

<u>FUNÇÃO</u>	<u>DERIVADA</u>	<u>EXEMPLO</u>
$y = k, k$ constante	$y' = 0$	$y = 3$ $y' = 0$
$y = mx + b$	$y' = m$	$y = 5x + 3$ $y' = 5$
$y = x^n$	$y' = nx^{n-1}$	$y = x^5$ $y' = 5x^4$
$y = ax^n$	$y' = nax^{n-1}$	$y = \frac{x^5}{5}$ $y' = \frac{5x^4}{5} = x^4$
$y = f \times g$	$y' = f' \times g + f \times g'$	$y = (x+3)(2x-1)$ $y' = (x+3)'(2x-1) + (x+3)(2x-1)' \Leftrightarrow$ $y' = (2x-1) + (x+3)(2) = 4x+5$
$y = \frac{f}{g}$	$y' = \frac{f'g - fg'}{g^2}$	$y = \frac{x-2}{x^2-1}$ $y' = \frac{(x-2)'(x^2-1) - (x-2)(x^2-1)'}{(x^2-1)^2} \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{(x^2-1) - (x-2)(2x)}{(x^2-1)^2}$ $\Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{(x^2-1) - (2x^2-4x)}{(x^2-1)^2} \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{-x^2+4x-1}{(x^2-1)^2}$
$y = [f(x)]^n$	$y' = n \times f'(x) \times [f(x)]^{n-1}$	$y = (2x+1)^3$ $y' = 3 \times (2x+1)' \times (2x+1)^2 \Leftrightarrow y' = 3 \times 2 \times (2x+1)^2$ $\Leftrightarrow y' = 6 \times (2x+1)^2$
$y = \sqrt[n]{f(x)}$	$y' = \frac{1}{n} f'(x) \times f(x)^{\frac{1-n}{n}}$	$y = \sqrt[3]{2x}$ $y' = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{(2x)^2}} \Leftrightarrow y' = \frac{2}{3\sqrt[3]{4x^2}}$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$	$y = e^x \dots y' = e^x$
$y = e^{f(x)}$	$y' = f'(x)e^{f(x)}$	$y = e^{3x^2}$ $y' = (3x^2)' e^{3x^2} \Leftrightarrow y' = 6xe^{3x^2}$
$y = \log(x)$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \log(x)$ $y' = \frac{1}{x}$
$y = \ln(f(x))$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$	$y = \ln(x^2+1)$ $y' = \frac{(x^2+1)'}{x^2+1} = \frac{2x}{x^2+1}$
$y = \text{sen}(x)$	$y' = \text{cos}(x)$	$y = \text{sen}(x)$ $y' = \text{cos}(x)$
$y = \text{cos}(x)$	$y' = -\text{sen}(x)$	$y = \text{cos}(x)$ $y' = -\text{sen}(x)$
$y = \text{sen}(f(x))$	$y' = f'(x) \text{cos}(f(x))$	$y = \text{sen}(x^2+1)$ $y' = 2x \text{cos}(x^2+1)$
$y = \text{cos}(f(x))$	$y' = -f'(x) \text{sen}(f(x))$	$y = \text{cos}(x^2+3x)$ $y' = -(x^2+3x)' \text{sen}(x^2+3x) = -(2x+3) \text{sen}(x^2+3x)$
$y = \text{tg}(f(x))$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{\text{cos}^2(f(x))}$	$y = \text{tg}(x^2-3x)$ $y' = \frac{(x^2+3x)'}{\text{cos}^2(x^2-2x)} = \frac{2x+3}{\text{cos}^2(x^2-2x)}$
$y = \log_a(f(x))$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x) \times \ln(a)}$	$y = \log_{10}(2x)$ $y' = \frac{2}{2x \ln 10} = \frac{1}{x \ln 10}$