

# Course MA1S11: Michaelmas Term 2016.

## Tutorial 7: Sample

November 21–25, 2016

Results that may be useful.

### *Quadratic Polynomials*

Let  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  be real or complex numbers, where  $a \neq 0$ . The roots of the quadratic polynomial  $ax^2 + bx + c$  are given by the quadratic formula

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}.$$

### *Differentiation by Rule*

Let  $x$  be a real variable, taking values in a subset  $D$  of the real numbers, and let  $y$ ,  $u$  and  $v$  dependent variables, expressible as functions of the independent variable  $x$ , that are differentiable with respect to  $x$ . Then the following results are valid:—

- (i) if  $y = c$ , where  $c$  is a real constant, then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ ;
- (ii) if  $y = cu$ , where  $c$  is a real constant, then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = c \frac{du}{dx}$ ;
- (iii) if  $y = u + v$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx}$ ;
- (iv) if  $y = x^q$ , where  $q$  is a rational number, then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = qx^{q-1}$ ;
- (v) (*Product Rule*) if  $y = uv$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$ ;
- (vi) (*Quotient Rule*) if  $y = \frac{u}{v}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$ ;
- (vii) (*Chain Rule*) if  $y$  is expressible as a differentiable function of  $u$ , where  $u$  in turn is expressible as a differentiable function of  $x$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \frac{du}{dx}$ .

**Problem 1**

Determine the derivatives of the following functions, using standard rules for differentiation such as the Product Rule, Quotient Rule and Chain Rule where appropriate.

(a)	$\frac{7 - 2x}{x^2 - 6x + 20}$	
(b)	$x^2 \sqrt[5]{6 + x^4}$	
(c)	$\frac{x^4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 11}}$	

It is recommended that you show your working on the sheets at the end of the tutorial handout, but answers should be entered into the boxes above.

**Problem 2**

Let  $f: [2, 6] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined so that

$$f(x) = 15x^{\frac{11}{5}} - 275x^{\frac{6}{5}} + 3465x^{\frac{1}{5}}.$$

for all real numbers  $x$  satisfying  $2 \leq x \leq 9$ . Determine the values of  $x$  in the interval  $[2, 9]$  for which  $f'(x) = 0$ , and determine also whether those values are local maxima or local minima.

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## Additional Work

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