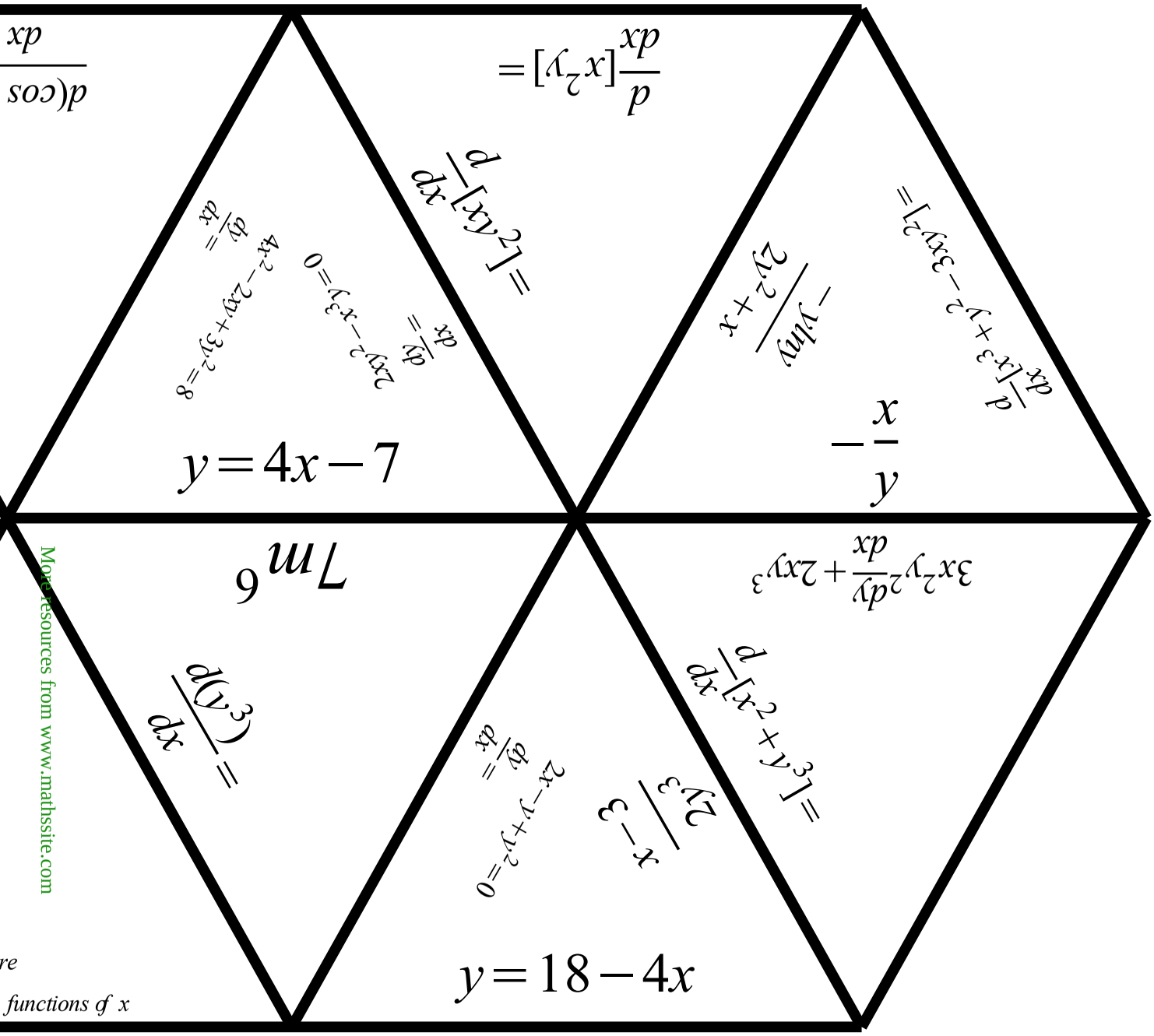
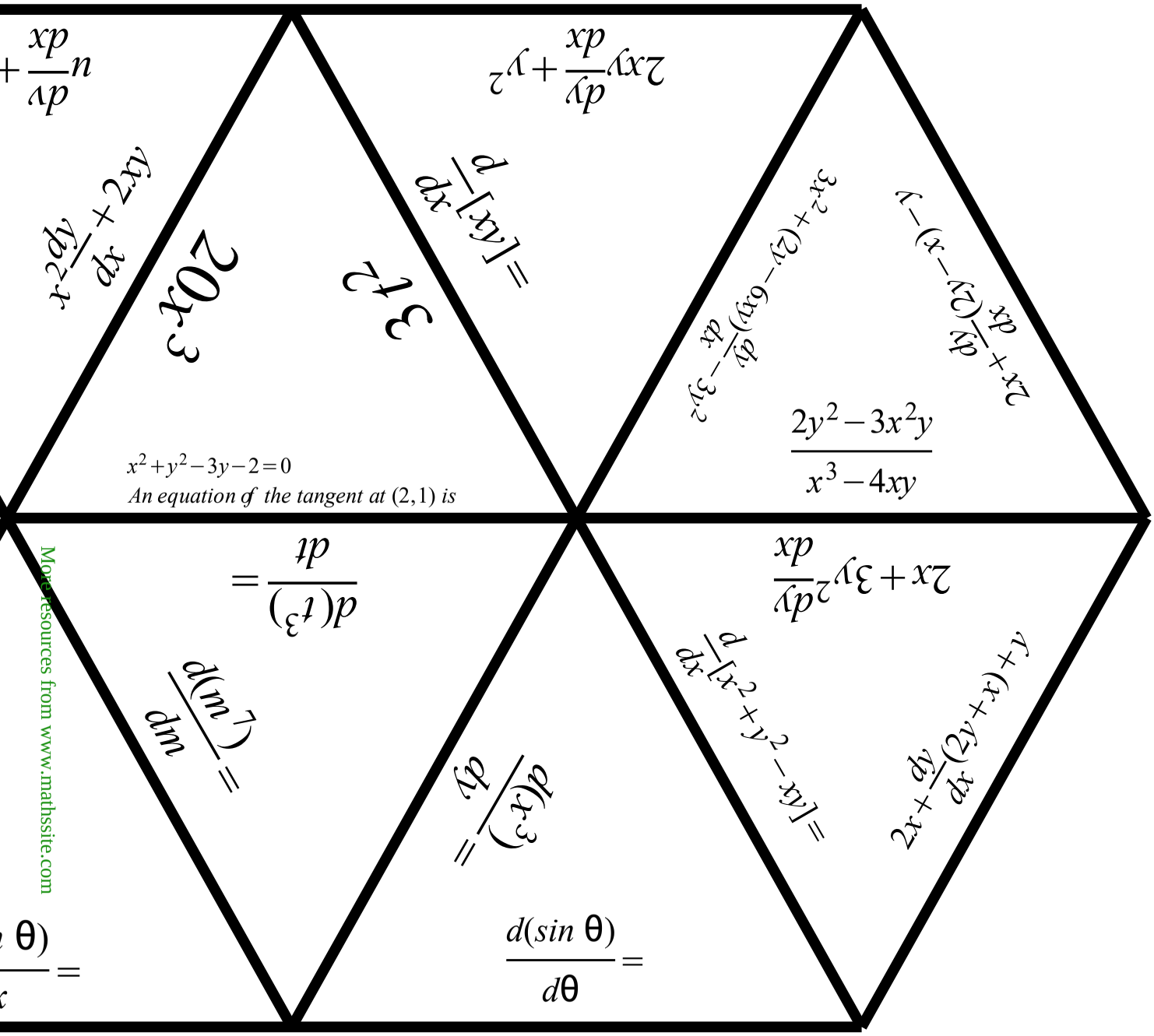

$\frac{xp}{soc)p}$
$=[\gamma^2 x]\frac{xp}{p}$
$=[2xy]\frac{xp}{p}$
$\frac{dy}{dx}=$
$4x^2-2xy+3y^2=8$
$\frac{dy}{dx}=$
$2xy^2-x^3y=0$
$y=4x-7$
$\frac{d}{dx}[x^3+y^2-3xy^2]=$
$\frac{-yny}{2y^2+x}$
$-\frac{x}{y}$
$7m^6$
$3x^2y^2\frac{dy}{dx}+2xy^3$
$\frac{d(y^3)}{dx}=$
$\frac{dy}{dx}=$
$2x-y+y^2=0$
$\frac{x-3}{2y^3}$
$=[x^2+y^3]\frac{xp}{p}$
$y=18-4x$
Moore resources from www.mathssite.com
re
functions of x



$\frac{xp}{dy}x$

$2x^3\frac{dy}{dx}+3x^2y^2$

$=\frac{d}{dx}[x^3y^2]=$

$\frac{d}{dx}[x^2y^3]=$

$=\frac{xp}{(\xi x)p}$

$\frac{d(5x^4)}{dx}=$

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

$x^2+y^2=2$

$\frac{dy}{dx}=$

$\frac{2}{1-2y}$

$\frac{xp}{\theta p}\theta\ soc$

$-\sin\theta\frac{d\theta}{dx}$

$x^2+4xy-3y^2-36=0$

An equation of the tangent at $(4,2)$ *is*

$3x^2\frac{dx}{dy}$

$3y^2\frac{dy}{dx}$

$2x^2-xy+y^2=28$

An equation of the tangent at $(3,5)$ *is*

$\frac{4x-y}{x-3y}$

$y^4=x^2-6x+2$

$\frac{dy}{dx}=$

$y=8-x$

$\frac{d}{xp}[x^2+y^2+xy]=$