

1. Use the Quotient Rule to find the derivative of the function. Be sure you simplify as far as possible. This means you need to multiply and simplify all of your Quotient Rule numerator results. Do not expand the denominator. Use appropriate mathematical notation.

$$h(x) = \frac{7x^2 - 1}{x^4 - 2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad h' = \frac{(x^4 - 2) \textcircled{1} (14x) \textcircled{1} - (7x^2 - 1) \textcircled{1} (4x^3) \textcircled{1}}{(x^4 - 2)^2 \textcircled{1}}$$

$$= \frac{14x^5 - 28x - 28x^5 + 4x^3}{(x^4 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-14x^5 + 4x^3 - 28x}{(x^4 - 2)^2} \textcircled{1}$$

OR factor out 2x from numer.

2. Given $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ and $g(3) = 5$; $g'(3) = 2$; $h(3) = 26$; $h'(3) = 7$, find $f'(3)$.

Use appropriate mathematical notation.

$$f' = gh' + hg' \Rightarrow$$

$$f'(3) = g(3)h'(3) + h(3)g'(3)$$

$$= 5(7) + 26(2)$$

$$= 35 + 52 = \boxed{87} \textcircled{2}$$

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$$h(x) = \frac{9x^2 - 1}{x^3 - 2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{(x^3 - 2)(18x) - (9x^2 - 1)(3x^2)}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{18x^4 - 36x - 27x^4 + 3x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-9x^4 + 3x^2 - 36x}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

(or factor out 3x from num.)

2. Given $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ and $g(3) = 26$; $g'(3) = 7$; $h(3) = 5$; $h'(3) = 2$, find $f'(3)$.

Use appropriate mathematical notation.

$$f'(x) = gh' + hg'$$

$$f'(3) = 26(2) + 5(7)$$

$$= 52 + 35 = 87$$

1. Use the Quotient Rule to find the derivative of the function. Be sure you simplify as far as possible. This means you need to multiply and simplify all of your Quotient Rule numerator results. Do not expand the denominator. Use appropriate mathematical notation.

$$h(x) = \frac{7x^3 - 1}{x^4 - 2}$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{(x^4 - 2)(21x^2) - (7x^3 - 1)(4x^3)}{(x^4 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{21x^6 - 42x^2 - 28x^6 + 4x^3}{(x^4 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-7x^6 + 4x^3 - 42x^2}{(x^4 - 2)^2}$$

or factor out x^2

2. Given $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ and $g(3) = 26$; $g'(3) = 7$; $h(3) = 5$; $h'(3) = 2$, find $f'(3)$.

Use appropriate mathematical notation.

$$f' = gh' + hg'$$

$$f'(3) = g(3)h'(3) + h(3)g'(3)$$

$$= 26(2) + 5(7)$$

$$= 52 + 35 = \boxed{87}$$

1. Use the Quotient Rule to find the derivative of the function. Be sure you simplify as far as possible. This means you need to multiply and simplify all of your Quotient Rule numerator results. Do not expand the denominator. Use appropriate mathematical notation.

$$h(x) = \frac{4x^3 - 1}{x^2 - 2}$$

$$h' = \frac{(x^2 - 2)(12x^2) - (4x^3 - 1)(2x)}{(x^2 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{12x^4 - 24x^2 - 8x^4 + 2x}{(x^2 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x^4 - 24x^2 + 2x}{(x^2 - 2)^2} \quad \text{or factor out } 2x$$

2. Given $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ and $g(3) = 5$; $g'(3) = 2$; $h(3) = 26$; $h'(3) = 7$, find $f'(3)$.

Use appropriate mathematical notation.

See Qa.

87

$$f'(3) = 5(7) + 26(2) = 87$$

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$$h(x) = \frac{8x^4 - 1}{x^3 - 2}$$

$$h' = \frac{(x^3 - 2)(32x^3) - (8x^4 - 1)(3x^2)}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{32x^6 - 64x^3 - 24x^6 + 3x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{8x^6 - 64x^3 + 3x^2}{(x^3 - 2)^2}$$

or factor out x^2

2. Given $f(x) = g(x) \cdot h(x)$ and $g(3) = 5$; $g'(3) = 2$; $h(3) = 26$; $h'(3) = 7$, find $f'(3)$.

Use appropriate mathematical notation.

see Q d

$$f'(3) = 5(7) + 26(2) = 87$$