DIFFERENTIATION

1 Given that $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x+2}$, find $f'(x)$

a using the product rule, **b** using the quotient rule.

2 Differentiate each of the following with respect to x and simplify your answers.

a $\dfrac{4x}{1-3x}$ **b** $\dfrac{e^x}{x-4}$ **c** $\dfrac{x+1}{2x+3}$ **d** $\dfrac{\ln x}{2x}$

e $\dfrac{x}{2-x^2}$ **f** $\dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{3x+2}$ **g** $\dfrac{e^{2x}}{1-e^{2x}}$ **h** $\dfrac{2x+1}{\sqrt{x-3}}$

3 Find $\dfrac{dy}{dx}$, simplifying your answer in each case.

a $y = \dfrac{x^2}{x+4}$ **b** $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{x-4}}{2x^2}$ **c** $y = \dfrac{2e^x+1}{1-3e^x}$

d $y = \dfrac{1-x}{x^3+2}$ **e** $y = \dfrac{\ln(3x-1)}{x+2}$ **f** $y = \sqrt{\dfrac{x+1}{x+3}}$

4 Find the coordinates of any stationary points on each curve.

a $y = \dfrac{x^2}{3-x}$ **b** $y = \dfrac{e^{4x}}{2x-1}$ **c** $y = \dfrac{x+5}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$

d $y = \dfrac{\ln 3x}{2x}$ **e** $y = \left(\dfrac{x+1}{x-2}\right)^2$ **f** $y = \dfrac{x^2-3}{x+2}$

5 Find an equation for the tangent to each curve at the point on the curve with the given x-coordinate.

a $y = \dfrac{2x}{3-x}$, $x = 2$ **b** $y = \dfrac{e^x+3}{e^x+1}$, $x = 0$

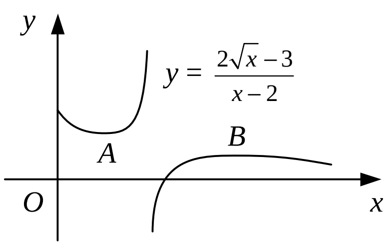
c $y = \dfrac{\sqrt{x}}{5-x}$, $x = 4$ **d** $y = \dfrac{3x+4}{x^2+1}$, $x = -1$

6 Find an equation for the normal to each curve at the point on the curve with the given x-coordinate. Give your answers in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

a $y = \dfrac{1-x}{3x+1}$, $x = 1$ **b** $y = \dfrac{4x}{\sqrt{2-x}}$, $x = -2$

c $y = \dfrac{\ln(2x-5)}{3x-5}$, $x = 3$ **d** $y = \dfrac{x}{x^3-4}$, $x = 2$

7



The diagram shows part of the curve $y = \dfrac{2\sqrt{x}-3}{x-2}$ which is stationary at the points A and B.

a Show that the x-coordinates of A and B satisfy the equation $x - 3\sqrt{x} + 2 = 0$.

b Hence, find the coordinates of A and B.