

(1) [6] Use the definition of the derivative to determine  $y'$  if  $y = \frac{6}{x}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 y' &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[ \frac{6}{x+h} - \frac{6}{x} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \frac{6x - 6x - 6h}{(x+h)x} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-6h}{h(x+h)x} \\
 &= \boxed{\frac{-6}{x^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) [3] Differentiate  $f(x) = -9x^{1/3} + 5x^{-2/5}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= -9 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) x^{-2/3} + 5 \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) x^{-7/5} \\
 &= \boxed{-3x^{-2/3} - 2x^{-7/5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) [3] Differentiate  $h(z) = \frac{6-2z}{z^2-4}$

$$\begin{aligned} h'(z) &= \frac{(z^2-4)(-2) - (6-2z)(2z)}{(z^2-4)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2z^2+8-12z+4z^2}{(z^2-4)^2} \\ &= \frac{2z^2-12z+8}{(z^2-4)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(4) [3] Differentiate  $y = 4x^2\sqrt{5x+1} = 4x^2[5x+1]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 8x[5x+1]^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)[5x+1]^{-\frac{1}{2}}(5) \\ &= \frac{8x\sqrt{5x+1} + 10x^2}{\sqrt{5x+1}} \\ &= \frac{8x(5x+1) + 10x^2}{\sqrt{5x+1}} \\ &= \frac{50x^2 + 8x}{\sqrt{5x+1}} \end{aligned}$$