

# Exercise walk-through

Differentiation ■ 1.7

eXercise

## You must be able to

- differentiate powers and use the chain rule
- find the equations of a tangent and a normal
- find and classify stationary points (max/min) with  $f'(x)$

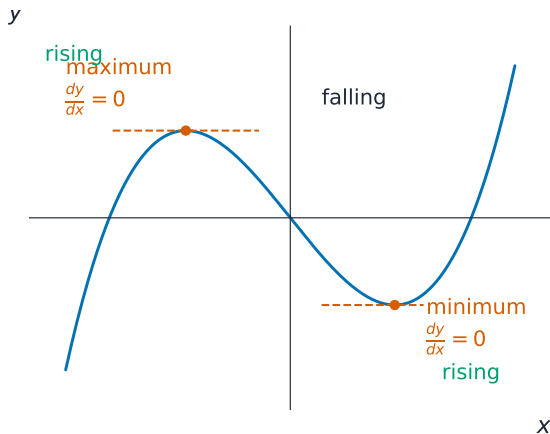
## Method — Stationary points

$y = 4x^{1/2} - x$  has a maximum at  $x = a$ . Find  $a$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^{-1/2} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = 2 \Rightarrow x = 4, \text{ so } a = 4.$$

**Chain rule:**  $\frac{d}{dx}(2x - 1)^4 = 4(2x - 1)^3 \cdot 2 = 8(2x - 1)^3$ .

## Method — Stationary points



*A curve with a maximum and a minimum, each with a flat tangent*

## Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Differentiate  $y = 3x^4 - \frac{2}{x}$ .

## Solution 2.1

## Worked steps

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 12x^3 + \frac{2}{x^2} \quad \text{M1 A1 for each term.}$$

## Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when  $y = (3x + 1)^5$ .

## Solution 2.2

## Worked steps

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 5(3x + 1)^4 \cdot 3 = 15(3x + 1)^4 \quad \text{M1 A1 chain.}$$



## Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The gradient of  $y = x^3 - 2x$  at  $x = 2$  is:

**A** 4

**B** 6

**C** 10

**D** 12

## Solution 3.1

**A** 4

**B** 6

**C** 10



**D** 12

**Worked steps**

C.  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 2$ ; at  $x = 2$ ,  $= 12 - 2 = 10$ .

## Exam-style 3.2 ■ 4 marks

A curve has equation  $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 1$ .

- (a) Find the coordinates of the two stationary points.
- (b) Determine the nature of each stationary point.

## Solution 3.2

Method: Stationary points

**Worked steps**

(a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 12x + 9 = 3(x-1)(x-3) = 0$  **M1**;  $x = 1, 3$  **A1**;  $y(1) = 5$ ,  $y(3) = 1$ , so  $(1, 5)$  and  $(3, 1)$  **A1 A1**.

(b)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 6x - 12$ ; at  $x = 1$ ,  $= -6 < 0 \rightarrow$  maximum; at  $x = 3$ ,  $= 6 > 0 \rightarrow$  minimum **M1 A1**.

## Exam-style 3.3 ■ 4 marks

The curve  $y = \frac{8}{x}$  passes through  $P(2, 4)$ . Find the equation of the **normal** to the curve at  $P$ .

## Solution 3.3

Method: Stationary points

**Worked steps**

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{8}{x^2}; \text{ at } x = 2, \text{ gradient} = -2 \text{ (M1)}; \text{ normal gradient} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ (M1)}; y - 4 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 2) \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}x + 3 \text{ (M1) (A1)}.$$