Calcola le seguenti derivate:

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