

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if

$y(x)$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(4x^5 - 3y^6) = \frac{d}{dx}(9 - x - y)$$

$$20x^4 - 18y^5 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 - 1 - \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$20x^4 - 18y^5 \frac{dy}{dx} = -1 - \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 18y^5 \frac{dy}{dx} = -1 - 20x^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(1 - 18y^5) = -1 - 20x^4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1 - 20x^4}{1 - 18y^5} \cdot \frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{20x^4 + 1}{18y^5 - 1}$$

Find the slope of the tangent line to the curve $xy + y^2 = 6$ at $(1, 2)$.

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ \nearrow $\frac{d(xy+y^2)}{dx}$ $\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = uv' + vu'$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xy + y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(6)$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + y(1) + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(x + 2y) = -y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-y}{x+2y} ; m = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{(1,2)} = \frac{-2}{1+2(2)} = \left(\frac{-2}{5} \right)$$

Find the slope of the tangent line to the curve $\sin(x^3y) + \cos(2x) = 1$ at any point (x, y) .

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin(x^3y) + \cos(2x)] = \frac{d}{dx} (1)$$

$$\cos(x^3y) \cdot \left[x^3 \frac{dy}{dx} + y(3x^2) \right] - \sin(2x) \cdot 2 = 0$$


$$x^3 \cos(x^3y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^2y \cos(x^3y) - 2\sin(2x) = 0$$

$$x^3 \cos(x^3y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2\sin(2x) - 3x^2y \cos(x^3y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\sin(2x) - 3x^2y \cos(x^3y)}{x^3 \cos(x^3y)}$$

Now you try one: find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$x^3 + y^3 = y$$

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


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

$$3x^2 = \frac{dy}{dx} (1 - 3y^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{1 - 3y^2}$$