

- 1 a** $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-2} - \frac{1}{x}$
 $x = 1 \therefore \text{grad} = -\frac{5}{4}$
- b** grad of normal = $\frac{4}{5}$
 $\therefore y - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{5}(x - 1)$
 $16x - 20y - 11 = 0$
- 2 a** $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \times e^{-2x} + x \times (-2e^{-2x})$
 $= e^{-2x}(1 - 2x)$
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2e^{-2x} \times (1 - 2x) + e^{-2x} \times (-2)$
 $= 4e^{-2x}(x - 1)$
- b** SP: $e^{-2x}(1 - 2x) = 0$
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$
 $\therefore (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}e^{-1})$
 when $x = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -2e^{-1}$
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0 \therefore \text{maximum}$
- 3 a** $y = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$
 $\therefore (\sqrt{3}, 0)$
- b** $= \frac{1}{2}(e^y + 2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times e^y$
 $= \frac{e^y}{2\sqrt{e^y + 2}}$
- c** $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 \div \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{2\sqrt{e^y + 2}}{e^y}$
 grad = $2\sqrt{3}$
 $\therefore y - 0 = 2\sqrt{3}(x - \sqrt{3})$
 at $Q, x = 0 \therefore y = -6$
 area = $\frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 6 = 3\sqrt{3}$
- 4 a** $t = 0, m = 680$
 $t = 100, m = 653.63$
 $\% \text{ red'n} = \frac{680 - 653.63}{680} \times 100\% = 3.88\% \text{ (3sf)}$
- b** $640 = 600 + 80e^{-0.004t}$
 $t = \frac{-1}{0.004} \ln \frac{1}{2} = 173 \text{ (3sf)}$
- c** $\frac{dm}{dt} = 80 \times (-0.004)e^{-0.004t} = -0.32e^{-0.004t}$
 $t = 150, \frac{dm}{dt} = -0.176$
 $\therefore \text{mass decreasing at } 0.176 \text{ g yr}^{-1} \text{ (3sf)}$
- 5 a** $= \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \times (\cos x - \sin x)$
 $= \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{2\sqrt{\sin x + \cos x}}$
- b** $= \frac{d}{dx} [\ln(x - 1) - \ln(2x + 1)]$
 $= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{2x+1} \times 2$
 $= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{2}{2x+1}$
- 6 a** $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5(2x - 3)^4 \times 2 = 10(2x - 3)^4$
 $x = 1 \therefore \text{grad} = 10$
 $\therefore y + 1 = 10(x - 1)$
 $[y = 10x - 11]$
- b** at Q $10(2x - 3)^4 = 10$
 $2x - 3 = \pm 1$
 $x = 1 \text{ (at } P) \text{ or } 2$
 $\therefore Q(2, 1)$

7 a $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2(x^2 - 5)^{-2} \times 2x = \frac{-4x}{(x^2 - 5)^2}$

SP: $\frac{-4x}{(x^2 - 5)^2} = 0$

$x = 0$

$\therefore (0, -\frac{2}{5})$

b $x = 3, y = \frac{1}{2}$

grad = $-\frac{3}{4}$

$\therefore y - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{4}(x - 3)$

$4y - 2 = -3x + 9$

$3x + 4y - 11 = 0$

9 a $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)$
 $= \frac{-\sin x \times \sin x - \cos x \times \cos x}{\sin^2 x}$
 $= -\frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x}$
 $= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

b $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \times \cot x + e^x \times (-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x)$

$= e^x(\cot x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x)$

SP: $e^x(\cot x - \operatorname{cosec}^2 x) = 0$

$e^x \neq 0 \therefore \cot x = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

$\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$

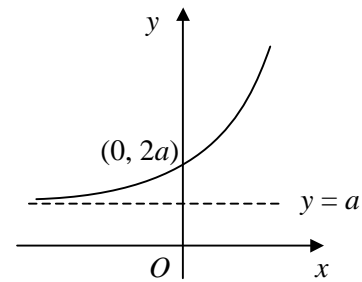
$\sin x \cos x = 1$

$\sin 2x = 2$

$|\sin 2x| \leq 1 \therefore$ no solutions

\therefore no turning points

8 a



b $y = ae^x + a$

swap $x = ae^y + a$

$y = \ln \frac{x-a}{a}$

$f^{-1} : x \rightarrow \ln \frac{x-a}{a}, x \in \mathbb{R}, x > a$

c $x = 1 \therefore y = ae + a$

$f'(x) = ae^x, \text{ grad} = ae$

$\therefore y - (ae + a) = ae(x - 1)$

$[y = aex + a]$

10 a $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(2 + \ln x)^2 \times \frac{1}{x}$

$= \frac{3}{x}(2 + \ln x)^2$

b SP: $\frac{3}{x}(2 + \ln x)^2 = 0$

$\ln x = -2$

$x = e^{-2}$

$\therefore (e^{-2}, 0)$

c $x = e, y = 27$

grad = $\frac{27}{e}$

$\therefore y - 27 = \frac{27}{e}(x - e)$

$y = \frac{27}{e}x$

when $x = 0, y = 0$

\therefore passes through origin

$$\begin{aligned} 11 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad &= \frac{1}{9-x^2} \times (-2x) \\ &= \frac{-2x}{9-x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b} \quad \text{SP:} \quad &\frac{-2x}{9-x^2} = 0 \\ &x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (0, \ln 9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{c} \quad x = 1, \quad y = \ln 8 = \ln 2^3 = 3 \ln 2 \\ \text{grad} = -\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{grad of normal} = 4$$

$$\therefore y - 3 \ln 2 = 4(x - 1)$$

$$y = 4x - 4 + 3 \ln 2$$

$$12 \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \text{model A: } t = 3, M = 764 \text{ (3sf)}$$

$$\text{model B: } t = 3, M = 732 \text{ (3sf)}$$

$$\mathbf{b} \quad \text{model A:}$$

$$\frac{dM}{dt} = 1500(3t + 2)^{-2} \times 3 = \frac{4500}{(3t + 2)^2}$$

$$t = 3, \frac{dM}{dt} = 37.2$$

$$\therefore \text{increasing at } 37.2 \text{ tonnes yr}^{-1} \text{ (3sf)}$$

$$\text{model B:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dM}{dt} &= 1500[2 + 5 \ln(t + 1)]^{-2} \times \frac{5}{t + 1} \\ &= \frac{7500}{(t + 1)[2 + 5 \ln(t + 1)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 3, \frac{dM}{dt} = 23.5$$

$$\therefore \text{increasing at } 23.5 \text{ tonnes yr}^{-1} \text{ (3sf)}$$