

## Ch 15D - Quotient Rule

Quotient Rule: The quotient of two differentiable functions  $u$  and  $v$  is differentiable and

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

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

$$y = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$$

$$u = f(x)$$
$$v = g(x)$$

Example: differentiate  $f(x) = \frac{x^5}{2x^3}$

$$u = x^5 \quad v = 2x^3$$
$$u' = 5x^4 \quad v' = 6x^2$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x^3)(5x^4) - (x^5)(6x^2)}{(2x^3)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{10x^7 - 6x^7}{4x^6}$$
$$= \frac{4x^7}{4x^6} = x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$$
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(2x)$$

$$f'(x) = x$$

Example: differentiate  $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{2+x}$

$$u = 1-x \quad v = 2+x$$

$$u' = -1 \quad v' = 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}$$

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

leave  
like this

Example: differentiate  $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 - x}{x^2 + 1}$

$$u = 2x^2 - x$$

$$v = x^2 + 1$$

$$u' = 4x - 1$$

$$v' = 2x$$

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

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

Find the derivative of  $F(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 2\sqrt{x}}{x}$

don't "need" to use Quotient Rule

$$F(x) = \frac{3x^2}{x} - 2\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$$

$$= 3x - 2x^{-1/2}$$

$$F'(x) = 3 - 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2}\right)$$

$$= 3 + x^{-3/2}$$

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}}$$

$$u = 3x^2 - 2\sqrt{x} \quad v = x$$

$$u' = 6x - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}\right) \quad v' = 1$$

$$= 6x - x^{-1/2}$$

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

$$= \frac{(x)(6x - x^{-1/2}) - (3x^2 - 2\sqrt{x})(1)}{x^2}$$

Find the derivative of  $p(x) = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-3x}}$

$$u = x^2 \quad v = (1-3x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \leftarrow \text{Chain Rule!}$$

$$u' = 2x \quad v' = \frac{1}{2}(1-3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(-3)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}$$
$$= \frac{(1-3x)^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x) - (x^2)\left(-\frac{3}{2}(1-3x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)}{1-3x}$$

Find the derivative of  $p(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x(x+3)}^2}$

$$u = x$$

$$u' = 1$$

$$v = (x)^{1/2} (x+3)^2 \leftarrow \text{Product Rule + Chain Rule!!}$$

$$a = x^{1/2} \quad b = (x+3)^2$$

$$a' = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \quad b' = 2(x+3)(1)$$

$$v' = ab' + ba'$$

$$v' = (x^{1/2})(2(x+3)) + (x+3)^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right)$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}(x+3)^2(1) - (x) \left[ \sqrt{x}(2(x+3)) + (x+3)^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^{-1/2} \right) \right]}{(\sqrt{x}(x+3)^2)^2}$$

3 a If  $y = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1-x}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)^2}$ .

b For what values of  $x$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  i zero ii undefined?

$$u = 2x^{1/2} \quad v = 1-x$$

$$u' = x^{-1/2} \quad v' = -1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^{-1/2} - x^{1/2} + 2x^{1/2}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v u' - u v'}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1-x)(x^{-1/2}) - (2x^{1/2})(-1)}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^{-1/2} + x^{1/2}}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(1+x)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)^2}$$

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3 a If  $y = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1-x}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)^2}$ .

b For what values of  $x$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  i zero ii undefined?

$$0 = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x}(1-x)^2}$$

$$0 = x+1$$

$$x = -1$$

use graphing  
calc to check :-

↳ when the denominator  
is zero.

$$\sqrt{x}(1-x)^2 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 0 \quad (1-x)^2 = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

## EXERCISE 15D

1 Use the quotient rule to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if:

a  $y = \frac{1 + 3x}{2 - x}$

b  $y = \frac{x^2}{2x + 1}$

c  $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - 3}$

d  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 - 2x}$

e  $y = \frac{x^2 - 3}{3x - x^2}$

f  $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - 3x}}$

2 Find the gradient of the tangent to:

a  $y = \frac{x}{1 - 2x}$  at  $x = 1$

b  $y = \frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1}$  at  $x = -1$

c  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x + 1}$  at  $x = 4$

d  $y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + 5}}$  at  $x = -2$

Check your answers using technology.

✘ a If  $y = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1 - x}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + 1}{\sqrt{x}(1 - x)^2}$ .

b For what values of  $x$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx}$     i zero    ii undefined?

4 a If  $y = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 1}{x + 2}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 + 4x - 7}{(x + 2)^2}$ .

b For what values of  $x$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx}$     i zero    ii undefined?

c What is the graphical significance of your answers in b?