

Calcolo di derivate

Manuela Grella e Simona Giovannetti

8 marzo 2005

Esercizio 1. Calcolare le seguenti derivate:

$$(i)y = x^5 - 4x^3 + 2x - 3$$

$$(ii)y = x^2 \sqrt[3]{x^2}$$

$$(iii)y = \frac{2x+3}{x^2-5x+5}$$

$$(iv)y = \tan x - \cot x$$

$$(v)y = \frac{(1+x^2) \arctan x - x}{2}$$

$$(vi)y = \frac{x^5}{e^x}$$

$$(vii)y = e^x \arcsin x$$

$$(viii)y = \frac{x^2}{\ln x}$$

$$(ix)y = \ln x \log_{10} x - \ln a \log_a x$$

$$(x)y = \sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$(xi)y = \sin 3x + \cos \frac{x}{5} + \tan \sqrt{x}$$

$$(xii)y = \frac{3}{4} \ln \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x-1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x$$

$$(xiii)y = \operatorname{ch} x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$(xiv)y = 3^x$$

$$(xv)y = 2 \sin x - 1$$

$$(xvi)y = \sin(x^2 + 1)$$

$$(xvii)y = \ln(x^2 - 5)$$

$$(xviii)y = e^{\cos 2x + \sin 2x}$$

$$(xix)y = \operatorname{ch}(\sqrt{\sin x})$$

$$(xx)y = \frac{x^2 \sin x}{(x^2-1)e^x}$$

$$(xxi)y = \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+1}$$

$$(xxii)y = \ln(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 3})$$

$$(xxiii)y = 6 \sin x - \ln(\sin x + \sqrt{\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{4}})$$

$$(xxiv)y = e^{\arctan \frac{1+x}{1-|x|} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+|x|-x+x^2)}$$

Esercizio 2. Calcolare usando la definizione la derivata di $y = \sin x$.

Esercizio 3. Calcolare la pendenza della curva $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$ nel punto di ascisse $x = 2$.

Esercizi per casa

Esercizio 4. Calcolare le seguenti derivate:

$$(i)y = \frac{ax^6+b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$(ii)y = \frac{a}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{b}{x\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$(iii)y = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x}$$

$$(iv)y = x^7 e^x$$

$$(v)y = \frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln x - \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$(vi)y = (1 + 3x - 5x^2)^{30}$$

$$(vii)y = \sin(x^2 - 5x + 1) + \tan \frac{a}{x}$$

$$(viii)y = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}$$

$$(ix)y = 3 \sin x - 5 \cos x$$

$$(x)y = \ln(\tan x + x)$$

$$(xi)y = \log_3 \sin(3x)$$

$$(xii)y = \frac{2^x \ln \sqrt{x}}{\operatorname{sh}(x)\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(xiii)y = \frac{1}{e^x \ln(\sqrt{x^2+1})}$$