

## Derivate

Calcolare le derivate delle seguenti funzioni

- $y = 3x^2 - 2x + \sqrt[3]{x}$   $y' = 6x - 2 + \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$
- $y = \frac{x-1}{x+2}$   $y' = \frac{3}{(x+2)^2}$
- $y = \frac{e^x}{e^x+1}$   $y' = \frac{e^x}{(e^x+1)^2}$
- $y = \frac{e^x \sin x}{e^x \cos x + 1}$   $y' = \frac{e^x(e^x + \sin x + \cos x)}{(e^x \cos x + 1)^2}$
- $y = (x^2 - 2) \sin x$   $y' = 2x \sin x + (x^2 - 2) \cos x$
- $y = \frac{\ln x}{3 \ln x - 2}$   $y' = -\frac{2}{x(3 \ln x - 2)^2}$
- $y = \frac{x^2 e^x}{x-1}$   $y' = \frac{x e^x (x^2 - 2)}{(x-1)^2}$
- $y = e^x \cdot \sin x \cdot \ln x \cdot x^2$   $y' = x e^x (x \ln x (\sin x + \cos x) + \sin x (1 + 2 \ln x))$

Calcolare le derivate delle seguenti funzioni (funzioni inverse e composte)

- $y = \sqrt{x^2 - 5x + 1}$   $y' = \frac{2x-5}{2\sqrt{x^2-5x+1}}$
- $y = (\cos x)^3$   $y' = -3 \sin x (\cos x)^2$
- $y = \sqrt{\ln x}$   $y' = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln x}}$
- $y = \sin(x^3 - 2x)$   $y' = (3x^2 - 2) \cos(x^3 - 2x)$
- $y = (\ln(x^2 - 5))^5$   $y' = \frac{10x}{x^2-5} (\ln(x^2 - 5))^4$
- $y = \arcsin(x^2)$   $y' = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$
- $y = e^{-\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$   $y' = -\frac{x^2+1}{x^2} e^{-\frac{x^2-1}{x}}$
- $y = x^{\sin x}$   $y' = x^{\sin x} \left( \cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)$
- $y = \ln \arctan \frac{x-1}{x+2}$   $y' = \frac{3}{(2x^2+2x+5) \arctan \frac{x-1}{x+2}}$
- $y = e^{\sin \ln(x^2+2)}$   $y' = e^{\sin \ln(x^2+2)} \cdot \cos \ln(x^2+2) \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+2}$