

7.3.) Deriváljunkt formalisan:

$$\left(\frac{5-2e}{x}\right)' = \underbrace{(5-2e)}_{\text{konstans}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (5-2e) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (5-2e) \cdot (x^{-1})' = \\ = (5-2e) \cdot (-1) \cdot x^{-2} = (2e-5) \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\underbrace{(e^x \cdot e^3)}_{\text{konstans}}' = e^3 \cdot (e^x)' = \underline{\underline{e^3 \cdot e^x}}$$

$$\left(\frac{3x+5}{2}\right)' = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}(3x+5)\right)}_{\text{konstans}}' = \frac{1}{2} (3x+5)' = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$(3x+5)' = 3$

$$\underbrace{(x \cdot \sin x \cdot e^x)}_{f(x) \cdot g(x)}' = \underbrace{(x \cdot \sin x)}_{\text{konst deriválata}}' e^x + x \cdot \sin x \cdot \underbrace{(e^x)'}_{e^x} = *$$

$$\underbrace{(x \sin x)}' = \underbrace{x'}_1 \sin x + x \underbrace{(\sin x)'}_{\cos x} = \sin x + x \cdot \cos x$$

$$* = \underbrace{(\sin x + x \cdot \cos x)} \cdot e^x + x \cdot \sin x \cdot e^x =$$

$$\underline{\underline{e^x \sin x + e^x x \cos x + e^x x \sin x}}$$

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{1-x}\right)' = \left(\underbrace{(1-x)}_{\text{ötetett fgv.}}^{1/3}\right)' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \underbrace{(1-x)}^{-2/3} \cdot \underbrace{(-1)}_{\text{belso fgv.}} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2/3}} =$$

$$\underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(\sqrt[3]{1-x})^2}}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \left(\boxed{(1-x)^{-1}}\right)' = (-1) \cdot \boxed{(1-x)^{-2}} \cdot (-1)^{\leftarrow (1-x)'} = (1-x)^{-2} = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{(1-x)^2}}}$$

↑
 ösmetett fgr.: külső fgr.: x^{-1}
 belső fgr.: $1-x$

2. m. o.:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' \stackrel{\leftarrow \text{hányados deriválása}}{=} \frac{1' \cdot (1-x) - 1 \cdot (1-x)'}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{0 \cdot (1-x) - 1 \cdot (-1)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{\underline{\underline{(1-x)^2}}}$$

$$\left(\cos \boxed{(x^2)}\right)' = -\sin \boxed{(x^2)} \cdot 2x \stackrel{\leftarrow (x^2)'}{=} \underline{\underline{-2x \sin(x^2)}}$$

↑
 ösmetett fgr.: külső fgr.: $\cos x$
 belső fgr.: x^2

$$\underbrace{(3x \cos 4x)}_{f(x) g(x)}' = \underbrace{(3x)'}_{\uparrow \text{szorzat}} \cos 4x + 3x \cdot \underbrace{(\cos 4x)'}_{\uparrow} = 3 \cos 4x - 12x \sin 4x$$

$\uparrow (3x)' = 3$
 $(\cos 4x)' = -\sin(4x) \cdot 4 \stackrel{\leftarrow (4x)'}{=} -4 \sin 4x$
 ↑ ösmetett fgr.: külső: $\cos x$
 belső: $4x$

$$\underbrace{(x^2 e^{-x})}_{f(x) g(x)}' = \underbrace{(x^2)'}_{\uparrow \text{szorzat}} e^{-x} + x^2 \underbrace{(e^{-x})'}_{\leftarrow} = 2x e^{-x} + x^2 (-e^{-x}) = \underline{\underline{2x e^{-x} - x^2 e^{-x}}}$$

$(e^{-x})' = e^{\boxed{-x}} \cdot (-1)^{\leftarrow (-x)'} = -e^{-x}$
 ↑ ösmetett fgr.: külső: e^x
 belső: $-x$

$$\left(e^{\boxed{x^2-2}}\right)' = e^{\boxed{x^2-2}} \cdot 2x \stackrel{\leftarrow (x^2-2)'}{=} \underline{\underline{2x e^{x^2-2}}}$$

↑ ösmetett fgr.: külső: e^x
 belső: x^2-2

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (x^{-1})' = -(-1)x^{-2} = 1/x^2$$

$$\left(e^{-1/x}\right)' = e^{-1/x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-1/x}$$

\uparrow
 ösveletett fgv.: $\text{hüls}^u: e^{x^{\text{mü}}}$
 $\text{bel}^u: -1/x$

$$\left(x e^{-1/x^3}\right)' = x' e^{-1/x^3} + x \cdot \left(e^{-1/x^3}\right)' = e^{-1/x^3} + x \cdot e^{-1/x^3} \cdot \frac{3}{x^4} = \text{***}$$

$\underbrace{f(x)} \quad \underbrace{g(x)}$
 \uparrow
 ösvelet

$$\left(e^{-1/x^3}\right)' = e^{-1/x^3} \cdot \frac{3}{x^4}$$

$\left(-\frac{1}{x^3}\right)' = (-x^{-3})' = 3x^{-4}$

\uparrow
 ösveletett fgv.: $\text{hüls}^u: e^{x^{\text{mü}}}$
 $\text{bel}^u: -1/x^3$

$$\text{***} = \underline{\underline{e^{-1/x^3} + \frac{3}{x^3} e^{-1/x^3}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln^{2/3} x\right)' = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' \ln^{2/3} x + \frac{1}{x} \left(\ln^{2/3} x\right)' = \text{***}$$

$\underbrace{f(x)} \quad \underbrace{g(x)}$
 \uparrow
 ösvelet

$$\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = (x^{-1})' = (-1) \cdot x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\left(\ln^{2/3} x\right)' = \left(\left(\ln x\right)^{2/3}\right)' = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left(\ln x\right)^{-1/3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

\uparrow
 ösveletett fgv.: $\text{hüls}^u: x^{2/3}$
 $\text{bel}^u: \ln x$

$$\text{***} = \underline{\underline{-\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \ln^{2/3} x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}}}$$