

Kalkulatu ondoko funtzio hauen funtzio deribatua eta emaitza sinplifikatu.

Funtzioa
$y = \sqrt[3]{a + bx^3}$
$y = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$
$y = (3 - 2 \sin(x))^5$
$y = 2x + 5 \cos^3(x)$
$y = \frac{-1}{6(1 - 3\cos(x))^2}$
$y = \frac{1}{3\cos^3(x)} - \frac{1}{\cos(x)}$
$y = \sqrt{\frac{3\sin(x) - 2\cos(x)}{5}}$
$y = \sin(x^2 - 5x + 1) + \tan\left(\frac{a}{x}\right)$
$f(t) = \sin(t) \sin(t + \alpha)$
$y = \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{1 - \cos(2x)}$
$y = \arcsin(2x)$
$f(t) = t \sin(2^t)$
$y = \arccos \sqrt{x}$
$y = \arccos(e^x)$
$y = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$
$y = \ln(2x + 7)$
$y = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$
$y = \ln(\sin(x))$
$y = 5e^{-x^3}$
$y = \ln(1-x^2)$
$y = x^2 10^{2x}$
$y = \sqrt{\ln(x) + 1} + \ln(\sqrt{x} + 1)$

Funtzio deribatua
$y' = \frac{bx^2}{\sqrt[3]{(a + bx^3)^2}}$
$y' = -\sqrt[3]{\frac{a^2}{x^2}} - 1$
$y' = -10 \cos(x) (3 - 2\sin(x))^4$
$2 - 15 \cos^2 x \sin(x)$
$y' = \frac{\sin(x)}{(1 - 3\cos(x))^3}$
$y' = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^4 x}$
$y' = \frac{3\cos(x) + 2\sin(x)}{2\sqrt{15\sin(x) - 10\cos(x)}}$
$y' = (2x - 5)\cos(x^2 - 5x + 1) - \frac{a}{x^2 \cos^2(a/x)}$
$y' = \sin(2t + \alpha)$
$y' = -2 \frac{\cos(x)}{\sin^3(x)}$
$y' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}}$
$y' = \sin(2^t) + 2^t t \cos(2^t) \ln(2)$
$y' = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x - x^2}}$
$y' = \frac{-e^x}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}}$
$y' = \frac{-1}{1 + x^2}$
$y' = \frac{2}{2x + 7}$
$y' = \frac{-1}{1 + x^2}$
$y' = \cotan(x)$
$y' = -10x e^{-x^2}$
$y' = \frac{-2}{1 - x^2}$
$y' = 2x 10^{2x} (1 + x \ln(10))$
$y' = \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{\ln(x) + 1}} + \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{x} + x)}$

$y = \frac{x^8}{8(1-x^2)^4}$
$y = \frac{\sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}}{x}$
$y = \frac{x}{a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$
$y = \frac{x^3}{3\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}$

$y = \frac{4}{3} \sqrt[4]{\frac{x-1}{x+2}}$
$y = x^4 (a-2x^3)^2$
$y = (a+x)\sqrt{a-x}$
$f(t) = \sqrt[3]{t + \sqrt{t}}$
$y = \ln(\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1) - \ln(\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1)$
$f(t) = \sin^2(t^3)$
$y = 3 \sin(x) \cos^2(x) + \sin^3(x)$
$y = \arcsin \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2}$
$y = \frac{\arccos(x)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$y = x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$
$y = \ln(\arcsin(5x))$
$y = \arcsin(\ln(x))$
$y = \sqrt{e^{ax}}$
$y = e^{\sin^2(x)}$
$y = \sqrt{\cos(x)} a^{\sqrt{\cos(x)}}$
$y = \ln\left(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}\right)$
$y = \frac{1}{\ln^2(x)}$

$y' = \frac{x^7}{(1-x^2)^5}$
$y' = \frac{x-1}{x^2 \sqrt{2x^2 - 2x + 1}}$
$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(a^2 + x^2)^3}}$
$y' = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^5}}$

$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{(x-1)^3(x+2)^5}}$
$y' = 4x^3 (a-2x^3)(a+5x^3)$
$y' = \frac{a-3x}{2\sqrt{a-x}}$
$y' = \frac{1+2\sqrt{t}}{6\sqrt{t} \sqrt[3]{(y+\sqrt{t})^2}}$
$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1}}$
$y' = 3t^2 \sin(2t^3)$
$3 \cos(x) \cos(2x)$
$y' = \frac{2}{x\sqrt{2x^2 - 1}}$
$y' = \frac{x \arccos(x) - \sqrt{1-x^2}}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}}$
$y' = 2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad (a > 0)$
$y' = \frac{5}{\sqrt{1-25x^2} \arcsin(5x)}$
$y' = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2(x)}}$
$y' = \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{e^{ax}}$
$y' = \sin(2x) e^{\sin^2(x)}$
$y' = \frac{-1}{2} \tan(x) a^{\sqrt{\cos(x)}} \sqrt{\cos(x)} (1 + \cos x \ln(a))$
$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$
$y' = \frac{-2}{x \ln^3(x)}$

$y = \ln\left(\cos\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)\right)$
$y = \ln\frac{(x-2)^5}{(x+1)^3}$
$y = \ln(\ln(3-2x^3))$
$y = \ln\frac{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}+x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}-x}$
$y = \frac{1}{3}\ln\frac{x^2-2x+1}{x^2+x+1}$
$y = \sqrt[x]{x}$
$y = x^{\sqrt{x}}$
$y = (\cos(x))^{\sin(x)}$
$y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$
$y = (\arctan(x))^x$
$y = (\sin(x))^x$

$y' = \frac{-1}{x^2} \tan\left(\frac{x-1}{x}\right)$
$y' = \frac{2x+11}{x^2-x-2}$
$y' = \frac{-6x^2}{(3-2x^3)\ln(3-2x^3)}$
$y' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$
$y' = \frac{x+1}{x^3-1}$
$y' = \sqrt[x]{x} \frac{1-\ln(x)}{x^2}$
$y' = x^{\sqrt{x}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\ln(x)\right)$
$y' = (\cos(x))^{\sin(x)} (\cos(x) \ln(\cos(x)) - \sin(x) \tan(x))$
$y' = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) - \frac{1}{1+x}\right]$
$y' = (\arctan(x))^x \left[\ln \arctan(x) + \frac{x}{(1+x^2)\arctan(x)}\right]$
$y' = (\sin x)^x (\ln(\sin x) + x \cotan(x))$