

**Learn: Product Rule:**  $f(x) = \square \cdot \Delta \Rightarrow f'(x) = \square \cdot d\Delta + \Delta \cdot d\square$

**Quotient Rule:**  $f(x) = \frac{\square}{\Delta} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\Delta \cdot d\square - \square \cdot d\Delta}{\Delta^2}$

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**Find the derivative.**

1.  $f(x) = (x^3 + x + 1)(x^4 + x^2 + 1)$

2.  $y = (x^2 + 1)(x^3 + 1)$

3.  $y = \frac{x^2 + 5x - 1}{x^2}$

4.  $g(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x+2)}{(x-1)(x-2)}$

**Find the equation for the line tangent to the curve at the given point.**

5.  $y = \frac{x^3 + 1}{2x}, x = 1$

6.  $f(x) = \frac{x^4 + 2}{x^2}, x = -1$

7. Find the equation of the line perpendicular to the tangent to the curve  $y = x^3 - 3x + 1$  at the point  $(2, 3)$ .

8. Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = (x^3 - 3x + 1)(x + 2)$  when  $x = 1$ .

9. Find the points on the curve  $y = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 20$  where the tangent is parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

**Answers:**

$$1) f'(x) = (x^3 + x + 1)(4x^3 + 2x) + (x^4 + x^2 + 1)(3x^2 + 1)$$

$$f'(x) = 4x^6 + 2x^4 + 4x^4 + 2x^2 + 4x^3 + 2x + 3x^6 + x^4 + 3x^4 + x^2 + 3x^2 + 1$$

$$\boxed{f'(x) = 7x^6 + 10x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

$$2) y' = (x^2 + 1)(3x^2) + (x^3 + 1)(2x)$$

$$y' = 3x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x^4 + 2x$$

$$\boxed{y' = 5x^4 + 3x^2 + 2x}$$

3)

$$y' = \frac{x^2(2x+5) - (x^2+5x-1)(2x)}{(x^2)^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{2x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x}{x^4}$$

$$\boxed{y' = \frac{-5x^2 + 2x}{x^4} = \frac{-5x + 2}{x^3}}$$

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

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

$$g'(x) = \frac{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x^2 - 9x + 4x + 6 - 2x^3 + 3x^2 - 6x^2 + 9x - 4x - 6}{(x^2 - 3x + 2)^2}$$

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

$$5) y' = \frac{2x(3x^2) - (x^3 + 1)(2)}{(2x)^2}$$

$$\boxed{y'(1) = \frac{2(3) - (2)(2)}{4} = \frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$\boxed{f'(-1) = \frac{1(-4) - (3)(-2)}{1} = 2}$$

$$7) y' = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$y'(2) = 9$$

slope of perpendicular is  $-\frac{1}{9}$

$$\boxed{y - 3 = -\frac{1}{9}(x - 2)}$$

$$8) y(1) = -3$$

$$y' = (x^3 - 3x + 1)(1) + (x + 2)(3x^2 - 3)$$

$$y'(1) = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$\boxed{y - (-3) = -1(x - 1)}$$

9) parallel to  $x$ -axis means slope = 0

$$y' = 6x^2 - 6x - 12 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 2; \quad x = -1$$

$$y = 0; \quad y = 27$$

$$(2, 0) \text{ and } (-1, 27)$$