec}(x) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}(x)}$$

Transformaciones

$$\operatorname{sen}(A) - \operatorname{sen}(B) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos(A) - \cos(B) = -2 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{A-B}{2}\right)$$

Identidad hiperbólica

$$\cosh^2(x) - \sinh^2(x) = 1$$