

# Self-Assessment Quiz: Derivatives, Rates of Change, Tangent Line & Rules

*Ungraded Quiz – For Practice and Understanding*

**Q1.** The derivative of a function  $f(x)$  represents:

- (a) The area under the curve
- (b) The instantaneous rate of change of  $f(x)$
- (c) The total change in  $f(x)$  over an interval
- (d) The slope of the secant line

**Q2.** The slope of the tangent line to  $f(x)$  at  $x = a$  is:

- (a)  $f(a)$
- (b)  $f'(a)$
- (c)  $\frac{f(a)}{a}$
- (d)  $\frac{f(a+h)-f(a)}{h}$

**Q3.** The derivative of  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 2x - 5$  is:

- (a)  $3x + 2$
- (b)  $6x + 2$
- (c)  $x^2 + 2$
- (d)  $6x$

**Q4.** The expression  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$  defines:

- (a) The derivative of  $f$  at  $a$
- (b) The integral of  $f$
- (c) The tangent line to  $f$
- (d) The average rate of change

**Q5.** The instantaneous rate of change of  $y = f(x)$  at  $x = a$  equals:

- (a)  $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$
- (b)  $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- (c)  $\frac{y}{x}$
- (d)  $\frac{f(a+h)}{a}$

**Q6.** The derivative of a constant function  $f(x) = c$  is:

- (a)  $c$

- (b) 0
- (c)  $x$
- (d) Undefined

**Q7.** If  $f(x) = x^3$ , then  $f'(x) =$ :

- (a)  $3x^2$
- (b)  $2x$
- (c)  $x^2 + 3$
- (d)  $x^3 + 1$

**Q8.** The tangent line to  $f(x)$  at  $x = a$  can be written as:

- (a)  $y = f(a)x + f'(a)$
- (b)  $y = f'(a)x + a$
- (c)  $y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$
- (d)  $y = f(x) + f'(x)$

**Q9.** If  $y = 5x^4 - 2x^3 + 7$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is:

- (a)  $20x^3 - 6x^2$
- (b)  $4x^3 - 3x^2$
- (c)  $5x^3 - 2x^2$
- (d)  $20x^2 - 6x$

**Q10.** The derivative of  $\sin x$  is:

- (a)  $\cos x$
- (b)  $-\sin x$
- (c)  $-\cos x$
- (d)  $\tan x$

**Q11.** The derivative of  $\cos x$  is:

- (a)  $\sin x$
- (b)  $-\sin x$
- (c)  $\tan x$
- (d)  $\sec^2 x$

**Q12.** If  $f(x) = e^x$ , then  $f'(x) =$ :

- (a)  $e^x$
- (b)  $xe^{x-1}$
- (c)  $\ln(e)x$
- (d) 1

**Q13.** The derivative of  $\ln x$  is:

- (a)  $x$
- (b)  $\frac{1}{x}$
- (c)  $\ln(x - 1)$
- (d)  $\frac{1}{x^2}$

**Q14.** If  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 1$ , find  $f'(2)$ .

- (a) 8
- (b)  $12 - 4 = 8$
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

**Q15.** The derivative of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  is:

- (a) 1
- (b)  $\frac{1}{x^2}$
- (c)  $-\frac{1}{x^2}$
- (d)  $x^{-1}$

**Answers (for self-check):**

1(b), 2(b), 3(b), 4(a), 5(b), 6(b), 7(a), 8(c), 9(a), 10(a), 11(b), 12(a), 13(b), 14(b), 15(c)