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### (Partial) Derivatives

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2. For  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\frac{da}{dx} = 0$ .  $\Rightarrow$  3. For  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\frac{dax^n}{dx} = a \cdot nx^{n-1}$ .

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$$\left. \begin{array}{ll} 1. & \frac{dx^n}{dx} = nx^{n-1} \\ 2. & \text{For } a \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{da}{dx} = 0. \end{array} \right\} \implies 3. \text{ For } a \in \mathbb{R}, \frac{dax^n}{dx} = a \cdot nx^{n-1}.$$

4. For 
$$a \in \mathbb{R}$$
,  $\frac{d}{dx}[x^n + a] = \frac{d}{dx}x^n + \frac{d}{dx}a = nx^{n-1} + 0 = nx^{n-1}$ .



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- Constrained optimisation problems involve additional conditions to satisfy for the solution.