

TABELLA DERIVATE FONDAMENTALI e DERIVATE di FUNZIONI COMPOSTE

$y(x)$	$y'(x)$	$y(x) = g[f(x)]$	$y'(x) = g'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$	<i>esempio</i>
$k$	$0$			
$x$	$1$			
$kx$	$k$	$k \cdot f(x)$	$k \cdot f'(x)$	
$x^n$	$nx^{n-1}$	$[f(x)]^n$	$n[f(x)]^{n-1} \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \sin^2 x \rightarrow y' = 2 \sin x \cos x$
<i>es</i> ∴ $\sqrt{x} = x^{1/2}$	$\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$\sqrt{f(x)}$	$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{f(x)}} \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \sqrt{\ln x} \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
$\sin x$	$\cos x$	$\sin f(x)$	$\cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \sin(x^2) \rightarrow y' = \cos(x^2) \cdot 2x$
$\cos x$	$-\sin x$	$\cos f(x)$	$-\sin f(x) \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \cos(2e^x) \rightarrow y' = -\sin(2e^x) \cdot 2e^x$
$\operatorname{tg} x$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x$	$\operatorname{tg} f(x)$	$\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \cdot f'(x)$ oppure $[1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \operatorname{tg}(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})} \cdot 2$
$\operatorname{cotg} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -(1 + \operatorname{cotg}^2 x)$	$\operatorname{cotg} f(x)$	$-\frac{1}{\sin^2 f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$	
$\operatorname{arcsen} x$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\operatorname{arcsen} f(x)$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \operatorname{arcsen}(x^2) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x^2)^2}} \cdot 2x$
$\operatorname{arccos} x$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$\operatorname{arccos} f(x)$	$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}} \cdot f'(x)$	
$\operatorname{artg} x$	$\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\operatorname{artg} f(x)$	$\frac{1}{1+[f(x)]^2} \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \operatorname{artg}(\ln x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{1+\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$
$\operatorname{arcotg} x$	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$\operatorname{arcotg} f(x)$	$-\frac{1}{1+[f(x)]^2} \cdot f'(x)$	
$a^x$	$a^x \ln a$	$a^{f(x)}$	$a^{f(x)} \ln a \cdot f'(x)$	
$e^x$	$e^x$	$e^{f(x)}$	$e^{f(x)} f'(x)$	$y = e^{\sin x} \rightarrow y' = e^{\sin x} \cdot \cos x$
$\log_a x$	$\frac{1}{x \ln a} = \frac{1}{x} \log_a e$	$\log_a f(x)$	$\frac{1}{f(x) \ln a} \cdot f'(x)$	
$\ln x$	$\frac{1}{x}$	$\ln f(x)$	$\frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$	$y = \ln(x^2 + 1) \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \cdot 2x$