CUADRO DE DERIVADAS

$y = k;\ k \in \mathbb{R}$	$y' = 0$		
$y = k\,x;\ k \in \mathbb{R}$	$y' = k$	$y = k \cdot f(x)$	$y' = k \cdot f'(x)$
$y = x^n$	$y' = n\,x^{n-1}$	$y = f(x)^n$	$y' = n \cdot f(x)^{n-1} \cdot f'(x)$
$y = \frac{1}{x}$	$y' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$	$y = \frac{1}{f(x)}$	$y' = -\frac{f'(x)}{[f(x)]^2}$
$y = \sqrt{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$	$y = \sqrt{f(x)}$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{f(x)}}$
$y = \sqrt[n]{x}$	$y' = \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{x^{n-1}}}$	$y = \sqrt[n]{f(x)}$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{n\sqrt[n]{[f(x)]^{n-1}}}$
$y = e^x$	$y' = e^x$	$y = e^{f(x)}$	$y' = e^{f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$
$y = a^x$	$y' = a^x \cdot \ln a$	$y = a^{f(x)}$	$y' = a^{f(x)} \ln a \cdot f'(x)$
$y = \ln x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x}$	$y = \ln f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$
$y = \log_a x$	$y' = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln a}$	$y = \log_a f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x) \ln a}$
$y = \operatorname{sen} x$	$y' = \cos x$	$y = \operatorname{sen} f(x)$	$y' = \cos f(x) \cdot f'(x)$
$y = \cos x$	$y' = -\operatorname{sen} x$	$y = \cos f(x)$	$y' = -\operatorname{sen} f(x) \cdot f'(x)$
$y = \operatorname{tg} x$	$y' = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$	$y = \operatorname{tg} f(x)$	$y' = 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 f(x) \cdot f'(x)$ $y' = \frac{1}{\cos^2 f(x)} \cdot f'(x)$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,sen} x$	$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \operatorname{arc\,sen} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}}$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,cos} x$	$y' = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$	$y = \operatorname{arc\,cos} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{-f'(x)}{\sqrt{1-[f(x)]^2}}$
$y = \operatorname{arc\,tg} x$	$y' = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$	$y = \operatorname{arc\,tg} f(x)$	$y' = \frac{f'(x)}{1+[f(x)]^2}$
$y = f + g$	$y' = f' + g'$	$y = \frac{f}{g}$	$y' = \frac{f' \cdot g - f \cdot g'}{g^2}$
$y = f \cdot g$	$y' = f' \cdot g + f \cdot g'$	$y = g \circ f$	$y' = g'[f(x)] \cdot f'(x)$