

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad f(x) &= \frac{5x-2}{4x^2-1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \\ v \end{array} \right. \quad f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{(5x-2)'(4x^2-1) - (5x-2)(4x^2-1)'}{(4x^2-1)^2} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{5(4x^2-1) - (5x-2)(8x)}{(4x^2-1)^2} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{20x^2-5-40x^2+16x}{(4x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-20x^2+16x-5}{(4x^2-1)^2} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{-20x^2+16x-5}{16x^4-8x^2+1} \quad *
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad f(x) &= \frac{1}{x} + 2 \ln x - \frac{\ln x}{x} \\
 f(x) &= x^{-1} + 2 \ln x - x^{-1} \ln x \\
 f'(x) &= (-1)x^{-2} + 2 \frac{1}{x} - [(x^{-1})' \ln x + (x^{-1})(\ln x)'] \\
 f'(x) &= -x^{-2} + \frac{2}{x} - [(-1)x^{-2} \ln x + x^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)] \\
 f'(x) &= -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} - \left[-\frac{\ln x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right] \\
 f'(x) &= -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} \\
 f'(x) &= \frac{2}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} + \frac{\ln x}{x^2} \quad * \\
 \textcircled{3} \quad f'(x) &= \frac{2x-2+\ln x}{x^2} \quad *
 \end{aligned}$$

$$③ f(x) = \text{sen} \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \cos \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right)'$$

$$f'(x) = \cos \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right) \cdot \frac{(x+1)'(2x-3) - (x+1)(2x-3)'}{(2x-3)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1)(2x-3) - (x+1)(2)}{(2x-3)^2} \cos \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x-3-2x-2}{(2x-3)^2} \cos \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{5}{(2x-3)^2} \cos \left(\frac{x+1}{2x-3} \right) *$$

④ Determine los puntos de tangente horizontal de la función: $f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x+2}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^3)'(x+2) - (x^3)(x+2)'}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3x^2)(x+2) - (x^3)(1)}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3x^3 + 6x^2 - x^3}{(x+2)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 6x^2}{(x+2)^2} = \frac{2x^2(x+3)}{(x+2)^2} = 0$$

Solución: $2x^2 = 0$ ó $x+3 = 0$

puntos cuando: $x = 0$ * $x = -3$ *