

EJERCICIOS–MATEMATICAS II ECONOMIA

(1-12) Usando la regla del producto, calcule las derivadas de las siguientes funciones con respecto a la variable respectiva.

1. $y = (x + 1)(x^3 + 3)$

2. $y = (x^3 + 6x^2)(x^2 - 1)$

3. $u = (7x + 1)(2 - 3x)$

4. $u = (x^2 + 7x)(x^2 + 3x + 1)$

5. $f(x) = (x^2 - 5x + 1)(2x + 3)$

6. $g(x) = (x^2 + 1)(x + 1)^2$

7. $f(x) = (3x + 7)(x - 1)^2$

8. $y = (t^2 + 1)\left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$

9. $u = \left(y + \frac{3}{y}\right)(y^2 - 5)$

10. $g(t) = \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)\left(5t^2 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)$

Use la regla del cociente con el objetivo de calcular las derivadas de las siguientes funciones con respecto a la variable independiente respectiva.

$$y = \frac{3}{2x + 7}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{5t}{2 - 3t}$$

$$y = \frac{u}{u + 1}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x + 3}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 2}{x - 1}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{3 - x}{x^2 - 3}$$

$$y = \frac{t^2 - 7t}{t - 5}$$

$$y = \frac{u^2 - u + 1}{u^2 + u + 1}$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{u} + 1}{\sqrt{u} - 1}$$

$$t = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1}$$

(1-66) Calcule dy/dx para cada una de las siguientes funciones.

$$y = 7e^x$$

$$y = e^7$$

$$y = e^{3x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{e^x}$$

$$y = e^{x^2}$$

$$y = e^{x^3+1}$$

$$y = e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = e^{1/x}$$

$$y = xe^x$$

$$y = xe^{-x^2}$$

$$y = x^2e^{-x}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{x+1}{e^x}$$

$$y = \frac{e^{x^3}}{e^{x^2}}$$

$$y = \frac{e^{x^2}}{e^x}$$

$$y = e^{x^2} + (x^2)e$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{1 + \ln x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x}}$$

$$y = x^2 \ln x$$

$$y = x \ln x^2$$

$$y = x(\ln x - 1)$$

$$y = x^2 \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

$$y = x \ln(x + 1)$$

$$y = e^x \ln x$$

$$y = e^x \ln(x^2 + 1)$$

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

$$y = \frac{1 + \ln x}{1 - \ln x}$$

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

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

$$y = \ln(3^x)$$

$$y = \log(e^x)$$