In $1-4$, find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ in completely factored form.

1. $y=x^{2}(x-2)^{4}$
2. $y=x(3 x-9)^{3}$
3. $y=\left(\frac{2 x+4}{3 x-1}\right)^{3}$
4. $y=(4 x-1)^{10}\left(3 x^{2}-2\right)^{6}$
5. Given $y=(5 x-1)^{4}(2 x+3)$.
(a) Find $\frac{d y}{d x}$ in completely factored form.
(b) State all $x$ values where the tangent line is horizontal.
6. Refer to the table of values below.
i) Find $f^{\prime}(6)$ given that $f(x)=h(x) \cdot g(x)$.

| $x$ | 6 | 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $g(x)$ | 11 | -4 |
| $g^{\prime}(x)$ | 7 | -1 |
| $h(x)$ | 2 | 5 |
| $h^{\prime}(x)$ | -1 | 7 |

ii) Find $f^{\prime}(11)$ given that $f(x)=\frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$.
iii) Find $f^{\prime}(6)$ given that $f(x)=h(g(x))$.

