

Formulas de Derivadas de Funciones Trigonométricas

Formulas de la derivada del seno de una función

Formula 1

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Sen} \cdot x) = \text{Cos} \cdot x$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Sen} \cdot u) = \text{Cos} \cdot u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formula 3

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Sen}^m \cdot u) = m\text{Sen}^{m-1}u \cdot \text{Cos} \cdot u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formulas de la derivada del coseno de una función

Formula 1

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Cos} \cdot x) = -\text{Sen} \cdot x$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Cos} \cdot u) = -\text{Sen} \cdot u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formula 3

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Cos}^m \cdot u) = -m\text{Cos}^{m-1}u \cdot \text{Sen} \cdot u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formulas de la derivada de la tangente de una función

Formula 1

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan \cdot x) = \text{Sec}^2 \cdot x$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan \cdot u) = \text{Sec}^2 \cdot u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formula 3

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan^m \cdot u) = m \tan^{m-1}u \cdot \text{Sec}^2u \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formulas de la derivada de la Cotangente de una función

Formula 1

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Cot} \cdot x) = -\text{Csc}^2 \cdot x$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Cot} \cdot u) = -\text{Csc}^2 \cdot u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formula 3

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Cot}^m \cdot u) = -m\text{Cot}^{m-1}u \cdot \text{Csc}^2u \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formulas de la derivada de la Secante de una función

Formula 1

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Sec} \cdot x) = \tan \cdot x \cdot \text{Sec} \cdot x$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Sec} \cdot u) = \tan \cdot u \cdot \text{Sec} \cdot u \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formula 3

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Sec}^m \cdot u) = m\text{Sec}^m u \cdot \tan \cdot u \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formulas de la derivada de la Cosecante de una función

Formula 1

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Csc} \cdot x) = -\text{Cot} \cdot x \cdot \text{Csc} \cdot x$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Csc} \cdot u) = -\text{Cot} \cdot u \cdot \text{Csc} \cdot u \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formula 3

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{Csc}^m \cdot u) = -m\text{Csc}^m u \cdot \text{Cot} \cdot u \frac{d}{dx}u$$

Formulas de Derivadas de Funciones Trigonométricas Inversas

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{arc} \cdot \text{Sen} \cdot u) = \frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} \quad \text{arc} \cdot \text{Sen} \cdot x = \text{sen}^{-1}x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{arc} \cdot \text{Cos} \cdot u) = -\frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{arc} \cdot \text{tan} \cdot u) = \frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{arc} \cdot \text{Cot} \cdot u) = -\frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{arc} \cdot \text{Sec} \cdot u) = \frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\text{arc} \cdot \text{Csc} \cdot u) = -\frac{\frac{du}{dx}}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

Derivadas de Funciones Logarítmicas y Exponenciales

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log_a u = \frac{\log_a e}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} \quad \text{para } a \neq 0,1$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} u^v = \frac{d}{dx} e^{v \ln u} = e^{v \ln u} \frac{d}{dx} [v \ln u] = v u^{v-1} \frac{du}{dx} + u^v \ln u \frac{dv}{dx}$$