

## Section 4: More about differentiation

## Solutions to Exercise level 1

1. (i)  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 1$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6x + 4$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x - 6$$

(ii)  $y = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x^2} = x^{-1} - 2x^{-2}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -x^{-2} + 4x^{-3}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2x^{-3} - 12x^{-4}$$

(iii)  $y = 2\sqrt{x} = 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2x\sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 6x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x - 6$$

(ii) At turning points,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x - 2) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ or } x = 2$$

When  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 6$

When  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 2^3 - 3 \times 2^2 + 6 = 8 - 12 + 6 = 2$

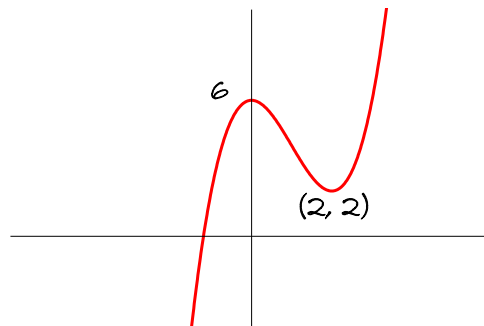
The turning points are  $(0, 6)$  and  $(2, 2)$ .

When  $x = 0$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0 - 6 < 0$ , so  $(0, 6)$  is a maximum point.

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When  $x = 2$ ,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 12 - 6 > 0$ , so  $(2, 2)$  is a minimum point.

(iii)



$$3. \quad (i) \quad x + 2y = 100 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(100 - x)$$

$$A = xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x(100 - x)$$

$$(ii) \quad A = 50x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dA}{dx} = 50 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2A}{dx^2} = -1$$

$$(iii) \text{ At maximum, } \frac{dA}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 50$$

and  $\frac{d^2A}{dx^2} < 0$ , so  $x = 50$  gives a maximum

$$\text{and the area} = 50 \times 25 = 1250$$

$$4. \quad y = x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$\text{When } x = 1, y = -1$$

$$\text{When } x = 1 + h, y = (1 + h)^2 - 3(1 + h) + 1$$

$$= 1 + 2h + h^2 - 3 - 3h + 1$$

$$= h^2 - h - 1$$

$$\text{Gradient of chord} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{h^2 - h - 1 - (-1)}{1 + h - 1}$$

$$= \frac{h^2 - h}{h}$$

$$= h - 1$$

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5. (i)  $y = 2x^2 - x - 1$

When  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$

When  $x = 1 + h$ ,  $y = 2(1+h)^2 - (1+h) - 1$

$$= 2 + 4h + 2h^2 - 1 - h - 1$$

$$= 2h^2 + 3h$$

$$\text{Gradient of chord} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{2h^2 + 3h - 0}{1 + h - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2h^2 + 3h}{h}$$

$$= 2h + 3$$

(ii) As  $h \rightarrow 0$ , gradient of chord  $\rightarrow 3$ .

So the gradient of the tangent at P is 3.