	Using Algebra and the Product Rule to take a derivative
	J) $y = (x^2 + 3)(x^3 - x)$ J) $y = (x^2 + 3)(x^3 - x)$
Alg	$y = x^5 - x^3 + 3x^3 - 3x$
	$y = x^5 + 2x^3 - 3x$
Calc	$y' = 5x^4 + 6x^2 - 3$
	(1st fct)($\frac{dy}{dx}$ of 2nd fct) + (2nd fct)(deriv of 1st fct)
	$y' = (x^2+3)(3x^2-1) + (x^3-x)(2x)$
	$y' = 3x^4 - x^2 + 9x^2 - 3 + 2x^4 - 2x^2$
	$y' = 5x^4 + 6x^2 - 3$
	Using Algebra and the Quotient Rule to take a derivative
	K) $f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 9}{x}$ K) $f(x) = \frac{(x^3 + 9)}{(x)}$
Alg	$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{x} + \frac{9}{x}$
Alg	$f(x) = x^2 + 9x^{-1}$
Calc	$f'(x) = 2x^1 - 9x^{-2}$
	Calculus
	$f'(x) = \frac{x(3x^2) - (x^3+9)(1)}{x^2}$
	$f'(x) = \frac{3x^3 - x^3 - 9}{x^2}$
	$f'(x) = \frac{2x^3 - 9x^0}{x^2}$
	Take the Derivative of the function
	L) $y = (x^2 + x + 2)(x^5 + x^3 + 5x)$
	$y = x^7 + x^5 + 5x^3 + x^6 + x^4 + 5x^2 + 2x^5 + 2x^3 + 10x$
	$y = x^7 + x^6 + 3x^5 + x^4 + 7x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x$
	$y' = 7x^6 + 6x^5 + 15x^4 + 4x^3 + 21x^2 + 10x + 10$

Take the Derivative of the function

M) $f(x)=\dfrac{x^4}{2-x^2}$

Calc Quotient Rule → $f'(x)=\dfrac{(2-x^2)(4x^3)-(x^4)(-2x)}{(2-x^2)^2}$

Alg → $8x^3-4x^5+2x^5$

$f'(x)=\dfrac{-2x^5+8x^3}{(2-x^2)^2}$

N) $f(x)=(5-x^2)(3-x)^{-1}$

$f(x)=\dfrac{5-x^2}{3-x}$

$f'(x)=\dfrac{(3-x)(-2x)-(5-x^2)(-1)}{(3-x)^2}$

$-6x+2x^2+5-x^2$

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

O) $f(x)=\dfrac{(x+3)(x-4)}{(x+1)(x-3)}$

$f(x)=\dfrac{x^2-x-12}{x^2-2x-3}$

Quotient Rule

P) $f(x)=\dfrac{\sqrt[3]{x}+1}{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}$

$f(x)=\dfrac{1}{x}$ → $f(x)=x^{-1}$, $f'(x)=-x^{-2}$

$f'(x)=\dfrac{x(0)-1(1)}{x^2}$

$=\dfrac{-1}{x^2}$