

**Stage 3**

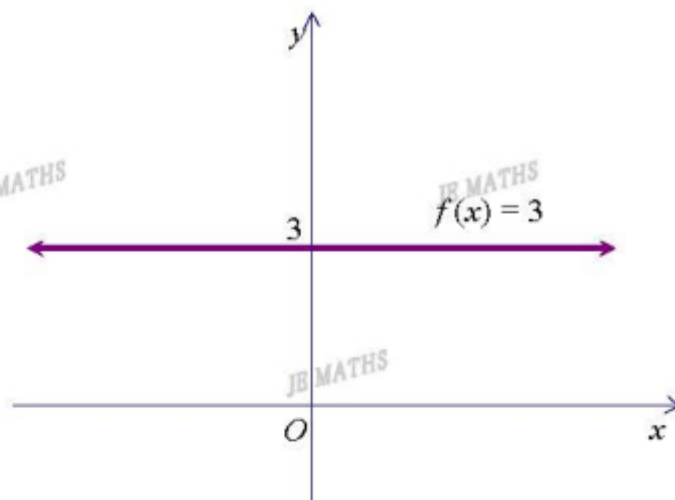
1. Consider the constant function  $f(x) = 3$ .

$$f(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(-2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



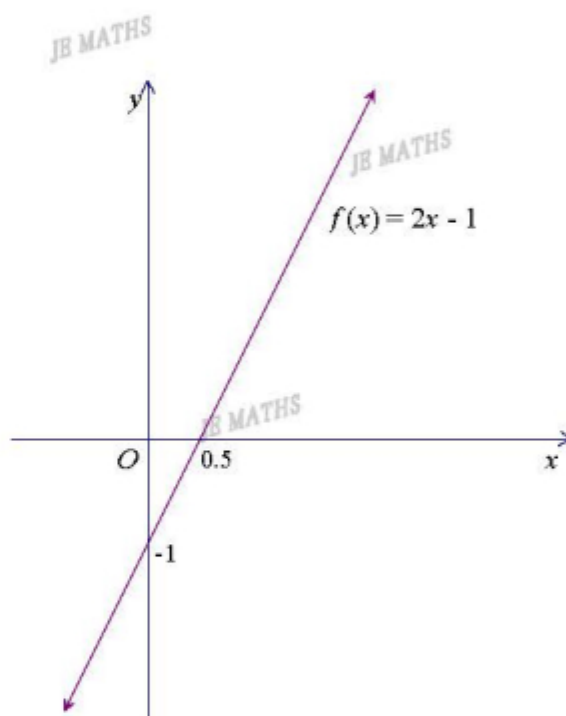
2. Consider the constant function  $f(x) = 2x - 1$ .

$$f(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(-1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



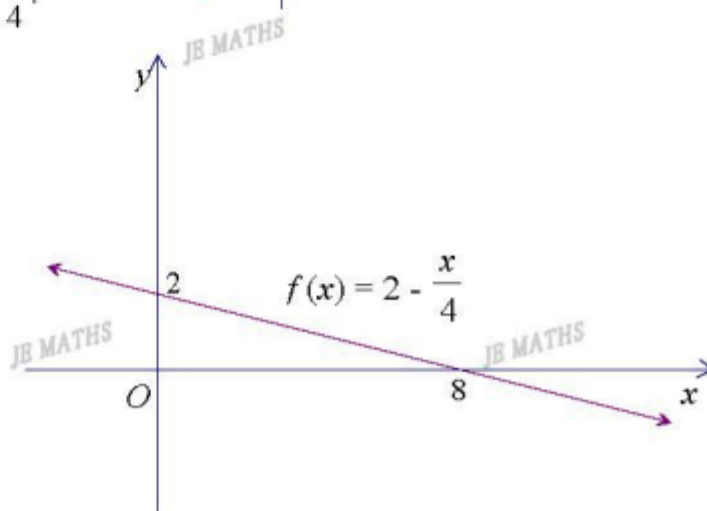
3. Consider the constant function  $f(x) = 2 - \frac{x}{4}$ .

$$f(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f(8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \quad f'(8) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$f'(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



4. Use the result “if  $f(x) = c$  is a constant function, then  $f'(x) = 0$  is a zero function”,  
find the derivative  $f'(x)$ .

(a)  $f(x) = 1$

(b)  $f(x) = 4$

(c)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

(d)  $f(x) = 29$

(e)  $f(x) = -1$

(f)  $f(x) = -13$

(g)  $f(x) = -\frac{4}{3}$

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5. Use the result “if  $f(x) = mx + b$  is a linear function, then  $f'(x) = m$  is a constant function”, find the derivative  $f'(x)$ .

(a)  $f(x) = x$

(b)  $f(x) = 2x$

(c)  $f(x) = 11x$

(d)  $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}x$

(e)  $f(x) = -x$

(f)  $f(x) = -3x$

(g)  $f(x) = -\frac{5}{2}x$

(h)  $f(x) = \sqrt{3}x$

6. Use the result “if  $f(x) = mx + b$  is a linear function, then  $f'(x) = m$  is a constant function”, find the derivative  $f'(x)$ .

(a)  $f(x) = x + 3$

(b)  $f(x) = x - 5$

(c)  $f(x) = 8x + 11$

(d)  $f(x) = 6x - 7$

(e)  $f(x) = 1 - 4x$

(f)  $f(x) = 3 - 15x$

(g)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{5}$

(h)  $f(x) = 6 - \frac{13}{4}x$

$$(i) f(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{3}$$

$$(j) f(x) = 12 - \frac{5x}{7}$$

$$(k) f(x) = 5(2x - 3)$$

$$(l) f(x) = \frac{1}{3}(2 - 7x)$$

$$(m) f(x) = \frac{2 - x}{5}$$

$$(n) f(x) = \frac{3}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{x}{2} \right)$$

**Stage 3**

1.  $f(-2) = 3, f'(-2) = 0$

$f(0) = 3, f'(0) = 0$

$f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 3, f'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 0$

$f'(x) = 0$

2.  $f(-1) = -3, f'(-1) = 2$

$f(0) = -1, f'(0) = 2$

$f(2) = 3, f'(2) = 2$

$f'(x) = 2$

3.  $f(0) = 2, f'(0) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$f(4) = 1, f'(4) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$f(8) = 0, f'(8) = -\frac{1}{4}$

$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{4}$

4. (a)~(f)  $f'(x) = 0$

5. (a)  $f'(x) = 1$  (b)  $f'(x) = 2$

(c)  $f'(x) = 11$  (d)  $f'(x) = \frac{3}{4}$

(e)  $f'(x) = -1$  (f)  $f'(x) = -3$

(g)  $f'(x) = -\frac{5}{2}$  (h)  $f'(x) = \sqrt{3}$

6. (a)  $f'(x) = 1$  (b)  $f'(x) = 1$

(c)  $f'(x) = 8$  (d)  $f'(x) = 6$

(e)  $f'(x) = -4$  (f)  $f'(x) = -15$

(g)  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}$  (h)  $f'(x) = -\frac{13}{4}$

(i)  $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{3}$  (j)  $f'(x) = \frac{5}{7}$

(k)  $f'(x) = 10$  (l)  $f'(x) = -\frac{7}{3}$

(m)  $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{5}$  (n)  $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{8}$

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