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PURE MATH

ALGEBRA AND FUNCTION

Level & Board	EDEXCEL (A-LEVEL)
TOPIC:	DIFFERENTIATION
PAPER TYPE:	SOLUTION - 9
TOTAL QUESTIONS	8
TOTAL MARKS	43

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Differentiation - 9

1)

1. Apply the Chain Rule:

- Let $u = 3x^2 + 2x$.
- Differentiate u with respect to x : $\frac{du}{dx} = 6x + 2$.
- Apply the chain rule: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$.

2. Differentiate y with respect to u :

$$\bullet \frac{dy}{du} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos(u)}} \cdot (-\sin(u)).$$

3. Combine the results:

$$\bullet \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(3x^2+2x)}{2\sqrt{\cos(3x^2+2x)}} \cdot (6x + 2).$$

2)

Inner function $y(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4$

Outer function $h(x) = g(x)^4$

Now, apply the chain rule step by step:

1. Find $h'(x)$:

$$h'(x) = 4g(x)^3 \cdot g'(x)$$

2. Find $g'(x)$:

$$g'(x) = 6x^2 - 10x$$

3. Substitute $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ into $h'(x)$:

$$h'(x) = 4(2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4)^3 \cdot (6x^2 - 10x)$$

This is the derivative of $f(x) = (2x^3 - 5x^2 + 4)^4$ using the chain rule.

3)

1. Find $h'(x)$, the derivative of the outer function $h(x)$:

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

2. Find $g'(x)$, the derivative of the inner function $g(x)$:

$$g'(x) = 4x + 3$$

3. Substitute $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ into $h'(x)$ using the chain rule:

$$F'(x) = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x^2+3x-1}} \cdot (4x + 3)$$

So, the derivative of $f(x) = \sqrt{2x^2 + 3x - 1}$ using the chain rule is $f'(x) = \frac{4x+3}{2\sqrt{2x^2+3x-1}}$

4)

1. Find $h'(x)$, the derivative of the outer function $h(x)$:

$$h'(x) = e^x$$

2. Find $g'(x)$, the derivative of the inner function $g(x)$:

$$g'(x) = 4x + 3$$

3. Substitute $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ into $h'(x)$ using the chain rule:

$$F'(x) = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = e^{2x^2+3x} \cdot (4x + 3)$$

So, the derivative of $f(x) = e^{2x^2+3x}$ using the chain rule is $f'(x) = (4x + 3) e^{2x^2+3x}$.

5)

Inner function: $g(x) = 3x^2 + 2x$

Outer function: $h(x) = \ln(x)$

Now, let's find the derivatives step by step:

1. Find $h'(x)$, the derivative of the outer function $h(x)$:

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

2. Find $g'(x)$, the derivative of the inner function $g(x)$:

$$g'(x) = 6x + 2$$

3. Substitute $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ using the chain rule:

$$F'(x) = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \frac{1}{3x^2+2x} \cdot (6x + 2)$$

So, the derivative of $f(x) = \ln(3x^2 + 2x)$ using the chain rule is $f'(x) = \frac{6x+2}{3x^2+2x}$.

6)

1. Apply the Chain Rule:

- Let $u = 2x^2 + 3x$.
- Differentiate u with respect to x : $\frac{du}{dx} = 4x + 3$.
- Apply the chain rule: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$

2. Differentiate y with respect to u :

- $\frac{dy}{du} = \cos(u)$.

3. Combine the results:

- $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(2x^2 + 3x) \cdot (4x + 3)$.

7)

Inner function: $g(x) = \ln(2x + 1)$

Outer function: $h(x) = \sqrt{x}$

Now, let's find the derivatives step by step:

1. Find $h'(x)$, the derivative of the outer function $h(x)$:

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

2. Find $g'(x)$, the derivative of the inner function $g(x)$:

$$g'(x) = \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

3. Substitute $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ into $h'(x)$ using the chain rule:

$$F'(x) = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln(2x+1)}} \cdot \frac{2}{2x+1}$$

Simplifying we get:

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+1)\sqrt{\ln(2x+1)}}$$

So, the derivative of $f(x) = \sqrt{\ln(2x + 1)}$ using the chain rule is $f'(x) = \frac{1}{(2x+1)\sqrt{\ln(2x+1)}}$.

8)

To differentiate $f(x)$ using the chain rule, we first identify the inner Function and the outer function:

Inner function $g(x) = 3x^2 + 2x + 1$

Outer function: $h(x) = \cos(x)$

Now, let's find the derivatives step by step:

1. Find $h'(x)$, the derivative of the outer function $h(x)$:

$$h'(x) = -\sin(x)$$

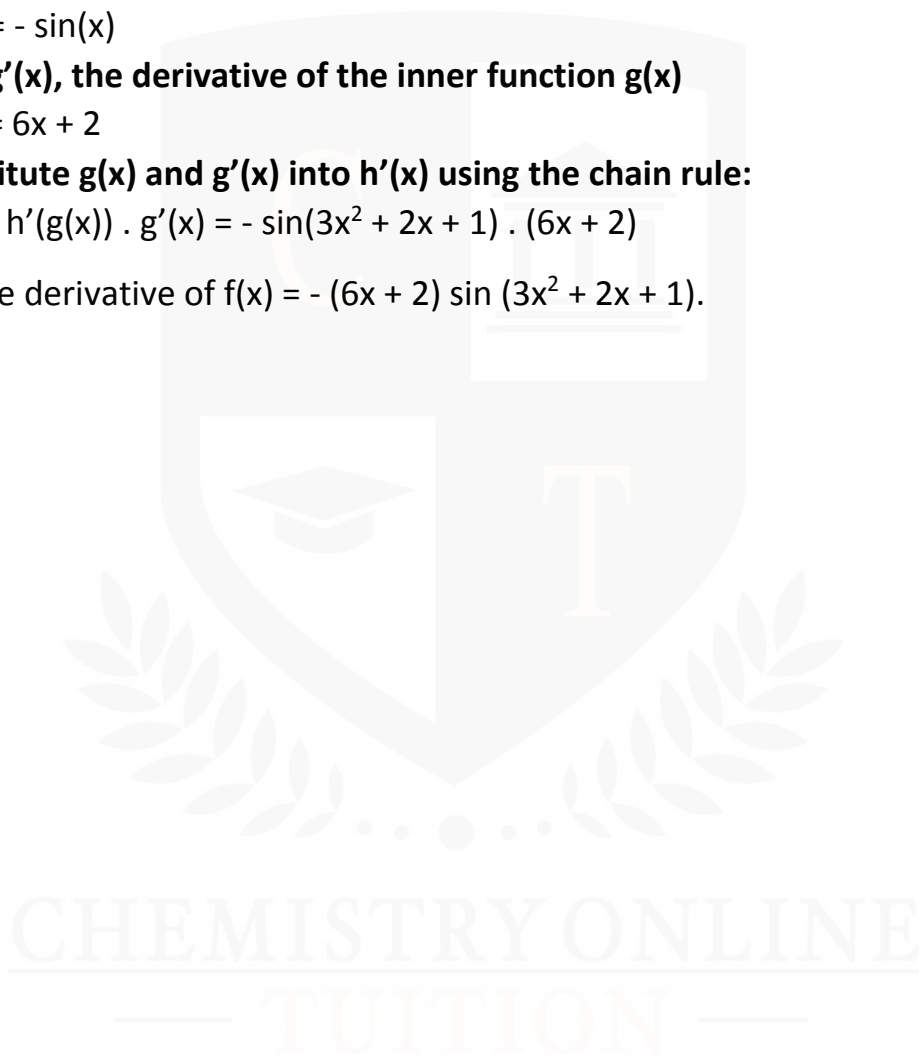
2. Find $g'(x)$, the derivative of the inner function $g(x)$

$$g'(x) = 6x + 2$$

3. Substitute $g(x)$ and $g'(x)$ into $h'(x)$ using the chain rule:

$$f'(x) = h'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) = -\sin(3x^2 + 2x + 1) \cdot (6x + 2)$$

So, the derivative of $f(x) = - (6x + 2) \sin (3x^2 + 2x + 1)$.



I am Sorry !!!!!



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