1 In each case, find any values of x for which $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

a $y = x^2 + 6x$ **b** $y = 4x^2 + 2x + 1$ **c** $y = x^3 - 12x$ **d** $y = 4 + 9x^2 - x^3$

e $y = x^3 - 5x^2 + 3x$ **f** $y = x + \frac{9}{x}$ **g** $y = (x^2 + 3)(x - 3)$ **h** $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x$

2 Find the set of values of x for which f(x) is increasing when

a $f(x) \equiv 2x^2 + 2x + 1$ **b** $f(x) \equiv 3x^2 - 2x^3$ **c** $f(x) \equiv 3x^3 - x - 7$

d $f(x) \equiv x^3 + 6x^2 - 15x + 8$ **e** $f(x) \equiv x(x - 6)^2$ **f** $f(x) \equiv 2x + \frac{8}{x}$

3 Find the set of values of x for which f(x) is decreasing when

a $f(x) \equiv x^3 + 2x^2 + 1$ **b** $f(x) \equiv 5 + 27x - x^3$ **c** $f(x) \equiv (x^2 - 2)(2x - 1)$

4 $$f(x) \equiv x^3 + kx^2 + 3.$$

Given that $(x + 1)$ is a factor of f(x),

a find the value of the constant k,

b find the set of values of x for which f(x) is increasing.

5 Find the coordinates of any stationary points on each curve.

a $y = x^2 + 2x$ **b** $y = 5x^2 - 4x + 1$ **c** $y = x^3 - 3x + 4$

d $y = 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 2$ **e** $y = 2x + 3 + \frac{8}{x}$ **f** $y = x^3 - 9x^2 - 21x + 11$

g $y = \frac{1}{x} - 4x^2$ **h** $y = 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 6x$ **i** $y = 9x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2x + 5$

6 Find the coordinates of any stationary points on each curve. By evaluating $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at each stationary point, determine whether it is a maximum or minimum point.

a $y = 5 + 4x - x^2$ **b** $y = x^3 - 3x$ **c** $y = x^3 + 9x^2 - 8$

d $y = x^3 - 6x^2 - 36x + 15$ **e** $y = x^4 - 8x^2 - 2$ **f** $y = 9x + \frac{4}{x}$

g $y = x - 6x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ **h** $y = 3 - 8x + 7x^2 - 2x^3$ **i** $y = \frac{x^4 + 16}{2x^2}$

7 Find the coordinates of any stationary points on each curve and determine whether each stationary point is a maximum, minimum or point of inflexion.

a $y = x^2 - x^3$ **b** $y = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x$ **c** $y = x^4 - 2$

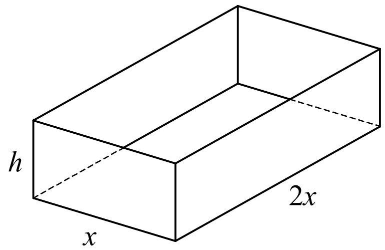
d $y = 4 - 12x + 6x^2 - x^3$ **e** $y = x^2 + \frac{16}{x}$ **f** $y = x^4 + 4x^3 - 1$

8 Sketch each of the following curves showing the coordinates of any turning points.

a $y = x^3 + 3x^2$ **b** $y = x + \frac{1}{x}$ **c** $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 1$

d $y = 3x - 4x^{\frac{1}{2}}$ **e** $y = x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x - 5$ **f** $y = (x^2 - 2)(x^2 - 6)$

1



The diagram shows a baking tin in the shape of an open-topped cuboid made from thin metal sheet. The base of the tin measures x cm by $2x$ cm, the height of the tin is h cm and the volume of the tin is 4000 cm^3.

a Find an expression for h in terms of x.

b Show that the area of metal sheet used to make the tin, A cm^2, is given by

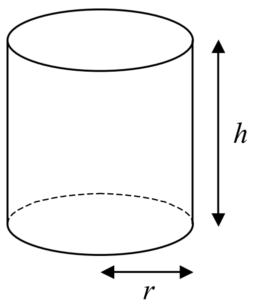
$$A = 2x^2 + \frac{12\,000}{x}.$$

c Use differentiation to find the value of x for which A is a minimum.

d Find the minimum value of A.

e Show that your value of A is a minimum.

2



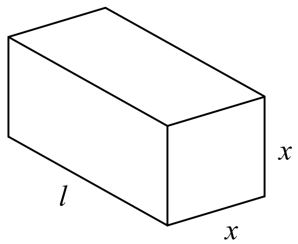
The diagram shows a closed plastic cylinder used for making compost. The radius of the base and the height of the cylinder are r cm and h cm respectively and the surface area of the cylinder is 30 000 cm^2.

a Show that the volume of the cylinder, V cm^3, is given by

$$V = 15\,000r - \pi r^3.$$

b Find the maximum volume of the cylinder and show that your value is a maximum.

3



The diagram shows a square prism of length l cm and cross-section x cm by x cm.
Given that the surface area of the prism is k cm^2, where k is a constant,

a show that $l = \dfrac{k - 2x^2}{4x}$,

b use calculus to prove that the maximum volume of the prism occurs when it is a cube.

1 $$f(x) \equiv 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 1.$$

a Find $f'(x)$.

b Find the set of values of x for which $f(x)$ is increasing.

2 The curve C has the equation $y = x^3 - x^2 + 2x - 4$.

a Find an equation of the tangent to C at the point $(1, -2)$. Give your answer in the form $ax + by + c = 0$, where a, b and c are integers.

b Prove that the curve C has no stationary points.

3 A curve has the equation $y = \sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{x}$.

a Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.

b Find the coordinates of the stationary point of the curve and determine its nature.

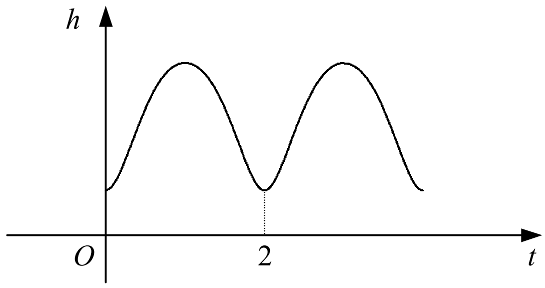
4 $$f(x) \equiv x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x.$$

a Find the coordinates of the points where the curve $y = f(x)$ meets the x-axis.

b Find the set of values of x for which $f(x)$ is decreasing.

c Sketch the curve $y = f(x)$, showing the coordinates of any stationary points.

5



The graph shows the height, h cm, of the letters on a website advert t seconds after the advert appears on the screen.

For t in the interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$, h is given by the equation

$$h = 2t^4 - 8t^3 + 8t^2 + 1.$$

For larger values of t, the variation of h over this interval is repeated every 2 seconds.

a Find $\frac{dh}{dt}$ for t in the interval $0 \leq t \leq 2$.

b Find the rate at which the height of the letters is increasing when $t = 0.25$

c Find the maximum height of the letters.

6 The curve C has the equation $y = x^3 + 3kx^2 - 9k^2x$, where k is a non-zero constant.

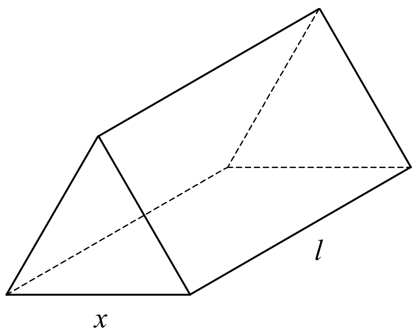
a Show that C is stationary when

$$x^2 + 2kx - 3k^2 = 0.$$

b Hence, show that C is stationary at the point with coordinates $(k, -5k^3)$.

c Find, in terms of k, the coordinates of the other stationary point on C.

7



The diagram shows a solid triangular prism. The cross-section of the prism is an equilateral triangle of side x cm and the length of the prism is l cm.

Given that the volume of the prism is 250 cm^3,

a find an expression for l in terms of x,

b show that the surface area of the prism, A cm^2, is given by

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x^2 + \frac{2000}{x}).$$

Given that x can vary,

c find the value of x for which A is a minimum,

d find the minimum value of A in the form $k\sqrt{3}$,

e justify that the value you have found is a minimum.

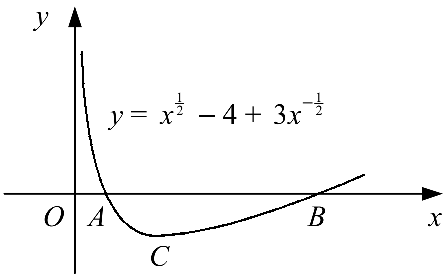
8 $$\text{f}(x) \equiv x^3 + 4x^2 + kx + 1.$$

a Find the set of values of the constant k for which the curve $y = \text{f}(x)$ has two stationary points.

Given that $k = -3$,

b find the coordinates of the stationary points of the curve $y = \text{f}(x)$.

9



The diagram shows the curve with equation $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4 + 3x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. The curve crosses the x-axis at the points A and B and has a minimum point at C.

a Find the coordinates of A and B.

b Find the coordinates of C, giving its y-coordinate in the form $a\sqrt{3} + b$, where a and b are integers.

10 $$\text{f}(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4.$$

a Show that $(x + 1)$ is a factor of f(x).

b Fully factorise f(x).

c Hence state, with a reason, the coordinates of one of the turning points of the curve $y = \text{f}(x)$.

d Using differentiation, find the coordinates of the other turning point of the curve $y = \text{f}(x)$.