## Calculus - The concept

## Checklist

Use this space to keep track of your progress with this subtopic. Print and file this document together with those from different sub-topics in a file for quick reference.

| Task | Complete <br> (tick or cross) | Traffic Light <br> (Red, amber <br> or green) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Watch the video tutorials |  |  |
| Check you know your calculators skills |  |  |
| Review the slides |  |  |
| Review/annotate the flashcards |  |  |
| Complete the quiz |  |  |
| Check your solutions against the solution videos |  |  |
| Review any remaining areas you need to. |  |  |

## Flashcards

Screen shots of the flash cards


## Differential Calculus

## Flashcard

if $f(x)=a x^{n}$,
then $f^{\prime}(x)=a n x^{n-1}$

| Function | Gradient Function | Aply the rule to <br> differentiate |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $4 x^{2}$ | $2 \times 4 x^{l}=8 x$ | You can do each <br> term separately |
| $3 x^{2}+2 x$ | $6 x+2$ |  |
| $\frac{1}{x}=x^{-1}$ | $-1 \times x^{-2}=-x^{-2}$ |  |

Be careful with negative
indices and fractions


Differential Calculus
Flashcard


## Exam Style Questions

Complete these questions on paper and then check your solutions against the video solutions on the website.

## Question 1

Consider the function $f(x)=3 x^{2}+5 x-7$
a) Find $f^{\prime}(x)$
b) Find
(i) $f^{\prime}(2)$
(ii) $f^{\prime}(-0.5)$
c) At which point does the function have a steeper gradient, $x=-0.5$ or $x=2$ ?

Write answers here
$\square$
(a) $\qquad$
(b) (i)
(ii) $\qquad$
(c) $\qquad$

## Question 2

For each of the following find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ and find the gradient of each when $\mathrm{x}=3$
a) $y=x^{3}+2 x^{2}$
b) $y=\frac{2}{x}$
c) $y=\frac{2}{3} x^{3}+5 x^{-2}$

Write answers here

Working......
(a) $\qquad$
(b) $\qquad$
(c) $\qquad$

## Question 3

Consider the function $f(x)=x^{4}+\frac{3}{2 x^{2}}-2 x+1$
a) Find $f(1)$
b) Find $f^{\prime}(x)$
c) What is the gradient of the function when $x=1$ ?

Another function is given by $g(x)=a x^{2}+2 x$
d) Find $g^{\prime}(x)$
e) For what value of a is $g^{\prime}(1)=f^{\prime}(1)$

