

$\frac{d(4t - 3t^2)}{dt}$	$f(x) = 4x^3 - e^x$ Find $f''(x)$	The tangent to $y = 2x^2$ at (1, 2)	$\frac{d(3t - 4t^2)}{dt}$
Differentiate $\sin(3x)$	$\frac{d(\ln 7y)}{dy}$	$24x - e^x$	$\int 3x^2 - 4x \, dx$
Is $y = x^2$ an increasing function?	Differentiate $\frac{x}{x+1}$	$f(x) = \tan(2x)$ $f'(x) = ?$	Differentiate $e^x(x^2 + 1)$
$3 - 8t$	$f(x) = e^{kx}$ $f'(x) = ?$	$(x^2 + 2x + 1)e^x$	Differentiate $e^x(x^2 - 1)$
$\int_0^2 2x - 1 \, dx$	No	$\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$	$y = 4x - 2$
$\frac{1}{x}$	Is $y = x^3$ an increasing function?	The turning point of $y = (x-1)^2 + 3$	Differentiate $\ln(3x)$

$(x^2 + 2x - 1)e^x$	<i>The tangent to $y = 3x^2$ at $(2, 1)$</i>	ke^{kx}	<i>Differentiate $\frac{x}{x-1}$</i>
<i>The gradient of the normal to $y = 3 - x^2$ at $(1, 2)$</i>	$4 - 6t$	$2e^{\frac{x}{2}} + c$	$3\cos(3x)$
$\frac{1}{y}$	2	$\frac{-1}{(x-1)^2}$	<i>Differentiate $3\sin(x)$</i>
<i>Yes</i>	$2\sec^2(2x)$	$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + c$	$(1, 3)$
$x^3 - 2x^2 + c$	$\int e^{\frac{x}{2}} dx$	$y = 12x - 23$	$5(x-3)^4$
$3\cos(x)$	$\int e^{2x} dx$	$f(x) = (x-3)^5$ $f'(x) = ?$	$\frac{1}{2}$