7. $(2x-y)^3 = x^2+y-13 \quad (1,4)$

$\frac{d}{dx}\left[(2x-y)^3\right] = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(y) + \frac{d}{dx}(-13)$

$3(2x-y)^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(2x-y) = 2x + 1\cdot y' + 0$

$3(2x-y)^2 \cdot (2 - 1\cdot y') = 2x + y'$

$3(2x-y)^2(2-y') = 2x+y'$

$3(2x-y)^2\cdot 2 + 3(2x-y)^2\cdot(-y') = 2x+y'$

$6(2x-y)^2 - 3y'(2x-y)^2 = 2x+y'$

$6(2x-y)^2 - 2x = y' + 3y'(2x-y)^2$

$6(2x-y)^2 - 2x = y'(1+3(2x-y)^2)$

$\frac{6(2x-y)^2 - 2x}{1+3(2x-y)^2} = \frac{y'(1+3(2x-y)^2)}{1+3(2x-y)^2}$

$\frac{6(2x-y)^2 - 2x}{1+3(2x-y)^2} = y' \qquad (1,4)$

$x \quad y$

$m = \frac{6(2\cdot 1-4)^2 - 2(1)}{1+3(2\cdot 1-4)^2}$

$m = \frac{6(4)-2}{1+3(4)}$

$m = \frac{24-2}{1+12}$

$m = \frac{22}{13}$