Lesson 5

A-Level Pure Mathematics : Year 2 Differentiation III

5.1 The Quotient Rule

Given two functions, u(x) and v(x), the first divided by the second, The Quotient Rule gives a method of obtaining the derivative of the division. It states that,

$$\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)}\right)' = \frac{v(x) u'(x) - v'(x) u(x)}{(v(x))^2}$$

All of the *x* in brackets are considered to be unnecessary clutter and so the rule is more usually written in the following succinct and elegant form,

The Quotient Rule

If
$$f = \frac{u}{v}$$
 then $f' = \frac{v u' - v' u}{v^2}$

5.2 Example

Differentiate $y = \frac{x+4}{x+5}$ by immediately applying The Quotient Rule Teaching Video : <u>http://www.NumberWonder.co.uk/v9028/5.mp4</u>



Watch the video and then write out the solution here

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5.3 Exercise

Marks Available : 40

Question 1

Given that $y = \frac{4x}{x+3}$

use The Quotient Rule to show that the derivative is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{12}{(x+3)^2}$

[3 marks]

Question 2

Given that $y = \frac{x^2}{(x+5)}$ use The Quotient Rule to show that the derivative is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x(x+10)}{(x+5)^2}$

Given that $y = \frac{5x - 2}{3x + 1}$ use The Quotient Rule to show that the derivative is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{11}{(3x + 1)^2}$

[3 marks]

Question 4

Given that $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 4}$ use The Quotient Rule to show that the derivative is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x}{(x^2 + 4)^2}$

Given that $y = \frac{x^5}{(2x+1)^3}$ use The Quotient Rule to show that the derivative is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^4(4x+5)}{(2x+1)^4}$

[4 marks]

Question 6

Given that $y = \frac{x^7}{(3x+2)^5}$ use The Quotient Rule to show that the derivative is given by $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x^6(3x+7)}{(3x+2)^6}$

[5 marks]

Given that $y = \frac{2(x+3)^3}{\sqrt{x}}$ use The Quotient Rule to show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(x+3)^2(5x-3)}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

[4 marks]

Question 8

Given that $y = x^2 \sqrt{x+5}$ use The Product Rule to show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5x(x+4)}{2\sqrt{x+5}}$

[5 marks]

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+5} + \frac{6x}{x^2 + 7x + 10} \qquad x > 0$$

(**a**) Show that

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x+2}$$

(**b**) Hence find f'(3)

Given that the function $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 2}$ is increasing on the interval [-k, k] find the largest possible value of k.

[5 marks]

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Teachers may obtain detailed worked solutions to the exercises by email from mhh@shrewsbury.org.uk